

# Biennial Report of the State Game and Fish Warden and Montana State Fish Commission of the state of Montana.

Montana.

Helena, Montana, 1902-[1912]

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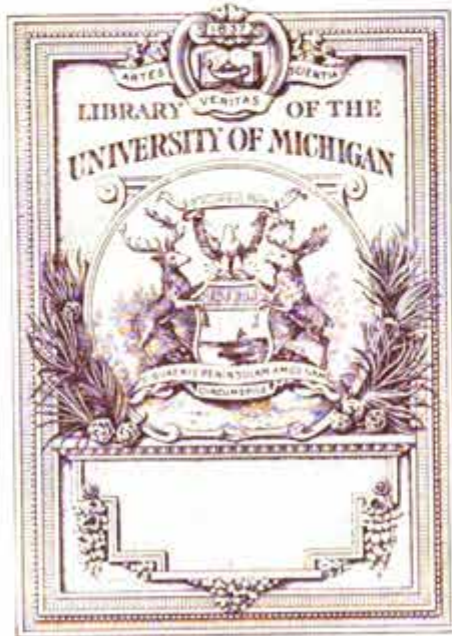
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# THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

*Montana*  
STATE GAME AND FISH WARDEN

OF THE

## STATE OF MONTANA

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1905-6

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W. F. SCOTT  
State Game and Fish Warden

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"INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING COMPANY, HELENA, MONTANA."











*Yours truly,  
D. J. Scott*

Helena, Montana, December 1st, 1906.

To His Excellency,

**JOSEPH K. TOOLE,**

**Governor of Montana.**

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith my Third Biennial Report, which includes semi-annual reports from December 1st, 1904, to November 30th, 1906

Respectfully,

**W. F. SCOTT,**  
State Game and Fish Warden.

FIRST DAY OF THE OPEN SEASON  
[COURTESY OF ANACONDA STANDARD.]



## INTRODUCTION

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In issuing the Third Biennial Report of the Department of Fish and Game, an effort has been made to compile a work that would be accorded the same cordial reception that was given the one presented two years ago, with such improvements as were possible.

So popular was the Second Report, that the demand exhausted the edition within a few weeks after its appearance, and consequently hundreds of requests for copies from all parts of this country and from abroad as well, remained unfilled.

As an instance of public appreciation, the Great Northern Railroad placed copies in its library cars, and in a published interview Passenger Traffic Manager Whitney said:

"Mr. Scott's report is probably the most interesting document of its kind that has been issued in any state. The book illustrates vividly the fish and game resources of Montana."

The sole purpose has been to make the report attractive, instructive, and authentic reference.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the many favors and courtesies extended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Department of Fisheries, and the Outdoor Life Publishing Co., Denver, Colo., to this Department while constructing this book.

W. F. S.



Mountain Trout Stream in Winter.

## GAME PROTECTION



UNTIL within the last few years the opinion generally prevailed among our citizens that game and fish laws were for the benefit of the rich. This is now conceded to be a mistake. The rich man can have his sport whether there is protection in his locality or not, for he is not confined to it, but the whole country is open to him as a sporting ground. If game and fish are scarce in his neighborhood, he has but to step on a train and in a few hours be transported to a country where they are plentiful; but the poor man of average means, who has to work from month to month has no such opportunity, and unless he can find game and fish in his own locality, is practically cut off from hunting and fishing. The people now see clearly that the protection of fish and game is in the interest of the average man rather than in the interest of the rich man.

Another point in consideration is that the cost of game in markets of states where it is permitted to be sold, is so great that men of moderate means can not afford to purchase it; only the wealthy can afford these delicacies, and if the average man obtains it at all, he must capture it. The

non-protection of game is for the wealthy man, the game dealer, the market hunter, while the protection is in the interests of the man of moderate means.

There has been considerable controversy as to the right or wisdom of the system of non-resident and resident licenses. The license system is the only measure that will enable sportsmen of moderate means to indulge in field sports in the future. The acquisition, by wealthy men, of large tracts of the best game lands, proves how rapidly and dangerously we are approaching the undesirable system of European countries, in which fish and game are exclusively for the favored few. Some idea of this assertion may be gained from the following article taken from the *Forest and Stream* of July 28th, 1906:

"The news dispatches tell us that Henry Phipps of Pittsburg, has rented the famous Glen Quoich deer forest in Scotland. The estate comprises fifty thousand acres, or something more than seventy-eight square miles. The papers put the 'total rent expenses' at \$500,000 a season; but this is a patent exaggeration, although the finances of deer forests are expressed in large figures. At the time of a recent computation there were in Scotland one hundred and ten deer forests, covering a total area of two million acres, and bringing an annual rental, if let, of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

"A deer forest, by the way, does not of necessity mean a wooded tract; it is any territory set apart for a deer range, and may be wooded or open. A large proportion of the lands devoted now to deer was formerly used for sheep; and the change to deer forest has been made not out of sentiment, but because the hunting ground is much more profitable than the sheep pasture. The conversion of grazing and agricultural lands to such purposes of sport has been in times past a political question, and the world has heard much about the eviction of the crofters from their Highland homes by the deer preserves; but there are not wanting apparently, convincing arrays of figures to prove the assertion that Scotland cannot make better use of its mountain lands than to farm them out as hunting grounds for the deer stalkers, native and foreign.

"Of late years, as the demand for deer forests has increased, their values have appreciated enormously, and the rentals of the best forests have grown to such sums that only the very wealthy may enjoy the sport.

"In the British press there has been some carping that the American millionaire was crowding out the British deer stalker; but the landed proprietors, who after all are the ones chiefly to be pleased, welcome the Pittsburg dollars at current rates of exchange."

While there is no law to prevent rich men from acquiring large tracts of land from private parties—nor do I think there should be—I am decidedly opposed to wealthy men being allowed to obtain possession of large portions of the public domain for game preserves, to the exclusion of the general public. The hunting and fishing instinct is as strongly inherent in the men who constitute the backbone and sinew of our respective countries as



Fish Leaping a Falls, (an unusual photo.)

it is in the millionaires. This being an admitted fact, is it right, or is it good policy, that the men who are building up our respective countries, and the men whom our countries would have to depend upon for protection and defense from troubles resulting from international complications, should be debarred from indulging their love of field sports, for the sole benefit of the wealthy minority? No doubt game preserves have become an urgent necessity, and they should be established in the most suitable localities, in the interests of all and not for the benefit of the few. God forbid that old

country systems should ever prevail on this free and manhood-making continent. If we desire to increase anarchy and dissatisfaction, allow the rich men to acquire all the best hunting and fishing grounds, fence them from the roads, and stick up trespass notices and by so doing we will succeed in building up a dangerous menace that will have disastrous and lasting results. The great throbbing mass of humanity requires a safety valve and if we fail to protect the one nature has provided and keep it in good order, trouble will follow, and like boilers, the explosion will occur when least expected.

The protection of game and fish should be self sustaining. This can only be accomplished by those doing the hunting and fishing paying the cost of the sport provided them. This, as a rule, would have the beneficial effect of keeping the public domain for the public, and make the task of buying or leasing large portions of public lands for private preserves more difficult. I am more than ever convinced that the general adoption of licenses for shooting game is the only means of insuring even a moderate supply of game in the future.

If the wild lands composing the public domain are to remain open to the public, and the game protected, an equitable system of hunting licenses has become an urgent necessity and will be found to be the only practicable solution of the problem of game protection. We who have enjoyed for many years the pleasures and healthful recreations in field, forest and stream, should consider it an imperative duty to do all possible to enable posterity to have the benefit of such health giving and manly recreation. It is the duty of the State to perpetuate all that has a tendency to make manly men of the rising generation, men who will uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

That the people not only of this State, but of the whole United States and Canada, are realizing the great importance of protecting fish and game, is manifest by the many restrictive laws that have been and are being enacted everywhere.

#### **General Interest.**

The record of game legislation in 1905 is remarkable for the numerous recommendations made in governors' messages, the large number of statutes enacted and the adoption of several novel features. Attention is now being directed less to mere changes of season and more and more to strengthening the administration of the laws, providing funds by perfecting the license system, and adopting measures for propagation or restocking depleted covers. Of the 41 states and territories which held legislative sessions, all but two made changes in their game laws, and if the 16 local laws passed in New York and the 67 in North Carolina are taken into consideration, the total



number of statutes affecting game will number about 180, exclusive of appropriation bills. This was probably the largest number of game laws ever passed in the United States in any one year. In some sections there was a marked tendency toward local legislation, which in North Carolina was carried to the extreme of enacting special laws for a number of different townships.



A Fair Hunter "Expectation."

#### Governors' Messages.

As an illustration of the general interest in game protection it may be noted that the subject was referred to in the President's message and in the messages of the governors of 13 states and territories, chiefly in the West. These recommendations touched on a variety of topics, but most of them referred to administrative features and several resulted in favorable action. In the cases of Kansas and New Mexico the recommendations were renewals of those made in 1903 and in both instances met with approval.

The President renewed his recommendation to Congress concerning the protection of game on the forest reserves and urged the establishment of game refuges for the preservation of big game.

The Governor of Arizona recommended the appointment of one fish and game commissioner at a reasonable compensation in place of the present unsalaried commission of three members. The Governor of Florida, in calling attention to the failure of the system of county wardens, urged the enactment of a game law providing a sufficient hunting license to defray the expenses of a more rigid enforcement of the law. The Governor of Pennsyl-



A Fair Hunter "Realization."

vania suggested the combination of the duties of preserving the forests, fish and game in the interests of better administration. The Governor of South Dakota made a strong plea for the establishment of the office of State Game Warden and recommended five amendments calculated to make the existing laws more effective and productive of sufficient revenue to pay the warden's salary and the expenses of enforcement and propagation of fish and game; none of these recommendations became laws. The recommendations of the Governor of North Dakota that the game law be subjected to radical revision, of the Governor of Oklahoma that imprisonment be added as one of the penalties for violating the game law, and of the Governor of Wyoming

that a five-year closed season be made for sage chickens, likewise failed to receive favorable action.

On the other hand, the suggestions of five executives met with favor. In Kansas, in accordance with the Governor's recommendation concerning a warden and a non-resident license law, the legislature established the office of State Fish and Game Warden and required licenses for both residents and non-residents. Illinois' game protection fund having proved larger than was necessary the proposed reduction of the license fee was carried into effect. Changes were made in the Michigan law in response to the demand for amendment, provisions were adopted in New Mexico protecting for five years antelope and elk and sheep indefinitely, and much needed legislation passed in Wisconsin abolishing spring shooting.

#### **Legislation.**

Eight states, Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina and Utah, adopted entire new game laws or codified existing statutes. Some of these codes were so comprehensive (those for Minnesota and Missouri containing respectively 68 and 71 sections) that it is impossible in the limits of a short review to mention many of their provisions or the numerous minor amendments in seasons, methods or enforcement adopted by other States. The codification of North Carolina however, is of special interest from the fact that since the publication of the last code in 1883 nearly 300 local laws had been passed and these (including the 67 enacted during the year) were brought together and consolidated in the Revisal of 1905. Considerable progress was also made in harmonizing the conflicting dates of the open seasons for upland game in many of the counties.

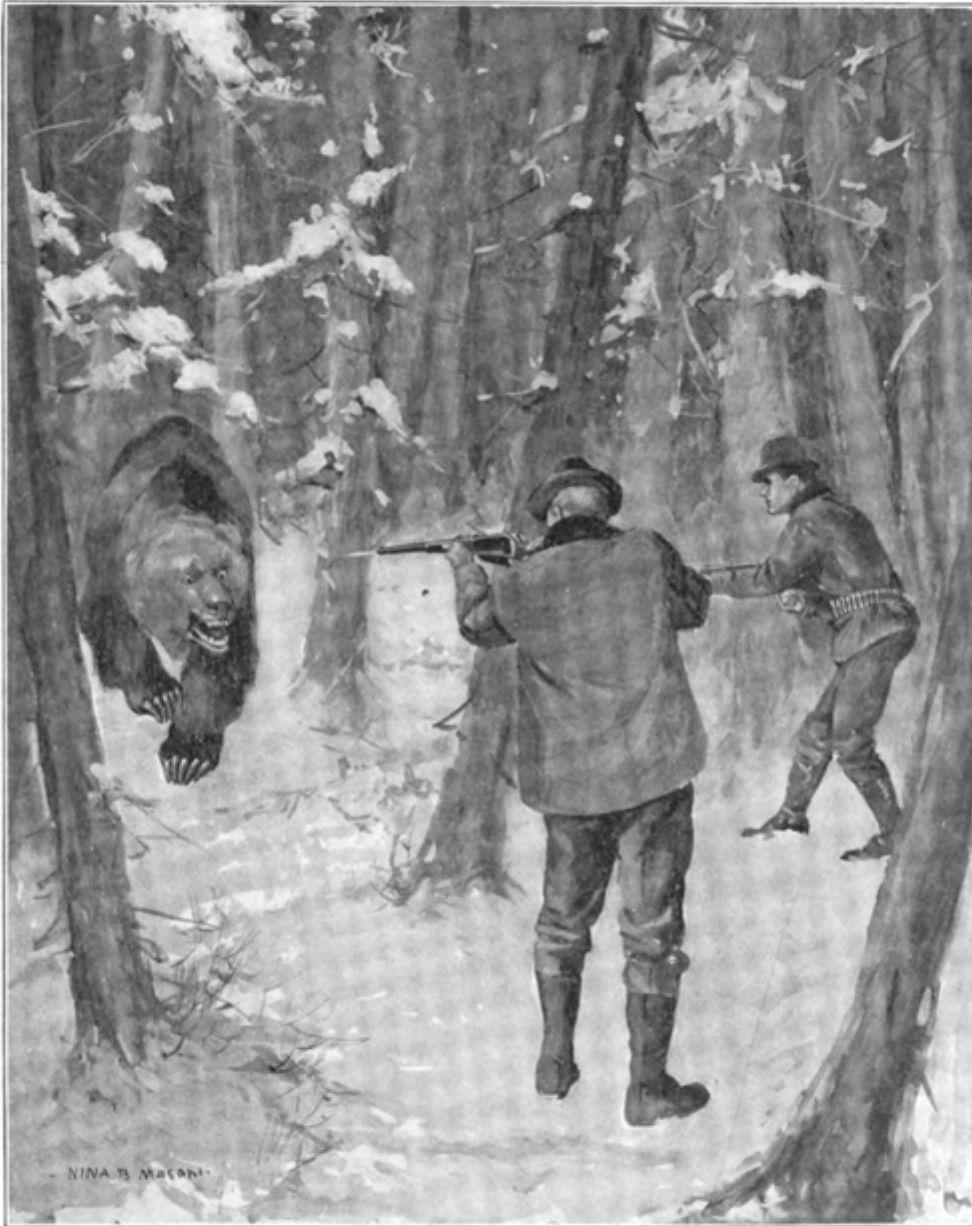
#### **Warden Service.**

In the matter of warden service it may be mentioned that a state fish and game warden was provided for the first time in Kansas and county wardens were authorized in South Carolina. Vermont placed its service in charge of a single commissioner, Illinois increased the number of its deputies and California made a liberal appropriation for warden service. Minnesota and Missouri conferred the power of search on their game officials, Wyoming authorized arrest and seizure without warrant, and Maine arrest, search and seizure without warrant.

#### **Licenses.**

Additions and amendments to license laws formed one of the most prominent features of the legislation of the year.

The present system of non-resident hunting licenses, which practically began in the United States in 1895, has become so general that at the close of 1905 it had been adopted in all of the states and territories except 14—



Where Nerve is Needed.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Alaska and Porto Rico. The states which adopted non-resident licenses during the year for the first time were Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon and Vermont; those which enacted resident licenses were Kansas, Missouri, Oregon and Montana; and those which adopted alien licenses were Massachusetts, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The success of the license system as a source of revenue is clearly shown by the returns in three of these states. In Oregon the receipts of the first year from both resident and non-resident licenses were about \$20,000, in Kansas about \$42,000, and in Missouri about \$48,000.

Important changes were also made in a number of states. Florida made



Rabbit Drive.

the license requirement applicable to non-citizens instead of non-residents; Maine, Minnesota and New Hampshire extended their big game licenses to all game; Illinois its resident license to cover rabbits; and Indiana its autumn ducking license to a resident license for all game. Changes in the fees were numerous and were about equally divided between increases and reductions. Tennessee adopted a \$10 license (except in about 30 counties) instead of its former variable fee; Washington replaced its \$1 county license by a \$1 license for residents, a \$5 license for non residents, and a \$50 license for aliens, and required corresponding state licenses of \$5, \$10 and \$50. Michigan raised the fee for resident licenses for big game from 75 cents to \$1.50, South Dakota from \$1 to \$2.50, and Wyoming from \$1 to \$2. Reductions in fees were made in the resident license of Illinois from \$1 to 75 cents, and in the non-resident license of Indiana from \$25 to \$15. Montana and

Wyoming made important changes in exemptions from the license requirements, and Hawaii abolished the \$5 hunting license which had been required on the island of Oahu since 1896.

#### Restrictions on Trade in Game.

The most important provisions affecting trade in game were those in the Missouri law prohibiting export and sale, which resulted in closing down the markets of St. Louis and Kansas City, two of the largest game centers in the West. Kansas also prohibited sale of plover, ducks, geese and brant and the action of these two states caused a decided decrease in the de-



Rabbit Drive—Closing In.

struction of water fowl for market. Minnesota, always in the lead in restricting trade in game, adopted the unique provision of prohibiting the placing of game in cold storage. Other important steps were taken in some of the Western states. Idaho prohibited sale of birds, Utah export of shore birds and Arizona export of ducks, while Washington extended the privilege of exporting a limited amount of game under each non-resident license.

In the East, Maine amended its law so as to prohibit export and sale of all ducks instead of only a few species, New Hampshire cut off all export of deer and game birds, Massachusetts prohibited sale of deer taken in the state, Pennsylvania cut off all sale of woodcock and wild turkeys, but fixed an open season for sale of imported ruffed grouse, and Illinois removed the

restriction confining the sale of imported game during a limited season to cities, towns and villages.

### **Big Game.**

The growing scarcity of big game was reflected in the legislation of nearly half the states of the Union, which took steps to secure better protection, mainly in closing the season entirely or for a term of years, or in reducing the limit or number which can be killed by each person. Utah even went so far as to prohibit all big game hunting indefinitely. Antelope were given a closed season of six years in Arizona, of five years in New Mexico and were protected indefinitely in Idaho. Only five states, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming, still maintain an open hunting season for antelope. Absolute protection of elk was extended in Michigan to 1913, in Washington to 1915 and in New Mexico indefinitely. California declared killing of elk a felony. Hunting elk is now permitted only in Idaho, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. Moose were protected until 1913 in Michigan. Caribou received additional protection for six years in Maine and until 1913 in Michigan and Minnesota. Deer hunting was prohibited in Tennessee for two years, in certain counties of Michigan until 1908 and on all islands in Washington indefinitely. California, Colorado, South Dakota and Vermont changed their deer seasons; California, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana and South Dakota reduced the limit; Vermont repealed the law allowing killing of dogs running deer; and North Carolina prohibited killing deer while swimming; Connecticut increased the penalty for killing deer from \$100 to \$500 and authorized towns to pay damages caused by deer to crops. Colorado and New Mexico protected mountain sheep indefinitely. Oregon inadvertently removed protection from sheep and other big game in four counties. New York imposed a fine of \$50 for killing a black bear contrary to law. Michigan extended the close season for beaver until 1911 and North Dakota until 1920; Maine authorized the commission of inland fisheries and game to destroy beaver injuring property, and New York modified its law so as to authorize the Forest, Fish and Game Commission to acquire beaver by gift, purchase or capture for restocking the Adirondacks.

Thus it can be seen that every effort should be made to protect and perpetuate the wonderful game resources of our State, that rising generations may enjoy the pleasures of the chase instead of having to be content with the reading about such things as may be contained in history.



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RING-NECKED PHEASANT.  
(*Phasianus torquatus*).  
A Life-size.



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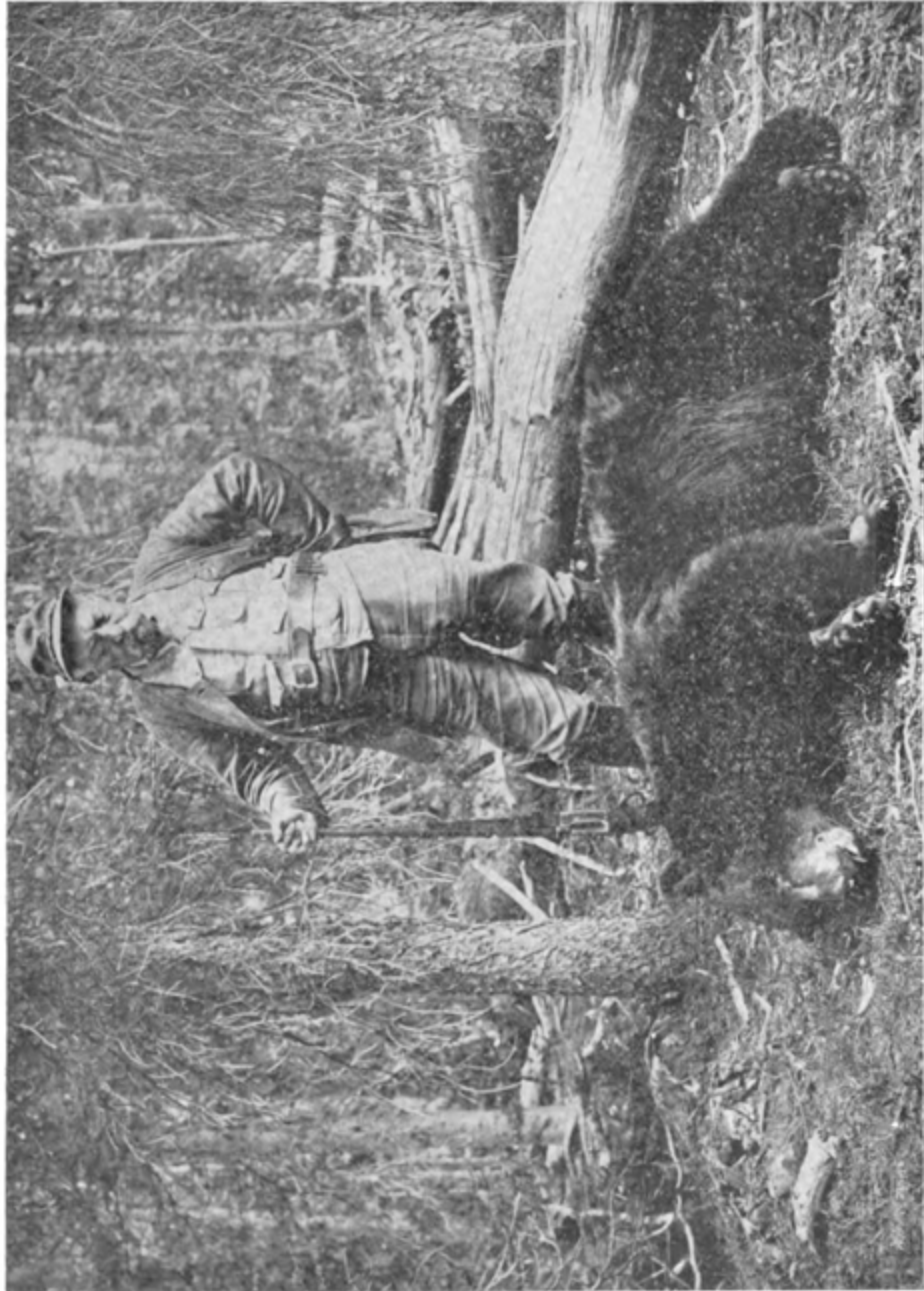
An Inquisitive Band of Bull Elk.

## MONTANA GAME AND FISH LAWS



IN submitting this report, I desire to invite attention to a condition which has confronted the office of Game and Fish Warden since the measures that are now laws were under consideration in the Ninth Legislative Assembly, viz: A number of persons in the State indulged in a great amount of unfavorable criticism. The bill providing for a license charge to residents of Montana for the privilege of hunting and fishing came in for the greater share of opposition and, I regret to say, that so far as these criticisms came to my personal notice I have been especially impressed with their bald misrepresentations. In some instances the lack of honest purposes was notable. They were unfair even to the extent of misquoting the law in almost every instance. Their interpretations were tailored to fit the object of their abuse, and, judging from the attacks that were made by some, this object was none other than to bring the proposition of game and fish protection into disrepute.

The merits and demerits of this law were thoroughly gone into by the



Game Warden Nowlin, of Wyoming, and his Bear.

Legislative Assembly. Recourse was had to the laws of other states, and the present Montana law may be fairly said to be but an improved modification of the laws of the most progressive states in the Union. But for the information of those by whom this, my first printed report since the present law become operative, may be read, I feel impelled to make an explanation of this condition in justice to all those who were associated with the passage of the measure.

#### Hunting License.

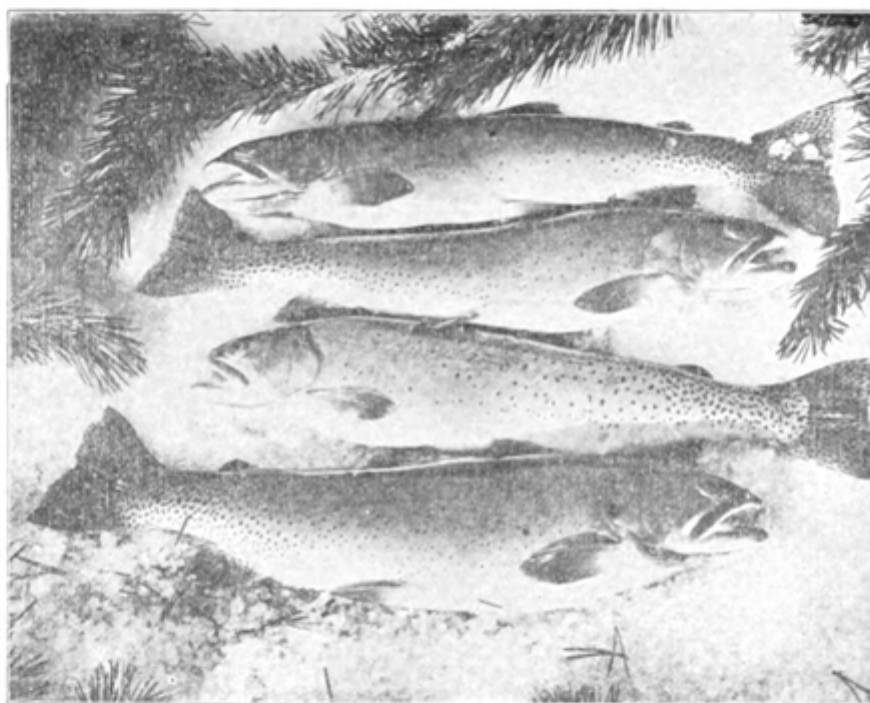
The hunting license law, as it now stands upon our statutes, is not an innovation or experiment. It is a law based upon equitable principles. It is and has been in force in most of the older states for years, and is acknowledged in those states to be the most satisfactory law that has ever been enacted for the maintenance of a department for the protection and propagation of fish and game. That this assertion is proven and borne out by the reports of the United States Government on the subject, I herewith print the following extract from the last report of Honorable T. S. Palmer, in Charge Game Preservation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

"The license system has proved the most successful method thus far devised of raising funds for game protection. It has undergone rapid development in recent years and has reached a point in nine states where the income which it has produced has placed the game warden department on a self-sustaining basis. It has also furnished useful statistics hitherto unavailable in regard to the number of hunters in states which have adopted both resident and non resident licenses. Thus examination of the returns shows that in 1905 nearly 10,000 licenses were issued to non-residents, or people hunting outside their own states; that in seventeen states and three provinces of Canada 511,905 licenses were issued to residents, and that, so far as figures are available, the total number of licensed hunters in the United States and Canada was more than half a million and the amount paid for licenses more than \$600,000."

Until last year Montana has been an exception to the general rule among the Western and Middle states with respect to the requirements of a resident license. (See index for map on subject.) All of her sister states had a law along these lines. Washington and Idaho on the west; Wyoming and Colorado on the south; North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota to the east, were all working under this system. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Maine, too, have had a dollar residence license for years. Ontario, Canada, charges \$5; Quebec \$2, and New Brunswick charges \$2 for a resident's license. Montana was not alone in passing this legislation, for at the most recent sessions of the legislatures of the states of Oregon, Kansas and Missouri, similar laws were passed. Thus it will be seen

that our state is not an exception in charging a license fee to residents, but on the other hand, has been really very slow to fall in line.

The notable feature of the Montana law is its leniency as compared with the states mentioned. Our law is far more liberal than that of any other state. No other state provides that one license issued to the head of a family shall include all members of that family who are under age, and in most states the boys over fifteen years of age must be in possession of a license, and in many instances no exception is made to the women and girls. A few other states only permit a man to hunt on his own premises without a



Some Speckled Beauties.

license, and in some the possession of a gun by either a resident or non-resident without having a license is a finable offense, while in Montana the possession of a gun or rod by a **non-resident** only is prima facie evidence.

It is in this feature that most of those antagonistic to the measure have endeavored to make their strong point against this law, claiming that a man cannot carry a gun upon the commons without being a violator, seeking to substantiate the contention that "our constitutional right to bear arms is abridged." This is a gross misrepresentation, as the wording of the law plainly provides that "the possession of a gun or rod in the field or in the forest, or on or about the waters of this state by any **Non-resident** of this state without first securing the license required by this act, shall be prima

facie evidence of the violation of its provisions." Note that this does not apply to residents but to **Non-Residents Only**. A resident can carry a gun for his own protection now just the same as formerly.

Another argument that has been advanced against the law is that it was fostered by members of rod and gun clubs and other sporting organizations and was for their personal benefit and against the interests of the farmers and other property holders.

I do not consider this point to be well taken in any particular. The first provision of the new law repeals the one-tenth mill tax on all assessable property. Formerly this tax was required of all property holdes whether they ever hunted or fished or not. A moment's reflection will convince any candid mind that the "sports" comprise but an infinitesimal percentage of our realty tax paying population. Those who hunt and fish form but the merest minimum of property holders and are accountable only to the poor and poll tax funds. The farmer in all cases pays taxes upon both real and personal property, and, therefore, under the old law he, with all other property holders, was required to pay his assessment for the maintenance of the Game and Fish Warden's department. Under the new law a man may fish and hunt on his own premises without a license, and if he should care to go off the same it only costs him the small sum of one dollar, which, in the majority of cases, is much less than the amount paid by him in taxes under the old law. On the other hand, the propertyless sport is now required to take out a license in every instance, and thus this class bears its proper share of the expense of protecting the fish and game, and at the same time the property holder who formerly bore the whole expense is now wholly relieved except he chooses to indulge in the licenseable pastime himself off of his own premises.

#### Operation of New Law.

The operation of the Department of the Game and Fish Warden under the new law is very similar to that of the stock detectives and inspectors. The stockmen of the state pay a special tax for the maintenance of their department. No other class of people or industry is in any way affected by this levy. The expense of maintaining the Game Warden's department is now along these lines, as the persons who hunt and fish are the only ones who are taxed for the benefit or sport that they derive. It can be readily seen that under the old system the farmer was contributing a very large amount to pay for the protection of the fish and game for the enjoyment of the city sport while now the conditions are absolutely equalized.

It is also urged as an objection to the new law that hardship is imposed upon many persons in order to secure a license; especially those living in

the country. Again, I will show the fallacy of this contention. When our law is compared with that of other states it will be at once apparent that this will not stand as argument. In all the other states, with the exception of two, viz., Idaho and Wyoming, a license must be obtained at the county seat. In some states, from the county treasurer; in others from the county clerk, county auditor or clerk of the court, thus necessitating a trip to the county seat by every person who desires to take out a resident hunter's license. Such a law in Montana would leave only twenty-seven issuing offices, while as it now stands, every justice of the peace issues licenses, and there are about three hundred qualified justices now acting in the state. Besides these and the nine game wardens, I have deputized about two hundred storekeepers and postmasters, in order to accommodate the most populous or sparsely



A Glimpse of Whitefish Lake.

settled localities, as the case might be. Therefore, it will be seen that there are about five hundred places throughout the state where a license can be obtained.

Summing up all the provisions of the new law I cannot imagine a more just measure. The expense is placed directly upon the shoulders of those who are benefited; the tax upon real property for the protection of fish and game has been repealed; the department of Game Warden is made self-sustaining (See "Work of Department" and "Work in Detail"); a man and his family may hunt and fish upon his own land at will; one license issued to the head of a family includes all female members thereof and all male members un-

der age; a resident has not had taken from him that constitutional right to bear arms for his own protection, and no person is compelled to pay the tax unless he desires the privilege of hunting and fishing. In other words, this law provides that only "He who dances must pay the fiddler."

#### Game Laws.

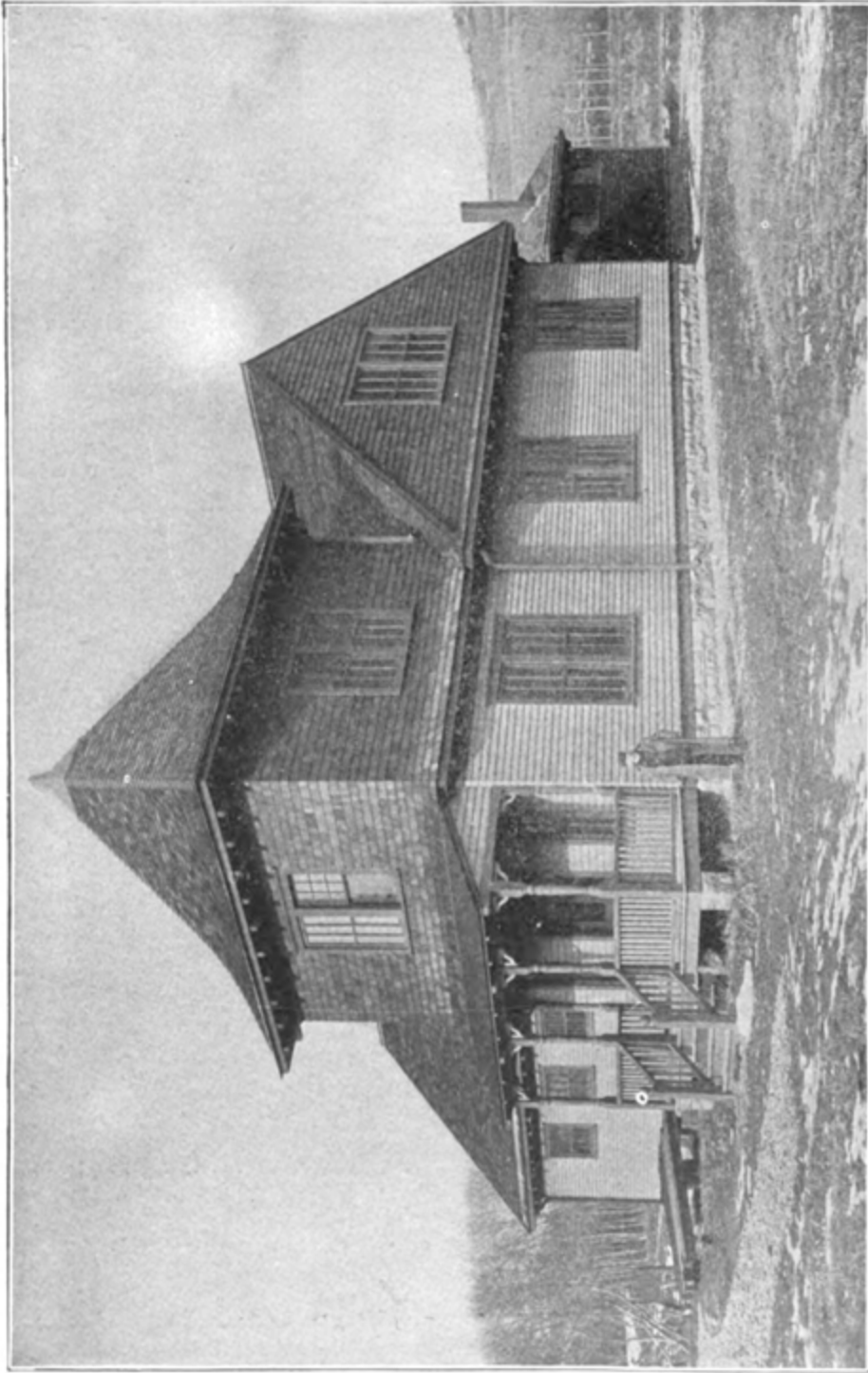
The general game bill which was passed by the last session undoubtedly gives our state as good laws in this regard as any state in the union. This law I believe is the most comprehensive, simple and effective game law that has ever been passed by any legislature. Instead of being complicated as in many states, so as to require the assistance of an attorney or many hours of



Lynx in a Trap.

study to become familiar with its provisions, ours is such that we have one uniform open season for all game that can be killed, and that, September 1st to December 1st. These are the only two dates that need be borne in mind, and any one going out on September 1st, knows that he may hunt all game that it is lawful to kill at any time within the state. This feature will greatly protect our grouse and chickens from the "Sooner" who under the old law would on the 15th of August presumably go hunting sage hens or turtle doves, but who in reality would be looking only for young grouse and chickens which were too young to protect themselves, and great slaughter was the result. Reducing the limit from six to three and cutting off the month of December on deer will bring bountiful results; during this month the snow is usually so deep that they are driven down from the mountains into the





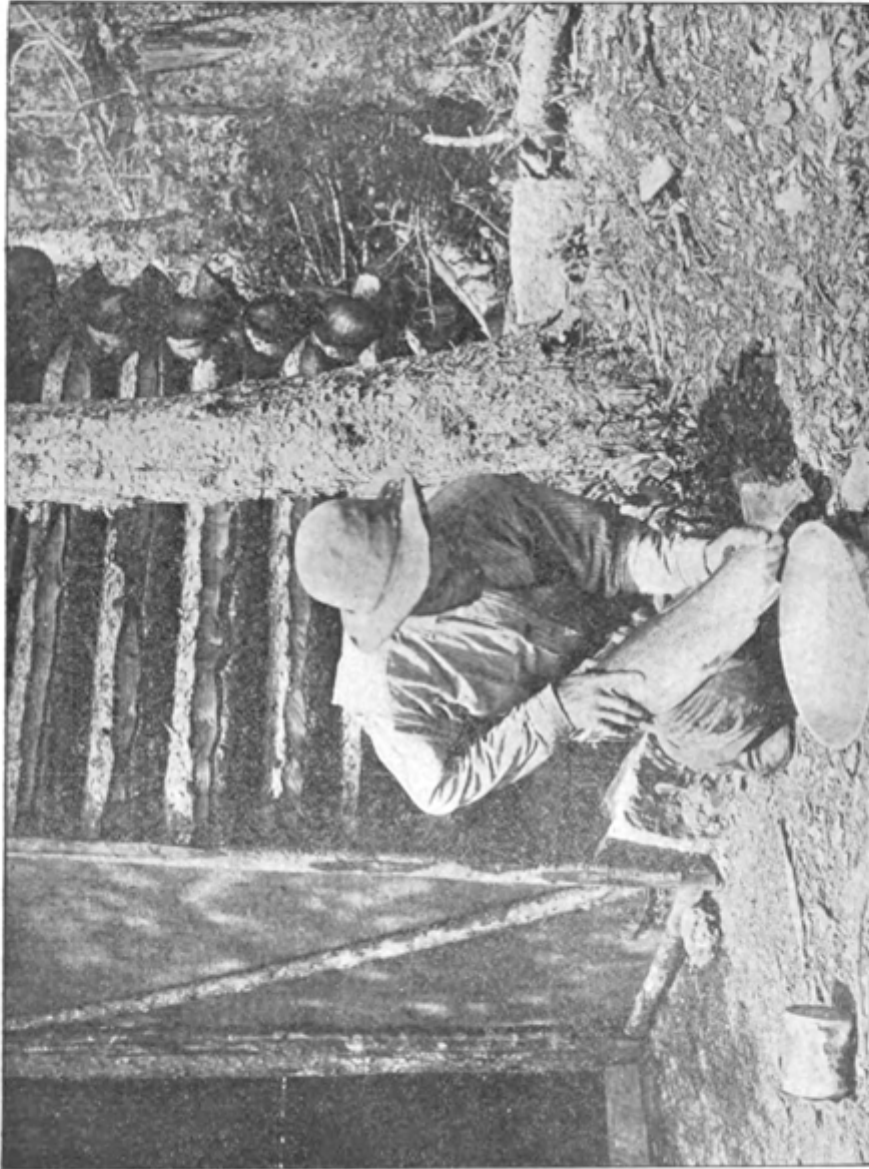
Bozeman Fisheries Station, Dr. Jas. A. Henshall, Superintendent, in Foreground.

valleys where they can be killed and slaughtered almost as easily as domestic animals. The limit on elk being reduced from two to one, and the season extended one month, about equalizes things as far as they are concerned, but it was a very wise move, in my judgment, to cut the limit on mountain goat from six to one, for in many instances I have known parties to have killed their full limit because the opportunity was presented and the law permitted, and then left the carcasses where they fell. The law provides for the killing of one mountain sheep per season, and reduces the bag on all birds, excepting aquatic fowl, from twenty to ten in a single day, which is very reasonable. The abolishment of spring shooting of aquatic fowl, was indeed a great step in the right direction. The folly of continuing the unwise and barbarous practice of killing game birds or animals during the period allotted by nature for propagating their species should be apparent to those who have given the question of perpetuating the game of our respective countries the slightest consideration. I am proud that Montana is among the first leading crusade against this foolish and, I may say, cruel and wicked practice of shooting migrating game birds en route to their breeding resorts, when unfit for food, and actually engaged in assisting nature's plans for reproduction. When we consider that migratory game is compelled, as it were, to run the gauntlet from Florida to Hudson's Bay, it is surprising that any reach the nesting grounds.

#### Protection for Fish.

While we have a very good and effective game law, it is to be greatly regretted that we have practically no protection for our fish, especially our trout. The thousands of irrigating ditches are absolutely unprotected in any way, and through this medium millions of trout, the finest fish of God's kingdom, perish each year without the least benefit being derived from their destruction other than the slight fertilization they may afford the ground. The irrigation ditches are not alone in this work of destruction, for worse yet are the cyanide plants which dump their poisonous solutions and tailings into the streams and from thenceforth no living thing exists within the waters. If spatter wheels could be placed in the ditches, (See cut in "Recommendations") and cyanide plants compelled to discontinue the practice of dumping into the streams, then our state would possess the greatest trout fishing in the world. The people all over the state are aroused to the situation and hundreds of protests and complaints have been received by this office, asking that some action be taken to stop this terrible wanton destruction of our fish; but this department has been powerless to act owing to the absence of any authority so to do.

The following extract taken from the last report of the United States



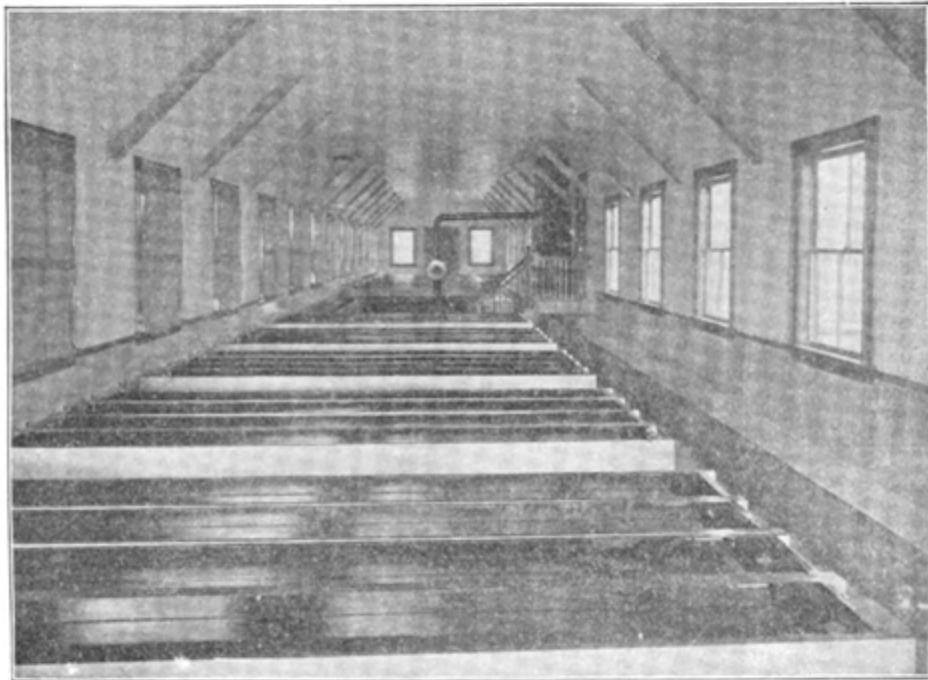
Spawning Trout. Removing the Eggs from the Female.

Commissioner of Fisheries to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., will give any person an idea what the Government thinks of the conditions which prevail in this state. Commissioner Bowers says.

"The attitude of indifference on the part of particular states to the preservation of valuable natural resources like the fresh-water and anadromous fishes and the lack of appreciation of the beneficent work carried on by the government through the Bureau of Fisheries demand serious attention. It is respectfully recommended that consideration be accorded the proposition to discontinue all government fishery work in those states that

exhibit no healthy sentiment in favor of the preservation of their supply of food and game fishes congress being asked to grant such authority; if necessary.

"Another very serious menace to the welfare of food fishes in the Western states is the irrigation operations. While the industries dependent on irrigation are, of course, much more extensive than fishing, this would seem to be no valid reason for overlooking or neglecting the fish life of the streams. The damage to the fish supply caused by irrigation depends on several factors. Thus a large portion of the volume of a stream or even the entire volume may be diverted from regular channels into irrigation ditches, car-



Interior of Hatchery, Showing Hatching Troughs.

rying fish of all kinds and sizes, which eventually perish on the irrigated lands. Again, when a large volume of water is taken from a natural stream the remaining water often becomes warm, stagnant, and unfit for trout or other desirable species. In some states the destruction of fish life from these causes has already become serious and is generally deprecated. Much of the loss might be averted by placing a simple and inexpensive device—such as a paddle wheel or screen—at the head of ditches so that fishes would be frightened away from the intake or prevented from entering it. The general state superintendent of fish hatcheries for Colorado reports that unless laws are enacted requiring the placing of screens or wheels in the irrigation ditches the fishing industry of that state will be seriously imperiled; **and similar testimony has come from well-informed persons in Montana and other states.** In the event of the failure of the state legislatures to afford effective and prompt relief, a general federal law, applicable to all wa-

ters for the utilization of which the government has given aid, may become necessary."

In answer to a communication addressed by this office to Hon. J. A. Henshall, Superintendent United States Fish Hatchery, Bozeman, Montana, asking for his views upon the evils of fish destruction, I have the honor to print the following letter, which coming from a world renowned authority, should prove very instructive and have much weight:

"There are a number of causes to account for the decrease of fish in inland waters. The one most destructive in eastern states is the contamination and pollution of the streams by the offal and by-products of paper mills, starch factories, beet sugar factories, oil refineries, distilleries, sewage, etc. The first effect of this pollution of the streams is to destroy the minute organisms that constitute the food of the newly hatched fry and young fish. The young fish being deprived of their food perish at once. Adult fish can withstand a certain amount of impurity in water, for a time, but eventually they also succumb.

"The fouling of water by the smelting of ores and its disastrous effect on fish is patent to every resident of Butte. To the washing of coal and to the mining of ores is also to be attributed a great loss of fish life. Where the fish food is not entirely destroyed by the soluble substances, the insoluble matter is deposited on the spawning beds, smothering or killing the eggs and newly-hatched fry; sawdust and coal dust are destructive in this way.

"The argument is often advanced that the various industries mentioned must, as a matter of course, be maintained, even at the cost of the loss of all fish life in inland waters. But this is not necessarily the case. The evil can be prevented in a great measure by compelling such plants to run the offal and waste water into settling ponds before flowing into the streams as is now being done in many places.

"By the vigilance of game and fish wardens the minor evils of illegal fishing, illegal sale of fish, and dynamiting can, to a certain extent be prevented, as punishment for these offences is provided for by statutory enactment. But there is another agency of fish destruction in Montana, so appalling and widespread, that in comparison with it all the other causes mentioned sink into utter insignificance. It is the wholesale destruction of fish, both large and small, by means of irrigation ditches.

"No one, except the ranchers and those who have investigated the matter, can have a realization of the awful loss of fish life, of the wanton sacrifice of millions of God's creatures, left to gasp out their little lives on the meadows and grain fields all over the state of Montana. Often the stench arising from the decaying trout—the loveliest object on God's footstool—is intolerable; 'it smells to Heaven.' And yet the past Legislatures of the state have utterly ignored any attempt to prevent it.

"There is a needless and unwarranted opposition to the screening of ditches at the intake, not so much on the part of the farmers and ranchers, as by the average member of the State Legislature. The rancher knows



Ponds at Bozeman (Mont.) Station.

that the streams are clear of leaves and trash in the summer, and that but little attention would be required to keep the screens clean. I know of ranchers who of their own accord have put in screens at the head of their ditches, and who assure me that but little attention is needed to keep them clean during the season of irrigation. I do not believe that farmers are more selfish or thoughtless than other men, or have a less regard for life, even that of a helpless fish. And if a screen law were enacted I believe it would be cheerfully obeyed.

"But in order to do away with the objection to screens I devised a simple paddle-wheel to be placed at the intake of ditches, which while needing no attention after being put in place, would be more effective in preventing the passage of fish than a screen. (See cut, page 34 ). Such a provision was included in the fish and game law before the last legislature, but it was eliminated by the Fish and Game Committee; comment is unnecessary.

"The streams of Montana are as yet pure and undefiled to a great extent, and should be almost as productive of fish life as when first viewed by Lewis and Clark. But unless the awful slaughter of the innocents by irrigation ditches is stopped, and stopped now, the beautiful mountain streams of the state will soon be but barren wastes, void of fish life, for which not the rancher, but the representatives of the people, the Legislature, will be to blame."



How do they Look to You?



ILLUSTRATION BY J. W. BURNETT, BOSTON

WOOD DUCK.  
1/2 Life size

PLATE 100



1000



A Large Bull Elk.

## RECOMMENDATIONS



IN presenting to you my recommendations upon needed legislation for the protection of fish and game I desire to call your attention first of all to the subject which is of the most vital importance, i. e., the protection of irrigating ditches against the destruction of our fish. Under the head of "Montana Game Laws," of this report, I have endeavored to present the facts concerning this matter in as clear and concise a manner as possible. The plans and specifications for the Henshall paddle wheel herewith submitted, I believe to be such that any person, no matter how unused to tools he may be, could construct this simple device such as would be necessary for the ordinary irrigating ditch, at the expenditure of not more than two hours' time and at a cost not to exceed twenty-five cents.

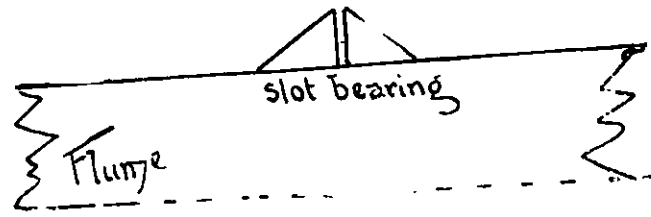


Fig. 1.

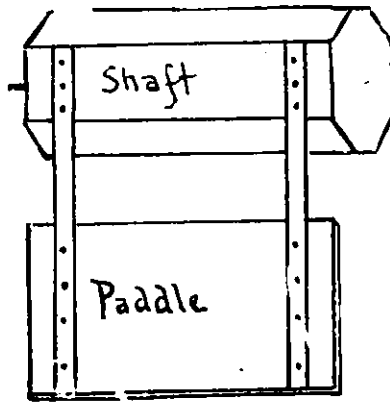
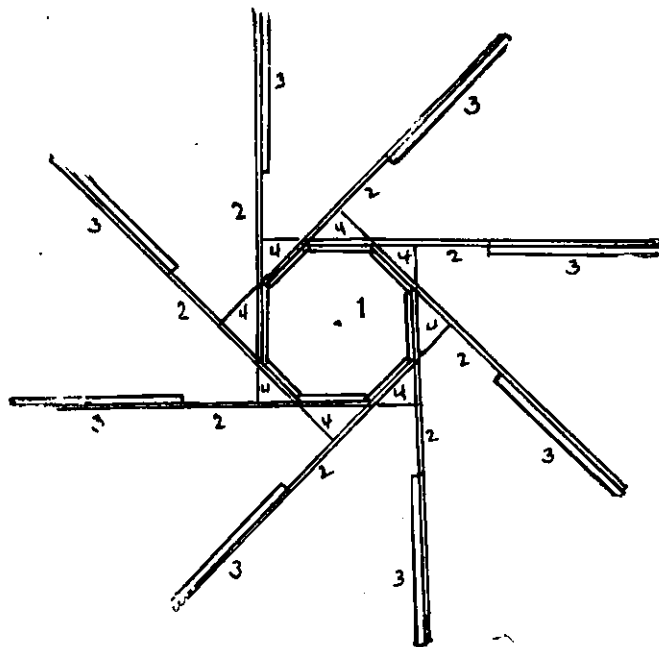


Fig. 2.



cross section of Paddle Wheel

Fig. 3.

To construct a simple wheel of this kind, which though rough, would be as effective as one made under the most favorable circumstances, it is only necessary for the farmer to secure a pole six inches in diameter and from the same cut a piece sufficiently long to fit on the inside of his flume which he used for a head gate, at the intake of his ditch; this, with the aid of a saw or hand axe can be made into a square, then by hewing or sawing off each corner he can make from it an octagon or eight-sided shaft represented by Fig. II. and by the number 1, in Fig. III. To this on all eight sides should be nailed securely a piece of board very nearly as wide as the shaft and of sufficient length to clear the bottom of the flume without striking. These boards represent the paddles in Fig. II and are illustrated by numbers 2 and 3 in Fig. III. When these eight boards have been securely nailed to the flat sides of the shaft, the wheel is then complete as shown by Fig. III, with the exception of the spindle on which it is to turn; this is made by simply driving into the center of each end of the shaft a twenty-penny wire spike which is left to protrude three inches. The wheel is then complete in every detail and the only thing now remaining is the slot bearing represented in Fig. I; this is made by driving two of the twenty-penny spikes one inch apart into the top or sides of the flume on each side, leaving them to protrude five inches. Now all that is necessary is to set the wheel in the flume with the spindles placed between the spikes or slot on each side and the contrivance is finished. The current of the water drives the wheel, and should any hard substance come down the ditch, the wheel, not being held stationery, permits the substance to pass under by raising the wheel and as soon as the obstruction has passed, the wheel again drops into its former position and performs its proper functions. Thus it will be seen that this contrivance is practically automatic and will need but very little attention.

#### **Cyanide Plants.**

Another great destructive agent of our fish is the pollution of streams by cyanide plants, and still another which promises to threaten us in the very near future is the sugar beet refinery. The damage which has already been done by the former can never be described. The cyanide solutions which are permitted to be run into our streams are not only a menace to fish life but are dangerous to stock and public health as well. The fish in such streams are entirely destroyed and in many instances the live stock of the farmer living along these water courses has been injured seriously. There is no valid reason why this practice should be permitted and I hope that some act of the Legislature will be passed to cover and eradicate this evil.

### Fish Hatchery.

Montana with its thousands of miles of unsurpassed trout streams which contain a wonderful abundance of natural food for fish, should be stocked to their capacity with the different species of trout. This State with its area of 143,000 square miles should at least be provided with one fish hatchery of its own. All of the neighboring states have institutions of this kind and we, with these limitless resources, are an exception; Minnesota has three, Wyoming has three, Wisconsin has three, and the state of Washington has fifteen. Large appropriations are passed each session of the Legislature of these States for the propagation of their fish. Does it not appeal to the most



U. S. Fisheries Station, Nashua, N. H.

conservative that these thousands of lakes, rivers and mountain streams should be entitled to at least one hatchery to supply them with game fish? It is true that the Government has a fish hatchery located at Bozeman which has done much toward making our fishing what it is; had it not been for this Government enterprise located within the bounds of our State, the streams would have been almost entirely devastated of their fish. This Government hatchery is believed by most people to have been located here for the purpose of supplying this State only; this is indeed an erroneous impression, for it is in no wise a state institution; its product is not only distributed throughout all the western states, but is taken to all quarters of the United States as well. A fish hatchery can be constructed for \$5,000, and maintained at an annual cost of about the same amount. There is sufficient

money in the Game and Fish Fund to construct and maintain a hatchery, and the license system assures a sufficient revenue to maintain not only the Game Warden's department, but a fish hatchery, without a cent appropriated from the General Fund or a dollar of taxation upon the people. I am convinced that a site suitable for an institution of this kind would be donated in any section of the state by the public spirited citizens of the community. With a hatchery placing all of its product into our streams and the irrigating ditches protected, the trout fishing of this State will, in a few years, become famous throughout the whole world.

#### **Non-Resident Fishing License.**

The non-resident license as it now stands makes it necessary for the visitor who desires to fish, to take out a limited non-residents' hunting and fishing license at the cost of ten dollars. I believe that this is rather an unjust and exorbitant charge for the one privilege, while perfectly reasonable and right for two, i. e., fishing and hunting small game. There are many people from other States who visit Montana each summer, either in the capacity of traveler or that of visitor to some friend's home, who would greatly enjoy a day or two fishing in our magnificent streams, but feel that they cannot afford to pay the necessary license fee as it now stands but would gladly pay a nominal price; again many of the residents of our State have felt that they must deny themselves the pleasure of extending an invitation to a visiting friend for a day's fishing principally because they feel that they cannot afford to pay the ten dollars for his pleasure, and they surely could not ask the guest to stand this expense. I believe that a fishing license for non-residents should be created at a cost not more than one or two dollars. With this amendment and addition to our present license law I believe that we will then have a measure that can not be well improved upon.

#### **Accidental Shooting.**

Again I wish to call to your attention the number of serious accidents which have happened throughout the length and breadth of our land. The majority of the shootings have been due to gross and unpardonable carelessness. Year by year the number of people killed and maimed by careless hunters is steadily increasing, as is shown by the following clipping taken from an eastern newspaper:

"Seventy-four deaths and seventy persons injured, some of them so seriously that death may result, is the record of fatalities for the hunting season throughout the country. Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, where the open season for deer closed yesterday, went ahead of the record for last year in deaths, twenty-eight being reported this season against twenty-six for the previous one, but in the number of persons injured this year's record falls far below that of the previous one, having only twenty-six accidents which

did not result in death. In many of these cases the victims were children. Many deaths of boys who were hunting and were mistaken for deer accounted for the large number of accidents. Michigan leads the list in the number of dead and injured, with Wisconsin a close second, the former having fifteen deaths and the latter thirteen. Illinois had a total of eight deaths."

Montana, in the past two years, while being very fortunate in this respect, nevertheless has had so many uncalled for shootings of this character that I believe a statute should be provided in our State the same as in many others making this careless shooting a serious offense. A law of this kind in my judgment would have a tendency to make the so-called "sport" look twice before he shoots.



Moose in a Stream.

#### **Minors Carrying Arms.**

That children under the age of seventeen carrying arms and running loose upon the public domains are a menace to public safety, cannot be denied nor disputed. Not only should this alone be taken into account, but more singing and insectivorous birds are destroyed by these youngsters with their twenty-two rifles than through all other mediums combined. It is well that our American boy should be taught the use of the firearm and encouraged to cultivate his cunning with the same, but such teaching should be under the strict eye of his parent or guardian. I most earnestly recommend the consideration of a law which makes it a fineable offense for any minor to be found upon the public domain with a firearm when not accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.



PLATE XVI

GOLDEN TROUT OF SODA CREEK, SALMO WHITEI EVERMANN  
(DRAWN FROM LIFE BY CHARLES B. HUDSON FROM THE  
TYPE, A SPECIMEN 7 3/8 INCHES LONG.)

A. HOEN & CO., LITH.

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



2023

### **Wasteful Destruction.**

It is a habit and custom of many so-called sportsmen and hunters to go into the mountain fastnesses and there slaughter their limit of wild game, removing and taking away with them only the choice cuts of the meat and leaving the remainder to decay without being put to any use whatsoever. This is an abominable practice and one which should be discouraged in every possible manner. A provision in our laws making it an offense to kill any game animal, leaving the carcass to rot in the woods, would have a tendency to save much game.

### **Baiting Traps.**

The baiting of bear traps and other lures for the capture of wild and ferocious animals with the carcasses or meat of deer, elk, and other noble game is even more despicable and destructive than the practice to which I have just called your attention. The trappers move back into the mountains in the early spring when the game has been driven down by the deep snows of the winter, when their carcasses are gaunt and emaciated by hunger and privation. These trappers have no trouble in securing all the game necessary to bait their traps with, and, when the bait becomes old and stale, of securing another carcass to take its place. This practice should be stopped and a heavy penalty provided for anyone caught at this nefarious business.

### **Displaying Game.**

The displaying of carcasses of any dead game animals, the sale of which is prohibited in this State, should be legislated against. Butchers and market men oftentimes have deer, elk and other wild game sent to their shops to be skinned out and cut up, and they will display this game in such a manner as to lead people to believe that the same is for sale; strangers passing through the State are given a false impression of the enforcement of our laws, to say nothing of the residents who, taking this for what appearances would indicate, are not slow in making charges of non-vigilance against the game wardens.

### **Forestry Officers.**

The assistance given to the wardens by the forestry service of the United States has been invaluable. The Chief Forester at Washington, the Honorable Gifford Pinchot, has used every endeavor to assist in the enforcement of the State's game and fish laws upon the forest reserves. (See mention in the following "Work of the Department"). In view of this assistance rendered, I would most respectfully suggest that all officers of the forestry service of the United States, for and in consideration of the services rendered in this State in the enforcement of its laws, be extended the courtesy of hunting and fishing on a residents' license.

### Additional Bounty.

The greatest game destroyer known to man is the mountain lion or cougar. This ever vigilant, tireless and vicious enemy of all our large game as well as small, is still found in sufficient numbers throughout our game sections to engage our very earnest attention. This animal seems to destroy only to satisfy his lust for blood and has been known to kill as high as twenty deer in a single night and only suck a portion of the blood of each and leave them where they fell. His appetite for deer is so great that trappers and guides, who are in a position to know, tell me that an adult lion will kill his 365 deer every year that he lives. This assertion may seem unreasonable to most people, but I have investigated the matter as thoroughly as possible and I am under the impression that the same is correct. The bounty upon this animal is such that trappers will not exert themselves to exterminate this animal, and I would recommend that the bounty be increased from \$10.00 to \$20.00, and that the additional amount added to the same be paid out of the fish and game fund. The additional bounty will not amount to very much in the aggregate, as the bounty records show that only sixty-two were killed in 1905 and seventy-two in 1906, but the increase will greatly stimulate the efforts of trappers to exterminate this animal.



Looking for Sweetheart.

## WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT



REPORTS from the game fields which have come to us so far this season are in the main satisfactory to sportsmen who favor strict observance of the game laws. Of course, there are selfish men who shoot, just as there are selfish men who drive motor cars at terrific speed on the highways. Violations of game and speed laws are punishable as misdemeanors so long as human life and limb are not jeopardized, and there will always be individuals who, for their own selfish ends, will risk even severe fines, and consider that they have purchased their fun cheaply.

Game protection by states and counties is not such an old institution in the United States as to meet the approval of all classes, and there are men who still regard game laws as interfering with their own peculiar ideas of freedom in a free country; but where such men were in the majority a few years ago, they hold a different position today, and if it were not for the difficulty in watching the isolated places where they hunt, their actions could be so regulated that they would become law-abiding citizens. Still, the cause of game protection and preservation has made good progress in the face of seemingly discouraging obstacles, and its friends have good reason to rejoice.

### Creation of Department.

Six years ago when this department was created, conditions in this State regarding the enforcement of game laws were deplorable; laws of this nature were considered "dead letters," so to speak, and there was nothing to arouse public sentiment to the importance of caring for one of the State's most valuable and attractive resources. When the active enforcement of these laws was begun much opposition developed and open antagonism was found on every hand, principally from the fact that the people in general did not understand the conditions and circumstances nor the great value of the State's fish and game. Many believed that their constitutional rights were being encroached upon and that such laws were oppressive. It has taken

six years to educate the people to a more thorough understanding of what game protection means, not only to them but to the whole commonwealth. I am indeed glad that these conditions have almost entirely disappeared, and where open antagonism and unfriendliness were then found, co-operation and support are now apparent. People who have always been against game protection in the past have been won over to our side and in many cases have rendered us much valuable assistance. The work of this office and the benefits gained therefrom can by no means be measured by the records of arrests and convictions; the greatest good has resulted from the moral influence in the prevention of violations and in the education of the people; a record or



DEPUTY L. J. LOWNDS, KALISPELL

In charge of District No. 1, Composed of Flathead and West half of Teton Counties.

estimate of achievements in this direction can never be made. In years past all classes alike killed game whenever the opportunity presented itself, irrespective of season, but today there is everywhere the most wholesome respect for the game laws.

#### The State's Game.

Montana is one of the greatest game States in the Union, and its geography is such that, out of 143,000 square miles, two-thirds of it will never be capable of cultivation, and as a consequence, with proper safeguards for wild game, it will not be extinct for many centuries to come. Each year brings more hunters and sportsmen into the State, who carry back to their respective homes and to their friends trophies and narratives which go

far toward advertising the wonderful hunting which is today found within the confines of Montana. The success attending the hunting parties this season, even though the weather conditions have been unfavorable, seems phenomenal, and had the storms begun earlier and the snow fallen to any great extent before the end of the open season, the slaughter of big game would have been unprecedented in the past ten years. That game of our State is increasing at a wonderful rate, is acknowledged by all who are in a position to judge. Deer have increased to such an extent that it is a common sight to see them along the railroad right of way during the summer



DEPUTY J. H. HALL, GREAT FALLS

In charge of District No. 2, Composed of East half of Teton; East half of Chouteau and whole of Cascade Counties months, and, in fact, it is one of the pleasing incidents while traveling along the Great Northern railway in the northwestern part of the State for tourists to sit on the rear platform of the passenger trains and watch for these beautiful creatures in the late afternoon or early evening. They are so tame that even with the noise and disturbance caused by the passing train they only look up and then resume their feeding without even moving from the right of way. Deer have returned to their old haunts where in years past the sight of one was very unusual, and today the hunter may slay his limit in these sections without any great effort. It is conservative to say that no State in the Union has as many of these game animals as does ours. Elk, the most beautiful and stately game animal of the North American continent, are as plentiful in this State as in the much boasted State of Wyoming,

which is enjoying a world renowned reputation for elk hunting. Indeed, in the section bordering on the National Park, thousands of elk make their summer range, while, scattered all over the north and western sections, bands are seen constantly. With the National Park as a breeding ground, and sensible game laws, the elk will always be present in large numbers.

#### National Park.

While mention of the National Park is made, it is well to give herewith that portion of the last report of the Superintendent relative to big game. It gives one an idea of the immense amount of game still remaining in the



DEPUTY J. J. AMOIT, GLASGOW.

In charge of District No. 3, Composed of East half of Chouteau and whole of Valley Counties.

Park, as well as the wonderful results attained by rigid enforcement of protective laws.

"The summer tourists in the park seldom have an opportunity of seeing much of the large game, which, to the lover of wild animals, constitutes one of its most interesting features.

"The proper time to see and study the wild animals of the park is during the winter, or after the snow has fallen on the mountains to such a depth as to drive them down into the lower country. Up to the present time there have been no proper accommodations in the park during the winter for taking care of those who would like to come in at that season, but in the near future it is probable that this trouble will be remedied by the building of a suitable hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, within five miles of the main entrance of the park. After the snow has fallen it is not necessary to

go any farther into the park than this point in order to see all of the wild animals that are to be found within its limits at any season, with the exception of the bear.

"It has been only within the last two or three years that these animals could be seen in such close proximity to the Mammoth Hot Springs, and the reasons for this fact are due to a few simple changes in the park management, as follows:

"First—No dogs are allowed to run at large in the park, and when they are brought in by campers or others passing through they must be carried in wagons and kept tied up when in camp. It is a fact that any kind of a



DEPUTY T. H. PENDERGRASS, PLAINS

In charge of District No. 4, Composed of Sanders, Missoula, Ravalli, Granite and Powell Counties.

dog running at large, while he will probably do no harm to the game, will run it all out of the section where it is ranging.

"Second—A fence about four miles long has been built along the northern line of the park, which excludes all stock that for a number of years has grazed within the limits of the park and completely used up the grass, which is now preserved for the wild animals. No stock of any kind is now permitted to run at large in the vicinity of the Mammoth Hot Springs, and where they formerly grazed during the summer elk and deer can now be seen feeding during the winter. In order to be successful in keeping wild game on any reserve, it is absolutely necessary either to preserve their natural feed for them or to supply them with hay, etc., and even where the natural supply of feed is preserved it is well to have a supply of hay on hand, in order to help out the weaker animals each spring, for there is always a period when the



old grass is nearly all gone and before the new grass is ready for use which is very trying for all wild animals.

#### Feeding Game.

"It is for this reason that an effort has been made to a limited extent in the park to feed certain kinds of game each spring. The animals so fed are the sheep, the deer, and the antelope, and the results have been remarkable in at least two ways—it has rendered them exceedingly tame and caused them to recognize man as their friend instead of an enemy; and while they will not permit one to touch them, they can be approached within a reasonable distance at any time without their showing the least sign of fear.



DEPUTY HENRY AVARE, BUTTE

In charge of District No. 5, Composed of Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Beaverhead and Madison Counties.

It has also resulted in a great improvement in their physical condition, and starts them off in the spring, when the females are about to have their young, in such good shape that few are lost from any cause.

"Three years ago a deer was seldom seen anywhere about the Mammoth Hot Springs, and only occasionally a few tracks could be seen in the snow showing where they had crossed over the parade ground of Fort Yellowstone during the night. As a matter of experiment, and with a hope that some of these animals which passed through the post might be induced to come around where they could be seen, a few bales of alfalfa hay were scattered about the parade ground. The result was remarkable, for on the second day after the hay had been put out about a dozen blacktail deer appeared. The next day this number was doubled, and from day to day the number increased, until finally they numbered considerably over 100.

"It was extremely interesting to see how quickly these animals lost all

fear of human beings, and even when the evening gun is fired within 100 yards of them they pay little or no attention to it, but show much more interest in the lowering of the flag from the staff, which is located in the center of their feeding ground.

"The mountain sheep, which are supposed to be the wildest of all of our western animals, have also shown the same friendly disposition under the same conditions, and have become even tamer and more fearless than the deer. These animals are becoming very rare, and are difficult to find in any section of the country. It is therefore desirable that the few we have in the park should be carefully preserved and their number increased as rapidly



DEPUTY FRANK E. HIRSCH, HELENA

In charge of District No. 6, Composed of Lewis and Clark, Jefferson, Broadwater, Meagher and Fergus Counties

as possible. There are now about 100 of these animals that make their home at all times entirely within the limits of the park.

"Next to the mountain sheep the antelope are probably the most interesting and attractive animals that we have in the park, and, like the sheep, they are rapidly disappearing throughout the west. The park herd consists of about 1,500 animals, and seems to be increasing in numbers quite rapidly. This increase is due to the fact that they are protected not only in the park, but throughout the State of Montana. The summer range for the antelope is well upon the Yellowstone river and entirely within the park, and in old days their winter range extended far down the Yellowstone, and they seldom remained in this section after the first heavy fall of snow. The valley of the Yellowstone north of the park is now completely taken up by ranchers, and their wire fences running in every direction have completely shut off the old winter range of the antelope, and they are now compelled to remain at all

times entirely within the limits of the park or very close to its borders. Last fall 800 antelope were counted upon the alfalfa field near Gardiner, and at the same time a number of smaller bands could be seen in the foothills above the field and on the slopes of Mount Everts, on the opposite side of the Gardiner river.

#### Elk in the Park.

"The elk are by far the most numerous of all the large game which we have in the park, and it is a very difficult matter to determine exactly, or even approximately, how many there are. During the summer nearly all of the elk pertaining to the neighboring sections of Wyoming, Idaho and

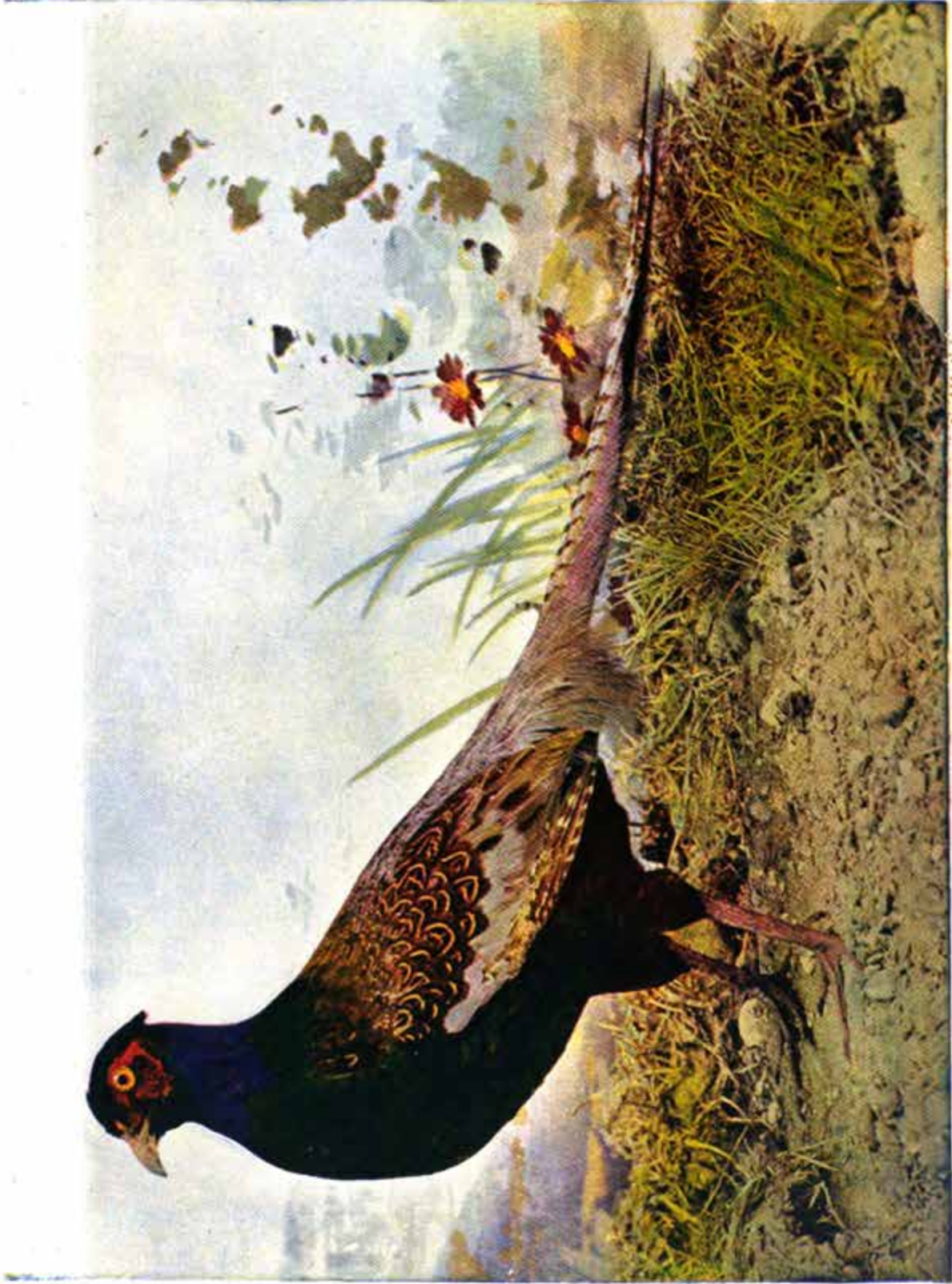


DEPUTY HENRY FERGUSON, BOZEMAN

In charge of District No. 7, Composed of Gallatin, Park, Sweet Grass and Carbon Counties.

Montana range entirely within the limits of the park, but during the winter it is probable that at least one-half of this entire number goes out into the neighboring states, but, owing to the rapid settlement of the country and the consequent decrease in the amount of feed, their outside or winter range is decreasing from year to year, and each year they show a greater inclination to remain within or near the borders of the park.

"Few people know or realize that each year the bull elk shed their wonderful antlers. Many of these shed antlers have been collected from time to time and are used as fences for protecting the lawns about the Mammoth Hot Springs, but their use for such purposes has been discouraged for the reason that the average tourist, seeing them lying about in such numbers, imagines that there has been a terrible slaughter of elk in the park. The bull elk begin shedding their horns usually about the 1st of March, but sometimes they lose them much earlier, and others carry them until some time



GREEN JAPANESE PHEASANT,  
(*Phasianus versicolor*.)  
About  $\frac{1}{2}$  Life-size.

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in May. During the period when they are shedding and while the new horns are growing, the bulls are usually found in bands of various sizes, separated entirely from the cows, and living peaceably among themselves. Later on, when they horns become fully developed, which is about the last of September, a change comes over their peaceful natures; they separate and are ready for a fight at any time. This is the beginning of the rutting season, and each bull makes an effort to gather into a herd all of the cows that he can persuade to stay with him and it is the most interesting period during which to study the habits of the elk. The bulls are easily located at this season by their whistling. This is a peculiarly weird sound, which commences with



DEPUTY H. J. NIX, FORSYTH

In charge of District No. 8, Composed of Yellowstone, Rosebud, Custer and Dawson Counties.

a high, shrill whistle and ends with a roar. It is apparently used as a call for his band of cows, or a challenge to other bulls. It is frequently answered by the younger bulls, which roam about some distance away from the herd of cows, but the challenge to fight is seldom accepted.

#### The President's Visit.

"When President Roosevelt and Mr. John Burroughs were in the park they climbed to the top of a hill which overlooked a part of the valley of the Yellowstone, near the point where the Lamar river flows into it, and by the aid of powerful field glasses they counted the elk in view, and as a result of their count they concluded that there were 3,000 elk in sight. A number of other bands were seen by the President, but no effort was made to count them. The President's trip, while quite an extensive one, did not cover all of the winter range of the elk, but the number seen by him gave him a very fair idea of what he could find if he wished to do so. As none of these elk

ever leave the park and but few of them have died or been killed by mountain lions, it is evident that we still have a goodly number of them in the park, and quite enough to stock it well, even if there were no more.

"A large band of elk, some 400 or 500 in number, makes its winter home close to the Mammoth Hot Springs. As long as the condition of the snow will permit they remain on the south side of the ridge just back of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, but occasionally they can be seen trooping down from this ridge, passing within a few hundred yards of the hotel, on their way to a lower feeding ground and whenever this happens, it is said, you can look out for a big snow storm.

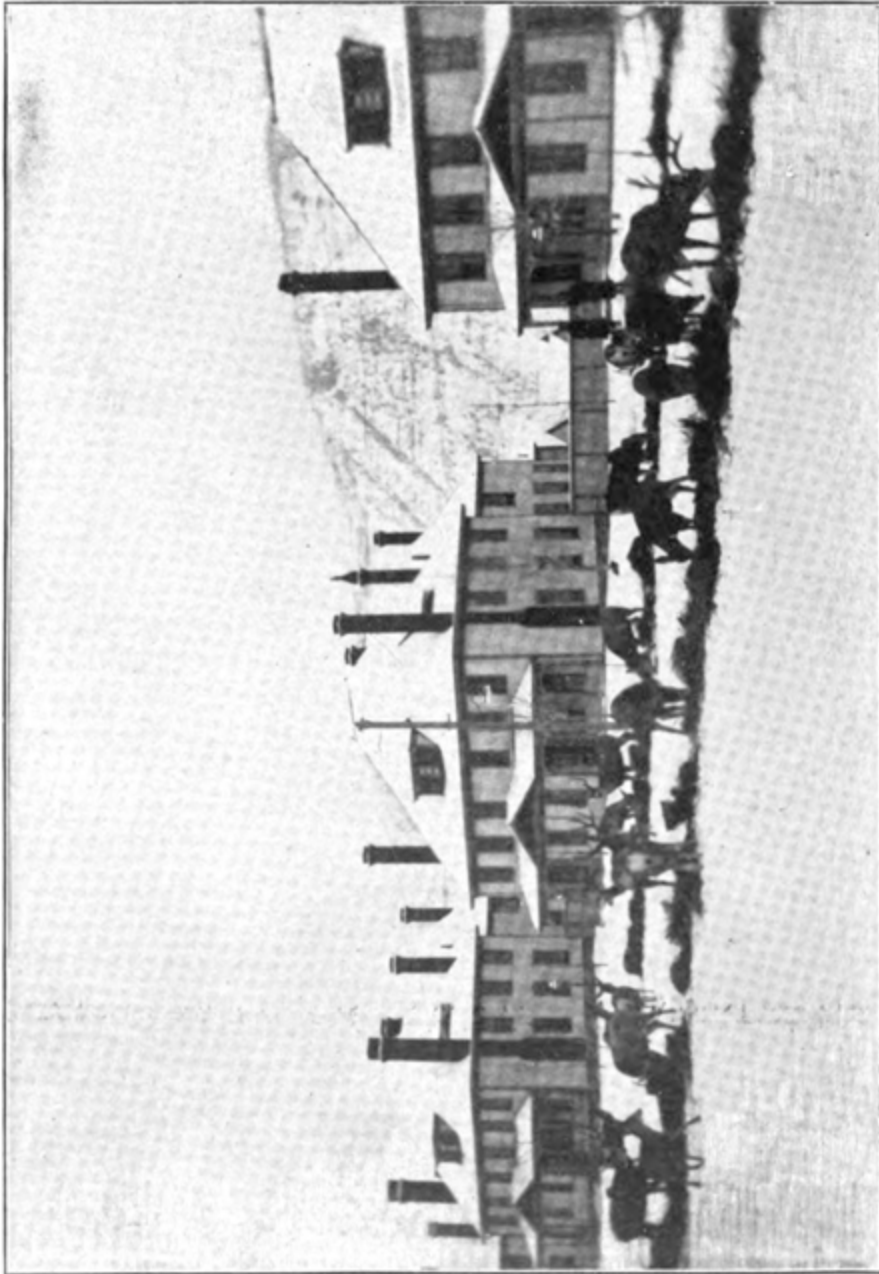
"In passing from one feeding ground to another the elk will frequently encounter very deep snow, and this they pass through in single file, the strongest of the bulls taking the lead so as to break the trail, the leaders falling out one after another as they become exhausted.

"There are a number of moose in the park, but they are seldom seen, as they range chiefly along the Upper Yellowstone river and in the southeastern corner of the park, which is a very inaccessible country at present, owing to the lack of roads or trails. The killing of these animals is now prohibited in the state of Wyoming, and it is hoped that they will rapidly increase in numbers, and also move farther up into the park.

#### **Park Buffalo.**

"When the park was first set aside as a government reserve, there was quite a large herd of buffalo within its limits, but as there was no law or regulation prohibiting hunting for a number of years after its establishment, this herd was soon reduced to a very small one, and what was left of it was driven back into the most inaccessible part of the park, and into an exceedingly unfavorable country for buffalo to winter in. There are now about 30 of these animals left, and they have been located for a number of years on the head of Pelican creek. The only way that they can keep alive during the winter is by grazing on the few places kept open by the hot springs, for their range is very high and snow falls there very deep and remains until late in the spring. They could be driven out of that locality and possibly a few of them caught up, but it is more than likely that a greater part of them would be killed in the attempt. Instead of attempting to catch up the old ones, men are sent out early in the spring for the purpose of capturing the young calves, which are brought in to the Mammoth Hot Springs, raised by a domestic cow, and then turned out in an enclosure with the tame herd.

"With a view to preventing the buffalo from becoming extinct, in the year 1902 Congress appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose of starting a new herd in the park. With this fund a herd of 21 animals was purchased and the necessary inclosures in which to keep them were constructed. The herd purchased consisted of three bulls from the Goodnight herd of Texas and 18 cows from the Allard herd of Montana. One of the bulls was turned out with the wild herd on Pelican creek with a view to introducing new blood in that herd, but he wandered away from them last winter and died on the edge of Yellowstone Lake near the Thumb station. The increase in this new herd has been exceedingly encouraging, and, including the three calves



Feeding Deer on Parade Ground in National Park.



which have been caught up from the wild herd, it now consists of 44 animals, which is more than double the number with which we started.

"The beaver are certainly increasing rapidly throughout the park, and today the signs of their work can be seen along every stream. These exceedingly interesting and valuable little fur-bearing animals have almost become extinct in the greater part of the United States, and should it ever become desirable to restock any section a sufficient number of these animals can, with the permission of the Interior Department, be provided for the purpose.

"The bear are about the only animals that the summer tourists cannot fail to see, and they are always a great source of amusement and interest to them. It is a difficult matter to make some of the tourists realize that the bear in the park are wild, and that it is a dangerous matter to trifle with them. The black and the brown bear are exceedingly afraid of the grizzly, and with good cause, for they will kill and eat the young of the black and the brown whenever they can get hold of them. It is said the grizzly will also eat its own cubs, and for this reason the females always desert the males when they have their young and keep away until the cubs are large enough to take care of themselves."

#### **Increase and Conditions.**

Returning again to our own State—moose and caribou are multiplying perceptibly, especially moose. In the northwestern part among the lakes and large water courses are found numerous bands of moose, while a scattered pair or a single individual are seen frequently by the forestry officers and game wardens who traverse the moose country. The department has only heard two rumors in the past year of a moose being killed, and the information was so vague that it was impossible to get anything tangible to work upon. I believe the law protecting these noble creatures is very well observed.

Mountain sheep can be mentioned as numerous throughout the most broken and rugged mountain ranges. The absolute protection given these animals for years past has produced great results and since the law enacted two years ago permitting the killing of one of these animals each season, there have been many beautiful heads brought in from all sections of the State, and with these, hunters bring reports that in almost every instance their trophy was secured out of a band of many animals.

The Rocky Mountain goat, like the mountain sheep, inhabits the very roughest country that it is possible to find. They are a rare game animal, being found in few localities in the United States than the mountain sheep; but, in the past, this section of the country has been the home of large numbers, and the law up until two years ago permitted the killing of six in a single season. These animals were slaughtered in many instances and left to lie where they fell, only the head or hide of the best one being removed as a trophy, leaving all the other animals to decay. This practice was



Mountain Sheep in Winter Range.

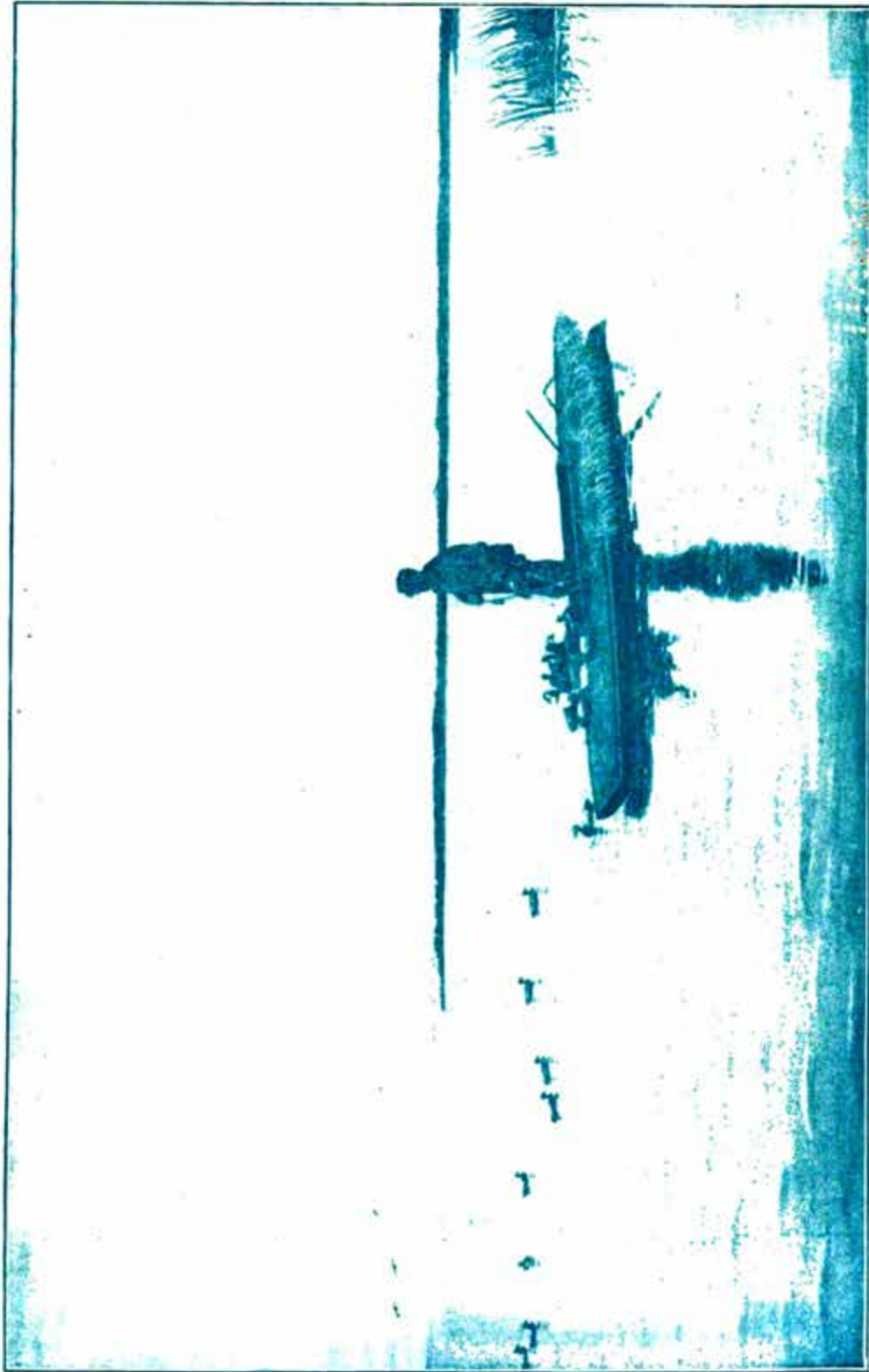
due primarily to the fact that it was almost impossible to bring out a whole carcass from the rugged recesses of the mountains. Since the new law went into effect cutting down the limit to one, many of these rare game animals have been saved. The goat will always be a coveted prize sought by the eastern hunters owing to the rarity of the species.

I have mentioned in previous reports the wonderful increase of beaver throughout every section of the state. They have become so plentiful that this office has issued hundreds of permits to ranchers and farmers to exterminate this animal, which greatly injures property by either overflowing meadows, damming irrigating ditches or maintaining such large dams for their own use that stock break through in the winter and perish, either by drowning or being mired down to such an extent that it is impossible to extricate them. The increase of these animals has been so prolific that they are now so numerous as to be considered a nuisance in many sections of the State. I believe the results achieved by protecting the beaver is only a fair criterion by which the benefits of rigid enforcement of protective laws for all game may be judged.

#### **The Small Game.**

While large game has shown a remarkable increase I am indeed sorry to report that adverse conditions regarding our small game seem to prevail. Our upland birds, such as the grouse, fool hen, pheasant, sage hen and prairie chicken, are creatures of circumstances and conditions, principally climatic, for when the spring and summer weather is dry, warm and sunny, the supply of upland game is bountiful; but when opposite conditions prevail regarding the weather, so do the same conditions obtain regarding our small game; not in years have conditions been as unfavorable in this regard as the spring and summer just passed. The cold which extended late into the spring and was followed by an unprecedented rain supply in prairie sections brought with it most fatal results. In the northeastern section where heretofore rains were an unusual occurrence and where thousands of sage hens could be seen in a day's ride, to say nothing of the numberless flocks of prairie chickens, occurred such tremendous downpours of rain as to not only kill off the young chickens and sage hens, but drown and destroy the old ones as well. These rains were so serious, it will be remembered, that railroads were washed away and houses and haystacks were also damaged. A person may now journey in this section and it is an unusual sight to see even one sage hen or a single covey of chickens. While these conditions do not prevail in all sections, nevertheless disastrous results of the wet weather and late spring can be found on every hand.

Quail in some sections of the State are multiplying very rapidly, and



Placing the Decoys.

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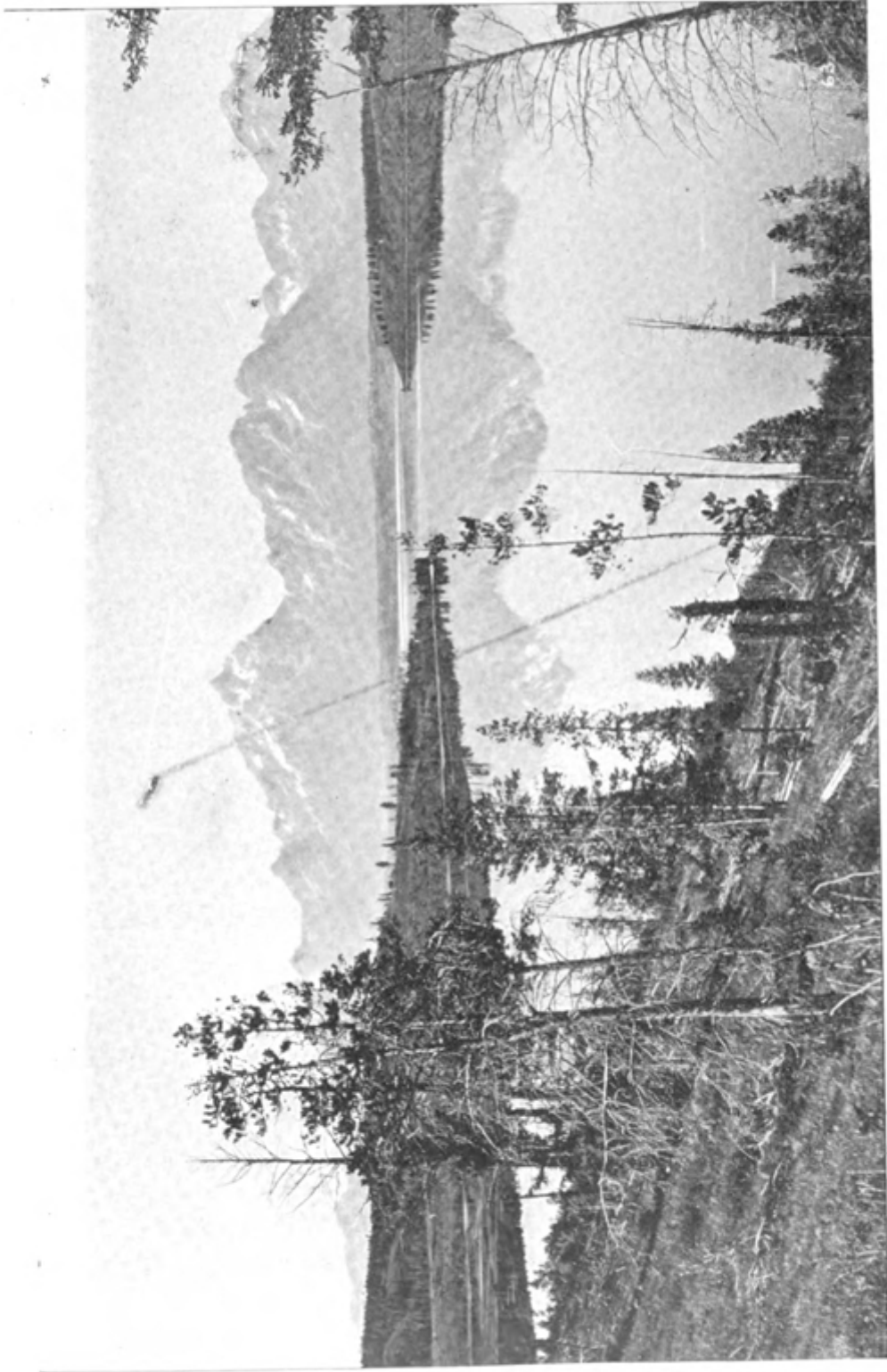
especially those in Flathead county. It was my fortune to make several trips into this section of the State during the past summer and on every hand during all hours of the day the call of the "Bob-white" could be heard. They were so tame that they would not flush from the rail on which they sat at the passing of a team. During the winter months numerous coveys are fed in the barnyards of farmers throughout the county, with domestic fowl. A few years more of careful protection and this county, especially, will be well supplied with quail.

Regarding our aquatic fowl, which have up until two years ago been permitted to be killed in the spring, many thousands have bred and hatched in the State which heretofore were driven out by the incessant bombardment of hunters. Had it not been for these native birds the duck hunter would have fared poorly this season, as the weather conditions were such that the northern flight passed to southern climes without even giving this section of the country a passing call. The law prohibiting spring shooting has been very well observed and very few complaints have been made to this department of its violation.

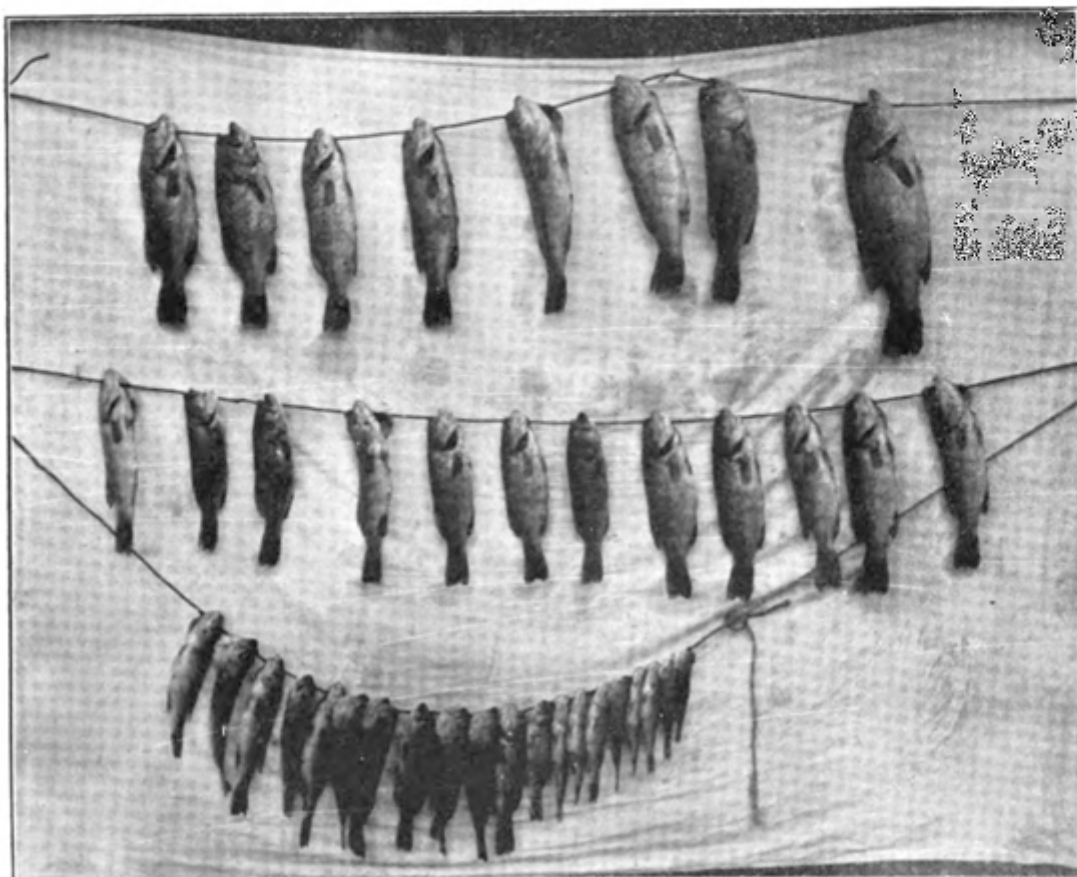
#### Fish.

The laws for the protection of fish, so far as they go, have been very well respected. No results can be expected from the enforcement of the protective measures now upon the statute books regarding fish so long as the two great destructive agencies—the unprotected irrigating ditch and the pollution of streams—are permitted to exist. These subjects have been thoroughly gone into under the head of "The game and fish laws of Montana," and in "Recommendations" just preceding this chapter.

The government fish hatchery at Bozeman under the able supervision of Dr. James A. Henshall has, during the past two years, placed hundreds of thousands of eastern brook trout, Rocky Mountain trout, steelhead trout, Mackinaw trout, rainbow trout, grayling and Lake Superior whitefish, in our streams and lakes. While this distribution was carried on under the direction and supervision of the Government, this department aided materially in the distribution of the fry through its deputies in all parts of the State. The fish hatchery located at Columbia Gardens, Butte, has assisted materially this year in stocking streams by turning over all of its product to the Butte Angler's Club, who in turn selected Deputy Game Warden Avare to distribute these fish in all streams adjacent to that locality. This hatchery is a private enterprise and was built last year by Senator W. A. Clark as an attractive feature to the pleasure resort, the Columbia Gardens.



Echo Lake.



Montana Black Bass from Echo Lake. Catch made in one day by the Warden, Large Bass in upper right hand corner measured  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches from tip to tip.

#### Black Bass.

It will be pleasant news to the fishermen in general to learn that we have some of the finest black bass fishing that can be found in any State. There are several lakes in Flathead county, principally the one known as Echo Lake, that is fairly alive with large mouthed black bass. Out of this lake has been caught many weighing over seven pounds, and a photo is reproduced in this report showing a day's catch by the Warden in this lake. The black bass which were placed two years and three years ago in the Missouri river at Lake Sewall are doing wonderfully well, several having been caught during the past summer which tipped the scales at a pound and a half. The fishing in the lakes and streams in all sections of the State, into which no pollution is poured or from which no irrigating ditch is taken, is wonderfully fine, which only goes to show that where the sportsman's method only is used in their destruction, they still thrive and prosper.



### Uniform Open and Closed Season.

No assistance rendered this department through any channels has been of such great value as the provision contained in the last game bill which created a "uniform open and closed season," on all game, both large and small. Heretofore when the season for the killing of different game alternated between the 15th of August and that of May 1st, every opportunity was offered the "sooner," or other class of law breakers, to violate the law. A person found hunting in a chicken or grouse country on the 15th of August was always hunting sage hens, while another found after December 1st along streams lined with brush and cover which is always the habitation of pheasants and chickens in the winter, would invariably be hunting ducks until May 1st. The same conditions prevailed as to big game. Now the open season on all game, that is permitted to be killed at any time, begins September 1st and closes December 1st, consequently these are the only two dates to be remembered and any one seen with a gun after December 1st is regarded with suspicion. A person hunting one kind of game and seeing another, knows that he can kill the same without making a criminal of himself. These plain and concise laws are a great benefit to the person living in remote sections of the State who has not access to the daily and weekly press and other facilities for keeping posted. The law is so simple as to be understood by even the foreigner, and so effective that fewer violations have taken place since its enactment than during any other period of the same time in the past. This law attracted the eye of the United States officials, who gave the same prominent notice in their reports.

### Assistance Given Wardens.

The assistance given this department by the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park and his corps of civilian scouts, as well as the co-operation extended by the Forestry officers, has been invaluable. The National Park scouts patrol the borders of the Park in winter on snowshoes and are deputized to act as game wardens within this State. The enthusiastic support given this department by the Superintendent has accomplished much in breaking up the organized bands of poachers who, at one time, operated in this State and along the borders of the Park.

The numerous forest reserves contain in their confines many of the best game sections. The Supervisor and forest rangers of the respective reserves have, through their co-operation with our wardens rendered valuable service and in most instances the majority of Supervisors and Rangers have been deputized so that they may have the authority to arrest any violators of the game laws found operating on the reserves. The Chief Forester at Washington D. C., issued the two following official orders, which had much to do in bringing about this co-operation:



Woodcock.

"All forest officers will co-operate with the State or Territorial officials so far as they can without undue interference with their regular reserve work, to enforce local laws for the protection of game and stock. When authorized to do so by the proper State officers they will, without additional pay, act as game wardens and stock inspectors with full power to enforce local laws. If not so authorized they will promptly inform the State officials of all violations discovered."

"All supervisors will communicate at once with the State or Territorial game warden and request appointment for themselves and all the rangers under their supervision as deputy state game wardens. This appointment is sufficient warrant to arrest for offenses against the State or Territorial game laws."

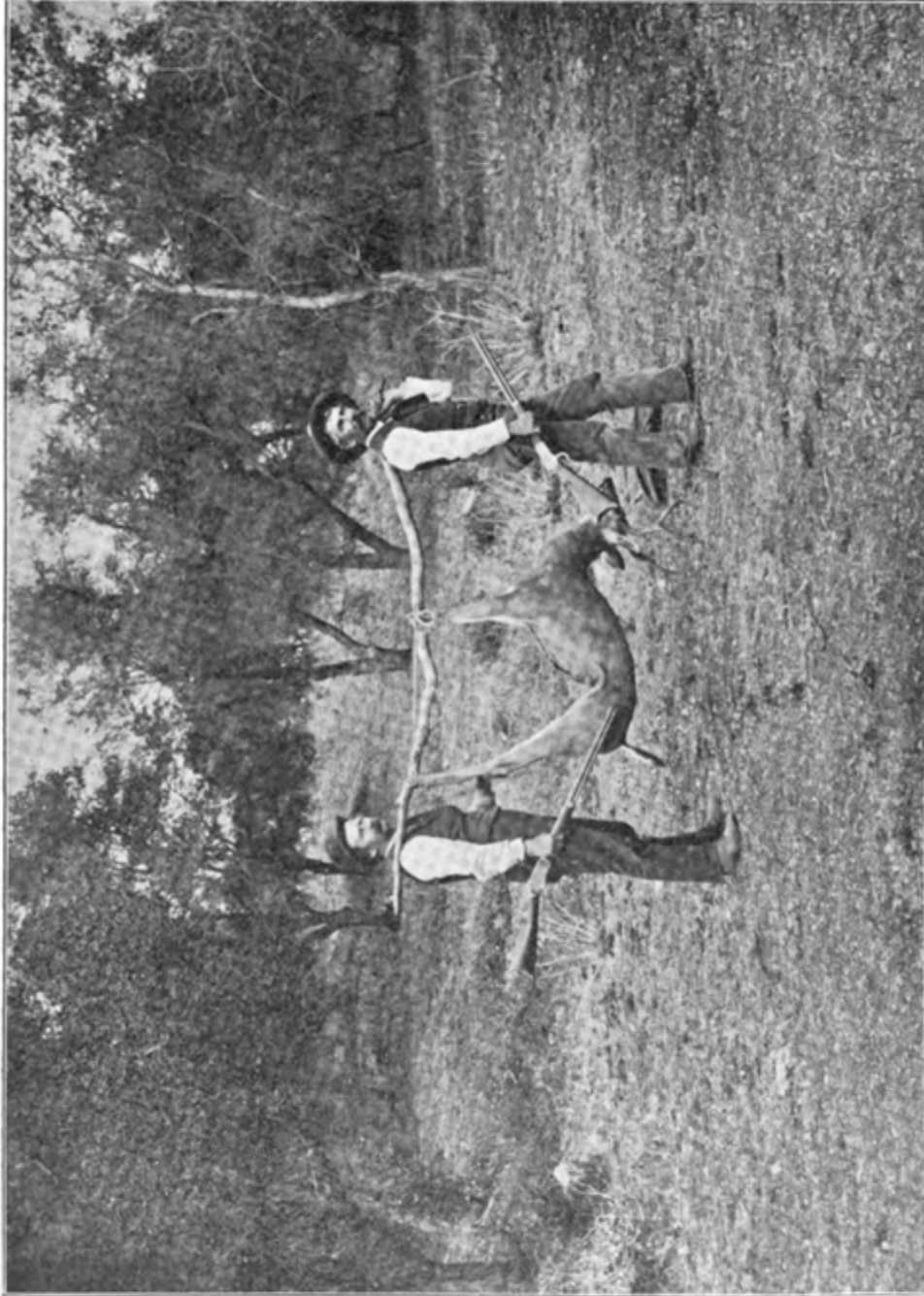
#### **Large Districts.**

Eight deputies to look after a State as large as Montana places upon each the difficult task of looking after approximately 18,000 square miles of territory; that one could constantly patrol a district of this size, as has been suggested by some, is absolutely absurd and ridiculous. Were such a method of detecting violators as this pursued in the administration of this department the violators of the game laws arrested and brought to trial would be many times smaller than under the present regime.

In the matter of gaining information regarding violations of the game law, our main source of supply must be people in general and to secure this, public sentiment must be with the cause, and the officers in charge of the administration of the laws must enjoy the confidence of the people, because when information is given it is done in absolute confidence and usually only after assurance is given that the informant will not in any wise be connected with the prosecution. After such information is given, which is usually rather indefinite as to facts, it then devolves upon this department to investigate the matter, secure evidence and begin the prosecution. I am very pleased to say that from indications in the past this office has enjoyed to a great extent the necessary co-operation herein mentioned.

#### **Clerical Work.**

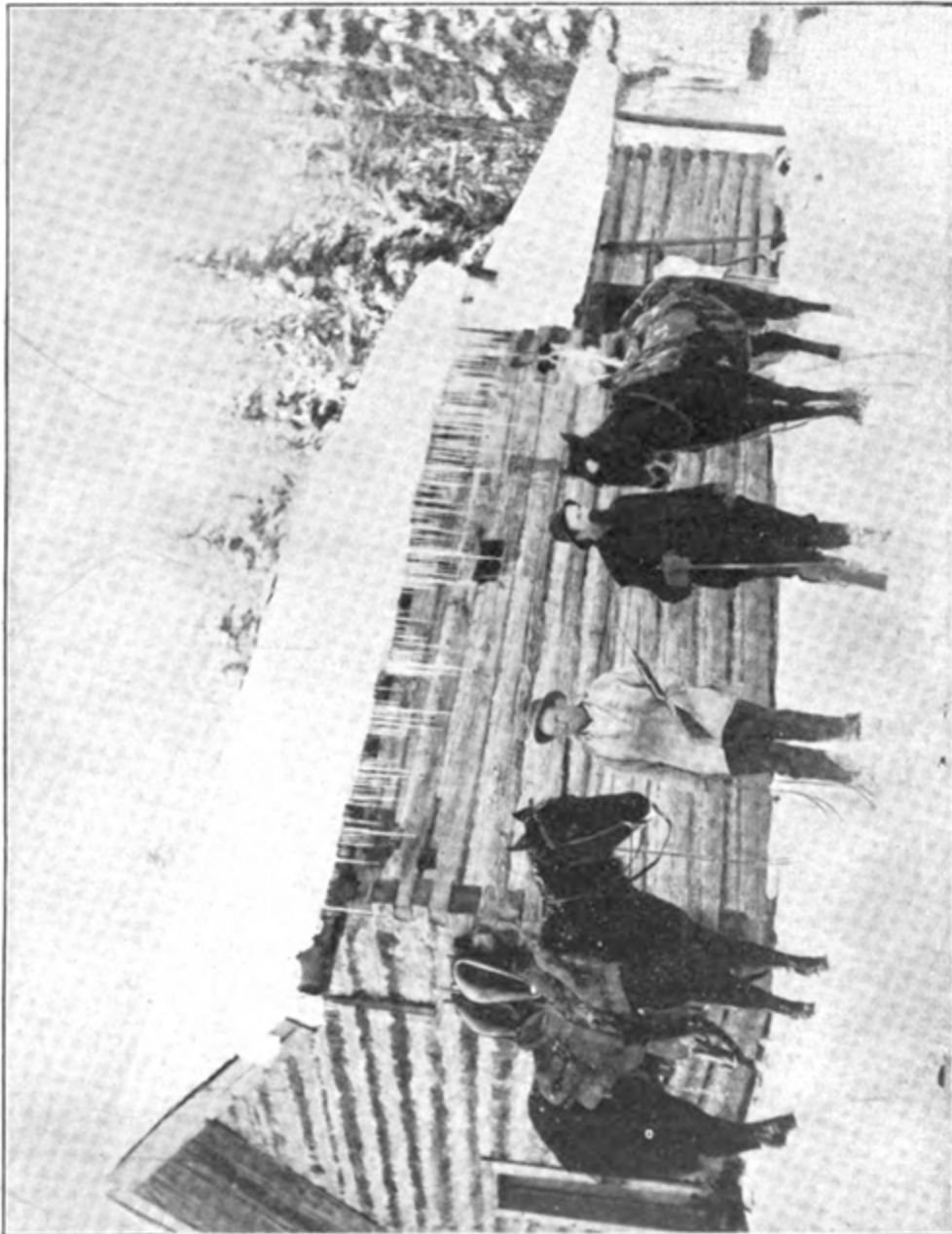
The clerical work of this department since the license law went into effect has assumed such proportions as to surprise any one who has not given attention to the matter. A complete change of system became necessary and on many occasions additional office help was required to keep up with the work. There are at the present time five hundred open accounts maintained in this office, of which three hundred are justices of the peace and two hundred special deputies issuing licenses. Every book of licenses sent out must be charged to the party receiving them, and each month, as the monies for the sale of the same are sent to the State Treasurer, he in turn informs us of the amount which must be credited to the individual account



Killed on the ranch—A jaunt after supper.

of the person remitting it. At the end of the year all spoiled and unused licenses are returned to this office and the same credited to the individual accounts which at that time must balance. The bookkeeping above referred to is but a small proportion of the clerical work necessary in the Department. Every license is made out in triplicate, the licensee receiving the original, the duplicate being sent to this office while the stub is retained by the person issuing the license. Upon the arrival of the duplicate in this office the licensee's name and the number of his license must be transcribed upon an index card and filed away in alphabetical order, while the duplicate license must be filed according to the number. When one stops to consider that the issuance of licenses annually is over 30,000, some idea can then be gained of the amount of work that is necessary to handle this part of the routine alone. Then comes the making out of guides' licenses and taxidermists' licenses and the filing of guides' and taxidermists' reports, the latter being rendered monthly and the inspecting and filing away of the deputy game warden's reports, which are made out daily and submitted weekly. These with the issuing of shipping permits and the filing of the same go to make much additional work to that already stated. At the beginning of each year when it is necessary to send out the 500 packages of licenses to justices and deputies the same must be weighed, addressed, and either expressed or sent by registered mail. This in itself is no small job. The correspondence received by this office, and which must be taken care of, has assumed proportions scarcely believeable. It is not an unusual thing to have a day's mail consist of from 150 to 200 letters. It is true that not all of these letters need answering, but they must all be opened and examined.

At the beginning of each year, cloth posters containing a synopsis of all the game and fish laws are printed and these sent to the forest reserve officers to be tacked on trees and crossroads, to every postoffice in this State to be placed in a conspicuous place, to every depot and section house on all the railroads, in addition to being taken out on all occasions by the regular deputies and tacked up where they will attract attention. Circular letters containing the laws governing the acceptance and shipment of game by railroads and express companies are sent to the Superintendents of the respective companies doing business in the State who in turn forward a copy to each and every agent and messenger running or operating within Montana. Five thousand pamphlets containing the full and complete game and fish laws have, in the two years, been distributed and sent out to those desiring the same. Thus it can be seen that, with the additional prominence given the laws through the newspapers from time to time, no one, no matter how remote his residence may be, has any excuse for not being familiar with all the important provisions.



Two noted guides.

### **Duties and Results.**

How well our crusade against the lawless has been carried out and the thorough education of the people, is best shown by the decreasing number of violations and convictions in cases instituted by this department.

The work and duties of the game warden are by no means unattended by risk or danger, for in the past year throughout the United States, five wardens have been murdered and several seriously injured while in the discharge of their duties. These killings in almost every instance have been committed by unnaturalized foreigners who, after being caught redhanded in crime, resorted to murder in their attempt to escape. While we have many Greeks, Austrians, and Italians, as well as other foreigners of this class to deal with and have, on numerous occasions, been compelled to arrest one or more of their number, it is with joy that I can report that no injury has ever been received by any of the officers of this department since its inauguration.

### **Department Self-Sustaining.**

This department is now more than self-sustaining. The revenues derived from licenses, fines and other sources each year leaves a handsome balance over the expenses of maintenance. The expenses for the year 1905 were \$16,778.44, while the receipts amounted to \$30,593.50, leaving a balance of \$13,815.06; in 1906 the maintenance cost \$17,410.95 and the revenues were \$24,491.13, leaving a balance for this year of \$11,080.19. Thus it will be seen that under the new law, in the last two years, the receipts of the office have exceeded the expense of maintenance \$24,895.25. This result has been achieved absolutely without cost to the State or any of its citizens except the sportsmen.

### **National Association.**

Each year brings the States in closer touch with each other with regard to the assistance rendered in the enforcement of their respective laws. The National Association of Game Wardens and Commissioners which was organized in the National Park some five years ago had, as its main object, the encouraging of this co-operation. So successfully was this organization launched and the benefits derived therefrom so apparent, that almost every State in the Union has had a representative at its meetings both in Columbus, Ohio, and at its last meeting in St. Paul, Minn., January 25th, 26th and 27th, last year, at which meeting the following officers were elected: President, W. F. Scott, Montana; Vice President, J. H. Rhodes, Missouri; Secretary, Geo. L. Carter, Nebraska; Treasurer, H. G. Smith, Minnesota; General Counsel, J. H. Acklen Tennessee; Directors, Major John Pitcher, Yellowstone National Park; T. G. Pierson, North Carolina.



IRISH SETTER.

REPRODUCED FROM THE ARTS AND CRAFTS, CHICAGO



1008

## WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT IN DETAIL, 1905-1906.

The records of this office show that 25 arrests have been made between December 1st, 1904, and May 31st, 1905, on complaints as follows:

Killing swan out of season .....	1
Killing brant out of season .....	2
Killing elk out of season .....	1
Killing deer out of season .....	3
Killing ducks out of season .....	1
Killing beaver out of season .....	3
Selling beaver hides .....	2
Selling deer hides .....	1
Selling game .....	2
Hunting without license .....	6
Spearing fish .....	2
Selling trout .....	1
	25

The above complaints were instituted in the court of the following named counties:

Flathead .....	5
Chouteau .....	5
Park .....	2
Lewis and Clark .....	4
Fergus .....	3
Missoula .....	3
Beaverhead .....	3
	25

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions .....	17
Dismissals .....	4
Acquittals .....	2
Bound over District Court .....	1
Case continued .....	1
	25

Fines imposed in the above cases, \$547.50.

The records of this office show that 60 arrests have been made between June 1st, and November 30th, 1905, on complaints as follows:

Catching fish with grab-hooks .....	3
Catching fish with net .....	1
Catching fish with trap .....	1
Selling fish caught with net .....	1
Dynamiting fish .....	3
Killing deer out of season .....	6
Killing goat out of season .....	6
Killing grouse out of season .....	1
Killing chickens out of season .....	1
Killing sage hen out of season .....	4
Killing antelope out of season .....	2
Killing elk more than limit .....	2
Running deer with dogs .....	1
Selling game .....	1
Dumping sawdust in streams .....	3
Hunting without license .....	17
Fishing without license .....	6
Guiding without license .....	6
	60

These complaints were instituted in the courts of the following named counties:

Deer Lodge .....	3
Powell .....	5
Dawson .....	2
Fergus .....	2
Flathead .....	11
Gallatin .....	6
Cascade .....	1
Meagher .....	1
Missoula .....	10
Valley .....	2
Beaverhead .....	1
Ravalli .....	9
Rosebud .....	4
Lewis and Clark .....	2
Sanders .....	1
	60

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions .....	38
Dismissals .....	13
Acquittals .....	5
Cases pending .....	4
	60

Fines imposed in the above cases, \$1,400.

The records of this office show that 39 arrests have been made between December 1st, 1905, and May 31st, 1906, on complaints as follows:

Hunting without license .....	4
Fishing without license .....	8
Selling game .....	1
Seling fish .....	1
Killing ducks out of season .....	8
Killing sheep out of season .....	2
Killing elk out of season .....	1
Killing swan out of season .....	1
Killing deer out of season .....	1
Killing beaver out of season .....	5
Killing song birds .....	2
Killing doves .....	1
Killing elk more than limit .....	1
Dumping sawdust in stream .....	3
	<hr/>
	39

The complaints were instituted in the courts of the following named counties:

Sanders .....	8
Flathead .....	10
Chouteau .....	3
Valley .....	4
Park .....	1
Lewis and Clark .....	4
Ravalli .....	1
Carbon .....	1
Yellowstone .....	2
Beaverhead .....	5
	<hr/>
	39

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions .....	27
Acquittals .....	3
Dismissals .....	3
Bound over District Court .....	6
	<hr/>
	39

Fines imposed in the above cases, \$875.

The records of this office show that 15 arrests have been made between June 1st and November 30th, 1906, on complaints as follows:

Killing grouse out of season .....	1
Killing deer out of season .....	1
Killing goat out of season .....	1
Killing beaver out of season .....	4
Killing more than limit of elk .....	1
Selling game .....	1
Hunting without license .....	4
Fishing without license .....	1
Guiding without license .....	1
	<hr/>
	15

The complaints were instituted in the courts of the following named counties:

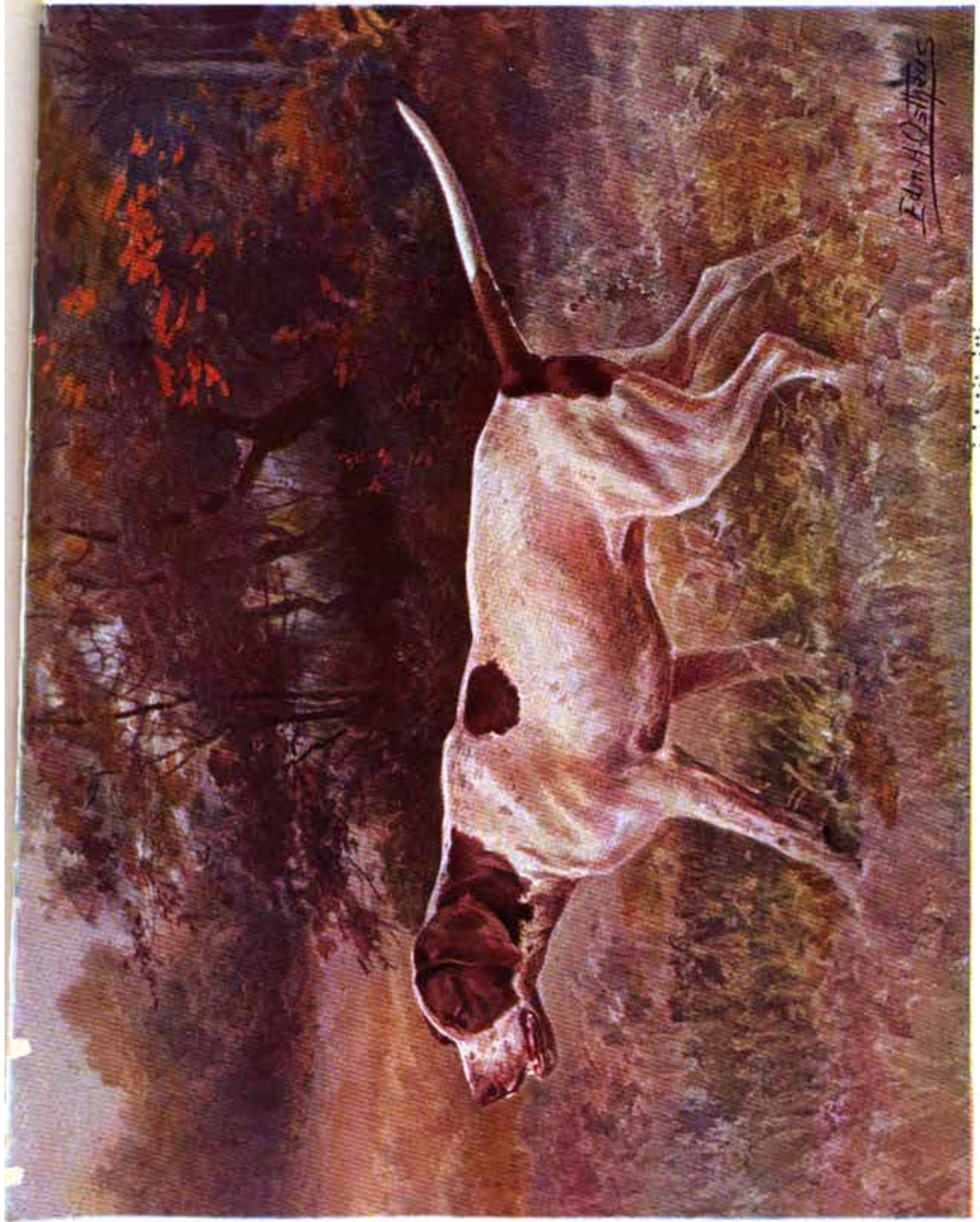
Flathead .....	1
Cascade .....	2
Madison .....	2
Sanders .....	1
Missoula .....	3
Ravalli .....	2
Powell .....	2
Granite .....	1
Rosebud .....	1
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These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions .....	7
Dismissals .....	3
Acquittals .....	2
Cases pending .....	3
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	15

Fines imposed in the above cases, \$400.





925

POINTER DOG.

ONCE: A. W. SPENSER, FUSCUM.



**RECEIPTS AND COST OF DEPARTMENT, 1905.**

Hunting licenses issued by Justices of the Peace	..\$17,340.41
Hunting licenses issued by Game Wardens	..... 10,506.59
Fines from violations of the Game and Fish Laws	1,957.50
Taxidermists' licenses (10)	..... 250.00
Guides' licenses (28)	..... 280.00
Shipping permits (184)	..... 92.00
Articles sold	..... 167.00

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\$30,593.50

Total cost of maintaining department	..... 16,778.44
Excess of receipts over expenses for year 1905	...\$13,815.06

**RECEIPTS AND COST OF DEPARTMENT, 1906.**

Hunting licenses sold by Justices of the Peace	...\$14,555.64
Hunting licenses sold by Game Wardens	..... 11,854.39
Fines for violations of Game and Fish Laws	..... 1,275.00
Taxidermists' licenses (12)	..... 300.00
Guides' licenses (26)	..... 260.00
Shipping permits (255)	..... 127.50
Articles sold	..... 118.60

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\$28,491.13

Total cost of maintaining department	..... 17,410.94
Excess of receipts over expense for year 1906	...\$11,080.19

**RECAPITULATION, YEARS 1905 AND 1906.**

Total number of arrests	..... 139
Convictions	..... 98
Dismissals	..... 23
Acquittals	..... 14
Cases pending	..... 4

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139 139

Hunting licenses issued	...\$54,257.03
Other license issued	..... 1,090.00
Fines	..... 3,232.50
Articles sold	..... 285.60
Shipping permits	..... 219.50
Expense year 1905	..... \$16,778.44
Expense year 1906	..... 17,410.94

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\$34,189.38

Excess of receipts over ex- penses	..... \$24,895.25
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\$59,084.63

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\$59,084.63





Where the Big Ones Lie.

## PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION, 1905-6.



AS most of the provisions in modern game laws have been enacted during the last twenty years it is of interest to note a few points in which progress has been most rapid. Non-export laws, first enacted in Minnesota about 1871, are now in force in every State in the Union and practically every Province in Canada. Non-sale laws are now in force in 42 states and bag-limit restrictions in 38. Non-resident licenses, first enacted in 1895, are now required in all the States except Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Texas, and resident licenses are required in 16 States. A practically uniform law protecting all non-game birds is in force in 35 States, including all those east of the Mississippi except Alabama, Maryland and West Virginia. State warden service has been established in 36 States and county warden service in 9 States, while every organized Province of Canada has a special provincial game officer.

### Legislative Sessions.

In 1905 legislative sessions were held in 41 States and Territories, and in all but two of these changes were made in the game laws. Including the local laws of New York and North Carolina, the statutes affecting game numbered about 180, exclusive of appropriation bills. In the following resume

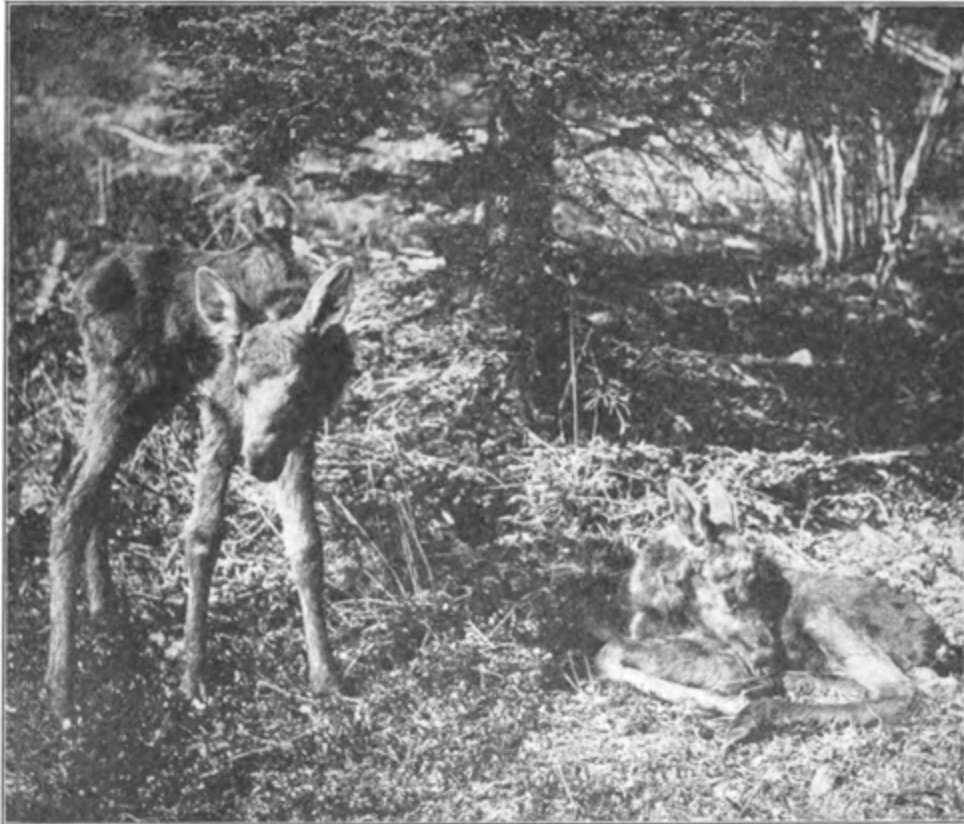
the acts of Vermont are included, as the session of its legislature in 1904 occurred in the autumn too late to incorporate the changes in the game law bulletin of that year. Seven states—Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Utah—adopted entire new game laws, and California, Michigan, Missouri and South Carolina passed laws giving complete protection to non-game birds. Important progress in protecting game birds was made in a number of States, among which should be mentioned Montana, Utah and Wisconsin, which cut off spring shooting of waterfowl, and California, Colorado, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Utah, which gave protection to shore birds. More attention than usual was paid to licenses, and a strong tendency was noticeable toward local legislation, which, in North Carolina, was carried to the extreme of enacting special laws for a number of different townships.

Among the novel features of the legislation of the year may be mentioned the adoption by Montana of a uniform season for all game, thus greatly simplifying the law; the principle adopted by Oregon and Vermont by fixing certain seasons by days of the week instead of the month; the practical prohibition by Minnesota of placing game in cold storage; the establishment by Wyoming of a large State game preserve immediately south of the Yellowstone Park; the adoption by Wyoming of a \$1 permit for photographing big game in winter; and the requirement of Wisconsin that each special deputy warden shall carry an identification card bearing his photograph, his signature, the seal of the department, and a miniature reproduction of his commission.

In 1906 legislative sessions were held in only 14 States and in 8 Provinces of Canada, and in several cases such as Ohio, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Ontario, no changes were made in the game laws. The legislation of the year is remarkable for the unusual number of bills affecting game under consideration by Congress and the small number of changes in State laws, in marked contrast with the activity of the Canadian Provinces where game bills were passed in Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec. The number of new laws passed, so far as known, is 60, while the number of bills under consideration was probably not less than 150. The most important measures enacted were entirely new game laws in Mississippi and Prince Edward Island; the adoption by the new Province of Alberta of a law prohibiting spring shooting of waterfowl and establishing a game preserve; statutes creating a large forest, fish and game preserve, and making certain decided changes in the game laws of Quebec; laws protecting non-game birds in Prince Edward Island and Iowa, and radical amendments in the sale laws of Massachusetts. The passage of the Mississippi statute marks the completion of a chain of non-export laws in every State in the Union and provision for the appointment of special officers

to enforce the game laws in every State except Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas.

The failure of all general game bills and the passage of eighteen local measures in Maryland is a striking example of the reluctance of that State to abandon the confusing system of county laws in favor of uniform laws for the whole State such as have proved so successful in Kentucky, Pennsy-



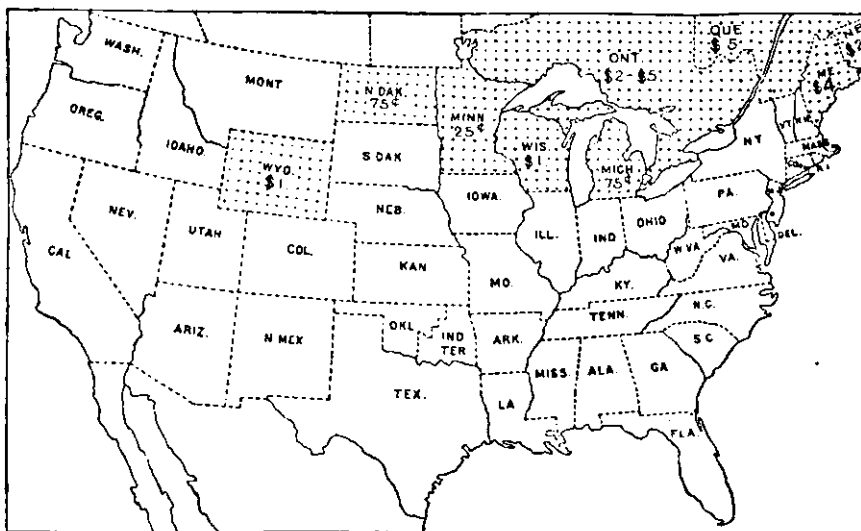
Moose Calves.

vania, Tennessee, Virginia and elsewhere. The amendments made this year tend toward uniformity in seasons. It should be noted also that the defeat of such bills as those extending sale in Kentucky, permitting the sale of certain foreign game throughout the year in New York, and permitting spring shooting on Long Island, was a distinct gain and was due only to unremitting vigilance and activity on the part of friends of game protection. Such vigilance is always necessary to insure the continuance of good laws, not only in the State immediately concerned, but in others which would be directly affected by the passage of retrograde legislation.

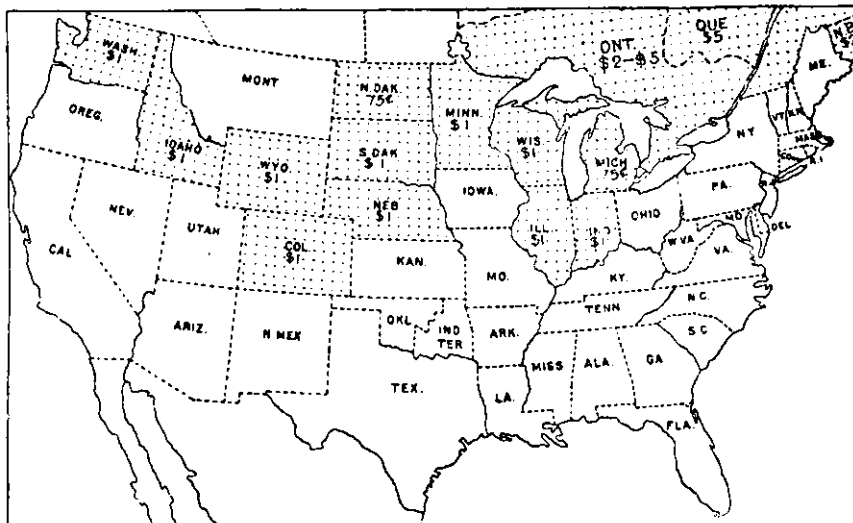


# PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION

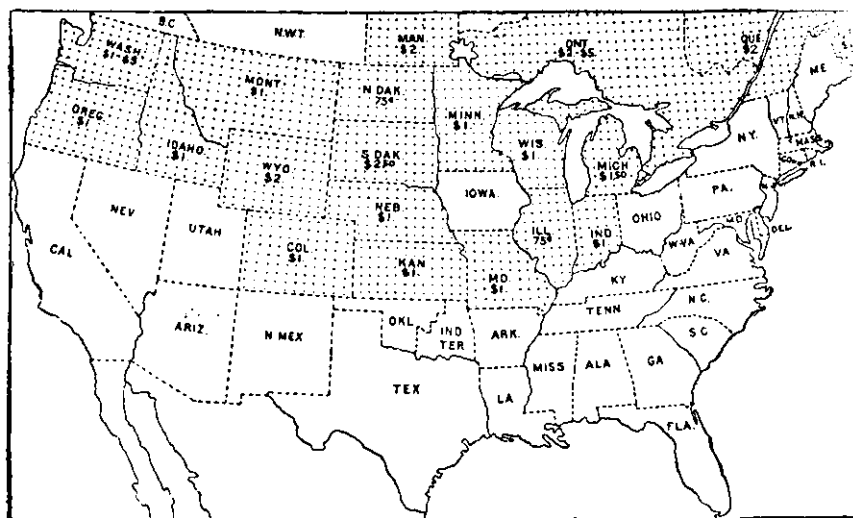
## RESIDENT LICENSES



States and Provinces Requiring Resident Licenses in 1900.



States and Provinces Requiring Resident Licenses in 1904.



States and Provinces Requiring Resident Licenses in 1906.

The figures in the marked States indicate the cost of license. Where two amounts appear, the smaller refers to small game, the greater to large game.

[See other side.]

### LICENSES.

1905—Several States enacted some form of license legislation for the first time. Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon and Vermont adopted non-resident licenses; Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Oregon, and Manitoba resident licenses, and Massachusetts, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Manitoba, alien licenses. In Manitoba, persons who are not British subjects are now required to pay a license fee of \$100. Florida made its non-resident license requirement applicable to all non-citizens of the State; Indiana established a resident license for all game throughout the season instead of ducks in the autumn; South Carolina re-established in a modified form, its market-hunting license for ducks and its non-resident county license; and Illinois extended its resident license to cover rabbits; Maine, Montana, Minnesota, and New Hampshire extended their big game licenses to cover all game, and Nova Scotia consolidated its moose and bird licenses into one \$30 license for all game. Maine established a \$5 license for hunting prior to October 1, and Michigan a \$10 export license for ducks shipped by non-resident land owners and members of clubs maintaining preserves in the State. Several changes were made in the fees. Tennessee adopted a \$10 license (except in about 30 counties) in place of its former variable fee; Washington replaced its \$1 county license by a \$1 license for residents, a \$5 license for non-residents, and \$50 license for aliens, and provided corresponding State licenses of \$5, \$10 and \$50; Michigan increased the resident license fee for big game from 75 cents to \$1.50, South Dakota from \$1 to \$2.50, Wyoming from \$1 to \$2, and New Brunswick raised its non-resident license from \$30 to \$50. Reductions in the fees were made in the resident license of Illinois from \$1 to 75 cents; in the small game non resident license of Montana from \$15 to \$10; in the non-resident license of Indiana from \$25 to \$15; and in that of Nova Scotia from \$40 to \$30, with repeal of special licenses. Montana abolished the exemption of taxpayers from the non-resident requirement, made the resident license good for a family, and provided for its issue to United States soldiers stationed in the State. Wyoming placed United States soldiers on the same footing as residents, and removed the exemption which permitted residents to hunt in their own counties without license. Hawaii abolished the \$5 hunting license which has been in force in Oahu since 1896.

1906—The only change in licenses were the establishment of a \$25 non-resident license in South Carolina and a \$20 non-resident license in Mississippi both good only in the county of issue; a \$15 non-resident license in Prince Edward Island; and a uniform \$10 license in Quebec. Minor changes were made in Maryland so as to require a license from every non-resident hunting on the Patuxent river, whether a member of a club or not, and exempting land owners in Somerset county hunting on their own premises from the requirement of a resident license, and requiring citizens of Maryland who are not residents of Somerset county to secure a \$5 license when hunting in that county.

### SHIPMENT OF GAME.

1905—A few important changes were made in the laws regulating the export of game. Missouri and British Columbia extended their non-export laws to cover all protected game. Maine, which formerly prohibited export of wood ducks, black ducks, teal, and gray ducks, changed its laws so as to include practically all ducks. Utah added shore birds to its prohibited list; New Hampshire, birds, and Arizona, ducks. On the other hand, Wyoming modified its prohibition of the export of any big game except under a



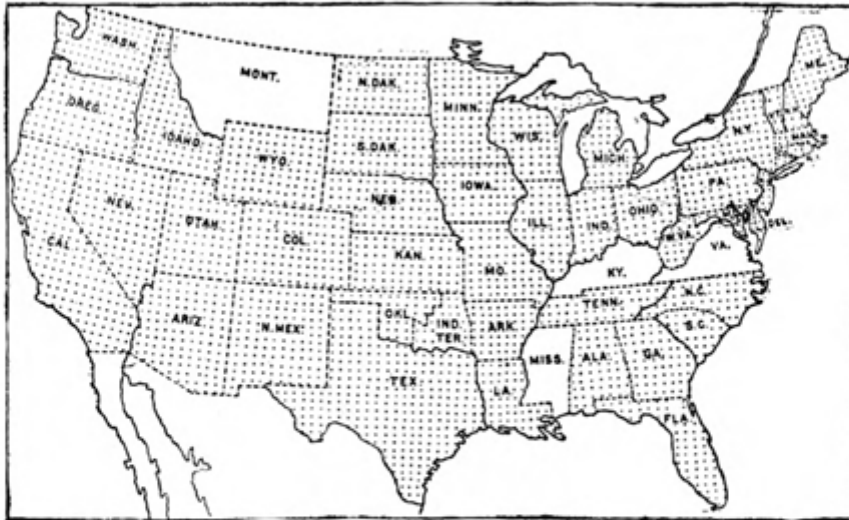
Rocky Mountain Goat—A Large Billy.

hunting license, so as to permit the shipment of 1 head, 1 hide, 1 scalp, and 1 pair of tusks of any big game except moose, by any person under certain restrictions. Michigan authorized the export of 1 deer under the non-resident license and ducks by non-residents under the special license mentioned above. Missouri in its new general law provided for the export of a limited amount of game by non-resident licensees, and Washington extended this privilege to all non-resident licensees instead of restricting it to those from Oregon; South Dakota reduced the export limit on deer from 2 to 1; New Hampshire cut off all export of deer, and Manitoba made it necessary for a non-resident to secure an export permit from the minister of agriculture and immigration.

1906—Non-export laws were extended in Canada by the enactment of the Prince Edward Island statute prohibiting export of all game except geese and brant, and the adoption of a coupon system in Quebec by which tags are required for all shipments of game.

# PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION

## EXPORT OF GAME



States and Provinces that Prohibited Export of Game in 1900.



States and Provinces that Prohibited the Export of Game in 1904.



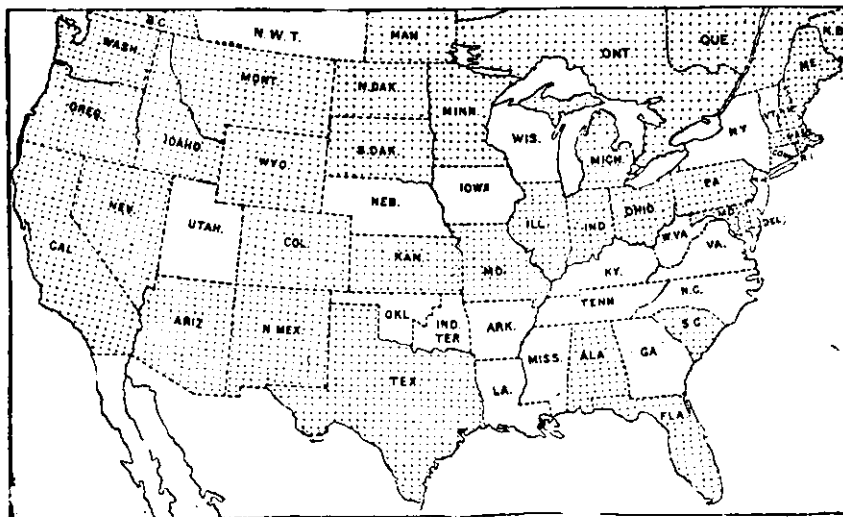
States and Provinces that Prohibited Export of Game in 1905.

Ruled areas indicate those which prohibited export of game without permit; dotted areas, those which prohibited export of certain kinds of game; blank areas, those which did not prohibit export. Inclosed names indicate special exceptions permitting non-resident hunters to take out a limited amount of game. The letter *a* indicates prohibition of export for sale only.

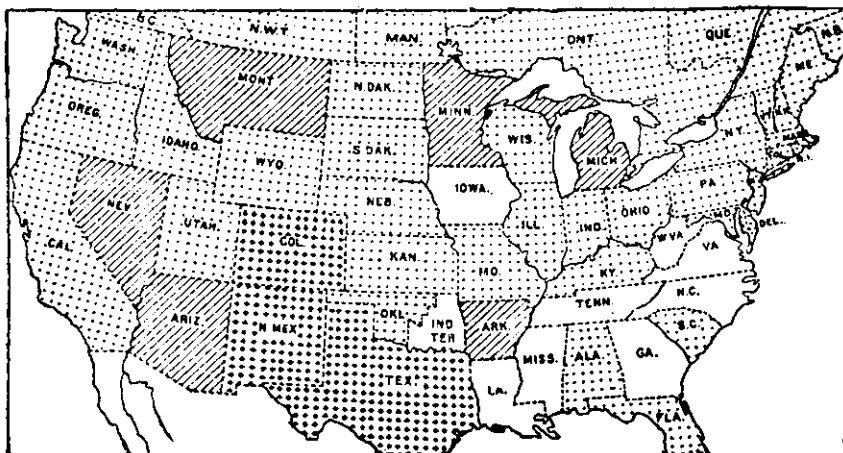


# PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION

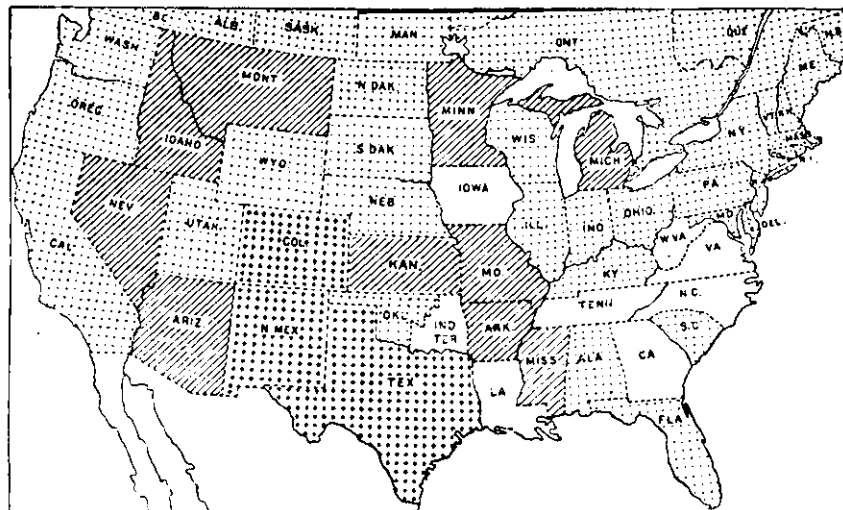
## SALE OF GAME



States and Provinces that Prohibited Sale of Game in 1900.



States and Provinces that Prohibited Sale of Game in 1904.



States and Provinces that Prohibited Sale of Game in 1906.

Ruled areas indicate those which prohibited sale (resale in Nevada) of all protected game; crossed areas, those which prohibited sale of all protected game taken within the State; dotted areas, those which prohibited sale (resale in Delaware) of certain game; and blank areas, those which had no sale prohibitions (except a few local provisions in North Carolina and Virginia).

### SALE OF GAME.

**1905**—Missouri and Manitoba extended their lists of game that cannot be sold to cover all protected game. Manitoba formerly permitted the sale only of ducks, but Missouri allowed the sale of all game but deer and upland birds killed in the State. Several States extended their lists of game the sale of which is prohibited. Idaho placed birds on the list; Kansas, red squirrels, plover, duck, geese, and brant; Maine, practically all ducks; Massachusetts, deer taken in the State; New Mexico, doves and pigeons; Pennsylvania, woodcock and wild turkeys; Utah, quail; Wyoming, heads of big game; California, doves and shore birds; and Manitoba, the heads of all big game (formerly only those of mountain sheep), the female and young of elk and caribou, blue grouse, swans and ducks. On the other hand, a few States reduced their lists. Washington removed from the list hides of big game; Minnesota, hides of deer, moose, and caribou taken outside the State. Wyoming provided that 1 hide, 1 scalp, 1 head, and 1 pair of tusks of big game may be sold under a 25-cent permit from the State warden. Pennsylvania fixed a season for the sale of imported ruffed grouse, and Illinois removed the restriction confining the sale of imported game during a limited season to cities, towns and villages.

**1906**—Mississippi prohibited the sale of all protected game in the State, a provision thus far adopted by no other State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan. The neighboring States of Arkansas and Missouri, however, have similar laws, and Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, and Montana likewise prohibit sale of all protected game. In Massachusetts three important laws were passed, one prohibiting the sale of imported quail except in November and December, another prohibiting the sale of imported ducks except in the open season, and the third prohibiting all sale of prairie chickens and sharp-tailed grouse. These laws are likely to be far-reaching and to affect game shipments from several States in the West; although they do not go into effect until January 1 1907, they will probably tend to curtail shipments next winter.



Cow Moose Swimming.



UNUSUAL HORN DEVELOPMENT OF THE BIG HORN (*OVIS MONTANA*),

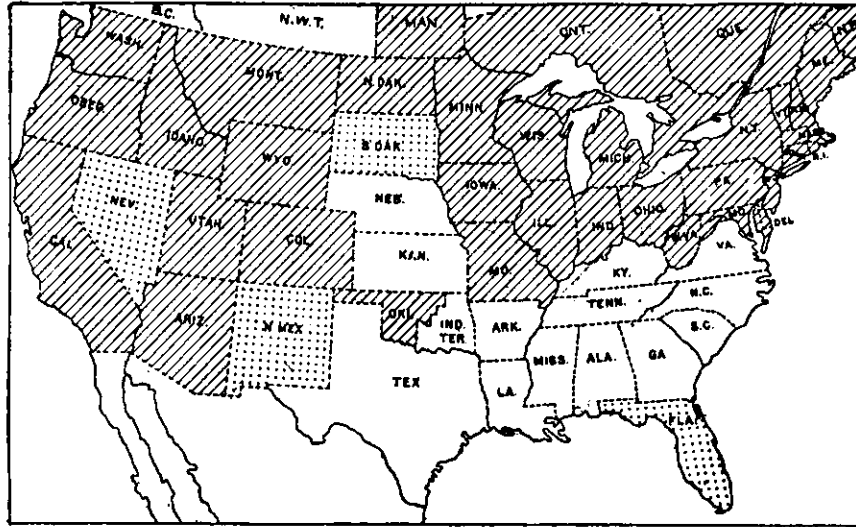
#### WARDEN SERVICE.

**1905**—The game warden system was installed for the first time in Kansas, South Carolina (county wardens only), and British Columbia. An assistant warden was added in Manitoba; and in New Brunswick a chief ranger to supervise enforcement of laws of the forest and to guard against forest fires. The number of wardens was increased in Illinois and Ontario, and California made more liberal provision than heretofore for its warden service. Vermont, following New York, placed its service under a single commissioner. Wyoming provided for arrest and seizure without warrant, and Minnesota and Missouri conferred the power of search on their game officials.

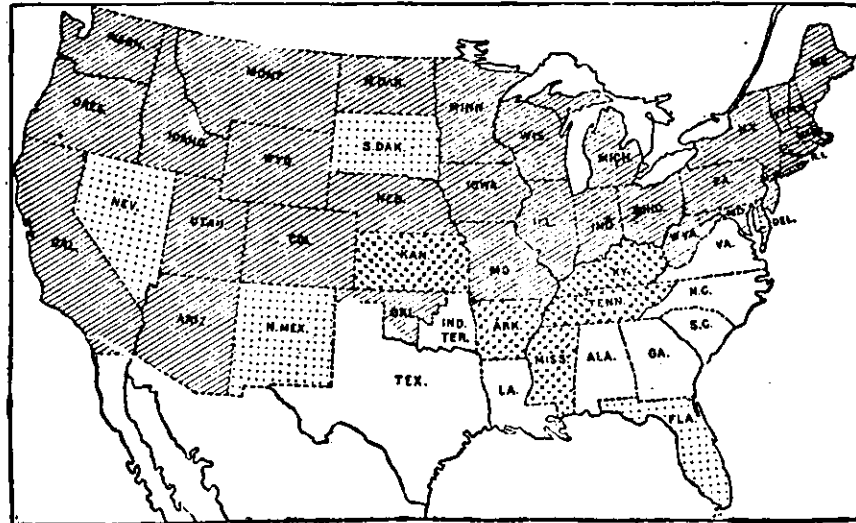
**1906**—Game warden service was installed for the first time in Mississippi by a provision for the appointment of county wardens, and in the Province of Prince Edward Island by the establishment of the position of game inspector. An act incorporating the Prince Edward Island Game Protection Association confers on officers and agents appointed by the executive of the association the powers of constables in enforcing game laws, thus affording an auxiliary body to co-operate with the Provincial officer.

# PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION

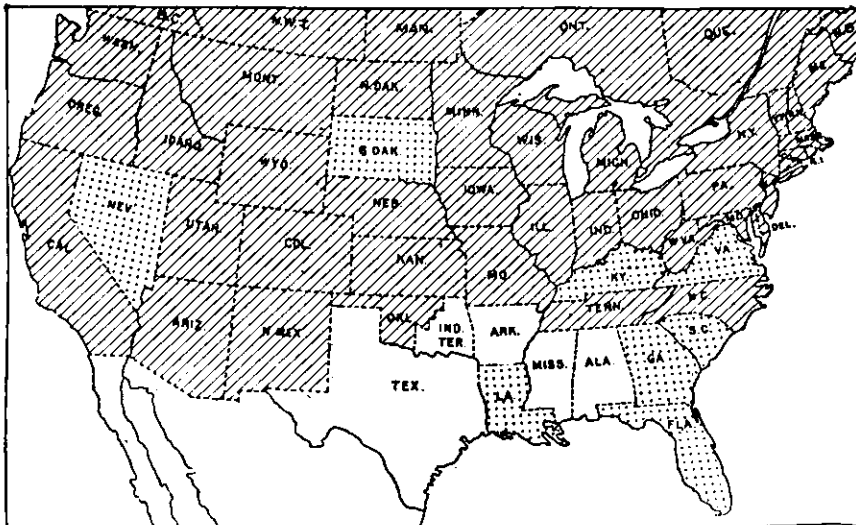
## GAME WARDENS OR COMMISSIONERS



States and Provinces Having Game Wardens or Commissioners in 1902.



States and Provinces Having Game Wardens or Commissioners in 1904.



States and Provinces Having Game Wardens or Commissioners in 1906.

— Ruled areas indicate States and Provinces which had State or Provincial wardens; dotted areas, those which had county wardens only, and blank areas those which had no special officers.



**NEW LAWS PASSED 1905.**

**Arizona.**—One general act establishing a \$10 non-resident license and bag limits on quail and deer; giving absolute protection to antelope and introduced pheasants until 1911; extending the open season for deer and turkeys a month in each case; and prohibiting the export of ducks.

**California.**—Six acts: Protecting non-game birds and defining game birds; adding shore birds to the list of protected game birds; shortening the open season for deer; giving tree squirrels and swans absolute protection; prohibiting the sale of doves and shore birds; reducing the number of deer which may be killed in a season from 3 to 2; and the number of doves which may be killed in a day from 50 to 25; placing a bag limit on shore birds and increasing that on rail from 20 to 25; making more liberal provision for the warden service; and protecting gulls and cranes.

**Colorado.**—One act making slight changes in seasons for deer, sage chickens and doves; and adding shore birds to the list of protected game.

**Connecticut.**—Five acts: Shortening the open season for rabbits one month, thus making a uniform season for upland game; providing for payment of damages for injuries to crops by deer; increasing the penalty for killing deer from \$100 to \$500; extending prohibition of using ferrets for hunting rabbits until October 1, 1909; and fixing a two months' open season for introduced pheasants.

**Delaware.**—Two acts: Changing the opening date of the season for reed birds to September 1, to conform with that in adjoining states; and protecting all squirrels except red squirrels.

**Florida.**—Two acts: One re-enacting the law providing for county wardens; the other reducing bag limits, and requiring all persons not citizens of the State to secure non-resident licenses.

**Georgia.**—An act changing the seasons for doves, snipe, and marsh hens.

**Hawaii.**—An act repealing the law of 1806 requiring hunting licenses in Oahu.

**Idaho.**—A new general law giving absolute protection to antelope; shortening the season for wild fowl; changing the open season for doves, snipe, and plover from spring to fall; prohibiting the sale of birds; and changing the hunting licenses to a \$25 non-resident license for big game only, and a \$5 license for birds.

**Illinois.**—One act requiring resident licenses for hunting rabbits as well as other game and reducing the fee from \$1 to 75 cents; authorizing the use of the surplus in the State game fund for stocking the State with quail, prairie chickens, and pheasants, and for exterminating crows and hawks; reducing the bag limit on ducks from 50 to 35; extending the close season on ruffed

grouse and prairie chickens to 1909; allowing the sale of imported game throughout the State between October 1 and February 1, and increasing the number of wardens in each county from one to three.

**Indiana.**—Two acts: One establishing a new close season of six years for imported pheasants, the other comprising practically a new game law which establishes a fall season for rabbits, allows an open season for doves, virtually removes protection from woodcock, establishes a general resident hunting license, and reduces the non-resident license fee from \$25 to \$15.

**Kansas.**—Three acts: A special law continuing the close season for quail and prairie chickens for three years in 19 counties; a general law establishing the office of State game and fish warden; providing for \$15 non-resident and \$1 resident, licenses; placing a bag limit on birds; making various changes in close seasons; and prohibiting the sale of red squirrels, plover, ducks, geese, and brant; and a local law applicable to Rawlins county only permitting owners of land, their guests, and tenants to hunt quail and prairie chickens on such land for a limited time after the close of the season.

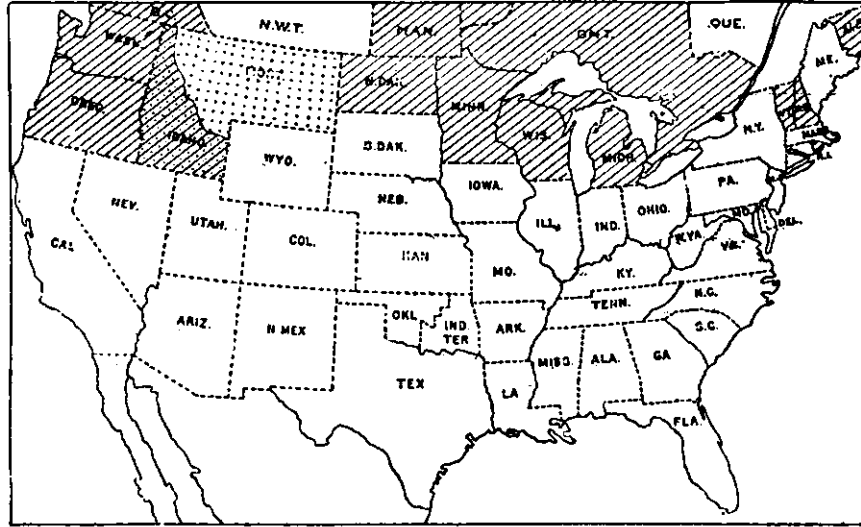
**Maine.**—Five general acts: Extending the close time on caribou six years; changing the \$15 non-resident license so as to make it apply to all game after October 1 and establishing a \$5 non-resident license for hunting prior to that date; extending the deerskin license to include skins of all animals lawfully taken; giving special protection to eagles and vultures, and extending the protection accorded wild fowl to cover practically all ducks. Also five local acts making changes in close seasons or imposing additional restrictions.

**Massachusetts.**—Eight acts. Establishing a \$15 hunting license for un-naturalized foreign-born residents of the State; giving absolute protection to upland plover until 1910; extending the close season on imported pheasants until 1907 and that on quail on Nantucket Island until 1908; shortening the open season on quail elsewhere in the State to the month of November; providing for sale and possession of live quail for propagation at any time under permit from the commissioners of fisheries and game; placing certain restrictions on the killing of dogs chasing deer; and giving added protection to ducks in Dukes county.

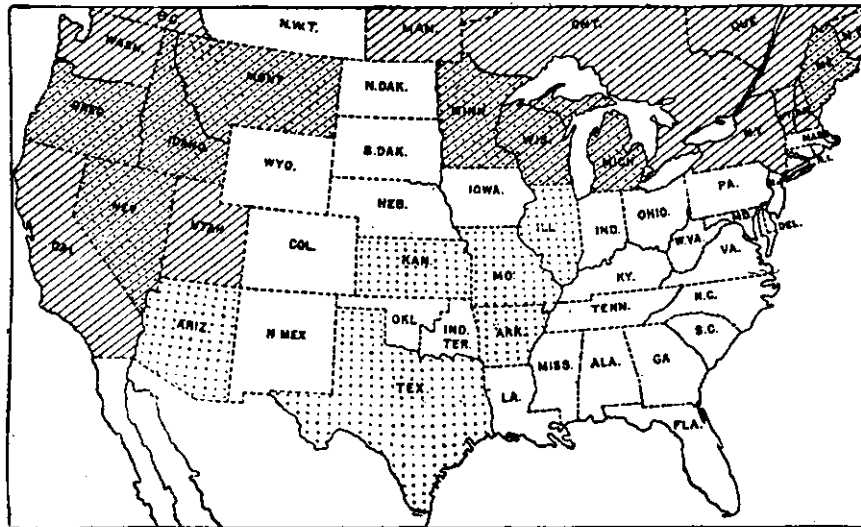
**Michigan.**—One general act extending absolute protection of elk, moose, and caribou until 1913, and deer (in certain counties) to 1908; closing the season on quail until 1907; establishing a bag limit on birds; restricting the training of dogs in close season; defining game birds and giving comprehensive protection to non game birds; allowing limited collection of birds and animals for scientific or propagating purposes; increasing the resident license fee from 75 cents to \$1.50; allowing non-resident licensee to export one deer;

# PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION

## ABOLISHMENT OF SPRING SHOOTING



States and Provinces which Prohibited Spring Shooting and Sale of Waterfowl in 1900.



States and Provinces which Prohibited Spring Shooting and Sale of Waterfowl in 1906.

Ruled areas indicate prohibition of spring shooting; dotted areas, prohibition of sale throughout the year.





and establishing a limited \$10 export license for ducks.

**Minnesota.**—One general act, embodying the following new features: Prohibition of cold storage of game and authorization of game wardens to search for stored game; reduction of number of deer allowed each resident to 2 and each non-resident to 1, and bag limit on birds to 15 a day; non-resident permitted to export deer, but not moose; and absolute protection given to caribou until 1913.

**Missouri.**—One general game law of 71 sections, declaring game and birds to be the property of the State; giving protection to nearly all non-game birds; providing for an efficient game warden service; establishing resident and non-resident licenses with fees of \$1 and \$15, respectively; prohibiting sale and export of game, except export of a limited amount under the non-resident license; fixing bag limits of 1 deer, 2 turkeys, and 25 other birds a day, with allowance of 2 deer, 4 turkeys, and 50 birds in possession at one time.

**Montana.**—Two acts: One making a uniform season for all game; abolishment of spring shooting; allowing an open season for mountain sheep and female elk; establishing a bag limit on mountain sheep, and reducing the bag limits on deer, elk, mountain goat, and upland game birds; the other establishing a \$1 license for residents and United States soldiers, extending the \$25 non-resident license to cover all game instead of big game only; reducing the fee of the non-resident bird license from \$15 to \$10; withdrawing the privilege formerly allowed taxpayers of hunting without procuring non-resident licenses; classifying cooks and packers as guides.

**Nebraska.**—An act giving absolute protection to squirrels, formerly unprotected, and limiting the bag of prairie chickens to 10 a day in September (but retaining the bag of 25 a day during the rest of the open season.)

**Nevada.**—One act giving special protection to the American eagle.

**New Hampshire.**—Four acts: Protecting loons absolutely; shortening the open season for quail, grouse, woodcock, and snipe; prohibiting the use of swivel and punt guns; extending the non-resident deer license to cover all game, and prohibiting all export of deer, but permitting holders of non-resident licenses to export 12 birds.

**New Jersey.**—One act further regulating wild fowl shooting.

**New Mexico.**—One act shortening the deer season; according absolute protection to antelope, bobwhite, and wild pigeons until 1910, and to elk, mountain sheep and ptarmigan indefinitely; and placing turtle doves on the game list.

**New York.**—Sixteen acts: Making changes in a few counties in the seasons for deer, squirrels, rabbits, quail, grouse, and woodcock; prohibiting

capture or sale of land turtles or tortoises; relieving game protectors of their duties as fire wardens and in connection with the protection of forest preserves and public parks; and amending sections 409 and 410 of the Penal Code governing the sale of weapons so as to prohibit sale or gift of firearms, air guns, or spring guns to persons under 16 years of age, and to prohibit persons not citizens of the United States from carrying firearms in public places at any time.

**North Carolina**.—Sixty-seven acts: The most important ones prohibit export of quail from four counties, Catawba, Madison, Surrey, and Swain; sale of quail in Catawba, Forsyth, and Iredell counties; sale of quail, duck, and wild turkey in New Hanover county, and all game in Randolph county; abolish the \$20 non-resident license and remove the export prohibition in Cabarrus county; abolish the \$50 market-hunting license and establish a bag limit in Brunswick county; prohibit hunting on the lands of another without permission in Currituck, Hertford, Madison, Wayne, and Yadkin, and parts of Anson, Martin, Randolph, Rutherford, and Robeson counties; and repeal the requirement of permission in Cabarrus and Henderson counties.

**Oklahoma**.—No regular game law was passed, but the school law contains a provision requiring instruction at least half an hour each week concerning the habits of animals and birds, and their protection. (Ch. 33, art. 12, sec. 2.)

**Oregon**.—Six acts: Establishing a \$10 non-resident license and \$1 resident license; abolishing the open season on prairie chickens until 1909; extending protection to all ducks, shortening their open season and reducing the bag limit on them; prohibiting practically all sale of game; omitting protection of moose, antelope, mountain sheep, also of deer in four counties; and east of the Cascades, opening the season for a few days on quail under a small bag limit, and protecting geese at all times on the Columbia river.

**Pennsylvania**.—Three acts: One providing for the appointment of special deputy game protectors to serve without compensation; another empowering the board of game commissioners to establish preserves for deer and upland game birds; and a general game law defining game and providing comprehensive protection for non-game birds; empowering the board of game commissioners to destroy wild birds and animals destructive to game; restricting the collection of birds and nests for scientific uses; exempting public zoological parks and museums from the game laws; providing for propagation of game under certificate with fee and bond; altering close seasons for game; protecting bears from March 1-October 1; fixing bag limits by day, week, and season; restricting deer hunting; prohibiting hunting certain



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game for hire and all sale of wild turkey or woodcock; and permitting persons charged with violating the game laws to pay penalty and costs to a game protector in satisfaction of offense charged.

**Rhode Island.**—Three acts: Opening a two months' season on quail, grouse, and woodcock; continuing the prohibition of the sale of these birds indefinitely; extending the absolute protection of introduced pheasants and prohibition of their sale to 1910; and shortening the open season for gray squirrels rabbits and hares.

**South Carolina.**—Five acts: Establishing a \$50 resident county license for market hunting of ducks and a \$10 non-resident county license for general hunting; providing for confiscation of paraphernalia used in violation of law; for the appointment of a game warden, with limited powers, for each county, and for the protection of non-game birds.

**South Dakota.**—One act shifting the open season for big game to begin November 1 instead of November 15; reducing the bag limit on deer from 3 to 2; increasing the resident hunting license fee for big game from \$1 to \$2.50; increasing the salary of big game wardens from \$50 to \$75 a month; and limiting their appointment to counties in which big game is found, but giving them jurisdiction throughout the State.

**Tennessee.**—Two general acts: One establishing a new warden system (except in 38 counties mainly in the middle of the State); the other (not applicable to 32 counties) protecting deer and introduced pheasants absolutely for two years; extending the open season in spring on dove, teal, and wood duck; providing a \$10 fee for the non-resident hunting license, to replace the former indefinite fee; establishing graded licenses of \$5, \$10, and \$25 for dealers in game; establishing bag limits on game birds; and authorizing the State warden to import or take game birds or eggs for propagation or distribution. Seven county acts were also passed, requiring non-residents to secure written consent of land owners before hunting or fishing in 4 counties; abolishing close seasons on squirrels in 16 counties, and fixing close seasons on squirrels in 11 others; altering the season for wild turkeys in 2 counties; and providing special laws for Hardeman and Warren counties.

**Texas.**—Two acts: One placing a bag limit on squirrels of 10 a day, and a sale limit of 5 a week, except in 12 senatorial districts; the other exempting certain additional counties from the operation of the law prohibiting hunting upon posted lands.

**Utah.**—A new general game law giving absolute protection to all big game indefinitely or for a term of years; placing shore birds on the game list and prohibiting their export; cutting off spring shooting of ducks; placing bag limits on ducks and shore birds and reducing those on upland game;

and extending the non-resident requirement to include all persons who are not citizens of the United States.

**Vermont.**—Six acts: Establishing a \$15 non-resident deer license with the privilege of exporting one deer; repealing the law allowing the killing of dogs running deer; establishing bag limits on ducks and ruffed grouse; protecting English partridges until 1909; limiting the open season for deer to the last six consecutive working days in October; and placing the duties of the fish and game commission in the hands of a single commissioner.

**Washington.**—Three acts: Providing for the creation of game preserves on islands by county commissioners, and giving absolute protection to deer on all islands, and to waterfowl on the Columbia and Snake rivers in most of the counties east of the Cascades; protecting elk absolutely until 1915; prohibiting the use of blinds in hunting waterfowl; replacing the general \$1 hunting license by \$10 State and \$5 county license for non-residents, \$5 and \$1 licenses respectively for residents, and a \$50 license for aliens, with increased export privileges for non-residents; creating the office of chief deputy warden; providing for the appointment of salaried county wardens by county commissioners and unsalaried special wardens by county wardens; repealing the prohibition of the sale of hides of big game; opening a season for male pheasants west of the Cascades; and allowing the spring shooting of geese and brant.

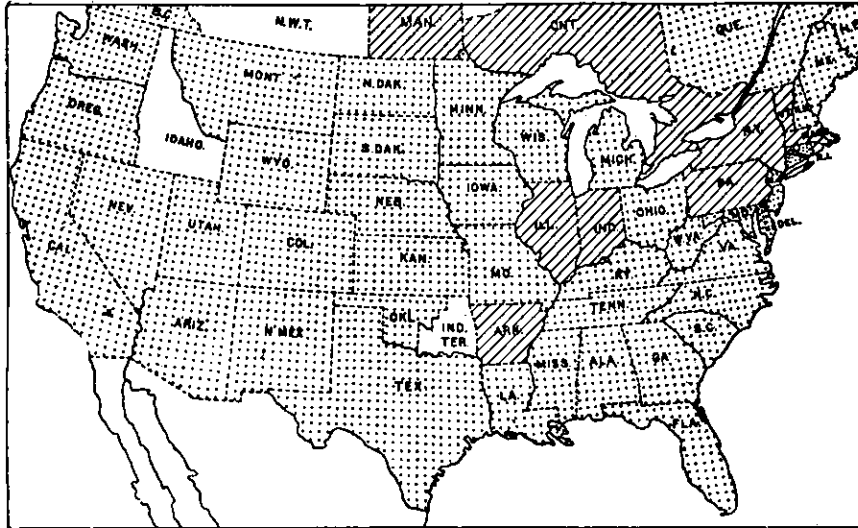
**Wisconsin.**—Several acts: Extending the absolute protection of quail and introduced pheasants to 1910; closing the season on prairie chickens in certain counties until September 1, 1910; fixing bag limits on a number of birds; prohibiting the use of ferrets in hunting rabbits in certain counties; and requiring each special deputy game warden to carry and exhibit on demand an identification card containing his photograph and signature, the seal of the game warden department, and a miniature reproduction of his commission.

**Wyoming.**—Two acts: One creating a State game preserve south of the Yellowstone National Park; the other requiring a \$50 general license and a \$5 bird license of those who are not electors of the State, and \$2 big-game license of electors; establishing a bag limit of 12 birds a day; providing for propagation and domestication of big game under license; authorizing arrest and seizure without warrant; and requiring a \$1 permit for photographing big game in January, February, March, and April.

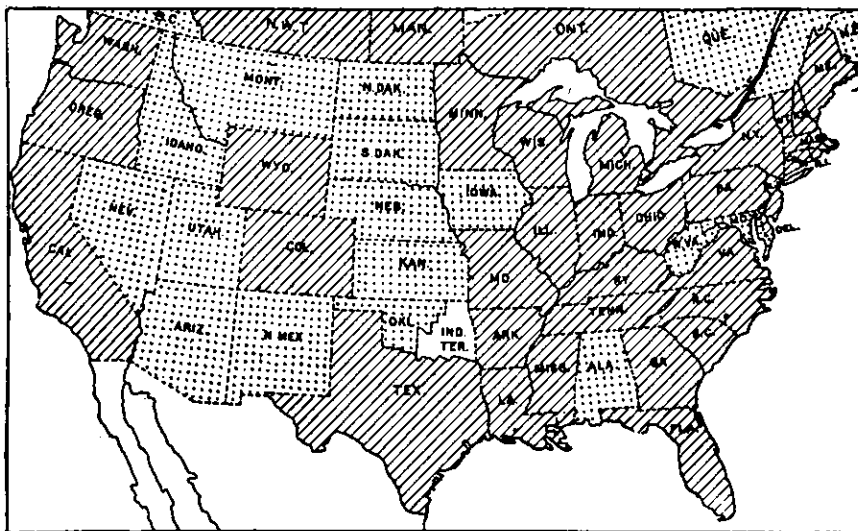
**British Columbia.**—One act establishing the office of game and forest warden; adding snipe, ptarmigan and Hungarian partridges to the game list; giving absolute protection to swans (formerly unprotected); prohibiting cold storage of game and the purchase or sale of heads of elk, moose, or caribou, or

# PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION

## NON-GAME BIRDS



States and Provinces Protecting Non-Game Birds in 1900.



States and Provinces Protecting Non-Game Birds in 1906.

— Ruled areas indicate States and Provinces which protect all non-game birds except certain injurious species, dotted areas those which protect only a part of their non-game birds.





of elk teeth; decreasing the bag limit on deer from 10 to 5; establishing a \$5 non-resident bird license good for one week; limiting the exemption of miners from the game law to those engaged in placer mining in unorganized districts; exempting surveying and engineering parties, and authorizing the lieutenant governor in council to exempt Indians in the northern part of the Province and those dealing with them, and to declare local close seasons for game or birds.

**Manitoba.**—One act reducing the open season for big game from 30 to 15 days and the bag limit from 2 to 1; curtailing the open season for ducks, to begin 15 days later than before; establishing a \$2 big game license for residents and a \$100 non-resident alien license, and repealing the law allowing the domestication of wild animals under permit from the minister of agriculture.

**New Brunswick.**—One act opening a season for partridges; giving absolute protection to female caribou; requiring the use of tags in exporting heads of moose and caribou; increasing the license fees of non-residents from \$30 to \$50 and extending the license to cover deer; requiring non-residents entering forests and wild lands to be in charge of registered guides; prohibiting guides from securing hunting licenses and increasing their license fees from \$1 to \$2; creating the office of chief ranger, to supervise enforcement of laws against fires and illegal hunting on wild lands; and providing for the examination of wardens.

**Nova Scotia.**—One act extending the absolute protection of deer and caribou to 1910; shortening the open season for moose, and lengthening that for rabbits and hares; replacing the special moose and bird licenses by a general license, and reducing the fee from \$40 to \$30.

**Ontario.**—One act making a slight change in the close season for hares; extending the absolute protection of introduced pheasants, and prohibition of sale of quail, partridge, woodcock, and snipe to 1910; restricting transportation of big game and trade in their hides; and increasing the number of game wardens from 4 to 7.

#### NEW LAWS PASSED IN 1906.

**Federal laws.**—Four acts: (1) Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease 3,500 acres of land in Stanley county, South Dakota; (2) prohibiting hunting, trapping, or other trespass on bird refuges; (3) establishing a game refuge on the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve in Arizona, and (4) prohibiting hunting in the District of Columbia except on the marshes of the Eastern Branch and the west side of the Potomac river.

Reference should also be made to an appropriation of \$15,000, included in the Agricultural appropriation bill, for the erection of a fence for a buf-

falo inclosure on the Wichita game preserve; and to the passage of the Statehood bill, which will extend the game laws of Oklahoma to the Indian Territory.

**Iowa.**—Two acts: One the A. O. U. law for the protection of non-game birds, and containing a definition of game birds; the other extending the trespass laws relating to inclosed lands to unfenced islands in navigable streams.

**Kentucky.**—One act: Protecting English and ring-neck pheasants indefinitely.

**Louisiana.**—Three acts: Protecting deer and trout; re-enacting the A. O. U. law with certain amendments, and changing the seasons for snipe, waterfowl, cranes, and robins.

**Maryland.**—Eighteen local laws affecting 12 of the 23 counties in the State, and comprising chiefly changes in the open seasons. Five of these laws affect Anne Arundele County, three Prince George, two Cecil, and two Harford; all upland shooting is prohibited for two years in Garrett County and for one year in Harford and Prince George Counties. New game laws were passed in Allegany, Cecil, Garrett, Harford Somerset and Prince George Counties. New regulations were enacted governing the shooting seasons and the use of blinds on Magothv Severn, Rhode, and West Rivers in Anne Arundel County, and the law permitting autumn teal shooting in Cecil and Harford counties was repealed. The statute governing shooting on the Patuxent River was re-enacted with amendments requiring licenses from all nonresidents, changing the seasons for rail and ducks, and prohibiting Sunday shooting. Robin shooting was permitted in Cecil County, and prohibited in Montgomery County.

**Massachusetts.**—Ten acts: Protecting the heath hen until November 1, 1911; prohibiting the sale of prairie chickens or sharp-tailed grouse throughout the year; closing the season on wood ducks until November 1, 1911; prohibiting the snaring of ruffed grouse; prohibiting the use of live duck decoys in Nantucket County; prohibiting trespass in buildings or on lands posted by the commission of fisheries and game when used for scientific experiments; allowing an open season in November for hunting pheasants; prohibiting sale at any time of quail taken in the State and restricting the sale of imported quail to November and December; and prohibiting the sale of imported ducks in close season. The last two acts do not go into effect until January 1, 1907.

**Mississippi.**—One act: Containing a comprehensive general law fixing seasons, establishing bag limits, prohibiting export and sale of all protected game, establishing a \$20 nonresident license good only in the county in

which issued and providing for the appointment of county wardens with authority to arrest without warrant, and to search for and confiscate game illegally in possession.

**New Jersey.**—One act: Extending the close season for deer to 1909.

**New York.**—Six acts: Shortening the open season for deer, shortening the season for sale and transportation of venison, increasing the number of game protectors from 50 to 65, increasing the salary of the first assistant protector to \$1,400, providing for the appointment of two additional protectors for Jamaica Bay, confining the right to direct commencement of actions for violations of law to the commissioner and permitting him to employ counsel to represent the department in any prosecution or defense.

**Ohio.**—No legislation.

**Rhode Island.**—One act: Prohibiting the use of boats propelled by means other than oars in hunting waterfowl on Point Judith, Charlestown, and Quonochontaug ponds

**South Carolina.**—Three acts: One adding Charleston County to the list of counties which have a special deer season; another shortening the open season on upland game in most of the State, extending the present nonsale and nonexport provisions to November 1, 1911, and re-establishing a \$25 nonresident county license, with the provision that the funds derived therefrom shall be devoted to game protection; and the third protecting Mongolian pheasants to January 1, 1910.

**Virginia.**—Three acts: An amendment to the game law excluding from protection robin-snipe, surf birds, certain plover, and curlew, extending the season for robins, and authorizing county supervisors to protect game not mentioned in the game law; regulating wildfowl hunting on Back Bay in Princess Anne County, and establishing rest days on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and repealing the rabbit law in Norfolk County.

**Alberta.**—One act: Restricting the application of the game law, except in the case of buffalo, elk, and beaver, to that portion of the Province south of Latitude 55 degrees, prohibiting spring shooting of ducks, geese, and swans and establishing a game preserve of 16 sections about 30 miles north-east of Edmonton.

**Manitoba.**—One act: Changing the seasons for prairie chickens, grouse, and waterfowl, establishing bag limits for ducks, prohibiting export of ducks before October 1, authorizing game guardians to seize guns and hunting implements of non-residents hunting without a license, and establishing a \$10 license for professional dog trainers.

**Nova Scotia.**—One act: Changing the seasons for moose and ruffed

grouse or partridge, and for ducks in Cumberland County and reducing the bag limit on moose to one.

**Prince Edward Island.**—Two acts: One a comprehensive game law fixing seasons, prohibiting export, incorporating the provisions of the A. O. U. law for the protection of nongame birds, and authorizing the establishment of a game inspector and the other incorporating the Prince Edward Island Game Protection Association.

**Quebec.**—Two acts: One establishing the Gaspesian Forest fish and game preserve comprising about 2,500 square miles on the Gaspé Peninsula; the other containing important amendments to the existing law which provide for the adoption of the tagging system for shipments of game, restrict methods of hunting wild fowl, require residents to secure licenses for hunting moose, caribou, and deer, and require holders of storage licenses to furnish sworn statements within eight days after the close of the season of the number and kinds of game in storage.



A Nook in a Mountain Canyon.

## CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1906.

(The close seasons include the first date but not the last. To find the open seasons reverse the dates. Seasons which apply only to special counties are placed to the left of the column containing the close seasons for the State in general.)

ALABAMA—	Close seasons.
Deer .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) .....	Feb. 1—July 1
Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant (including English, Mongolian, and Chinese), wild turkey, woodcock .....	Mar. 1—Nov. 15
Dove .....	Mar. 1—Aug. 1
ALASKA—	
Deer .....	Feb. 1—Aug. 1
Moose, mountain sheep .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Caribou (except on Kenai Peninsula, until Sept. 1, 1908, and in the rest of the Peninsula district Nov. 1—Sept. 1) .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Mountain goat .....	Jan. 1—Aug. 1
Bear (large brown) .....	Jan. 1—Apr. 1
Grouse, shore birds .....	Dec. 15—Sept. 1
Ptarmigan, waterfowl .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 1
ARIZONA—	
Male deer .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 15
Female deer, spotted fawn, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat .....	All the year.
Antelope, 6 years .....	Until Mar. 1, 1911
Quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, pheasant, snipe, rail .....	Mar. 1—Oct. 15
Introduced pheasant (Chinese, Japanese green, golden, ring-neck, or Chinese, ringless), 6 years .....	Until Mar. 1, 1911
Wild turkey .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 15
ARKANSAS—	
Deer (except Mississippi County, Mar. 1—Sept. 1) .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 1
Quail or partridge (except Mississippi County, Mar. 1—Oct. 1) .....	Mar. 1—Nov. 1
Pinnated grouse, prairie chicken .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 31
Pheasants (Chinese, English), 10 years .....	Until Mar. 14, 1913
Wild turkey .....	May 1—Sept. 1
Dove .....	All the year.
CALIFORNIA—	
Male deer .....	Oct. 15—Aug. 1
Female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, tree squirrel .....	All the year.
Valley quail, partridge, plover, curlew, ibis, rail, shore birds, duck .....	Feb. 15—Oct. 15
Mountain quail, grouse, sage hen .....	Feb. 15—Sept. 1
Pheasants, bobwhite, imported quail, or partridge, swan .....	All the year
Dove .....	Feb. 15—July 1
Wilson snipe .....	Apr. 1—Oct. 15

## COLORADO—

Deer with horns	Oct. 21—Sept. 25
Elk	Until Nov. 1, 1907
Antelope	Until Oct. 15, 1907
Mountain sheep, bison or buffalo	All the year
Bobwhite quail, 17 years	Until Oct. 1, 1920
Crested quail, 4 years	Until Nov. 1, 1907
Wild turkey, 4 years	Until Sept. 1, 1907
Pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan, crane	All the year
Grouse, prairie chicken	Oct. 21—Sept. 1
Sage chicken	Oct. 1—Aug. 1
Dove	Aug. 16—Aug. 1
Snipe, curlew, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan, water-fowl (see exception)	Apr. 16—Sept. 10
Exception—Altitudes above 7,000 feet—	May 1—Sept. 15

## CONNECTICUT—

Deer, 10 years	Until June 1, 1911
Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit	Dec. 1, Oct. 1
Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, pheasant (Chinese, Mongolian)	Dec. 1, Oct. 1
Dove	All the year
Wilson or English snipe, bay snipe	May 1—Aug. 1
Plover, rail, gallinule, mud hen	Apr. 1—Sept. 1
Web-footed wild fowl	May 1—Sept. 1

## DELAWARE—

Squirrel (other than red, and only in Kent and Newcastle counties), rabbit	Jan. 1—Nov. 15
Quail, partridge, pheasant	Jan. 1—Nov. 15
Dove	All the year
Reedbird, ortolan or rail	Feb. 2—Sept. 1
Duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan	Apr. 16—Oct. 1

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—

Deer meat (sale or possession)	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Squirrel, rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare)	Feb. 1—Nov. 1
Quail or partridge	Mar. 15—Nov. 1
Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English, ringneck, or other imported pheasants raised in inclosures, sale or possession unrestricted), wild turkey	Dec. 26—Nov. 1
Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse	Mar. 15—Sept. 1
Dove	All the year
Woodcock	Jan. 1—July 1
Snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant	Apr. 1—Sept. 1
Reedbird, marsh blackbird, rail or ortolan, other game birds not previously mentioned	Feb. 1—Sept. 1

## FLORIDA—

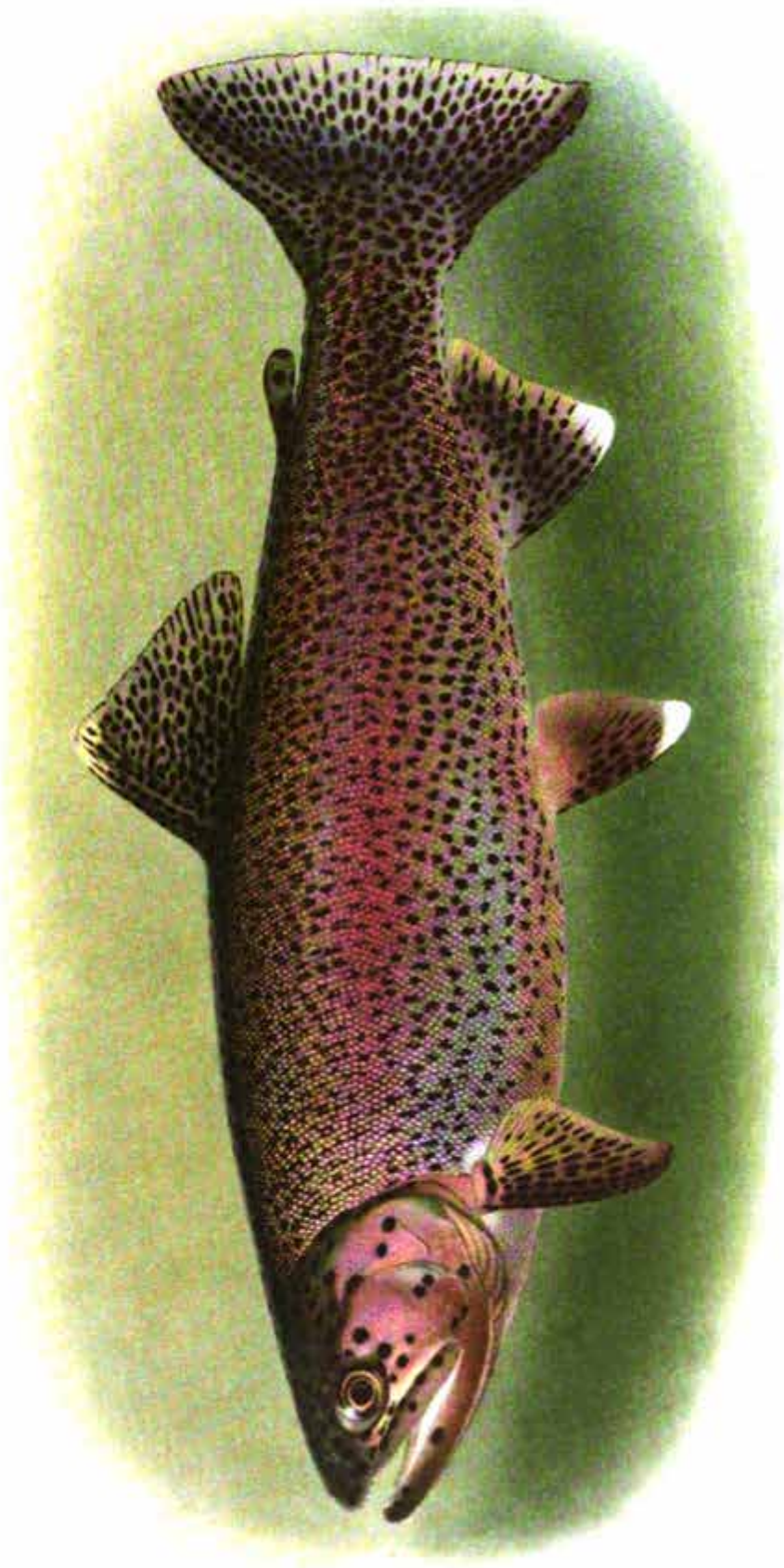
Deer	Feb. 1—Nov. 1
Quail or partridge, wild turkey	Mar. 1—Nov. 1
Deer	Apr. 1—Oct. 1

## GEORGIA—

Deer	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey	Mar. 15—Nov. 1
Dove, snipe, marsh hen	Mar. 15—Sept. 1
Woodcock, wood duck or summer duck	Feb. 1—Sept. 1

## HAWAII—

Quail, pheasant	Mar. 1—Sept. 16
Wild dove, wild pigeon	Feb. 1—July 1
Imported birds	All the year
Snipe, plover, turnstone, curlew, stilt, mud hen, migratory duck	May 1—Sept. 16
Native wild duck, Hawaiian goose	Feb. 1—Sept. 16



U.S.F.

KERN RIVER TROUT, SALMO GILBERTI (JORDAN)  
(DRAWN FROM LIFE BY CHARLES B. HUDSON FROM THE  
TYPE, A SPECIMEN 18½ INCHES LONG.)



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## IDAHO—

Deer, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo .....	All the year
Quail .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 1
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or fool hen, pheasant ..	Dec. 1—Aug. 15
Sage hen .....	Dec. 1—July 15
Mongolian pheasant, 4 years .....	Until Mar. 1, 1909
Turtle dove, snipe, plover .....	Nov. 1—Aug. 1
Duck, goose, swan .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 1

## ILLINOIS—

Deer, 10 years .....	Until Apr. 28, 1913
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, or black) .....	Jan. 1—July 1
Quail .....	Dec. 20—Nov. 10
Ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, 4 years .....	Until May 18, 1909
Wild turkey, pheasants, (copper or Soemming, English, gold- en green Japanese, Mongolian, ring-neck, silver, tragopan), partridge (black Indian, caccabis, chukkar), sand grouse, 5 years .....	Until Apr. 28, 1908
Mourning dove, woodcock .....	Dec. 1—Aug. 1
Jacksnipe or Wilson snipe, sand or other snipe, golden, up- land, or other plover .....	May 1—Sept. 1
Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl .....	Apr. 15—Sept. 1

## INDIANA—

Deer .....	All the year
Squirrel .....	Jan. 1—Nov. 10
Rabbit .....	Oct. 1—Nov. 10
Quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse .....	Jan. 1—Nov. 10
Pheasants (except copper, golden, Japanese, Mongolians, silver, 6 years, until Feb. 24, 1901), wild turkey .....	All the year
Dove .....	Jan. 1—Nov. 10
Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl .....	Apr. 15—Sept. 1
All game except waterfowl .....	Oct. 1—Nov. 10

## IOWA—

Deer, elk .....	All the year
Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox) .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey .....	Dec. 15—Nov. 1
Pinnated grouse or prairie chicken .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1
Turtle dove .....	All the year
Woodcock .....	Jan. 1—July 10
Sandpiper, plover, rail, marsh or beach birds, duck, goose, brant .....	Apr. 15—Sept. 1

## KANSAS—

Antelope, 5 years .....	Until Mar. 13, 1908
Red squirrel .....	All the year
Quail (see exceptions) .....	Dec. 15—Nov. 15
Exceptions—Bourbon, Crawford, Decatur, Finney, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Morton, Rooks, Scott, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stev- ens, and Wichita counties .....	Until Mar. 11, 1908
Grouse prairie chicken (see exceptions) .....	Oct. 15—Sept. 15
Exceptions—Prairie chicken in same counties as quail. Until Mar. 11, 1908	
Pheasants (Chinese, Mongolian), 4 years .....	Until Feb. 28, 1907
Dove .....	Sept. 15—Aug. 1
Plover .....	Sept. 15—July 15
Duck, goose, brant .....	Apr. 15—Sept. 1

## KENTUCKY—

Deer .....	Mar. 1—Sept. 1
Rabbit (except with dogs or in snares) .....	Sept. 15—Nov. 15
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) .....	Feb. 1—Nov. 15
Quail, partridge, pheasant .....	Jan. 1—Nov. 15
Pheasants (English, ring-neck, Mongolian, or Chinese) .....	All the year
Wild turkey .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 1
Dove .....	Feb. 1—Aug. 1
Woodcock .....	Feb. 1—June 20
Wood duck, teal, or other duck, goose .....	Apr. 1—Aug. 15

## LOUISIANA—

Deer (female and young protected all the year) .....	Local seasons
Quail, woodcock .....	Mar. 1—Nov. 1
Prairie chicken, wood duck, 5 years .....	Until July, 1909
Male wild turkey (female protected all the year) .....	Apr. 1—Dec. 1
Snipe, papabotte .....	May 15—Aug. 1
Dove, grosbec, surf bird, chorook, sandpiper, plover, tattler, curlew, rail (mud hen), gallinule, coot (poule d'eau) .....	Mar. 1—Aug. 1
Duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan .....	Apr. 1—Sept. 1

## MAINE—

Deer (see exceptions) .....	Dec. 16—Oct. 1
Exceptions—Androscoggin County .....	Nov 1—Oct. 1
Counties of Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc (except towns of Bath, West Bath, and Phippsburg, all the year), Waldo and York (except towns of Eliot, Kittery, Wells, and York all the year) Dec. 1—Nov. 1.	
Hancock County—In towns of Eden, Mount Desert, South- west Harbor, and Tremont, Dec. 15—Nov. 15; Isle au Haut (on islands) until Oct. 1, 1907, and Swan Island until Dec. 15, 1908; otherwise as in State law.	
Bull moose .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 15
Cow and calf moose .....	All the year
Caribou, 6 years .....	Until Oct. 15, 1911
Squirrel (in Knox County) .....	All the year
Rabbit .....	Apr. 1—Sept. 1
Quail, dove .....	All the year
Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 15
Pheasant, black game, capercallie or cock of the woods, 10 years .....	Until Apr. 28, 1913
Snipe, sandpiper, plover .....	May 1—Aug. 1
Wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup or greater bluebill, lesser scaup or lesser bluebill, golden-eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck or broadbill .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1
All ducks on the Kennebec River below Gardner and in Mer- rymeeting Bay .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1

## MARYLAND—

Squirrel .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1
Pheasants (English, Mongolian) .....	Dec. 25—Nov. 1
Dove .....	Dec. 25—Aug. 15
Snipe, plover .....	May 1—Aug. 15
Reedbird, sora (water rail or ortolan) .....	Nov. 1—Sept. 1
Duck, goose, brant, swan, and other wild fowl .....	Apr. 10—Nov. 1

## MASSACHUSETTS—

Deer, 5 years .....	Until Nov. 1, 1908
Gray squirrel (except Bristol County, Dec. 15—Nov. 1), hare, or rabbit (except Bristol County, March 1—Nov. 1) .....	Mar 1—Oct. 1
Quail (see exceptions) .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 1
Exceptions—Bristol County .....	Dec. 15—Nov. 1
Nantucket Island, 3 years .....	Until Mar. 1, 1908
Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock (see exception) .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 1
Exception—Bristol County .....	Dec. 15—Nov. 1
Dove, wild, or passenger pigeon .....	All the year
Pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), males .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 1
Heath hen, wood or summer duck, five years .....	Until 1911
Bartramian sandpiper (upland plover) .....	Until July 15, 1910
Snipe, sandpiper, plover (except upland plover) rail, or any shore, marsh or beach birds .....	Mar. 1—July 15
Black duck, teal .....	Mar. 1—Sept. 1
Other ducks .....	May 20—Sept. 1

## MICHIGAN—

Deer (see exceptions) .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 10
Exceptions—Deer in red coat and fawn in spotted coat.....	All the year
Deer on Bols Blanc and Grand Islands, and in Allegan, Benzie, Clare, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Huron, Isabella, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanau, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, St. Clair, Sanilac, Tuscola, and Wexford counties .....	Until Jan. 1, 1908
Kalkaska County .....	Until 1910
Elk, moose, caribou, 8 years .....	Until June 16, 1913.
Squirrel (black, fox, or gray) .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 15
Quail (bobwhite) .....	Until Oct. 15, 1907
Ruffed grouse (partridge), spruce hen (see exception) .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 15
Exception—Ruffed grouse, spruce hen (Upper Peninsula)	Dec. 1—Oct. 1.
Pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey, capercaillie, black game, hazel grouse, pheasants, (English, Mongolian), wild pigeon .....	Until 1910
Partridge, Manitoba grouse, dalripan (European ptarmigan) ptarmigan, on Grand Island, Alger County. ....	Until 1910
Dove .....	All the year
Snipe, plover, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl (except that bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, redhead, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball and sawbill duck, goose, and brant may be hunted Mar. 15—April 1) .....	Jan. 2—Sept. 1

## MINNESOTA—

Deer, male moose. ....	Dec. 1—Nov. 10
Elk, female moose, caribou, fawn .....	All the year
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse (pheasant) .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 1
Sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken, turtle dove, woodcock, snipe, upland plover, golden plover .....	Nov. 1—Sept. 1
Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian, golden, Reeves, Japanese, Tragopan, Temminck) .....	Until Jan. 1, 1910
Duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1

## MISSISSIPPI—

Deer (spotted fawn all the year), bear .....	Mar. 1—Nov. 15
Quail or partridge .....	Mar. 1—Nov. 1
Wild turkey (females all the year) .....	May 1—Jan. 1
Migratory dove .....	Mar. 1—Aug. 1
Plover, tattler, cherookee, grosbeak, coot, rail (mud hen), duck swan, goose, brant .....	Mar. 1—Sept. 1

## MISSOURI—

Deer (except does and youngless than 1 year old, all the year) .....	Jan. 1—Nov. 1
Squirrels (gray, black, fox) .....	Jan. 1—July 1
Quail (bobwhite, partridge), wild turkey .....	Jan. 1—Nov. 1
Pinnated grouse (prairie chicken) .....	Dec. 15—Nov. 15
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), Mongolian, Chinese and English pheasants, and other imported game birds .....	Until Dec. 1 1910
Turtle dove, woodcock, plover .....	Jan. 1—Aug. 1
snipe, duck, goose .....	May 1—Sept. 15

## MONTANA—

Deer, elk, mountain goat, mountain sheep .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1
Moose, female elk, caribou, antelope, bison or buffalo .....	All the year
Quail, Chinese pheasant .....	All the year
Grouse, prairie chicken, fool hen, pheasant, partridge, sage hen, turtle dove, duck, goose, brant, swan .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1

## NEBRASKA—

Deer with horns, antelope with horns .....	Nov. 16—Aug. 15
Deer and antelope without horns, elk, squirrel (gray, red, fox, timber) .....	All the year
Quail .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 15
Partridge, pheasant, ptarmigan, Mongolian pheasant, Chinese pheasant, imported game birds, wild turkey, curlew .....	All the year

Prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse ..... Dec. 1—Sept. 1  
 Dove, wild pigeon, plover ..... Aug. 1—July 1  
 Jacksnipe or Wilson snipe, yellowlegs (other snipe protected  
 all the year) ..... May 16—Sept. 1  
 Crane, duck, goose, brant, or any game waterfowl ..... Apr. 16—Sept. 1

## NEVADA—

Deer, antelope (males) ..... Nov. 15—Sept. 15  
 Female deer and antelope, spotted fawn; all elk, caribou,  
 mountain sheep, mountain goat ..... All the year  
 Quail, grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, snipe, plover, cur-  
 lew, sandhill crane, duck ..... Mar. 1—Sept. 15  
 Sage hen ..... Feb. 16—July 15  
 Dove ..... Nov. 2—July 15  
 Swan ..... All the year

## NEW HAMPSHIRE—

Deer in Carroll, Coot, and Grafton counties, and in the towns  
 of Andover, Danbury, Hill, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner,  
 Webster, and Willmot, in Merrimack County ..... Dec. 1—Oct. 1  
 Deer in rest of State, elk, moose, caribou ..... All the year  
 Gray squirrel, raccoon ..... Jan. 1—Sept. 15  
 Hare, rabbit ..... Apr. 1—Oct. 1  
 Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock, Wilson snipe ..... Dec. 15—Oct. 1  
 Dove ..... All the year  
 Sandpiper, yellow-legs, plover, rail, duck (except sheldrake)  
 ("beach birds" may be shot in Rockingham County after  
 July 15) ..... Feb. 1—Aug. 1

## NEW JERSEY—

Deer, 3 years ..... Until Nov. 10, 1909  
 Squirrels (gray, black, fox) hare (rabbit) ..... Jan. 1—Nov. 10  
 Quail (partridge), ruffed grouse (partridge or pheasant),  
 prairie chicken, pheasant (English or ring-neck pheasant),  
 wild turkey ..... Jan. 1—Sept. 1  
 Dove ..... All the year  
 Woodcock ..... Jan. 1—Oct. 1  
 English or Wilson snipe (bog or jack snipe) ..... Jan. 1—Nov. 1  
 Surf or bay snipe, sandpiper, yellow-legs, plover (except up-  
 land plover), curlew, all shore birds ..... Jan. 1—May 1  
 Upland plover ..... Oct. 1—Aug. 1  
 Reedbird, rail, marsh hen ..... Jan. 1—Sept. 1  
 Duck, goose, brant, swan, or other wild fowl ..... May 1—Sept. 1

## NEW MEXICO—

Deer (with horns) ..... Nov. 1—Sept. 15  
 Deer (without horns), elk, mountain sheep ..... All the year  
 Antelope, 5 years ..... Until Mar. 13, 1910  
 Quail (native or crested), mountain grouse, prairie chicken,  
 wild turkey ..... Jan. 1—Oct. 1  
 Bobwhite quail, pheasants, wild pigeon, 5 years ..... Until Mar. 13, 1910  
 Ptarmigan ..... All the year  
 Turtle dove ..... Oct. 1—Aug. 1

## NEW YORK—

Deer (see exceptions) ..... Nov. 16—Oct. 1  
 Exceptions—Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Os-  
 wego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Rockland, Ulster, and West-  
 chester counties, and all of Onelda, Lewis, and Jefferson  
 counties west of the Utica and Black River R. R. from  
 Utica to Ogdensburg, 3 years ..... Until Sept. 1, 1907  
 Orange and Sullivan count ..... Nov. 16—Nov. 1  
 Fawns, elk, moose, caribou, antelope ..... All the year  
 Black bear (except in Essex County, unprotected) ..... July 1—Oct. 1  
 Squirrel, black or gray (see exceptions) ..... Dec. 1—Sept. 16

- Exceptions—Chautauqua County .....Dec. 1—Oct. 16  
     Dutchess, Rensselaer, and Sullivan counties.....Dec. 1—Oct. 1  
     Greene County .....Dec. 16—Oct. 1  
     Orange County .....Dec. 16—Oct. 16  
     Richmond County (gray squirrel only).....All the year  
     Saratoga County .....Nov. 1—Sept. 16  
 Hare, rabbit: Albany, Columbia, Genesee, Monroe, Orleans,  
     and Wyoming counties .....Dec. 16—Sept. 16  
 Broome and Cortland Counties .....Dec. 1—Sept. 16  
     Dutchess County.....Dec. 1—Oct. 16  
 Erie, Madison, Rensselaer, Steuben, and Sullivan coun-  
     ties .....Feb. 16—Oct. 1  
 Fulton, Greene and Schenectady counties....Feb. 1—Nov. 1  
 Herkimer and Oneida counties .....Feb. 15—Sept. 16  
 Livingston and Ulster counties .....Jan. 16—Oct. 1  
 Orange County .....Dec. 16—Oct. 16  
 Richmond County .....Dec. 16—Nov. 1  
 Rockland County .....Dec. 31—Nov. 1  
 Westchester County .....Dec. 1—Nov. 1  
 Quail (see exceptions) .....Dec. 1—Nov. 1  
     Exceptions: Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties....  
         .....Dec. 1—Oct. 16  
         Orange and Ulster counties .....Dec. 16—Oct. 16  
         Rensselaer County .....Dec. 1—Oct. 1  
         Richmond County, 2 years .....Until 1908  
 Grouse (see exceptions) .....Dec. 1—Sept. 16  
     Exceptions: Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.....  
         .....Dec. 1—Oct. 16  
         Dutchess, Green, Rensselaer, Sullivan and Tioga  
         counties .....Dec. 1—Oct. 1  
         Orange and Ulster counties .....Dec. 16—Oct. 16  
         Saratoga County .....Nov. 1—Sept. 16  
 Pheasants (Mongolian, ring-neck, English), 6 years.....Until 1910  
 Dove .....All the year  
 Woodcock (see exceptions) .....Dec. 1—Sept. 16  
     Exceptions: Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties....  
         .....Dec. 1—Oct. 16  
         Dutchess, Greene, Rensselaer, Sullivan, and Tioga  
         counties .....Dec. 1—Oct. 1  
         Orange and Ulster counties .....Dec. 16—Oct. 16  
         Saratoga County .....Nov. 1—Sept. 16  
 Plover .....Jan. 1—Aug. 16  
 Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, bay snipe, yellowlegs,  
     surf birds, curlew, rail, water chicken, mud hen, galli-  
     nule, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan.....Jan. 1—Sept. 16
- LONG ISLAND—**  
 Deer shooting permitted only on first two Wednesdays and  
     Fridays after first Tuesday of November (Nov. 7, 9, 14,  
     and 16, 1906).  
 Squirrel (black or gray), hare, rabbit .....Jan. 1—Nov. 1  
 Quail (except on Robbins Island, protected all the year; and  
     Gardiners Island, Feb. 1—Oct. 15), grouse .....Jan. 1—Nov. 1  
 Woodcock .....Jan. 1—Aug. 1  
 Pheasants (English, Mongolian, ring-neck), in Suffolk Coun-  
     ty .....Jan 1—Nov. 1  
 Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, bay snipe, surf snipe,  
     winter snipe, sand-piper, yellowlegs, willet, dowitcher,  
     short-necks, plover, ring-neck, killdeer, oxeye, curlew, railJan. 1—July 16  
 Gallinule, meadow hen, mud hen .....Dec. 31—Aug. 16  
 Duck, goose, swan .....Jan. 1—Oct. 1  
 Brant .... May 1—Oct. 1
- NORTH CAROLINA—**  
 Deer .....Feb. 1—Oct. 1  
 Quail, wild turkey, dove, lark, robin .....Mar. 1—Nov. 1

**NORTH DAKOTA—**

Deer .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 10
Elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, mountain sheep .....	All the year
Antelope, 10 years .....	Until Jan. 1, 1911
Quail, pheasants (English, Chinese), sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, plnnated grouse, prairie chicken, wood- cock, swan .....	Oct. 15—Sept. 1
Crane, duck, goose, brant .....	May 1—Sept. 1

**OHIO—**

Squirrel .....	Oct. 15—Sept. 1
Rabbit .....	Dec. 5—Nov. 15
Raccoon .....	Mar. 1—Sept. 1
Quail .....	Dec. 5—Nov. 15
Ruffed grouse, introduced pheasants, 4 years .....	Until Nov. 10, 1908
Dove, woodcock .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1
Snipe, plover, shore birds, rail, coot or mud hen, duck, goose, swan .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1

**OKLAHOMA—**

Deer, antelope .....	All the year
Quail .....	Feb. 1—Oct. 15
Grouse .....	All the year
Prairie chicken, wild turkey .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Pheasants .....	Jan. 1—Dec. 1
Dove, plover .....	Jan. 1—Aug. 1

**OREGON—**

Male deer (except in Baker, Grant, Harney, and Malheur counties) .....	Nov. 1—Aug. 15
Female deer (except in above 4 counties) .....	Nov. 1—Sept. 1
Spotted fawn .....	All the year
Elk, 4 years .....	Until Sept. 15, 1907
Silver gray squirrel ( <i>Sciurus fossor</i> ) .....	Jan. 1—Oct. 1
Partridge (English or gray), capercallie, moon hen, pheas- ant (silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves), wild turkey, woodcock .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 1
Prairie chicken (see exceptions) .....	Until Sept. 15, 1909
Exceptions: Wasco County .....	Oct. 15—Aug. 1
Umatilla County .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 1
Upland plover, rail .....	Jan. 1—Aug. 1
Duck, goose, swan (except in Lake County, Apr. 1—Aug. 15, and in Coos County, Feb. 1—Aug. 1) .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 1
West of Cascades (see exceptions):	
Quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, native pheasant (ruf- fed grouse), ring-neck or China torquatus pheasant .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 1
Exceptions: Douglas County: Quail, bobwhite, partridge, native pheasant, ringneck or China torquatus pheasant .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1
Grouse, ruffed grouse .....	Dec. 1—Aug. 1
Tillamook County: Native pheasant (ruffed grouse), ring- neck or China torquatus pheasant .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 15
Blue grouse .....	Oct. 15—Aug. 1
Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine counties: Ring-neck or China torquatus pheasant ...	Dec. 1—Sept. 15
East of Cascades:	
Quail (see exception) hunting permitted only from second Saturday to third Tuesday in September—(Sept. 8—18 in 1906) .....	
Exception: Wasco County .....	Oct. 15—Aug. 1
Pheasant .....	All the year
Native pheasant (ruffed grouse), grouse, sage hen .....	Dec. 1—Aug. 15
Mongolian, ring-neck (China torquatus) pheasant .....	Until Feb. 15, 1910

**PENNSYLVANIA—**

Deer .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 15
Bear .....	Mar. 1—Oct. 1
Squirrel .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 1
Hare, rabbit .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 1
Quail .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 1
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), prairie chicken, imported pheas- ants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), wild turkey .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 15

Wild pigeon .....Until Apr. 22, 1915  
 Dove, reed bird, rail, blackbird, sandpiper, tattler, curlew, or  
 any shore bird .....Jan. 1—Sept. 1  
 Woodcock .....Dec. 1—Oct. 1  
 Willson snipe (jacksnipe) .....May 1—Sept. 1  
 Upland or grass plover .....Dec. 1—July 15  
 Duck, goose, brant, swan, coot or mudhen .....Jan. 1—Sept. 1

## RHODE ISLAND—

Deer, 4 years .....Until Jan. 1, 1908  
 Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit .....Jan. 1—Nov. 1  
 Quail or bobwhite, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.....Jan. 1—Nov. 1  
 Pheasant, 5 years .....Until Oct. 15, 1910  
 Dove .....All the year  
 Black duck and wood duck .....Apr. 1—Aug. 15

## SOUTH CAROLINA—

Deer (see exceptions) .....Jan. 1—Sept. 1  
 Exceptions: Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon,  
 Colleton, Darlington, Florence, Hampton, Horry, Ker-  
 shaw, Marion, and Marlboro counties .....Feb. 1—Aug. 1  
 Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock (see ex-  
 ceptions) .....Mar. 1—Nov. 15  
 Exceptions: Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charles-  
 ton, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, George-  
 town, Hampton, Lexington, Oconee, and Saluda counties  
 .....April 1—Nov. 1  
 Mongolian pheasant, 4 years .....Until Jan. 1, 1910

## SOUTH DAKOTA—

Deer, elk, buffalo, mountain sheep .....Dec. 1—Nov. 1  
 Antelope, 10 years .....Until Jan. 1, 1911  
 Quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse,  
 prairie chicken, woodcock .....Jan. 1—Sept. 1  
 Plover, curlew .....May 15—Sept. 1  
 Crane, duck, goose, brant .....May 1—Sept. 1

## TENNESSEE—

Deer .....Until Oct. 1, 1907  
 Squirrel .....Mar. 1—June 1  
 Quail or partridge, pheasant (except English, ring-neck, or  
 Mongolian, until Nov. 1, 1907), prairie chicken, grouse,  
 wild turkey, meadow lark .....Mar. 1—Nov. 1  
 Dove, teal, wood (summer) duck .....Apr. 15—Aug. 1  
 Woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover, tattler, gotwit, curlew,  
 avocet, marsh blackbird, rail, coot, mud hen, duck (ex-  
 cept teal and wood duck), goose, brant, swan.....Apr. 15—Oct. 1

## TEXAS—

Deer (female deer and spotted fawn protected all the year).....Jan. 1—Nov. 1  
 Antelope, mountain sheep, 5 years .....Until July 1, 1908  
 Quail or partridge, prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse, wild  
 turkey .....Feb. 1—Nov. 1  
 Pheasants (Mongolian, English), 5 years .....Until July 1, 1908  
 Dove .....Feb. 1—Sept. 1

## UTAH—

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, any introduced game.....Until Mar. 17, 1909  
 Quail (see exceptions), pinnated grouse, pheasants (English  
 Mongolian, Chinese) .....All the year  
 Exceptions: Quail in Kane and Washington counties.....  
 .....Feb. 1—Aug. 1  
 Davis, Salt Lake, and Weber counties.....Oct. 11—Oct. 1  
 Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant,  
 mourning dove .....Dec. 1—Aug. 15  
 Snipe, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan .....Jan. 1—Oct. 1



## VERMONT—

Deer (with horns not less than 3 inches long).....	All the year except Oct. 22-23
Deer (without horns 3 inches long), moose, caribou .....	All the year
Hare, rabbit .....	May 1—Sept 1
Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock, English snipe, plover (other than upland), duck, goose .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Pheasant, English partridge .....	Until Oct. 1, 1909
Dove .....	All the year
Upland plover .....	Dec. 1—Aug. 15

## VIRGINIA—

Deer .....	Jan. 1—Oct. 1
Squirrel:	
Alexandria County (gray) .....	Until Sept. 1, 1910
Isle of Wight and Southampton counties (gray or fox).. .....	Jan. 15—Sept. 1
Rabbit:	
Accomac and Northampton counties .....	Jan. 15—Nov. 15
Alexandria, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, and Prince William counties .....	Jan. 1—Nov. 1
Amelia, Charlotte, Greensville, Spottsylvania, and Sussex counties .....	Feb. 1—Oct. 1
Buckingham and Cumberland counties .....	Feb. 15—Oct. 15
Caroline, Essex, Hanover, Henrico, and King William counties .....	Feb. 1—Nov. 1
Chesterfield County .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 1
Culpeper and Orange counties .....	Jan. 15—Nov. 1
Elizabeth City County .....	Feb. 1—Nov. 15
Halifax County .....	Feb. 1—Oct. 15
James City and York counties, town of Williamsburg..... .....	Feb. 15—Nov. 15
Nottoway County .....	Jan. 1— Sept. 1
Shenandoah County .....	Mar. 1—Nov. 1
Stafford County .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 15
Opossum:	
Halifax County .....	Feb. 1—Oct. 15
Quail or partridge, pheasant or grouse, wild turkey, wood- cock (see exceptions) .....	Feb. 1—Nov. 1
Exceptions: West of the Blue Ridge .....	Jan. 1—Nov. 1
Accomac and Northampton counties (pheasant, grouse— 5 years) .....	Until Mar. 14, 1909
Pheasants (English, Mongolian), 5 years .....	Until Jan. 1, 1909
Dove .....	All the year
Robin .....	Mar. 1—Dec. 15
Snipe (except Wilson and robin snipe), sandpiper, plover (except black-breasted, green-headed, and white), willet tattler, rail (except sora), gallinule, mud hen.....	Jan. 1—July 20
Summer or wood duck .....	Jan. 1—Aug. 1
Winter waterfowl .....	Apr. 1—Oct. 15

## WASHINGTON—

Deer (except deer on islands and spotted fawn, protected all the year) .....	Dec. 15—Sept. 15
Elk .....	Until Oct. 1, 1915
Moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, goat (males) .....	Nov. 1—Sept. 15
Moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, goat (females) .....	All the year
Quail west of Cascades (except Chinese quail).....	Jan. 1—Oct. 1
Quail east of Cascades, 5 years .....	Until Sept. 15, 1908
Chinese quail west of Cascades, 3 years.....	Until Oct. 15, 1906
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, native pheas- ant, ptarmigan, (xcept east of Cascades), Nov. 15—Aug. 15; prairie chicken in Kittitas County, Oct. 1—Sept. 10).....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Imported pheasants (golden, silver, ring-neck, copper, bronze, Chinese or Mongolian, except east of Cascades, until Sept. 15, 1908) .....	Jan. 1—Oct. 15
Dove .....	All the year



Making for Cover.

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- Snipe, sand-hill crane, duck, swan (see exceptions).....Mar. 1—Sept. 1  
 Exceptions: Goose, brant, or other waterfowl on Columbia  
 and Snake rivers, or within half a mile of their shores  
 in Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Kit-  
 titas, Wallawalla, Whitman, and Yakima counties. ....All the year  
 Goose, brant (except as above) .....May 1—Sept. 1  
 Plover, rail .....Mar. 1—Aug. 15
- WEST VIRGINIA—**  
 Deer (except spotted fawn, protected all the year) .....Dec. 16—Oct. 15  
 Squirrel, rabbit .....Jan. 1—Sept. 15  
 Quail or Virginia partridge .....Dec. 20—Nov. 1  
 Stuffed grouse, pheasant, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken,  
 wild turkey .....Dec. 15—Oct. 15  
 Dove .....All the year  
 Woodcock .....Nov. 2— July 15  
 Snipe .....July 1—Mar. 1  
 Duck, goose, brant .....Apr. 1—Oct. 1
- WISCONSIN—**  
 Deer (see exceptions) .....Dec. 1—Nov. 11  
 Exceptions: LaCrosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon  
 counties, 4 years .....Until Nov. 10, 1907  
 Adams, Marquette, and Richland counties..Dec. 1—Nov. 21  
 Calumet, Columbia, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Sauk and  
 Sheboygan counties .....All the year  
 Squirrel (gray, black, fox), rabbit.....Mar. 1—Sept. 1  
 Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 5 years..... Until Oct. 1, 1910  
 Partridge, grouse, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover.....Dec. 1—Sept. 1  
 Prairie chicken in Adams, Barron, Burnett, Bayfield, Buffalo,  
 Clark, Crawford, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson,  
 Juneau, Marquette, Monroe, Pepin, Polk, Portage, Rich-  
 land, Sawyer, Vernon, Washburn, Waushara and Wood  
 counties .....Oct. 15—Sept. 1  
 Prairie chicken in Marinette and Oconto counties until Sept.  
 1, 1907 .....  
 Prairie chicken in rest of State ..... Until Sept. 1, 1910  
 Turtle dove, swan .....All the year  
 Duck, or any aquatic fowl, except goose, brant, and swan..Jan. 1—Sept. 1  
 Goose, brant .....Apr. 1—Sept. 1
- WYOMING—**  
 Deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep .....Nov. 15—Sept. 15  
 Moose, 9 years ..... Until Sept. 15, 1912  
 Quail, pheasant, dove, swan .....All the year  
 Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken (see exception).....Dec. 1—Sept. 1  
 Exception: Grouse in Albany, Carbon and Laramie coun-  
 ties .....Oct. 15—Aug. 1  
 Sage chicken .....Oct. 15—Aug. 1  
 Snipe, plover, green-shank, tattler, godwit, curlew, avocet or  
 other wader duck, goose, brant ..... May 1—Sept. 1
- ALBERTA—**  
 Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou .....Dec. 15—Nov. 1  
 Antelope .....Nov. 15—Oct. 1  
 Buffalo .....All the year  
 Mountain sheep, mountain goat .....Dec. 15—Oct. 1  
 Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, ptarmigan .....Dec. 15—Sept. 15  
 English pheasant .....All the year  
 Crane .....Jan. 1—Aug. 1  
 Snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, shore birds, rail, coot..... May 5—Aug. 23  
 Duck, goose, swan .....Jan. 1—Aug. 23
- BRITISH COLUMBIA—**  
 Deer (except fawns), sheep (except ewes and lambs), goat..Dec. 15—Sept. 1  
 Fawns, ewes, and lambs .....All the year  
 Bull elk or wapiti (except in Kootenay County, to May 16,  
 1907), bull moose, bull caribou, hare .....Jan. 1—Sept. 1  
 Females and young elk, moose, and caribou.....All the year  
 Quail, English partridge, pheasant, swan, and all im-  
 ported game birds .....All the year

Grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan (see exception).....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Exception: Grouse and ptarmigan north of latitude 55 degrees .....	April 1—Sept. 15
Snipe, plover, duck (see exception) .....	Mar. 1—Sept. 1
Exception: Duck, north of latitude 55 degrees. Apr. 1—Sept. 15	
<b>MANITOBA—</b>	
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antelope or cabri .....	Dec. 15—Dec. 1
Young of foregoing species .....	All the year
Quail, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover (except upland plover) .....	Jan. 1—Aug. 1
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken .....	Nov. 1—Oct. 1
Dove .....	All the year.
Pheasant, 5 years .....	Until Oct. 1, 1909
Upland plover .....	Jan. 1—July 1
Duck .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 1
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK—</b>	
Deer, moose, caribou (cow and calf moose and cow caribou all the year) .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 15
Partridge .....	Dec. 1—Sept. 16
Pheasant .....	All the year.
Woodcock, snipe, teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck, goose, brant .....	Dec. 2—Sept. 1.
Shore or other birds on beaches, islands, or lagoons border- ing tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND—</b>	
Elk, moose, 10 years .....	Until Jan. 1, 1912
Caribou .....	Feb. 1—Oct. 21
Ptarmigan, willow grouse or partridge, any grouse .....	Jan. 12—Oct. 1
Snipe, plover, curlew, or "other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese)" .....	Jan. 12—Aug. 21
<b>NOVA SCOTIA—</b>	
Deer, caribou, 5 years .....	Until Oct. 1, 1910
Moose (see exceptions) .....	Dec. 15—Sept. 15
Exceptions: Cape Breton Island until Oct. 1, 1915. Calf moose under 1 year .....	All the year
Hare, rabbit .....	Mar. 1—Nov. 1
Ruffed grouse or partridge .....	Nov. 1—Oct. 1
Spruce partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, blackcock, capercailzie, chukar partridge, pheasant .....	All the year
Woodcock, snipe, teal, blue-winged duck, wood duck (see exception) .....	Mar. 1—Aug. 20
Exception: Cumberland County (blue-winged duck) .....	May 1—Aug. 20
<b>ONTARIO—</b>	
Deer (young protected all the year) .....	Nov. 16—Nov. 1
Elk or wapiti .....	All the year
Moose, caribou or reindeer (except as below) .....	Nov. 16—Oct. 16
Female moose and young moose and caribou .....	All the year
Squirrel (black or gray) .....	Dec. 16—Sept. 15
Hare .....	Jan. 1—Oct. 1
Quail, wild turkey .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 1
Grouse, woodcock, snipe, plover, rail, other "shore" birds or "waders" .....	Dec. 16—Sept. 15
Prairie fowl, pheasants (English, Mongolian), 5 years .....	Until Sept. 15, 1916
Capercailzie .....	Until Sept. 15, 1909
Dove .....	All the year
Goose, swan .....	May 1—Sept. 15
Duck and other "waterfowl" (except goose and swan) .....	Dec. 16—Sept. 1
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—</b>	
Hare, rabbit .....	Mar. 1—Sept. 1
Partridge .....	Until Oct 1, 1908
Woodcock, snipe .....	Jan. 1—Oct. 1

Plover, yellow legs, shore and other birds along beaches or tidal marshes, teal, black, or blue-winged duck .....	Jan. 1—Aug. 20
Goose .....	May 10—Sept. 15
Brant .....	June 10—Oct. 1
<b>QUEBEC—</b>	
Zone 1. Deer, moose (see exceptions) .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Exceptions: In Ottawa and Pontiac counties .....	Dec. 1—Oct. 1
Cow moose and young deer and moose .....	All the year
Caribou (young protected all the year) .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 1
Hare .....	Feb. 1—Dec. 1
Bear .....	July 1—Aug. 20
Birch or swamp partridge .....	Dec. 15—Sept. 1
White partridge or ptarmigan .....	Feb. 1—Nov. 1
Woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover, tatter, curlew .....	Feb. 1—Sept. 1
Widgeon, teal, duck, sheldrake .....	Mar. 1—Sept. 1
Zone 2. Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows:	
Caribou .....	Mar. 1—Sept. 1
Hare .....	Mar. 1—Oct. 15
Birch or swamp partridge .....	Mar. 1—Oct. 15
White partridge or ptarmigan .....	Mar. 1—Nov. 15
<b>SASKATCHEWAN—</b>	
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou (females and young all the year (see exception) .....	Dec. 15—Nov. 1
Exception: In southeast portion of the Province .....	Dec. 1—Nov. 15
Antelope (females and young all the year) .....	Nov. 15—Oct. 1
Buffalo .....	All the year
Mountain sheep, mountain goat (females and young all the year) .....	Dec. 15—Oct. 1
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, ptarmigan .....	Dec. 15—Sept. 15
English pheasant .....	All the year
Crane .....	Jan. 1—Aug. 1
Snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, shore birds, rail, coot, duck, goose, swan .....	May 5—Aug. 23
<b>UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES—</b>	
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat .....	Apr. 1—Dec. 1
Musk ox .....	Mar. 20—Oct. 15
Grouse, partridge, chicken, pheasant .....	Jan. 1—Sept. 1
Duck, goose, swan .....	Jan. 15—Sept. 1
<b>YUKON—</b>	
Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, musk ox .....	Jan. 1—Oct. 1
Bison or buffalo .....	All the year
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant .....	Jan. 15—Oct. 1
Snipe, sandpiper, crane, duck, goose, swan .....	June 1—Sept. 1



Maps Showing License Laws in 1906.

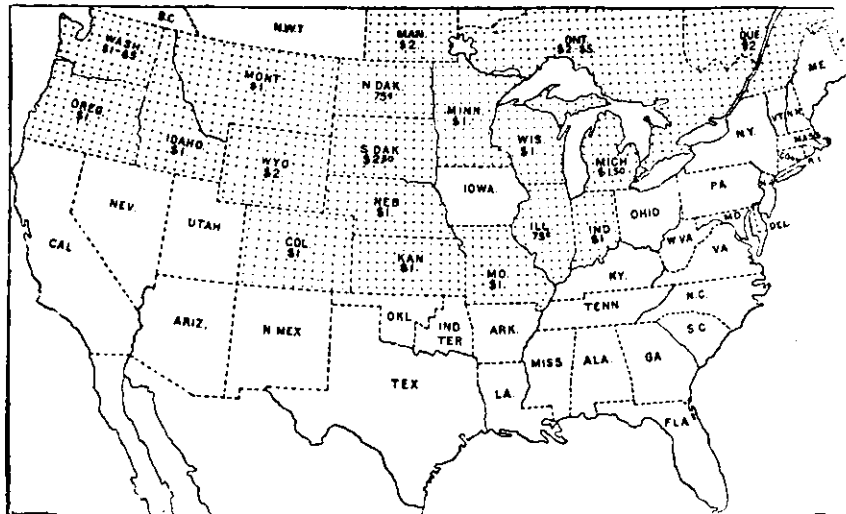


Fig. 1.—States and Provinces which require residents to obtain hunting licenses.

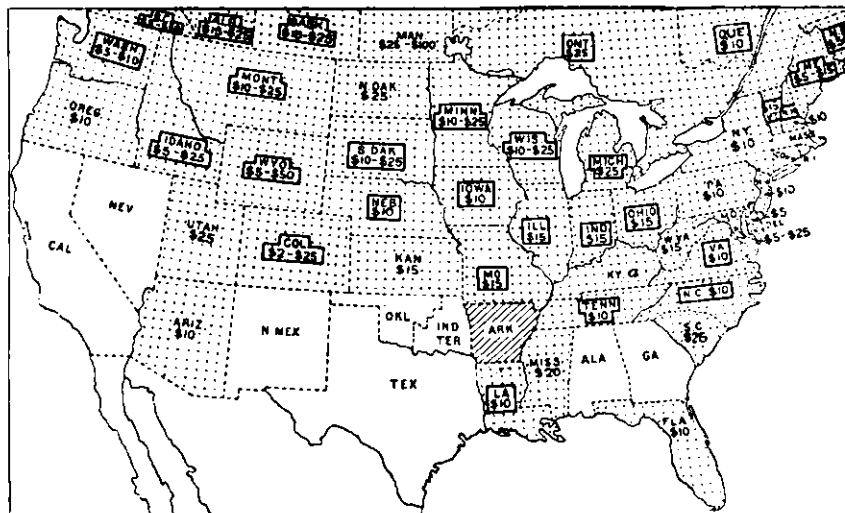


Fig. 2.—States and Provinces which require nonresidents to obtain hunting licenses.

Inclosed names indicate that special privileges are granted for taking a limited amount of game out of the State. The States marked "a" have no definite fee. Arkansas does not permit hunting by nonresidents. Massachusetts requires unnaturalized foreign born residents to secure licenses at \$15, and Washington issues nonresident alien licenses at \$50.



A Dead Caraboo.

## HUNTING LICENSES

**L**ICENSE legislation proved to be an important feature before the Legislatures of the majority of States, as several States adopted hunting licenses for the first time. Arizona, Kansas, Missouri and Oregon established nonresident licenses; Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Oregon and Manitoba, resident licenses; and Massachusetts, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Manitoba alien licenses. Numerous changes were made in license fees among which may be mentioned the adoption by Tennessee of a uniform fee of \$10 in place of the former variable fee; increases in the resident licenses of Michigan from 75 cents to \$1.50, of South Dakota from \$1 to \$2.50, of Wyoming from \$1 to \$2, and in the nonresident licenses of Utah from \$10 to \$25, and of New Brunswick from \$30 to \$50; and reductions in the resident license of Illinois from \$1 to 75 cents; in the small-game nonresident license in Montana from \$15 to \$10; and in the nonresident licenses of Indiana and Nova Scotia from \$25 to \$15 and from \$40 to \$30, respectively. The \$5 hunting license in Hawaii, which has been in force in Oahu since 1896, was abolished.

The statistics herein published were secured from the U. S. Department



of Agriculture and were compiled by T. S. Palmer, assistant in charge of Game Preservation of the United States, who is the country's recognized authority on such matters.

#### **DATES OF ADOPTION OF THE LICENSE SYSTEM.**

The history of license legislation covers four classes of licenses—resident, nonresident, market-hunting and alien. The resident license was apparently first suggested in New York in 1864 (Laws 1864, chap. 426). The first resident license actually in force seems to have been in Maryland in 1872, to regulate wildfowl hunting on the Susquehanna Flats by retaining the business for the benefit of residents and at the same time raising revenue for enforcing the game laws. The nonresident license was apparently first inaugurated in New Jersey in 1873, in six of the southern counties, but it was local in character and widely different from the modern license first adopted in the United States in 1895. The market-hunting license seems to have had its origin in Arkansas in 1875. Lastly, in 1903, Pennsylvania extended its nonresident license law to include aliens, or unnaturalized foreign-born residents, hunting in the State.

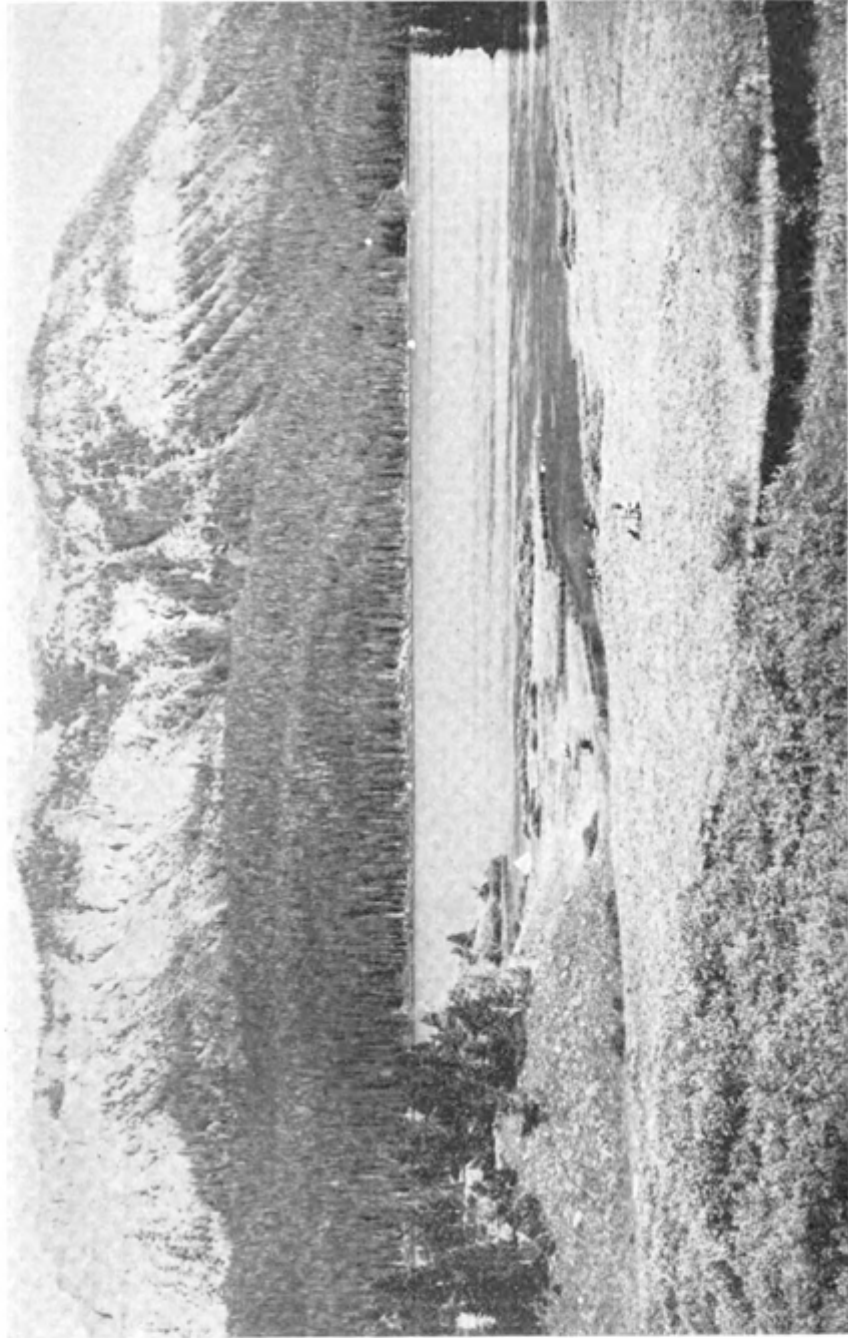
Prior to 1895 comparatively little progress was made in the United States in license legislation. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Florida, had adopted hunting licenses, and South Carolina and Arkansas market-hunting licenses but these licenses, except in Delaware and Arkansas, were local, or good only in the county of issue. During this same period, however, nonresident licenses had been adopted by all of the organized Provinces of Canada except Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia led the way in 1877 to protect herself, it is said, against market hunters from New York and Boston, and was followed by New Brunswick in 1878. Quebec established licenses in 1882, Ontario in 1888, Newfoundland in 1889, British Columbia and Manitoba in 1890, and the Northwest Territories in 1893.

In 1895 license legislation received a remarkable impetus in the Northwestern States. Nonresident licenses were adopted that year in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wyoming, and resident licenses in Michigan and North Dakota. Since then similar statutes have followed in rapid succession. At present the nonresident license is in force in all except fourteen States, and in all the Provinces of Canada; the resident license in sixteen States and four Canadian Provinces; the market-hunting license in Georgia, Louisiana, Oregon, South Carolina and Tennessee, and the alien license in Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Manitoba. Hawaii furnishes the only instance in which a State or Territory has tried the license system and abandoned it.

The dates when licenses were adopted are shown below:

## DATES OF ADOPTION OF THE LICENCE SYSTEM, 1964-1906.

Year	Nonresident.	Resident.
1864		New York, Suffolk County, \$10 (deer).
1872		Maryland (Susquehanna Flats).
1873	New Jersey, \$5 (6 counties)	
1875	Arkansas, \$10 (market hunting)	
	Florida, \$25 (county license)	
1877	Nova Scotia, \$20	
1878	New Brunswick, \$20	
1879	Delaware, \$5	
1882	Maryland (Caroline County), \$5	
	Quebec, \$20	
1884	South Carolina, \$25 (market hunting)	
1887		Quebec, \$5 (special—caribou, deer).
1888	Ontario, \$10 (deer)	
1889	Newfoundland, \$100 (caribou)	
1890	British Columbia, \$50 (big game)	
	Manitoba, \$25	
1893	Northwest Territories, \$5	
1895	Michigan, \$25 (deer)	Michigan, 50 cents (deer).
	Minnesota, \$25	
	North Carolina, \$25 (Dare County)	
	North Dakota, \$25	North Dakota, 50 cents.
	Wyoming, \$20 (big game)	
1896		Hawaii, \$5 (repealed 1905).
		Ontario, \$2 (deer).
1897	Wisconsin, \$30 (deer)	Wisconsin, \$1 (deer in 40 counties).
		New Brunswick, \$2 (moose or caribou).
1899	Georgia, \$25 (market hunting)	
	Illinois, \$10.50	
	Maine, \$6 (deer in September)	Maine, \$4 (deer in September).
	South Dakota, \$10 (big game)	Minnesota, 25 cents (big game).
	West Virginia, \$26	
1900	Iowa, \$10.50	Wyoming, \$1 (big game).
	Virginia, \$10 (6 counties)	
1901	Indiana, \$25.50	
	Montana, \$25 (big game), \$15 (birds)	
	Nebraska, \$10	Nebraska, \$1.
	Oregon, \$10 (market hunting)	
	Pennsylvania, \$10	
	Washington, \$10	South Dakota, \$1 (big game).
		Washington, \$1.
1902	Kentucky, \$25	
	New Jersey, \$10	
	New York (variable fee)	
	Ohio, \$25.25	
1903	Colorado, \$25	Colorado, \$1.
	Idaho, \$25 (all game), \$5 (birds)	Idaho, \$1.
		Illinois, \$1.
		Indiana, \$1 (waterfowl).
	Maine, \$15 (big game), \$5 (birds, 5 counties)	
	New Hampshire, \$10 (deer)	
	North Carolina, \$10.25	
	Pennsylvania, \$10 (all)	
	Tennessee, (variable fee)	
	Tennessee, \$25 (market hunting)	
1903	Utah, \$10	
	Virginia, \$10	
1904	Louisiana, \$10	
	Louisiana, \$25 (market hunting)	
1906	Arizona, \$10	
	Vermont, \$15 (deer)	
	Kansas, \$15	Kansas, \$1.
	Massachusetts, \$15 (all)	
	Missouri, \$15	Missouri, \$1.
		Montana, \$1.
	Oregon, \$10	Oregon, \$1.
		Manitoba, \$2 (big game).
1906	Mississippi, \$20	
	Prince Edward Island, \$15	
		Quebec, \$2 (big game).



Hunting in the Rockies

**CHANGES IN FEES.**

About one-half the States have made changes in the amount of the license fee since the first adoption of their license laws, and in some cases these alterations have been so frequent as to convey the impression that the fees are subject to considerable fluctuation. Some of these changes have resulted in a decided increase, others in a decrease—thus, in Wyoming the nonresident license, originally \$20, is now \$50; in Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, it was at first \$25.50, \$25.25 and \$26, and is now \$15.50, \$15.25 and \$16. Two general tendencies are noticeable: To make the rates conform to those of adjoining States and to require nonresidents to pay \$25 for hunting big game and \$10 for birds, and residents to pay \$1 for hunting birds and small game. Four States—Kentucky, Minnesota, New York and Tennessee—have tried the reciprocal license, or requiring a license only from visitors from States which have nonresident licenses and (except in the case of Minnesota) charging the same fee. The result has been unsatisfactory, and the plan has been abandoned in Minnesota and Tennessee.

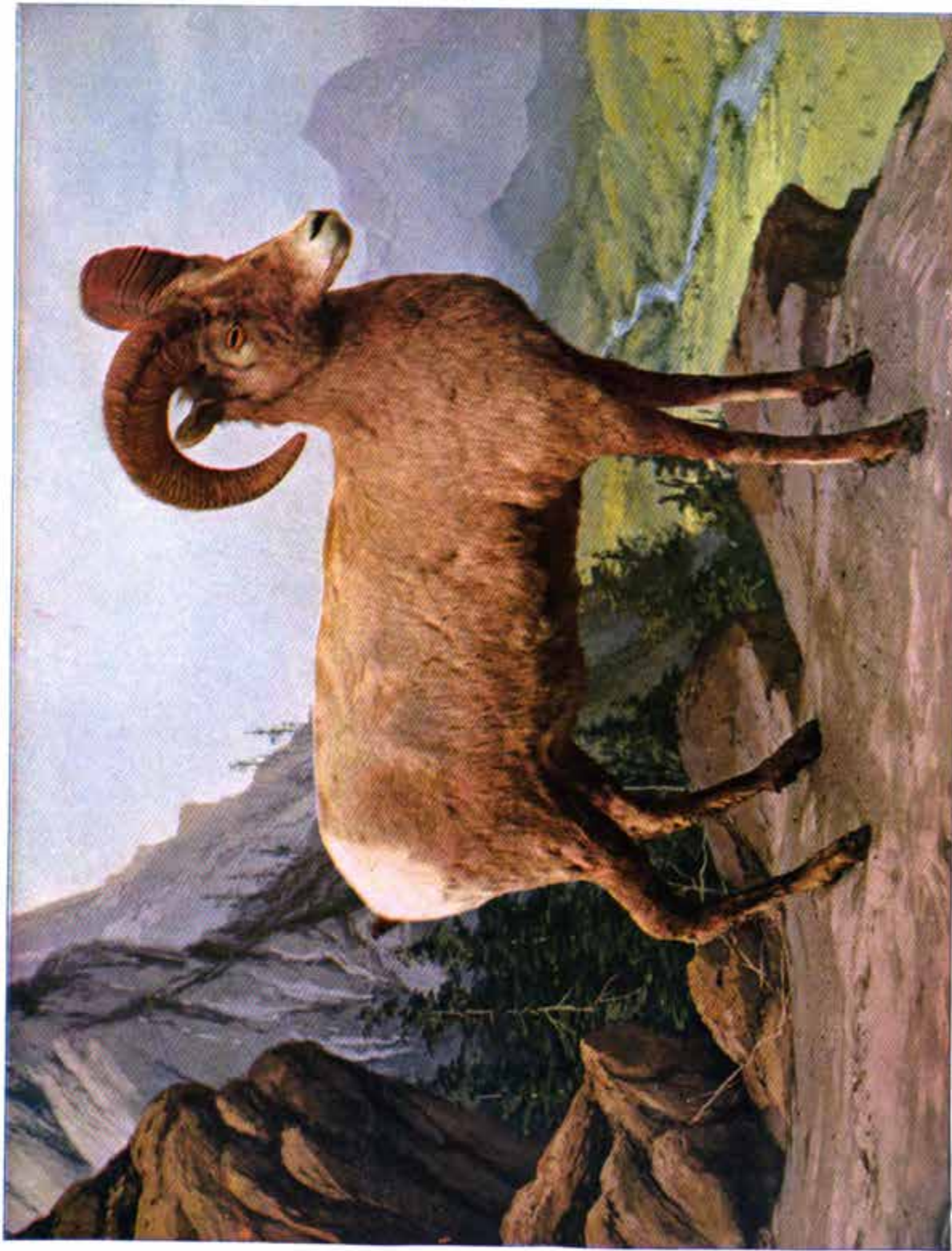
Fees have been more stable for resident than for nonresident licenses, but have undergone change in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. In Illinois the rate was reduced in 1905 from \$1 to 75 cents, so that the total amount, including the clerk's fee, would be an even dollar. Indiana formerly required residents to secure licenses for hunting wild fowl in the autumn, but imposed no fee. In 1903 the law was amended so as to charge \$1 to cover cost of issue, and in 1905 a further change made the license a general one, necessary for hunting any game in the State outside the township of residence. Fees for hunting big game have been increased from 50 cents in Michigan and \$1 in South Dakota and Wyoming to \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$2 respectively.

In Canada no changes in rates have been made in British Columbia or Manitoba, but, on the other hand, frequent changes have occurred in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec. Newfoundland maintained a \$100 caribou license from 1889 to 1899; then reduced the rate to \$40-\$80; it again increased it to \$100 in 1902, and reduced it to \$50 in the following year. Nova Scotia, beginning with a \$20 rate in 1877, made the general license \$50 in 1878, \$30 in 1881, \$40 in 1902, and \$30 in 1905. Quebec has had rates varying from \$20 to \$30, and has now adopted a fee of \$25 for nonresidents, unless they are members of fish and game clubs, in which case they pay but \$10.

In the following table the first column gives the name of the State, the second the character of the license, the third the original fee, and the fourth the present fee (including the clerk's fee). The current fee is placed alongside the original fee, together with the dates of enactment for purposes of ready comparison. Other changes, if any, will be found in the last column under the heading "Remarks."

## CHANGES IN LICENSE FEES FROM DATE OF ENACTMENT TO 1906.

State	Kind of License	Original fee		Present fee		Remarks
		Year	Amount	Year	Amount	
Arizona	Nonresident (deer)	1905	\$10 00	1897	\$10 00	1897, \$25; 1903, nonresidents prohibited from hunting except in Mississippi Co.
Arkansas	Market hunting	1875	10 00			
Colorado	Nonresident	1903	25 00		25 00	
	Nonresident (bird)	1903	2 00		2 00	
	Resident	1903	1 00		1 00	
Delaware	Nonresident	1879	5 00		5 00	
Florida	Nonresident	1875	25 00	1899	10 00	1875, hunting for export; 1899, nonresident for deer turkeys, or quail; 1903, for any game 1905, non-citizen
Hawaii	Resident	1896	5 00			Repealed, 1906.
Idaho	Nonresident	1903	25 00		25 00	
	Nonresident (bird)	1903	5 00		5 00	
	Resident	1903	1 00		1 00	
Illinois	Nonresident	1899	10 50	1903	15 50	1899, county license; 1901, State license.
	Resident	1903	1 00	1905	75	
Indiana	Nonresident	1901	15 50	1903	15 50	1903, wild fowl Oct. 1 to Nov 10; 1905, all game.
	Resident	1903	1 00		1 00	
Iowa	Nonresident	1900	10 50		10 50	
Kansas	Nonresident	1905	15 00		15 00	
	Resident	1905	1 00		1 00	
Kentucky	Nonresident	1902	25 00	1904	Variable	
Louisiana	Nonresident	1904	10 00		10 00	
	Market hunting	1904	25 00		25 00	
Maine	Nonresident	1903	15 00		15 00	1899-1901, \$6 nonresident and \$4 resident license for deer in September
	Nonresident (bird)	1903	5 00		5 00	1903, ducks, shore birds, 5 counties; 1905, extended to State.
Maryland	Nonresident				5 00-25 50	Sneak boat and sink box on Susquehanna Flats.
	Resident	1872	5 00-20 00		5 00-20 00	
Massachusetts	Res. (Somerset Co.)	1904	1 25		1 25	
	Alien	1905	15 00		15 00	
Michigan	Nonresident (deer)	1895	25 00		25 00	
	Resident	1895	50	1905	1 50	1897, 75 cents.
Minnesota	Nonresident	1895	25 00		25 00	Original license required only of applicants from States having restrictions on nonresidents.
	Nonresident (bird)	1903	10 00		10 00	
Mississippi	Resident	1899	25	1903	1 00	
	Nonresident	1901	20 00		20 00	
	Nonresident	1905	15 00		15 00	
Missouri	Resident	1905	1 00		1 00	
	Nonresident	1901	25 00		25 00	
Montana	Nonresident (bird)	1901	15 00	1905	10 00	
	Resident	1905	1 00		1 00	
Nebraska	Nonresident	1901	10 00		10 00	
	Resident	1901	1 00		1 00	
New Hampshire	Nonresident	1903	10 00		10 00	
New Jersey	Nonresident	1902	10 50		10 50	
New York	Nonresident	1902	Variable	1905	Variable	
North Carolina	Nonresident	1903	10 25		10 25	
North Dakota	Nonresident	1895	25 00		25 00	
	Resident	1895	50	1897	75	
Ohio	Nonresident	1902	25 25	1904	15 25	
Oregon	Nonresident	1905	10 00		10 00	
	Resident	1905	1 00		1 00	
	Market hunting	1901	10 00		10 00	



MOUNTAIN SHEEP.  
Life-size.

EDWARD HENNING, ST. A. M. MONTANA, 1862-1863

100A

## CHANGES IN LICENSE FEES FROM DATE OF ENACTMENT TO 1906—Continued.

State	Kind of license	Original fee		Present fee		Remarks
		Year	Amount	Year	Amount	
Pennsylvania.....	Nonresident .....	1901	10 00	.....	10 00	1903, extended to unnatur- alized foreign-born resi- dents.
South Carolina.....	Nonresident .....	1892	25 00	.....	25 00	1892, Beaufort County; 1893, extended to other coun- ties; 1902, repealed; 1906, re-established.
	Market hunting .....	1884	25 00	.....		1885, modified; 1888, \$500, and \$100 additional for each nonresident employed by license; repealed, 1902.
South Dakota.....	Nonresident .....	1899	10 00	1901	25 00	
	Nonresident (bird).....	1901	10 00	.....	10 00	
	Resident .....	1901	1 00	1906	2 50	
Tennessee.....	Nonresident .....	1903	Variable	1906	10 00	
	Market hunting .....	1903	25 00	.....	25 00	
Utah.....	Nonresident .....	1903	10 00	1906	25 00	
Vermont.....	Nonresident .....	1904	15 00	.....	15 00	
Virginia.....	Nonresident .....	1903	10 00	.....	10 00	1900, local license in 6 coun- ties, \$10.
Washington.....	Nonresident (Co.).....	1901	10 00	1905	5 00	
	Nonresident (State).....	1905	10 00	.....	10 00	
	Allen .....	1906	60 00	.....	60 00	
	Resident (Co.).....	1901	1 00	.....	1 00	1903-1906, uniform \$1 county license residents and non- residents.
	Resident (State).....	1906	5 00	.....	5 00	
West Virginia.....	Nonresident .....	1899	26 00	1903	16 00	
Wisconsin.....	Nonresident .....	1897	30 00	1899	25 00	
	Nonresident (small game) .....	1899	10 00	.....	10 00	1899, extended to all game.
Wyoming.....	Resident (deer) .....	1891	1 00	.....	1 00	1895 county license; 1899, in- creased to \$40 and ex- tended to State.
	Nonresident .....	1895	20 00	1903	50 00	
	Nonresident (bird).....	1903	5 00	.....	5 00	
	Resident .....	1899	1 00	1906	2 00	
Alberta.....	Nonresident .....	1893	5 00	1903	25 00	1898, \$15.
	Nonresident (bird).....	1903	15 00	.....	15 00	
	Guest .....	1899	1 00	.....	1 00	
British Columbia.....	Nonresident .....	1890	60 00	.....	60 00	
	Nonresident (bird 1 week) .....	1905	5 00	.....	5 00	
Manitoba.....	Nonresident .....	1890	25 00	.....	25 00	
	Resident (Animals).....	1905	2 00	.....	2 00	
	Allen .....	1905	100 00	.....	100 00	
New Brunswick.....	Nonresident .....	1878	20 00	1906	50 00	1900, \$30.
	Resident .....	1897	2 00	.....	2 00	
Newfoundland.....	Nonresident .....	1889	100 00	1903	50 00	1899, \$40 80; 1902, \$100.
Nova Scotia.....	Nonresident .....	1877	20 00	1906	30 00	1879, \$50; 1881, \$30; 1902, \$40; 1904, special moose license \$30.
	Nonresident (bird).....	1884	10 00	.....		Repealed, 1906.
Ontario.....	Nonresident .....	1888	10 00	1892	25 00	
	Resident (moose and caribou) .....	1900	5 00	.....	5 00	
	Resident (deer) .....	1896	2 00	.....	2 00	
Prince Edward Isl'd	Nonresident .....	1906	15 00	.....	15 00	
Quebec.....	Nonresident .....	1882	20 00	.....	25 00	1895, \$30 (all game); \$25 (big game); \$20; (birds); \$10 (birds in Gulf of St. Law- rence); half rates to club members.
	Nonresident (club members) .....	1897		1906	10 00	
	Resident (ex. deer).....	1887	5 00	.....	5 00	
Saskatchewan.....	Nonresident .....	1893	5 00	1903	25 00	1898, \$15.
	Nonresident (bird).....	1903	15 00	.....	15 00	
	Guest .....	1899	1 00	.....	1 00	



**STATISTICS OF NONRESIDENT LICENSES.**

Of the 36 States requiring licenses in 1905 the following 10, viz, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia and Washington, entrusted the issue chiefly to county officials, and made no provision for collection of the returns by any State officer. In order to ascertain the total number of licenses issued in these States reports must be secured from every county, which necessitates communicating with more than 670 local officials. In Oregon, however, where the general license was established in 1905, the State warden has compiled the figures. In Virginia the secretary of the State Game Association has collected the statistics for 1903 and 1904, and in Washington the deputy game warden at Seattle has contributed the returns for three years. The statistics for 1904 and 1905 collected directly from county officers are slightly incomplete in the case of four States, as no replies were received from a few counties—one in Florida, three in Oregon, one in South Dakota, and six in Virginia. Fortunately in none of these cases is it probable that the number of licenses was large, so that the missing figures probably make no appreciable difference in the totals.

It may be thought that statistics by calendar years from States in which licenses expire before January 1 are not directly comparable with those in which licenses continue in force until the following spring. Thus while in Montana all licenses expire with the close of the year, in Illinois the open season for plover and snipe continues from September to the following May, and it is usual to make up the license statistics for the year ending June 1. But this difficulty is more apparent than real. In more than half the States the licenses expire before January 1; in others they are good for one year from date of issue or until various dates between February 1 and July 1, yet it must be remembered that as most licenses are secured before January 1, or early in the season, the returns in all cases are substantially those for the calendar year in which the season begins.

In the following table the fee is that in force in 1905; if any changes were made from the rate of former years they are noted in the column of remarks. The fee includes the clerk's fee in every case in which this is provided for in the game law and represents the total amount which the applicant pays for his license.

## NONRESIDENT LICENSES ISSUED, 1902-1906, INCLUSIVE.

State	Fee	1902		1903		1904		1905		Remarks
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Arizona	\$10 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	\$110	
Colorado	25 00	(*)	(*)	29	\$725	16	\$400	24	600	
	2 00	(*)	(*)	5	21	7	26	6	16	
Delaware	5 00	246	\$791	315	1,027	348	1,098	213	516	
Florida	10 00					462	4,620	607	6,070	
Idaho	25 00	(*)	(*)	20	500			24	600	
	10 00	(*)	(*)	247	1,235			88	440	
Illinois	15 50	570	5,985	250	3,875	219	3,396	459	7,115	Fee in 1902, \$10.50.
Indiana	15 50					116	2,968	116	1,798	Fee in 1904, \$25.50; returns incomplete.
Iowa	10 50									
Kansas	15 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	300	
Kentucky		4	100							Fee in 1902-3, \$25.
Louisiana	10 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		263		852	
Maine	15 00	(*)	(*)	1,697	25,465	1,691	25,465	2,109	31,635	
	5 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	304	1,520	
Maryland	5-25.50	25	164	26	154	109	721	69	457	No \$20 licenses.
Michigan	25 00	53	1,325	45	1,125	51	1,275	105	2,625	
Minnesota	25 00	47	1,175	131	3,275	158	3,950	84	2,100	
	10 00	(*)	(*)	202	2,020	192	1,920	225	2,250	
Missouri	15 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	65	975	
Montana	25 00	33	825	61	1,525	44	1,100	83	2,075	
	10 00	9	135	11	165	15	225	50	500	Fee in 1901-2, \$15.
Nebraska	10 00	64	640	84	840	93	930	140	1,400	
New Hampshire	10 00	(*)	(*)	135	1,350	112	1,120	469	4,690	
New Jersey	10 50	277	2,909	301	3,161	263	2,762	264	2,772	
New York		0	0	0	0	0	0	48	565	Variable fee.
North Carolina	10 25	(*)	(*)	916	9,389	905	9,276	987	10,117	
North Dakota	25 00	50	1,250	83	2,075	59	1,475	55	1,375	First district.
				40	1,000	23	575	41	1,025	Second district.
Ohio	15 25	15	379	17	429	34	519	31	473	Fee in 1902-3, \$25.
Oregon	10 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	138	1,380	
Pennsylvania	10 00	1	10			85	850			
South Dakota	25 00					0	0	2	50	
	10 00					374	3,740	369	3,690	
Tennessee	10 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		490		417	Variable fee 1903-4.
Utah	25 00	(*)	(*)	30	300	16	160	9	225	Fee in 1903-4, \$10.
Vermont	15 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	465	28	420	
Virginia	10 00	(*)	(*)	348	3,480	338	3,380	355	3,550	
Washington	10 00	(*)	(*)							See resident licenses; statistics inseparable
	5 00	(*)	(*)							
West Virginia	16 00	7	182	29	464	17	272	21	336	Fee in 1901-2, \$26.
Wisconsin	25 00	293	7,325	361	9,025		12,730	449	11,225	
	10 00	230	2,000	298	2,980			332	3,320	
Wyoming	50 00			158	7,900	149	7,000	147	7,350	Fee in 1901-2, \$40.
	5 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	105	
Alberta	25 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			4	100	See Saskatchewan for returns prior to 1905.
	15 00							14	210	
	1 00							15	15	
British Columbia	50 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50	2,500	
	5 00							17	85	
Manitoba	100 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	400	
	25 00	26	900	30	750	59	1,475	18	450	
New Brunswick	50 00	237	8,610	338	10,140	342	10,260	283	14,150	Fee in 1900-1904, \$30.
Newfoundland	50 00	46	4,600	72	3,600	80	4,000	86	4,300	Fee in 1902, \$100.
Nova Scotia	40 00	33	1,320	30	1,200	3	120	58	1,740	\$10 and \$40 licenses repealed in 1905.
	30 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	900			
	10 00	19	190	18	180	27	270			
Ontario	25 00	200	5,000	259	6,475	275	6,875	443	11,075	
Quebec	25 00							258		
	10 00									
Saskatchewan	25 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	50	1	25	Northwest Territories prior to 1905.
	15 00	19	285	17	255	26	390	25	375	
	1 00					10	80	25	25	
Total		2,594	46,700	6,633	106,305	6,823	116,980	9,869	152,429	

\* License not in force.

Maryland is the only State which has separate licenses with different rates for each county. The totals for the State have been included in the previous table, but the details for each county require a special table, and this is given below.

## NONRESIDENT LICENSES ISSUED IN MARYLAND, 1902-1905, INCLUSIVE.

County	Fee	1902		1903		1904		1905		Remarks
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Allegany .....	\$10 50					1	\$10 50	2	\$21 00	
Baltimore .....	5 25			1	\$10 00	44	231 00	18	94 50	Fee in 1903, \$10.
Caroline .....	5 00	2	\$10 00	2	10 00	14	70 00	2	10 00	
Cecil .....	5 50	16	88 00	14	77 00	14	77 00	27	148 50	
Dorchester .....	5 00			1	5 00	3	15 00	0		
Howard .....	8 00	3	24 00	3	24 00	3	24 00	5	40 00	
Kent .....	5 50	2	11 00	5	27 50	4	22 00	4	22 00	Invited by landowner.
Montgomery .....	15 50	2	31 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Patuxent River .....	11 00					19	209 00	10	110 00	
Queen Anne .....	5 00					2	10 00	0	0	
Somerset .....	10 50					5	52 50	1	10 50	Fee in 1906, \$5.25.
Total .....		25	164 00	26	153 50	109	721 00	69	456 50	

Of the 36 States which required non-residents to obtain licenses in 1905, only 1 State—Maine—issued more than 1,000 non resident licenses, only 3 others more than 500, and about one-half of the entire number more than 100. Of these States, Delaware issued 213, Florida 607, Idaho 112, Illinois 459, Indiana 116, Maine 2,413, Michigan 105, Minnesota 309, Montana 133, Nebraska 140, New Hampshire 469, New Jersey 264, North Carolina 987, Oregon 138, South Dakota 371, Virginia 355, Wisconsin 781, and Wyoming 168. In Canada, where non-resident licenses are required practically everywhere, only 3 of the 9 Provinces licensed more than 100 non-residents.

The criticism sometimes made that scarcity of game and high non resident license fees in the United States are forcing sportsmen into Canada does not seem to be borne out by these figures. The total number of non-residents licensed last year in Canada was only about 1,300. Of these Quebec licensed 258, New Brunswick 283, and Ontario 443. Florida, Illinois, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Wisconsin each attracted more non-residents than any one of the Provinces, and Maine alone 85 per cent more than all the Provinces combined. A careful analysis of the Canadian statistics shows that most of the non-resident sportsmen who hunted in New Brunswick and Newfoundland came from Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, and most of those who hunted in Ontario resided in New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

## STATISTICS OF RESIDENT LICENSES.

Statistics of resident licenses for the past five years are more complete than those of non-resident licenses, as returns have been received from all the States which issued such licenses in 1904 and 1905. The only figures lacking for 1901 are those for North and South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; for 1902 those for South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and for 1903 for Indiana and South Dakota. The only States and Provinces which issued resident licenses prior to 1901 were Michigan, North Dakota, Wisconsin, New Brunswick and Ontario. It should be noted that in the following table the cost of the license is given as stated in the game law and includes the clerk's fee, or cost of collection, in every case except in Illinois.

## RESIDENT LICENSES ISSUED, 1901-1905, INCLUSIVE.

State	Fee	1901		1902		1903		1904		1905	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Colorado .....	\$1 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15,184	\$15,184	16,265	\$16,265	19,364	\$19,364
Idaho .....	1 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12,370	12,370	13,000	13,000	15,010	15,010
Illinois .....	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	95,000	95,000	109,597	109,597	161,164	120,873
Indiana .....	1 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.....	.....	5,912	5,912	13,200	13,200
Kansas .....	1 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42,000	42,000
Maryland (Somerset County)	1 25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	704	880	278	348
Michigan .....	1 50	15,687	11,765	18,625	\$13,966	19,061	14,296	21,091	15,818	14,878	22,317
Minnesota .....	1 00	8,709	2,177	9,595	2,401	8,910	8,910	7,613	7,673	15,861	15,861
Missouri .....	1 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47,746	47,746
Montana .....	1 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30,087	30,087
Nebraska .....	1 00	2,370	2,370	3,348	3,348	3,744	3,744	4,528	4,528	5,202	5,202
North Dakota .....	75	.....	.....	7,567	5,655	6,578	4,889	6,857	5,128	7,644	5,733
Oregon .....	1 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5,056	3,792	5,426	4,071	5,543	4,157
South Dakota .....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	1,025	615	1,538
Washington .....	5 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	64	320
Wisconsin .....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,982	14,982	12,236	12,236	25,951	25,951
Wyoming .....	1 00	.....	.....	72,635	72,635	78,164	78,164	.....	73,157	73,174	73,474
Manitoba .....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	299	551	551	2,347	4,694
New Brunswick .....	2 00	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,975	3,950
Ontario .....	2 00	1,692	2,184	1,571	3,142	1,858	3,716	2,346	4,692	3,821	7,642
.....	5 00	.....	.....	150	750	153	765	132	660	230	1,150
.....	2 00	5,090	10,180	5,165	10,330	5,707	11,414	5,238	10,411	5,595	11,190
Total .....	.....	Incomplete	.....	118,656	112,246	267,006	267,525	212,563	285,669	511,906	491,663

\* License not in force.

### COMPARISON OF STATISTICS FOR 1903 AND 1905.

Statistics are given for the year 1903, showing the total number of licenses issued and the total receipts in 10 States which had adopted both resident and non-resident licenses. By way of comparison, similar statistics are here given for 1905, and in both tables Canadian Provinces have been included. In 1903, 11 States and 3 Provinces\* issued 269,658 licenses and collected \$323,176, while in 1905, 16 States\*\* and 3 rovinces issued 515,418 licenses and collected \$569,704—an increase of more than 60 per cent in the number of licenses and more than 75 per cent in the receipts.

COMPARISON OF LICENSE RECEIPTS IN 10 STATES IN 1903 AND 1905.

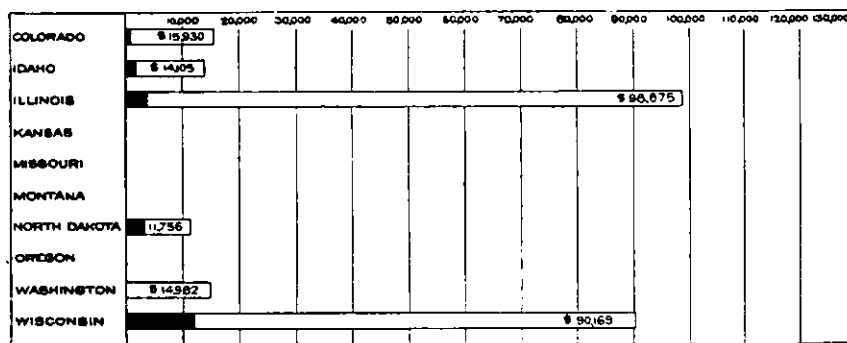


Fig. 3.—Diagram illustrating License Receipts in 1903.

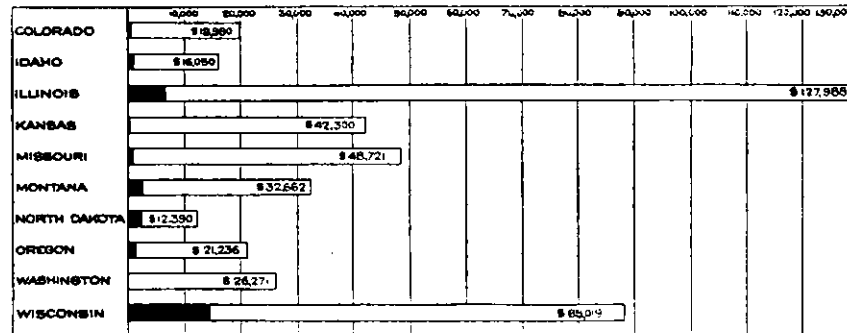


Diagram illustrating License Receipts in 1905.

Black indicates receipts from nonresident licenses, white those from resident licenses. Figures show total receipts (including clerk's fees) except in Illinois where the fee for issuing resident licenses is not provided for under the game law and is therefore not included.

In 1903 only 7 States licensed more than 10,000 hunters each and only 2—Illinois and Wisconsin—more than 20,000. Ten States and Provinces collected more than \$10,000 each and 2—Illinois and Wisconsin—more than \$20,000.

In 1905 the number of States licensing more than 10,000 hunters each had increased to 13 and the number licensing more than 20,000 to 6. Sixteen States and Provinces collected more than \$10,000 each and 12, including Maine, more than \$20,000.

\* Including Montana and Manitoba, which had only nonresident licenses.

\*\* Omitting Maryland, which issued resident licenses in only one county.



As Pretty as a Picture.

In every State the total receipts show an increase, but in a few cases there was a decrease in the number of licenses issued in 1905. In non resident licenses this was slight in Colorado, Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba, and somewhat greater in Idaho and New Brunswick. In Minnesota it was doubtless due to withholding the privilege of taking moose out of the State, in New Brunswick to the increase in the fee from \$30 to \$50. In resident licenses a slight decrease occurred in Ontario and a falling off of about 4,000 licenses in Michigan and 4,700 in Wisconsin. This falling off was attributable in Michigan to the increase of the fee from 75 cents to \$1.50.

Several States show large increases in the number of licenses issued, specially to residents. In Illinois, Minnesota, and Washington this increase was about 70 per cent, in New Brunswick the number was more than doubled, and in Wyoming it was eight times as great as in 1903. In Illinois part of the increase was probably due to a reduction in the fee from \$1 to 75 cents, in Wyoming to the circumstances that the license was extended to cover birds as well as big game and that the exemption permitting hunting in the county of residence without license was withdrawn in 1905.

The statistics for the two years are given in the following table, but it may be added that besides these licenses 1,981 were issued to non-residents in other States and Provinces in 1903 and 6,078 in 1905, making the total number of licensed hunters in the United States and Canada, respectively, 271,639 in 1903 and 521,496 in 1905.

NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED AND TOTAL FEES COLLECTED IN 1903 AND 1905.

State of Province	1903				1905			
	Non- res- ident	Resident	Total Number	Total Fees	Non- res- ident	Resident	Total Number	Total Fees
Colorado .....	24	15,184	15,218	\$15,530	70	19,264	19,334	\$19,980
Idaho .....	76	12,370	12,677	14,105	112	15,010	15,122	16,050
Illinois .....	250	96,000	96,250	98,875	459	161,164	161,623	127,988
Indiana .....					116	13,200	13,316	14,398
Kansas .....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	42,000	42,020	42,300
Michigan .....	45	19,061	19,106	15,421	105	14,878	14,983	24,942
Minnesota .....	333	8,910	9,243	14,203	309	15,861	16,170	20,211
Missouri .....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	65	47,746	47,811	48,721
Montana .....	72	(*)	72	1,690	133	30,087	30,220	32,662
Nebraska .....	81	3,744	3,828	4,584	140	5,202	5,342	6,602
North Dakota .....	123	11,571	11,697	11,756	93	13,187	13,283	12,290
Oregon .....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	138	19,856	19,994	21,236
South Dakota .....					371	615	586	5,278
Washington .....	(**)	14,982	14,982	14,982	(**)	26,000	26,015	26,271
Wisconsin .....	659	78,164	78,823	90,169	781	73,474	74,255	88,019
Wyoming .....	158	299	457	8,199	168	2,347	2,515	12,149
Manitoba .....	20	(*)	30	750	22	1,975	1,997	4,800
New Brunswick .....	328	1,858	2,196	13,856	283	3,821	4,104	21,792
Ontario .....	259	5,830	6,119	18,654	443	5,825	6,268	23,415
Total .....	2,672	267,033	269,628	323,176	3,791	511,627	515,418	569,704

\* License not in force. \*\* Nonresident licenses inseparable from resident licenses.

### NUMBER OF LICENSED HUNTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The population of the United States on June 1, 1905, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, is estimated by the Census Bureau at 82,565,005, and the population of the 16 States which issued both resident and non-resident licenses at 23,848,780. The total number of licenses issued in these States was 503,049. In other words, a little more than half a million persons were licensed to hunt, of whom only 3,043, or six-tenths of 1 per cent, were hunting outside their own States. On referring to the map below it will be seen that these 16 States occupy a solid area in the Northwest comprising all the States west of Lake Huron and north of latitude 37 degrees except Kentucky, Iowa,

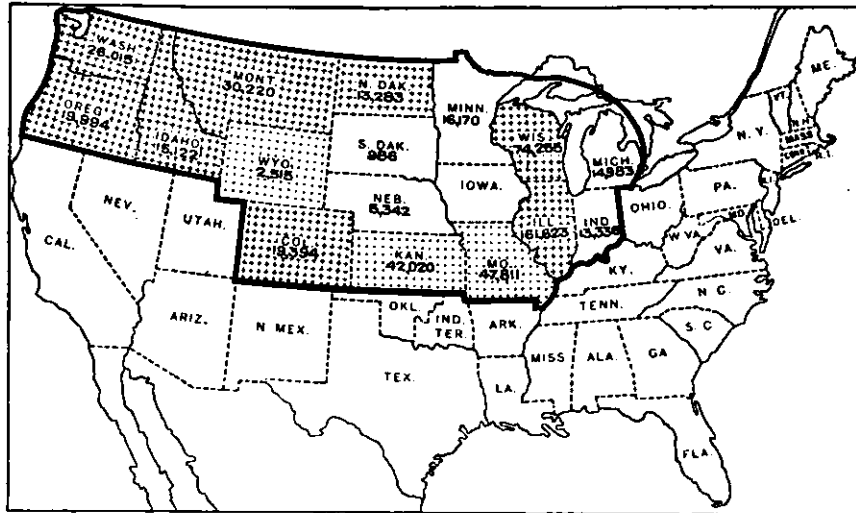


Diagram showing number of licensed hunters in 1905 in 16 States which issued both resident and nonresident licenses (exclusive of Iowa which issued no resident licenses.) Figures show number of licensed hunters; blank areas indicate States in which the number was less than 1 per cent of the population; dotted areas States in which it ranged from 1 to 3 per cent; and crosses areas those in which it exceeded 3 per cent.

Utah, Nevada and California. The percentage of licensed hunters varied from one-fourth of 1 per cent of the population in South Dakota to more than 10 per cent in Montana, but in most of the States was approximately 3 per cent. In every case in which the proportion was less than 1 per cent, as in Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota, the cause was evidently due to incomplete license laws. In Michigan and South Dakota the license applies only to big game; in Indiana, Minnesota and Nebraska only to persons hunting outside the township or county of residence. Were it not for these exemptions the number of licenses issued in these States would be materially increased. In fact, by comparing Indiana with Illinois and Minnesota with Wisconsin—and in each case the States are fairly comparable both in population and in character of hunting—it will be seen that the exemption of the township or county of residence probably reduced the license receipts to at



least one-fourth of what they otherwise would be. In order therefore to estimate the number of hunters in these States and make the returns comparable with those from the other 11 States probably 150,000 should be added to the totals. No doubt many persons hunted without licenses in spite of the laws and, to make due allowance for these, the total number for the 16 States should perhaps be raised to 750,000.

These figures, representing the returns from about one-third of the States, which have a little more than one-fourth of the population of the entire country, may be taken as a fair basis, and certainly the best basis at present available, for making an estimate of the total number of persons hunting in the United States in 1905, which may thus be placed at from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000. These numbers are conservative and are practically the same whether the estimate is made by taking the population of these States in proportion to the total population of the United States or whether the number of hunters is assumed to be 3 per cent of the total population.

The figures from which these estimates are made, including the estimated population (courteously furnished by the Director of the Census), the total number of licenses issued, and the percentage of licensed hunters in each of the 16 States, are shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF LICENSED HUNTERS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN 1905.

State	Estimated population	Total number licenses	Pcr Ct.	State	Estimated population	Total number licenses	Per Cent
Colorado .....	602,925	19,394	3.2	Nebraska .....	1,063,120	5,342	0.5
Idaho .....	198,382	15,122	7.6	North Dakota .....	*439,678	13,283	3.0
Illinois .....	5,319,150	161,623	3.0	Oregon .....	661,451	19,994	4.3
Indiana .....	2,678,492	13,316	0.5	South Dakota .....	*425,185	986	0.2
Kansas .....	1,544,968	42,020	2.7	Washington .....	598,538	26,015	4.4
Michigan .....	2,627,275	14,983	0.6	Wisconsin .....	*2,228,949	74,255	3.3
Minnesota .....	1,979,912	16,170	0.8	Wyoming .....	*101,816	2,515	2.5
Missouri .....	3,300,405	47,811	1.4	Total .....	23,848,780	503,049	.....
Montana .....	293,534	30,220	10.3				

\*State census.

### EXPERIMENTS IN LICENSE LEGISLATION.

Since the adoption of license laws, a number of experiments have been tried, some of which have proved successful and others unsatisfactory. The possibility of making the protection of game self-sustaining and of maintaining a warden service from the income derived from license fees has been successfully demonstrated. In 1905 warden service was maintained without appropriation from the State treasury in 9 of the 36 States which have State commissioners or game wardens in charge of the work: Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.



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CANADIAN PORCUPINE.  
N. Life-size.

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The right of a State to impose heavier fees on non-residents than on residents, which has often been questioned, has been upheld in every instance in which test cases have been carried to the higher courts. Such decisions have been rendered by the supreme courts of Illinois (*Cummings v. People*, 71 N. E., 1031), and New Jersey (*Allen v. Wyckoff*, 2 Atl., 659), and by the U. S. Circuit Court in Illinois (*In re Eberle*, 98 Fed., 295). The Supreme Court of Arkansas, however, has held that a law prohibiting non-residents from hunting in the State is unconstitutional in so far as it prevents them from hunting on their own property (*State v. Mallory*, 83 S. W., 955).

In the effort to devise some means of identifying the holder, one or two States have required a photograph in addition to a description on the license; but this requirement has not come into general use. Ten States—Arizona, Colorado, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming—and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have adopted the coupon license, which furnishes a record of the game offered for shipment, but not of the game killed. The latter information is secured by Manitoba by requiring each holder of a permit to return the permit to the department of agriculture, with an affidavit showing the number of animals killed or taken. Failure to make such returns within thirty days after the close of the season subjects the holder to a fine and may be ground for refusal of a permit another year. In the British colonies in Africa such returns of game killed under license are commonly required and furnish valuable statistics of the quantity of game killed each year. Only by the adoption of some such system as this can the full statistical benefits of the license system be obtained—namely, a record of the persons hunting, a record of game shipments, and a record of the game killed.

About one-third of the States which issue licenses either allow no export or make no provision for carrying home game. Among these are Florida, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, and West Virginia. Other States allow licensees to take home certain kinds of game, but not others. Withholding such privileges is naturally regarded as a hardship, and a slight change in policy, so as to allow the licensee to take with him a reasonable amount of game, would eliminate much criticism of the game laws.

In the attempt to issue licenses in the most economical manner, several experiments have been tried which were promising at first, but proved to be unsatisfactory. Few States have been able to handle the immense amount of work involved in issuing resident licenses without the assistance of county clerks or similar local officers, but when this work is delegated to such officers adequate provision should be made for securing reports of the number of licenses issued and the amounts collected. Exemption of persons hunting

in the county of residence has proved unsatisfactory and probably reduces the income to about 25 per cent of what it should be.

Several states, including Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota, have gone so far in attempting to enforce the license laws as to authorize the confiscation of guns or other hunting paraphernalia. The wisdom, if not the constitutionality, of such provisions is open to question, as considerable opposition and litigation are sure to be aroused. In Minnesota the legislature has recently repealed such a provision and in Nebraska the supreme court has held a similar one unconstitutional. (*McConnell v. McKillip*, 99 N. W., 505.)

On the following pages details are given in tabulated form of hunting licenses, bag limits and export regulations of the United States, Canada and Alaska.



A Fallen Hero.

DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES, WITH BAG LIMITS AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

State	Kind of License	Fee	By whom Issued	Details of license	Bag limit	Export limit
Alabama						13 counties prohibit export
Alaska					2 moose, 4 each of caribou, sheep, goats, large brown bears, 8 deer a year; 10 grouse or ptarmigan, 25 shore birds or waterfowl a day.	In discretion of Secretary of Agriculture, who issues permit in each case
Arizona	Nonresident	\$10 00	Fish and game commissioner or county recorder.	Deer only	3 deer a season, 25 quail a day.	No export.
Arkansas				Nonresidents not permitted to hunt.		No export.
California					2 deer a season; 25 each of quail, partridges, snipe, plover, curlew, shore birds, rail, ibises, and doves, and 50 ducks a day.	No export.
Colorado	Nonresident	25 00	Commissioner of game	Expires Dec. 31.		
	Nonresident	2 00	do	County license for birds, \$2 first day; each subsequent day \$1. Expires Dec. 31.	1 deer a season; 25 ducks a day, 100 in possession at once; 25 other birds a day, 50 in possession at once.	Permit from Commissioner required.
	Resident	1 00	Commissioner of game or county clerk.	Expires Dec. 31. Owners of farms or grazing lands hunting on their premises exempt.		
	Guide	5 00	Commissioner of game	Expires Dec. 31. Must have in addition a State license.		
Connecticut					5 ruffed grouse a day, 36 a year; 50 each of plover, ruff snipe, shore birds a day.	No quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock.
Delaware	Nonresident	5 00	Delaware Game Protective Association.	\$2 for each subsequent year.		No rabbit, quail, partridge, robin, woodcock, Wilson snipe.
Florida	Noncitizen	10 00	Clerk of circuit court.	County license. Expires Mar. 1.	5 deer, 5 turkeys a year; 20 quail, 2 turkeys by individual or 40 quail, 4 turkeys by party a day.	No deer, quail, or wild turkeys.
Georgia	Market hunting	2 00	Ordinary of county.	County license; permit killing for sale. Expires Dec. 31.	40 doves a day	No quail.



DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES, WITH BAG LIMITS, AND EXPORT REGULATIONS—Continued.

State.	Kind of License.	Fee.	By Whom Issued.	Details of License.	Bag Limit.	Export Limit.
Idaho	Nonresident	25 00	State warden, deputy, or justice of peace.	Expires Jan. 31. Not required of owners and tenants of farms hunting on their lands.	2 deer, 1 ibex, 1 goat, 1 sheep, 1 elk a season; 18 each of quail, sage hens, partridges, pheasants, grouse, prairie chickens or fool hens; 24 ducks, 2 geese, 3 swans a day.	2 deer, 1 ibex, 1 mountain goat, 1 mountain sheep, 1 elk. No birds.
	Resident	1 00	do	Expires Jan. 31.		
Illinois	Nonresident	15 50	City, village, or county clerk.	Expires June 1.		
	Resident	75	do	Expires June 1. Not required of owners and tenants of farms hunting on their lands.	25 ducks and 25 other birds a day.	50 birds of all kinds.
Indiana	Nonresident	15 25	Clerk circuit court.	Good for 1 year.	24 quail; 24 ducks or other waterfowl a day.	24 birds of all kinds.
	Resident	1 00	Commissioner of fisheries and game.	Good for 1 year. Not required in township of residence.		
Iowa	Nonresident	10 50	County auditor.	County license. Expires Jan. 1.	25 each of quail, prairie chickens, ruffed grouse, or pheasants, woodcock, wild turkeys, ducks, geese, brant a day.	25 of all kinds of game.
Kansas	Nonresident	15 00	Secretary of state.	Expires June 30. Not required of owners of land and members of hunting club hunting on their premises.		No export.
Kentucky	Resident	1 00	County Clerk	Expires 1 year from date of issue.		No export.
	Nonresident	do	do	Same fee as resident of Kentucky is subject to in State of nonresident.		
Louisiana	Nonresident	10 00	Sheriff	Required of nonresidents and unnaturalized residents.	6 deer a season; 75 snipe, 1 deer, 12 birds, and ducks; 25 other birds a day.	1 deer, 12 birds.
	Market hunting	25 00	do	All game during October, Nov., and December.		
Maine	Nonresident	15 00	Commissioners of inland fisheries and game.	Game that may be shot before Oct. 1. Licensee may procure moose and deer license by payment of \$10 additional.		1 moose, 2 deer, 15 birds of each species, and 10 each of partridges, ducks, and woodcock additional.
	Nonresident	5 00	do			



105.

WILD TURKEY.  
J. L. LEWIS.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

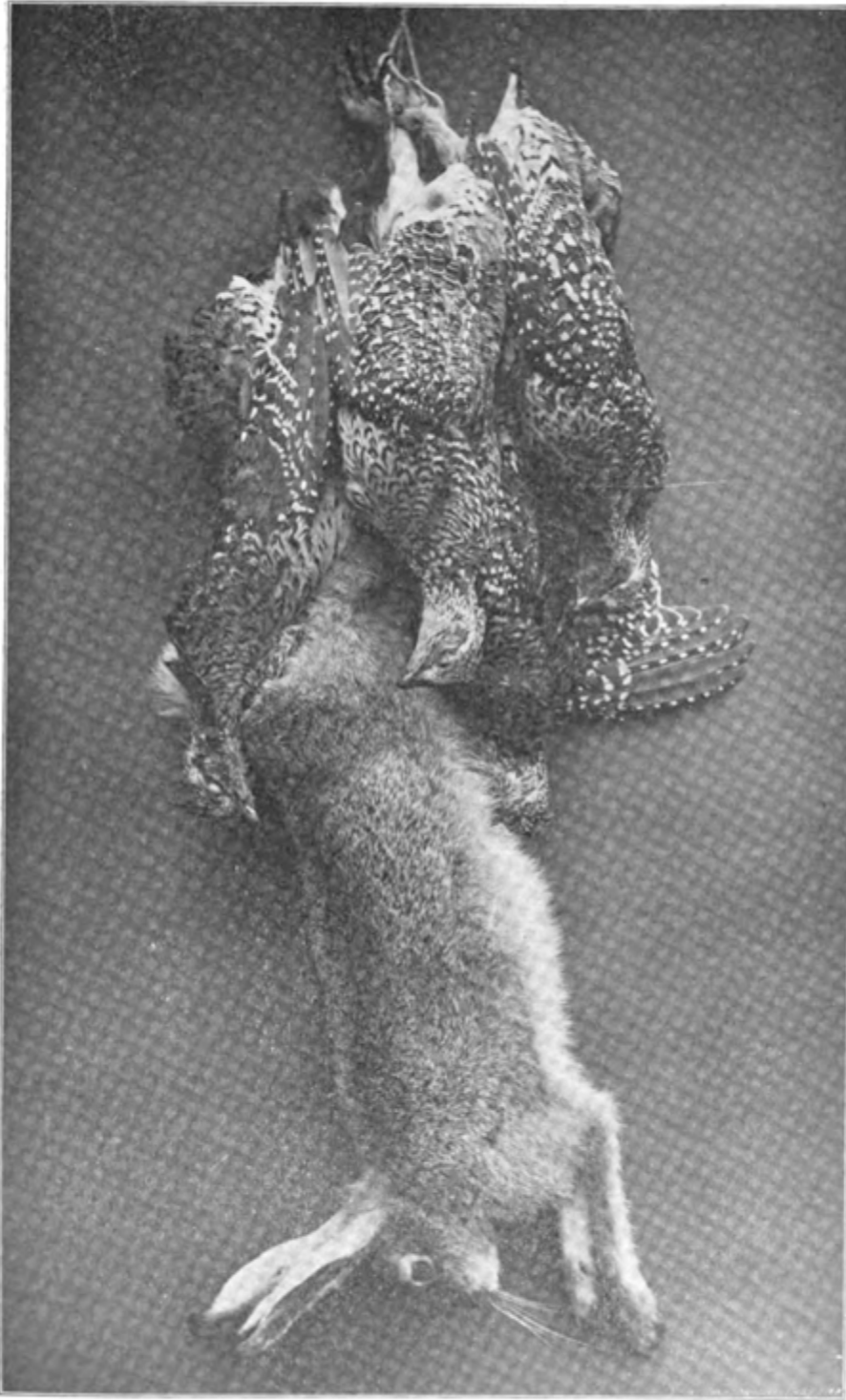


DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES, WITH BAG LIMITS, AND EXPORT REGULATIONS—Continued.

State.	Kind of License.	Fee.	By Whom Issued.	Details of License.	Bag Limit.	Export Limit.
	Camp keeper. Guide (non-resident).	5 00 20 00	do do	Expires Dec. 31. Guide to be registered, and to guide not more than 5 persons at a time. do		
	Guide (resident). Shipment.	1 00	do	Moose, \$5; deer, \$2; pair of game birds, 50 cents. Permits shipping home or to hospital in State.		
Maryland	Nonresident.	5 00	Clerk of circuit court.	Separate county laws.		Local laws.
Massachusetts	Alien.	25 00	City and town clerk	Required of unnaturalized foreign-born residents. Nonresident aliens not permitted to hunt.		No native quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock.
Michigan	Nonresident.	25 00	County clerk	Deer. Good for season.	2 deer a year; 12 each of grouse, spruce hen a day; 50 in possession at a time; 25 ducks, water-fowl, snipe, plover, woodcock a day; 75 in possession at a time.	1 deer.
	Resident. Export.	1 50 10 00	do State game and fish warden	do		Nonresident landowner and member of a club maintaining a game preserve may export 50 ducks or migratory birds killed by him on said premises.
Minnesota	Nonresident.	25 00	Board of game and fish commissioners.	Game animals. Expires Dec. 31.	1 deer (nonresident), 2 deer (resident), 1 moose a season, 15 birds a day.	1 deer, 25 birds.
	Nonresident.	10 00	do	Game birds. Expires Dec. 31.		
	Resident.	1 00	County auditor	Not required for county of residence. Expires Dec. 31.		
Mississippi	Nonresident.	20 00	Sheriff	County license. Good for season. Landowners and their nonresident relatives and friends hunting on their lands exempt.	1 deer a day, 5 in a season; 20 each of quail, wild turkeys, plover, tailors, chorooks, grosbeaks, coots, poule d'eau falls, ducks, swan, geese, brant a day.	No export.

DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES, WITH BAG LIMITS, AND EXPORT REGULATIONS—Continued.

State.	Kind of License.	Fee.	By Whom Issued.	Details of License.	Bag Limit.	Export Limit.
Missouri	Nonresident.....	15 00	State game and fish warden	Expires Dec. 31.	1 deer, 2 turkeys, 25 of any other species a day;	Game lawfully killed may be taken out of the State under license.
	Resident.....	1 00	County clerk	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of owners and tenants hunting on their farms.	or 2 deer, 4 turkeys, 50 of any other species in possession at a time.	
Montana	Nonresident.....	25 00	State game and fish warden or deputy.	Expires Dec. 31.	3 deer, 1 elk, 1 goat, 1 sheep a season; 10 grouse, prairie chickens, 100 hens, pheasants, sage hens, partridge, turtle doves a day.	Number permitted to be killed under hunting license.
	Nonresident.....	10 00	do	Birds, small game and fish only. Expires Dec. 31.		
	Resident.....	1 00	State game and fish warden, or deputy, or justice of the peace.	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises.		
	Guide.....	10 00	State game and fish warden.	Good for 1 year.		
Nebraska	Shipping.....	50	do	Permits limited export in open season.		
	Nonresident.....	10 00	Game and fish commissioner or county clerk	Expires Dec. 31.	1 deer, 1 antelope, or 2 of one kind a season; 10 prairie chickens a day in Sept.; 25 quail, sage chickens, prairie chickens or grouse, pigeons, doves, plover, jacksnipe, yellow-legs, ducks or other waterfowl, cranes, 10 geese, 10 brant a day.	No deer or antelope; 50 birds.
Nevada	Resident.....	1 00	do	Necessary outside of county of domicile. Expires Dec. 31.		No export.
New Hampshire	Nonresident.....	10 00	Fish and game commissioners.	Expires Dec. 31. Required for hunting, Oct. 1-Dec. 15. Not required of owners of real estate to value of \$500.	3 deer, 3 antelope a season; 20 quail, 20 ducks, 6 and 20 sage hens, 6 grouse, 5 plover, 15 snipe a day.	12 birds.
New Jersey	Nonresident.....	10 50	County clerk	All game except wild waterfowl, snipe, and mud hens. Expires 1 year from date of issue. Nonresident owners of freehold estate and their sons exempt from fee.	30 marsh hens a day.	No upland game except wild turkeys.



From the Lower Field.

## DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES, WITH BAG LIMITS, AND EXPORT REGULATIONS—Continued.

State.	Kind of License.	Fee.	By Whom Issued.	Details of License.	Bag Limit.	Export Limit.
New Mexico	Nonresident	10 00	Forest, fish and game commissioner.		1 deer a season, 36 woodcock a season; in Orange County, 12 quail, 12 grouse, 12 woodcock a day, 36 a season.	No export for sale. No export.
North Carolina	Nonresident	10 25	Clerk of superior court	Good for season only.		50 partridges or quail, 12 grouse, 2 turkeys, 50 birds or snipe.
North Dakota	Nonresident	25 00	County auditor	Expires Dec. 31. Nonresident owning or cultivating a quarter section of land may take out resident license in county where land lies. Expires Dec. 31. Citizen hunting on his own land exempt.	5 deer a season; 25 birds a day.	No export.
Ohio	Nonresident	15 25	County clerk	Expires Dec. 15.	10 squirrels; 18 each of quail, doves, woodcock, snipe, plover, mall, shore birds, geese; 25 ducks; 6 each of pheasants, prairie chickens, or grouse a day.	50 animals and birds.
Oklahoma	Nonresident	10 00	County clerk	Good for one year. Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises. Expires Dec. 31.	5 deer a season; 10 each of quail (east of Caddo), 6 a day, 12 a week, grouse, prairie chickens, ring-neck pheasants a day; 50 ducks a week.	No export. No export allowed, except by Washington hunters, who may take one day's bag.
Oregon	Market hunting	10 00	Game and forestry warden.	Nonresident. Expires Dec. 31.		
	Resident	1 00	County clerk	Good for one year. Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises.		
Pennsylvania	Nonresident	10 00	County treasurer	Required of nonresidents and unnaturalized residents. Good for year of issue.	1 deer a season, 6 squirrels a day; 5 each of ruffed grouse, introduced pheasants, 10 woodcock a day, 20 a week, 50 a season; 10 quail a day, 40 a week, 75 a season; 1 wild turkey a day a season; 10 ducks a day, 100 a season; 2 geese, 2 brant a day, 10 each a season.	No export.

DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES, WITH BAG LIMITS, AND EXPORT REGULATIONS—Continued.

State.	Kind of License.	Fee.	By Whom Issued.	Details of License.	Bag Limit.	Export Limit.
Rhode Island	Nonresident	25 00	County clerk	County license for quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, and turkey. Not required for hunting on lands owned or leased by nonresident.		No quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock.
South Carolina	Nonresident	10 00	County treasurer	County license for hunting on public lands and navigable waters. Expires Dec. 31.		No deer, quail, pheasant, wild turkey, or woodcock for sale.
South Dakota	Market hunting	50 00	do	County license for residents hunting wild fowl on public lands and navigable waters. Expires Dec. 31.		
South Dakota	Nonresident	25 00	do	County license for big game. Issued Nov. 1.		
South Dakota	Resident	2 50	do	Expires Dec. 31. Nonresident licensee must be in charge of guide.		
Tennessee	Nonresident	10 00	do	State license (birds) for season.		
Tennessee	Nonresident	10 00	State game warden	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of property owners who pay \$100 in taxes.	2 deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 sheep a year; 15 birds a day.	2 deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 sheep, 15 birds.
Tennessee	Market hunting	25 00	do	Annual license; \$200 bond required for faithful compliance with law.	50 ducks; 30 of all other birds in aggregate a day.	
Texas	Nonresident	25 00	State fish and game commissioner.	Required also of aliens; good for one year.	6 deer a season; 25 birds a day.	
Utah	Nonresident	15 00	do	Deer only	12 quail a day (in Davis, Salt Lake, and Weber counties); 8 each of partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, sage hens, grouse, doves, and 25 in all of snipe, shorebirds, ducks, geese, brant, swans a day.	No export.
Vermont	Nonresident	15 00	do	Deer only	1 grouse a season; 5 each of gray squirrels, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasants, woodcock, plover, English snipe, geese, and 20 ducks a day.	1 deer; no birds.



DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES, WITH BAG LIMITS, AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.—Continued.

State.	Kind of License.	Fee.	By Whom Issued.	Details of License.	Bag Limit.	Export Limit.
Virginia.....	Nonresident.....	10 00	County clerk.....	Good in open season in the 6 months following issue.		1 deer, 60 quail, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 30 waterfowl, 25 of each or 100 in all, plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets and tattlers.
Washington.....	Nonresident.....	10 00	State Auditor.....	State license. Good for 1 year.	1 deer, 1 moose, 1 antelope, 1 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats a season; 10 each of partridges, Chinese pheasants, ptarmigan, grouse, prairie chickens, sage hens; 15 quail; 25 cranes, snipe, ducks or other waterfowl a day.	A season's limit of big game and a day's limit of birds.
	Nonresident.....	5 00	State or county auditor.....	County license. Nonresident. Good for 1 year.		
	All n.....	50 00	do.....do	State or county license. Nonresident. Good for 1 year.		
	Resident.....	5 00	State auditor.....	State license. Good for 1 year.		
	Resident.....	1 00	State or county auditor.....	County license. Good for 1 year.		
West Virginia.....	Nonresident.....	16 00	State game warden.....	Good for 1 year. Not required of landowners hunting on their own property.	2 deer a season; 12 quail a day.	No deer, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasants, wild turkeys.
Wisconsin.....	Nonresident.....	25 00	Secretary of State.....	All game except deer.....	2 deer a year; 15 grouse, prairie chickens, woodcock, 25 partridges or pheasants, 30 geese, ducks, plover, snipe a day.	2 deer, 50 birds.
	Nonresident.....	10 00	do.....do			
	Resident.....	1 00	County clerk.....			
Wyoming.....	Nonresident.....	50 00	Justice of the peace.....	Expires Dec. 31. Required also of aliens. License must employ guide.		
	Nonresident.....	5 00	do.....do	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.	2 deer, 2 elk, 2 antelope, 12 sheep a season; 12 birds a day.	2 deer, 2 elk, 2 antelope, 1 sheep.
	Resident.....	2 00	do.....do	Big game only. Expires Dec. 31.		
Alberta.....	Guide.....	10 00	do.....do	Good for 1 year.	1 deer, 1 elk, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season; 30 grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 200 a season.	Under general license trophies of big game legally killed.
	Nonresident.....	25 00	Game guardian.....	Expires Dec. 31.		
	Nonresident.....	15 00	do.....do	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.		
	Guest.....	1 00	do.....do	Guests of residents hunting with them. Good for 5 days.		
British Columbia.....	Nonresident.....	50 00	Game warden or any Government agent.....	Members of army or navy or Canadian militia in actual service exempt.	5 deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 5 caribou, 5 goats, 3 sheep, 250 ducks and snipe a season.	Heads, hides, and horns of animals legally killed by nonresident licensees
	Nonresident.....	5 00	do.....do	Birds only. Good for one week.		



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On the Stream.

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## DETAILS OF HUNTING LICENSES, WITH BAG LIMITS, AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

State.	Kind of License.	Fee.	By Whom Issued.	Details of License.	Bag Limit.	Export Limit.
Manitoba	Alien.....	100 00	Minister of agriculture and immigration	Nonresident	1 deer, 1 elk, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 1 antelope a season; 20 each of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens a day, 100 a season; 50 ducks a day in September.	No export.
	Nonresident.....	25 00	do	British subject		
	Resident.....	2 00	do	Animals only		
New Brunswick	Nonresident.....	50 00	Surveyor-general; chief game commissioner; any game warden	Moose, caribou and deer.	2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season.	No partridge; other game under permit.
	Nonresident.....	50 00	do	In Westmoreland County Moose, caribou and deer.		
	Resident.....	2 00	do	In Westmoreland County		
Newfoundland	Resident.....	25 00	Surveyor-general; chief game commissioner; any game warden	Resident accompanying anyone hunting big game.		
	Guide.....	2 00	do	Resident		
	Camp help.....	1 00	do	Nonresident		
Nova Scotia	Nonresident.....	50 00	Stipendiary magistrate; justice of the peace; minister of marine.	Good for season. License can not employ unlicensed guide.	3 caribou, .....	3 caribou under license and permit.
	Guide.....	25 00	do	Nonresident. Resident guide licenses free.		
	Nonresident.....	30 00	Provincial secretary, clerk of municipality, or agent of game society.	Expires Aug. 1.....	1 moose a season.....	Any moose lawfully killed by licensee.
Ontario	Nonresident.....	25 00	Chief warden	Moose and caribou		
	Resident.....	5 00	do	Deer		
	Guide.....	2 00	do	Optional with chief wardens and game commissioners.	2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season.	2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou 2 deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou 100 ducks.
Prince Edw. Isl'd	Nonresident.....	15 00	Game inspector.	All game. Expires 1 year after date.		No game except goose and brant.
Quebec	Nonresident.....	10 00	Minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries or his agents.	All game	Zone 1: 2 deer, 2 caribou, 1 moose a season.	
	Resident.....	5 00	do	Deer, moose, caribou	Zone 2: 2 deer, 1 moose, 4 caribou a season.	
	Nonresident.....	15 00	Game guardian	Additional to bag limit. Expires Dec. 31.	3 deer, 3 elk, 3 moose, 2 caribou a season; 20 pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 200 a season.	Under general license trophies of big game legally killed.
Yukon	Guest.....	1 00	do	Guests of residents hunting with them. Good for 5 days.	6 deer, 6 moose, 2 elk, 2 musk oxen a season.	

## FEDERAL GAME PROTECTION---A FIVE YEARS' RETROSPECT.

By T. S. PALMER,

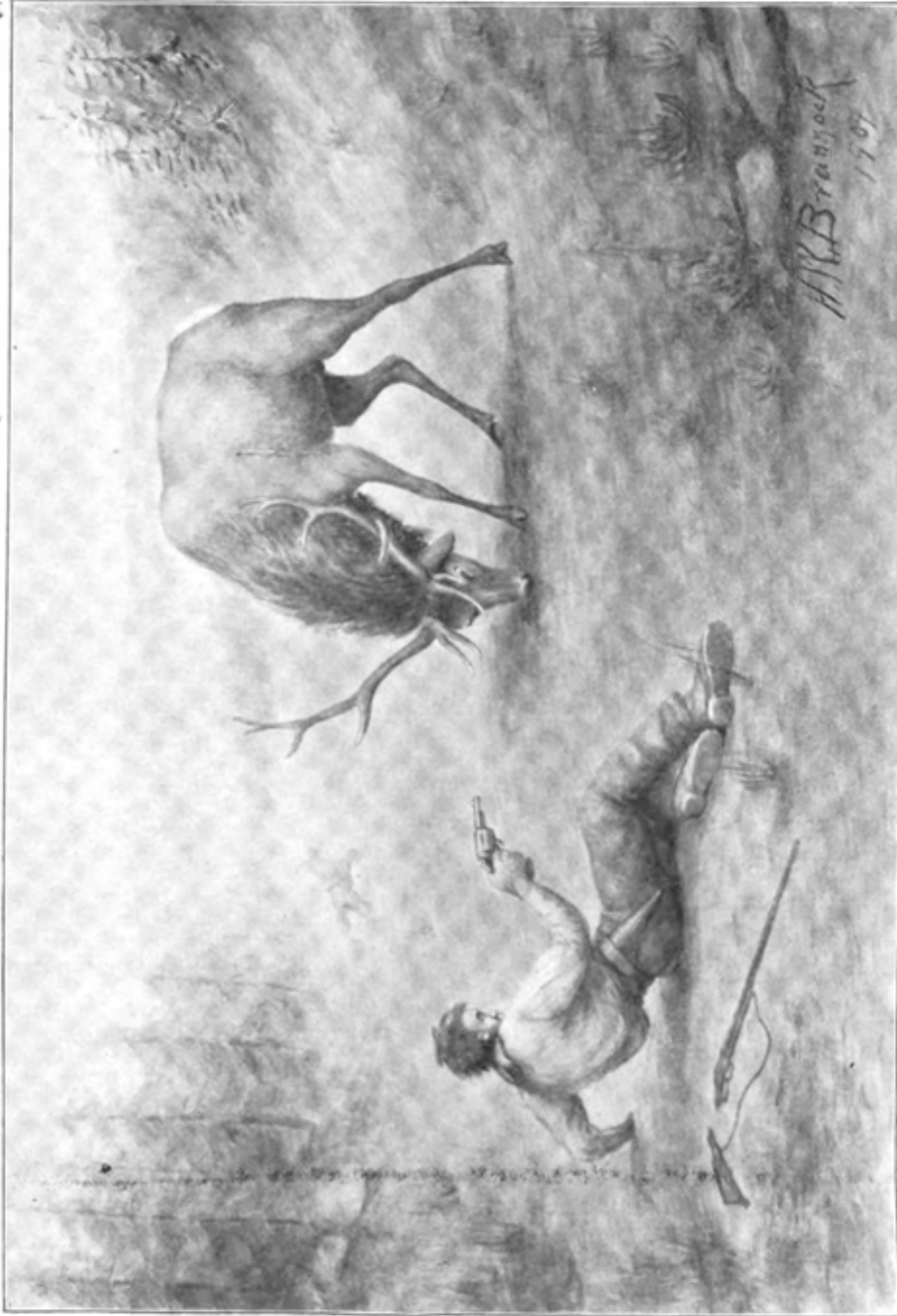
Assistant in Charge Game Preservation, Department of Agriculture.



THE opening year of the twentieth century marked the beginning of a new era in game protection in the United States. The first general Federal law for the protection of game went into effect on May 25, 1900, and inaugurated a policy which was in striking contrast with that of the previous century. From colonial days the States had made repeated efforts to protect their game, and some of them had developed their laws to a comparatively high degree of complexity. Disputed points had been carried to the highest courts and in a few cases to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Federal Government, on the other hand, had done comparatively little. In 1832 Congress passed an act regulating the destruction of game in the Indian country; in 1878 a game law for the District of Columbia; in 1894 one for the Yellowstone National Park; and in 1899 a new law for the District of Columbia and one providing against the wanton destruction of fish and game in the Mount Rainier National Park. It also incorporated a few provisions in the tariff acts affecting the importation of birds and mammals, and inserted in the criminal code of Alaska a section prohibiting the destruction or export of eggs of cranes and waterfowl. It had done nothing, however, to prevent the introduction of noxious animals and birds from abroad, had never exercised its functions in regulating interstate commerce in game, and had made no general provision for protecting game in national parks or reservations.

### PASSAGE OF THE LACEY ACT.

A decision rendered by the Supreme Court in 1896 in the case of *Geer v. Connecticut* held that game was the property of the State; that it could be protected in such manner as prescribed by the legislature, and that its export to other States could be prohibited without conflict with the interstate



A Critical Moment.

commerce clause of the Constitution. This decision gave a new impetus to game legislation throughout the country and encouraged the States to incorporate non-export provisions in their laws. Its effect on Federal legislation is largely a matter of speculation, but it is worthy of note that within a few months three bills were introduced in Congress.

On July 1, 1897, Hon. John F. Lacey, of Iowa, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to encourage the introduction of new or valuable birds, which was destined finally to assume much broader scope than was then contemplated. This work, by the provisions of the bill, was placed in charge of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which it authorized to introduce, propagate, and distribute game or other wild birds and to collect and publish useful information concerning them. On the following day Hon. Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, introduced in the Senate a bill to prevent the illegal export of big game from the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Six months later he reintroduced this bill in a form which broadened its scope, shaping it so as to prohibit interstate commerce in big game, and certain game birds shipped in violation of local laws, to require the proper marking of packages of game, and to give the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over transportation of game from one State to another. On March 14, 1898, a bill was introduced in the Senate by Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, with the object of restricting the traffic in birds or feathers, particularly those used for millinery purposes. This bill prohibited importation, shipment from one State to another, and sale in the Territories or the District of Columbia of birds or feathers for ornamental purposes. All of these measures failed of passage and were reintroduced in the next Congress. Without going into the details of the history of these bills, it will be sufficient to say that the Teller bill failed to pass either branch of Congress, the Hoar bill passed the Senate twice, but failed to pass the House, and the Lacey bill passed both House and Senate twice before it became a law.

#### PROVISIONS OF THE LACEY ACT.

Between the dates of introduction and approval of the Lacey bill nearly three years had intervened. The measure had been introduced at least four times with more or less modification each time; had been freely discussed by the press and by sportsmen and game protectionists, and had been under consideration simultaneously with the Hoar and Teller bills. All these circumstances left their impress on its final form. From a simple measure to authorize a new line of work in the Fish Commission it had developed into a general bill to provide for introduction of foreign birds, prevent importation of noxious species, regulate the interstate traffic in game, and place the

supervision of Federal game protection under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. It was intended also to supplement State laws and to settle the vexed question as to jurisdiction over imported game. In effect it was intended to form a Federal capstone resting on an uneven foundation of State legislation cemented as far as possible into one solid structure. Its five sections were derived from different sources and drawn for different purposes. Section 1, relating to introduction and propagation of game and publication of information concerning game, was the original bill modified and enlarged. Section 2, regulating importation of all foreign species and prohibiting introduction of those known to be injurious, was modeled after a law passed in Western Australia in 1893. Section 3, relating to interstate commerce in game, incorporated the principal provisions of the revised Teller bill. Section 4, in so far as it provided for marking of packages of game, was also modeled after the Teller bill. Section 5, making imported game subject to State laws, was copied from the Wilson original-package act. Even the final provision, that the bill should not prevent importation, transportation, or sale of plumage manufactured from the feathers of the barnyard fowl, may be regarded as an echo of the opposition to the Hoar bill, which had once prevented the Lacey bill from becoming law. This provision had been inserted, during the passage of the measure through the House, to insure that the bill should not be construed as affecting in any way the sale of so-called fancy feathers.

#### **IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN BIRDS AND MAMMALS.**

In regulating the importation of foreign birds and mammals the United States has undertaken a task of greater magnitude than that attempted by any other nation. The governments of Cape Colony, New Zealand, and some of the States of Australia restrict the importation of species which are considered pests, but no country with such extensive coast lines and so many ports of entry has hitherto attempted a supervision of all imported species in order to protect its agricultural interests. With the cordial co-operation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers of the customs service, the Secretary of Agriculture is now able to supervise importations which arrive at any of the ports on the Atlantic or Pacific coast, on the Canadian or Mexican borders, or in the Territory of Hawaii. Persons desiring to import wild animals or birds from abroad must first make application to the Department of Agriculture for a permit, setting forth the number and kind of each animal or bird, the port of entry, the date of probable arrival, and the purpose for which the importation is made. A permit is then issued which, when presented to the collector of customs at the port designated, authorizes the entry of the shipment. When necessary the consignment is subjected to expert examination in order to determine the identity of the species and so pre-

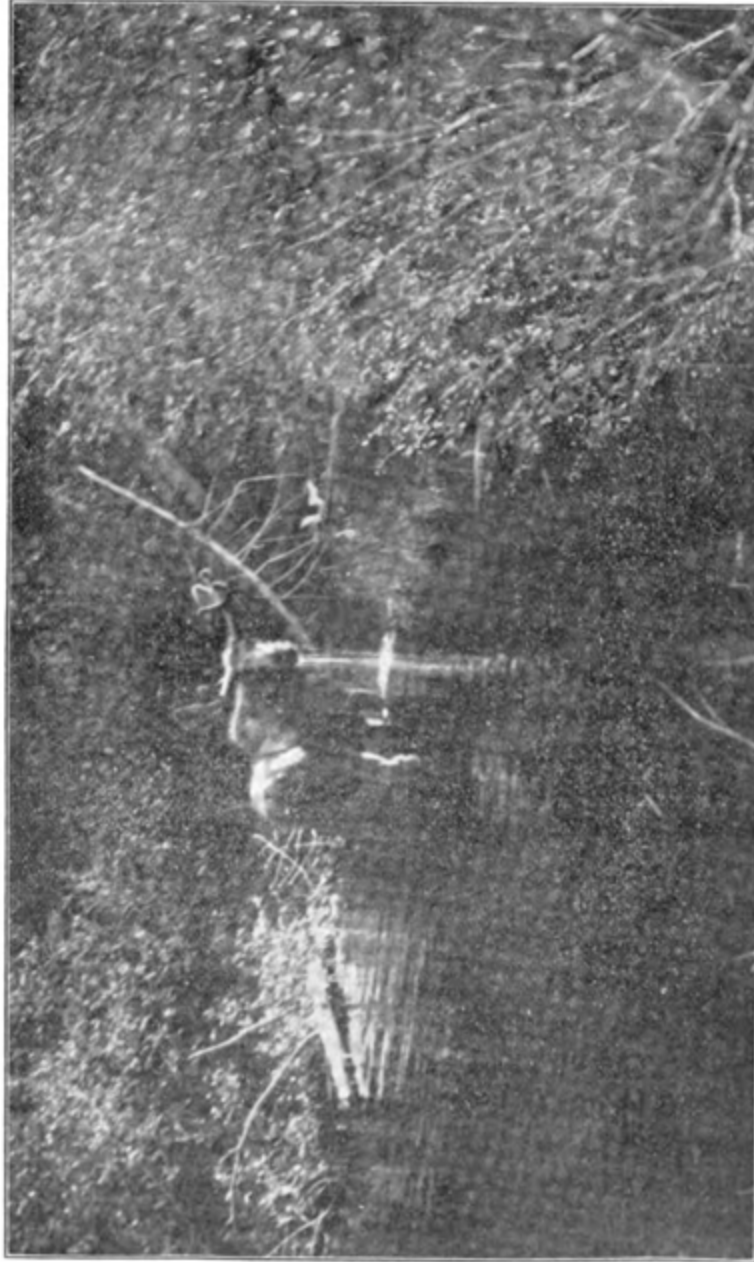


vent the entry of certain injurious species, the importation of which is prohibited. As a rule, special inspections are made only at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Honolulu, but they can also be made, when required, at Boston, Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans.

When the law went into effect it was thought by some that it would be impossible to enforce its provisions; that the requirement of permits would cause serious delay and loss and endless criticism; that the placing of the work under two Departments would result in friction and prevent the accomplishment of the desired objects. Experience, however, has proved that such fears were groundless. The law has worked smoothly and effectively, without causing delay, loss, or friction. As its provisions have become better known its restrictions have been cheerfully complied with and its inconvenience to importers has been reduced to a minimum. Permits are obtained in advance, but when for any reason this is impracticable a telegraphic request forwarded upon arrival usually secures an order for inspection or release of the consignment with the delay of only an hour or two. Parrots are admitted without permit or examination, and passengers bringing with them not more than five cage birds are allowed to declare them with their personal baggage without the formality of securing a regular permit.

Besides accomplishing the main object of preventing the importation of dangerous pests, this simple system gives a permanent record of every importation, affords the means of collecting valuable statistics concerning the trade in foreign birds and animals, and enables the Department to follow intelligently the various experiments which are made in introducing new species from abroad. It has already brought to light many facts of interest concerning the extensive trade in canaries from Germany, pheasants from Canada, the quail from China; the history of the introduction of new game birds, like the capercaillie, black cock and Scandinavian ptarmigan, and numerous species of pheasants, waterfowl, and cage birds brought in for aviary purposes. When it is considered that one consignment of foreign birds arrives on an average nearly every day in the year, that in busy seasons as many as 10,000 birds have come into New York on one steamer, and that in the course of a year the importations aggregate more than 200,000 canaries and 40,000 miscellaneous birds, some idea can be formed of the extent of the foreign trade in live birds.

During the five years ending June 30, 1905, 1,563 permits were issued covering the entry of 2,841 mammals, 819,970 canaries, and 185,765 miscellaneous birds, of which 30,837 were game birds. In addition to these, 19



A Cow Moose.

permits were issued for the entry of 7,128 eggs of game birds brought in for propagation. The record for each fiscal year is shown in the table following.

Importation of Mammals and birds, 1901-1905.

Year ending June 30—	Permits.	Mam- mals	Canaries	Game Birds	Miscellane- ous birds	Total birds
1901 .....	186	350	(a)	6,584	3,416	10,000
1902 .....	287	214	182,361	5,281	47,791	235,433
1903 .....	382	629	201,527	9,126	43,980	254,633
1904 .....	318	1,470	205,400	6,307	35,923	247,030
1905 .....	390	178	230,682	3,539	24,418	258,639
Total b .....	1,563	2,841	a 819,970	30,837	154,928	1,005,735

(a) The number of canaries imported in 1901 is not known, but it was probably not less than 180,000. This would increase the total number of canaries to about 1,000,000, and the total number of birds to about 1,186,000.

(b) These figures are somewhat less than those given on page 87, owing chiefly to the omission in this table of a few permits which were issued to replace others not used.

Comparatively few attempts have been made to import any of the mammals or birds prohibited by law. During the last five years admission has been denied to 7 specimens of the mongoose, 54 flying foxes, 1 kohlmeise (*Parus major*), 15 blaumeisen (*Parus coeruleus*), and 2 European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*). In the case of the mongoose 3 examples arrived at San Francisco (1 in 1901, 1 in 1902, and 1 in 1903), and 3 at Philadelphia (1 in 1901 and 2 in 1903), all of which were promptly destroyed. The seventh specimen was brought in at some port on the Gulf coast, and was discovered at Los Angeles, Cal., where it died a few months after arrival. At the present time the only living specimens known to be in the United States are those in the zoological gardens in Philadelphia and Washington, and these are safely kept in confinement. Of the flying foxes 2 were brought to San Francisco in 1903 and were destroyed; the others, which arrived at New York in 1902, were refused entry and were promptly reshipped to Hamburg, Germany.

The importation feature of the law has been made elastic so that the Secretary of Agriculture can, when necessary, add to the list of prohibited species of birds or mammals which he has reason to suppose may become injurious to the United States. Should the mongoose once gain a foothold in the South, it would probably repeat its record in Jamaica, and exterminate quail, grouse, and other ground-nesting birds, destroy poultry, and otherwise do immense damage. In short, it would in all probability be the worst pest which could be introduced into this country. Since the passage of the Lacey act every mongoose known to have arrived at any of the ports of the United States, as just explained, has been promptly destroyed. So well has the law worked in practice that notwithstanding the fact that the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, which were both overrun with the pest, were annexed while the bill was pending in Congress, the provision forbidding ship-

ment from one State to another of species the entry of which is prohibited has thus far prevented the animals from securing a foothold. In the strict enforcement of this law lies the protection of the United States in future from the repetition of such a costly experiment as the introduction of the English sparrow and from the danger of acclimatization of the mongoose or other pests capable of doing immense damage.

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN GAME.

Development of cold storage and extension of railroads in the west in the early seventies made accessible to the markets of eastern cities a supply of game which at first seemed inexhaustible. So rapidly did this trade increase that some of the western States in self-defense were compelled to take steps to restrict shipments of game beyond their borders. Minnesota was one of the pioneers in this movement and as early as 1871 prohibited export of game for market, while in 1877 it prohibited export of all game birds, except pheasants, for any purpose. Several of the States in the Southwest soon followed with laws regulating market hunting, but progress was comparatively slow. In 1896, however, a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States (*Geer v. Connecticut*, 161 U. S., 519), finally established the right of a State to prohibit export of game. This decision had the effect of rendering non-export laws more popular, and four years later they were in force in 41 States. But, in spite of all legislative restrictions, the trade in game continued to increase. Difficulty was experienced in detecting consignments of game before they crossed the border, and statutory prohibitions, while restricting, failed to prevent the growth of the trade through which large quantities of game were annually swept into cold storage in the larger cities.

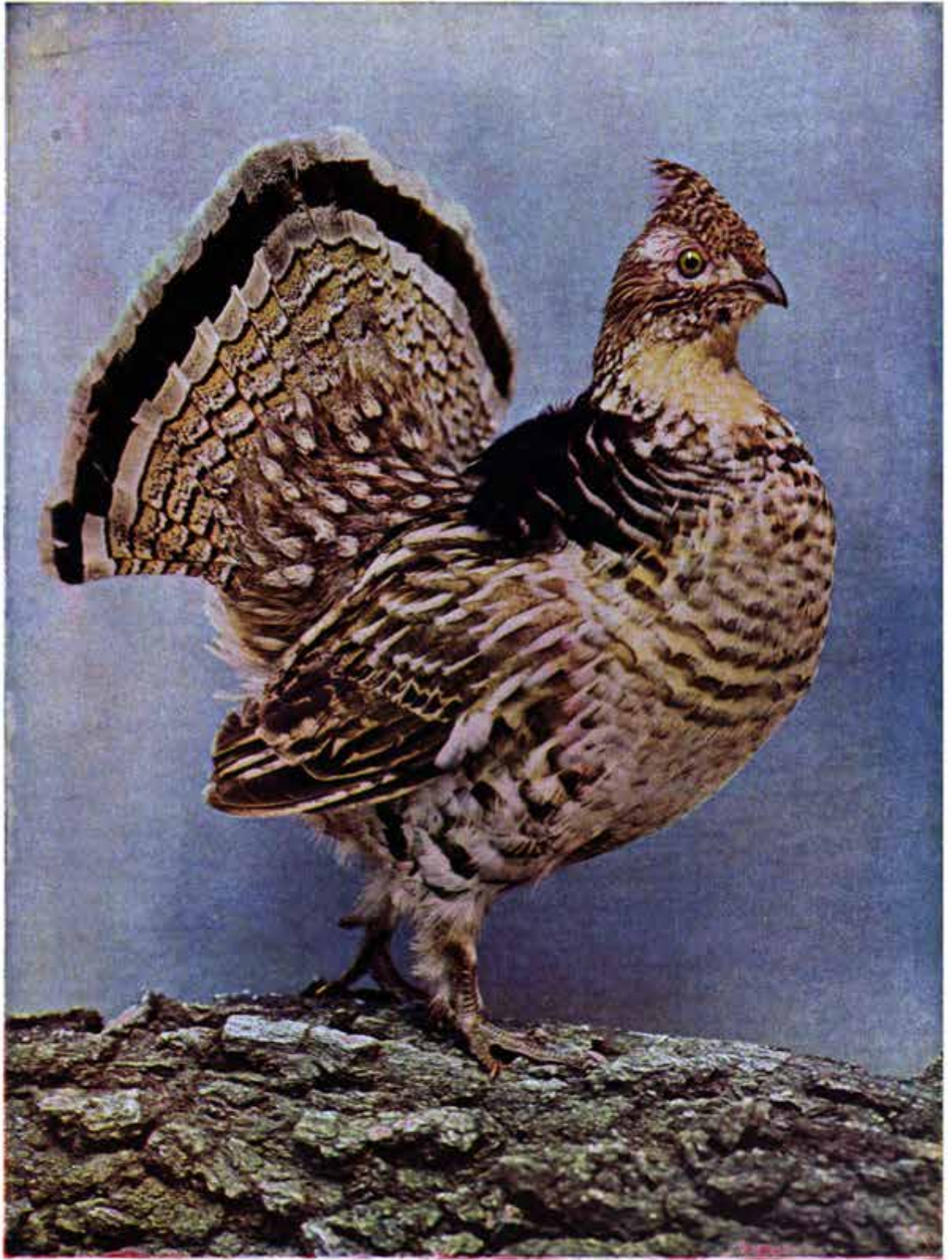
Until recently Chicago and St. Louis were the largest game markets in the west. The conditions in these cities illustrate clearly the difficulties encountered in protecting game, and at the same time show the progress recently made in game law enforcement. In 1900, non-export laws were on the statute books of all the States of the Northwest except Nebraska and Montana. In Missouri the local law did not affect shipment or sale of game from other States, while in Illinois imported game could be sold without restriction as late as February 1. Under these conditions the game trade of Chicago and St. Louis flourished in spite of State laws, and enormous quantities of deer, grouse, prairie chickens, quail, and ducks were handled each season. Quail and grouse were received by the barrel and ducks and venison in larger quantities. A single consignment of game from Nebraska received at Chicago in 1900 contained no less than 87 barrels of prairie chickens, and a rough estimate of the number of these birds killed in Nebraska that

year placed it at about 5 millions, of which 1 million were killed for local consumption and 4 millions for shipment beyond the State.

The enactment of the Federal law infused new life into State laws and made possible the enforcement of provisions which previously had been of little effect. When its operation began to be felt the changed conditions caused shippers to seek means by which they could continue their trade undisturbed. Every advantage was taken of defects in State laws, and various devices, technical or otherwise, were adopted to evade the provisions of the Federal law requiring marking of packages. Quail and other game birds were concealed in trunks, barrels, egg cases, and similar misleading packages, and were marked "butter," "dressed poultry," or "household goods." Special shipping tags were devised for the purpose of concealing the identity of the shipper and minimizing the risk which he assumed in forwarding shipments to market. But these devices have been rendered more and more futile. All the States in the Union except Mississippi now prohibit export and several of them have stopped the sale of all or certain kinds of game. Stringent laws prohibiting sale and shipment have been enacted in Missouri and Nebraska. These and the equally sweeping legislation of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin can be and are rigidly enforced through the co-operative influence of the Federal law and the support their enforcement secures from the strong public sentiment that caused their adoption. In Chicago alone thousands of birds illegally shipped have been seized, and from the evidence thus secured many of the shippers in other States have been brought to justice. Under the Federal law more than 50 convictions have been secured, and in nearly half of these cases fines of \$100 or more have been imposed. In each of three cases they amounted to \$150, in two to \$200, and in two others to \$400.

In consequence of the impulse given to State legislation and public sentiment by the Lacey act, conditions in 1905 presented a marked contrast to those prevailing in 1900. Prairie chickens had almost entirely disappeared from the markets of Chicago; venison, quail, and grouse were received in greatly diminished quantities, and even ducks, which formerly were shipped from Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas by thousands, were offered for sale in comparatively small numbers. Cottontails and jack rabbits were almost the only kinds of game received in large quantities. In St. Louis the anti-sale provision in the Missouri law had practically driven all game, except rabbits, from the market; the wholesale trade in game was a thing of the past, and game birds were no longer freely offered for sale throughout the year in hotels and restaurants.

Even more striking are the changes which have taken place in methods of shipment. Until recently most of the game was forwarded to market by



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RUFFED GROUSE.  
(*Bonasa umbellus*).  
♂ Life-size.

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express, but the rigid inspection to which express matter is now subjected in Chicago and St. Louis has resulted in detection of many of the devices formerly resorted to with success and has rendered the ordinary methods of evading the law unsafe. As a result comparatively little game was received at these two cities by express during the past year, and shippers have been driven to the adoption of other means of transportation which, being more or less unsatisfactory and expensive, are likely to prevent a resumption of the trade in violation of law. Conditions similar to those now existing in Chicago and St. Louis may be found also in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and other important points in the west. This marked contrast between the present state of the game trade in these cities and that of a few years ago serves to illustrate the progress made possible by stringent laws coupled with effective and intelligent co operation in enforcement.

#### INFORMATION CONCERNING GAME.

In accordance with the provision of the Lacey act requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to "collect and publish useful information as to the propagation, uses, and preservation of birds," the collection of data has been carried on steadily and systematically. Notes and observations have been brought together from every available source on the food habits, distribution, and migration of game birds; on methods of hunting; on the restrictions placed on killing game as well as on its export and sale; on licenses, game preserves, and many other topics connected with game protection. The results which have attended the wide dissemination of such information bid fair to render this feature one of the most important in the law and the one of most general interest. Distribution of publications on the habits and uses of birds constitutes a prominent educational factor and is of great service in creating a sentiment in favor of game preservation, while the result of placing before the public a summary of the game laws enacted in the several States each year has had much influence in securing greater uniformity in State laws.

Among the bulletins issued by the Biological Survey relating to habits and uses of birds may be mentioned two illustrated reports on upland game—one devoted to the "Bobwhite and Other Quails of the United States," the other to "Grouse and Wild Turkeys"; a third bulletin of the same general class deals with the "Importation of Game Birds and Eggs for Propagation," and a fourth report, devoted to the "Distribution and Migration of Ducks, Geese, and Swans," is now ready for publication. This last report has been prepared to aid in an understanding of the underlying conditions which should govern legislation for the protection of wild fowl. It should be of special service in connection with the move-



ment to prohibit spring shooting, a much needed form of protection for water-fowl which has recently made some progress, and one which is destined to receive more consideration in future.

Three series of publication on the game laws have been undertaken: (1) A bulletin containing in full the laws relating to non-game birds, first issued in 1900 and revised in 1902. (2) An annual summary of the game law relating to seasons, shipment, sale and licenses, for wide distribution to wardens, officers of transportation companies, and other persons interested in game protection. This summary is supplemented each year by two sets of posters, one showing in tabular form the close seasons for game in each State and in each of the Provinces of Canada; the other, close seasons for game under local laws in Maryland and North Carolina, which have separate statutes for many of the counties. (3) A bulletin relating to enforcement of the game laws, which is still in course of preparation, will, when completed, contain a history of the development of the warden system, a summary of the provisions relating to the duties and powers of wardens and extracts from the statutes relating to the details of enforcing the game laws. This series will be supplemented by an index and digest of game decisions, containing references to about 200 of the most important cases, and accompanied by alphabetical and chronological lists and a subject index, which will show at a glance the decisions rendered in a given State, in a given year, or on a specific topic.

From time to time information on special subjects has been published in the form of circulars and articles in the Yearbook. Among these may be mentioned "Definitions of Close Seasons for Game," "Recommendations of State Wardens for 1905," "Relation of Audubon Societies to the Farmer," "Economic Value of the Bobwhite," and "Some Benefits the Farmer may Derive from Game Protection." A brief summary of the progress of game protection in the United States is published annually in the Yearbook of the Department; and a directory containing the names and addresses of the various State and Provincial wardens in the United States and Canada is issued as a special circular each year.

The license system has formed the subject of a comprehensive investigation and report. Five years ago comparatively few States had adopted the system of hunting licenses. Now 36 States require non-resident, and 16 require resident hunters to secure licenses. Prompt publication of information on this subject has had much influence in hastening and shaping this progress. The adoption of the resident license system has practically solved the question of raising funds for enforcing game laws, or at least has shown how game protection may be made self-supporting. In nine States—Idaho,

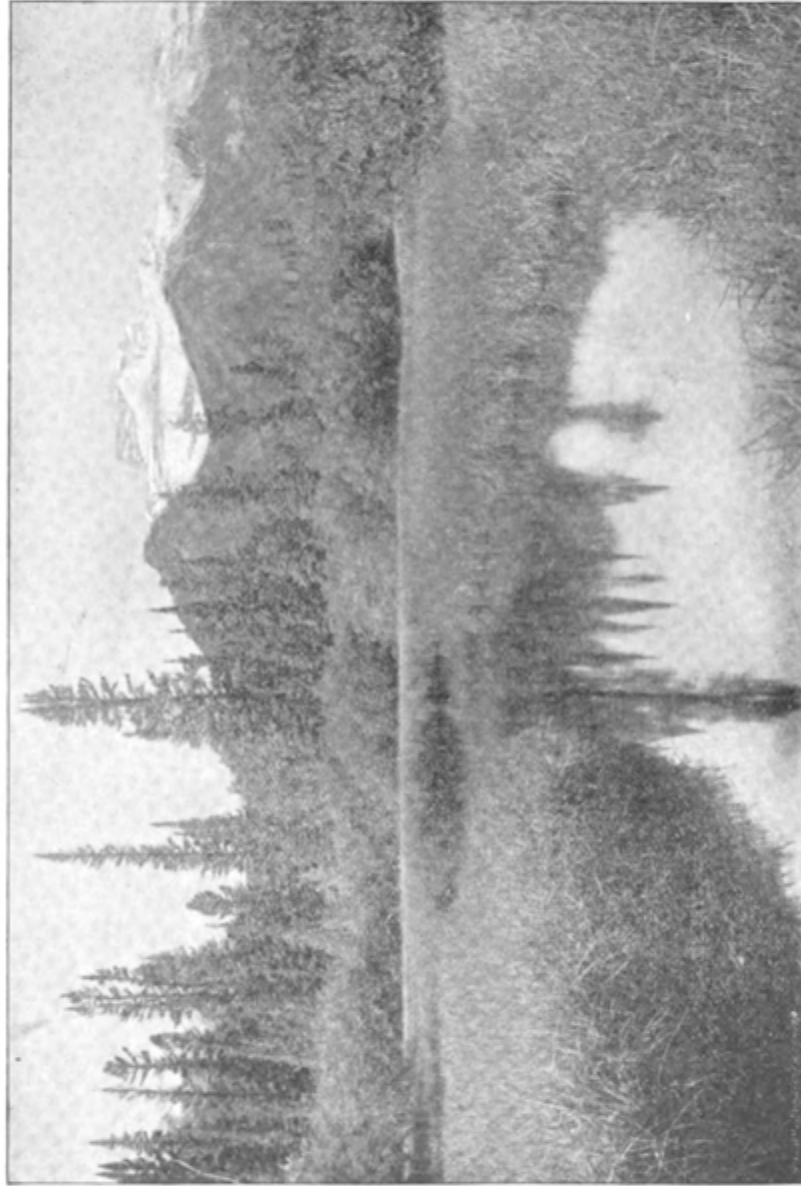
Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Kansas, Washington, and Wisconsin—the game-warden department is at present maintained without special appropriation or the cost of a dollar to the general taxpayers of the State and in some cases the receipts from licenses are more than sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the department. Thus at the close of the year 1905 the balance in the game protection fund of Missouri was more than \$40,000, while that of Illinois was nearly \$100,000.

#### RECENT LEGISLATION.

Since 1900 four acts relating to game protection have been passed by Congress: An amendment to the game law of the District of Columbia, in 1901; an act regulating importation of eggs of game birds, approved June 3, 1902; a comprehensive game law for Alaska, approved June 7, 1902; and an act authorizing the establishment of a game refuge on the Wichita Forest Reserve, in Oklahoma, approved January 24, 1905. The last three may be considered as an indirect outcome of the Lacey act, and of the interest in Federal legislation which it aroused. The egg act was in effect an amendment to the tariff act and authorized the importation of eggs of game birds for propagation under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. It was rendered necessary by the fact that a provision had been incorporated in the tariff acts of 1893 and 1897 absolutely prohibiting the importation of eggs of game birds. This was an anomalous provision, the result of an ill-advised attempt to protect game birds by prohibiting the importation of eggs of wild ducks and other waterfowl which were supposed to be largely used in the manufacture of egg albumen. Careful investigation failed to show the existence of such traffic, and as the prohibition in the tariff act prevented experiments in the introduction of pheasants and partridges by means of imported eggs, the provision was modified.

The main objects of the Alaska game law were to prevent the wholesale export of deer skins and to regulate the traffic in big-game heads by restricting the shipment of trophies. In both of these directions the statute has accomplished its purpose, but its other provisions can not be properly enforced until available funds permit the establishment of warden service in localities where illegal killing is most likely to be carried on. The Wichita game refuge bill marks the first step toward utilizing the forest reserves as game refuges. It authorized the President to set aside such portion of the Wichita Forest Reserve as he deemed advisable for a game preserve. The hearty co-operation of the President in this movement was shown by his action in setting aside the entire reserve of 57,000 acres for the proposed game refuge.

Some idea of the volume of State game legislation enacted during the same period may be gained from the following rough estimate: In 1901 the num-



A Pretty Spot.

ber of game laws enacted exceeded 100; in 1902 it amounted to about 50; in 1903 it exceeded 100; in 1904 it was about 70; and in 1905 about 180, making a total, in round numbers, of 500 laws in five years. A large proportion of these were local laws passed in three or four States. Thus Maryland passed 24 in 1902 and 17 in 1904, or a total of 41; and North Carolina passed 38 in 1901, 54 in 1903, and 67 in 1905, or a total of 159. On many of these statutes the Federal law had an indirect effect, through its provision requiring collection and publication of information. The important measures enacted by each State thus were made available to all the other States, and in consequence many provisions which were new or seemed to be an improvement over those already in force were adopted.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS.

One of the most important features of the work under the Federal law has been co-operating with State officials and aiding them, so far as possible, in their efforts to secure more effective laws and solve the numerous problems which constantly arise in game law enforcement. The Department has kept in close touch with officials of the various States, has furnished information to practically every State and Territory, and in many cases has rendered special aid. Thus in Massachusetts the game commission has been placed in possession of facts relating to the protection of non-game birds and the restriction of sale of birds for millinery purposes; in Pennsylvania the secretary of the game commission has been supplied with information on various matters of legislation and game protection; in Delaware the State Game Protective Association has been aided in securing more effective laws; and in Maryland and North Carolina the State authorities have been furnished summaries of the local laws and annual posters showing the close seasons for game in each of the counties of these States.

In New York the co-operation has taken the form of assistance in maintaining the law prohibiting the spring shooting of waterfowl; in West Virginia, of aid whereby the State warden was enabled to prevent the export of a number of illegal consignments of ruffed grouse and other game; in Ohio, of aid in the enforcement of the law restricting the sale of birds for millinery purposes by identifying specimens and in other ways. In Texas assistance has been rendered in frustrating attempts to nullify the non-export law and in maintaining, with the aid of the express companies, close supervision over game shipments, and thus preventing wholesale export of ducks from the State. In California aid has been given the board of fish commissioners in restricting illegal sale and possession of Chinese quail; and in Washington joint action with the local authorities at Seattle has frequently

been necessary in matters relating to shipment of big game from Alaska and in the enforcement of the State law.

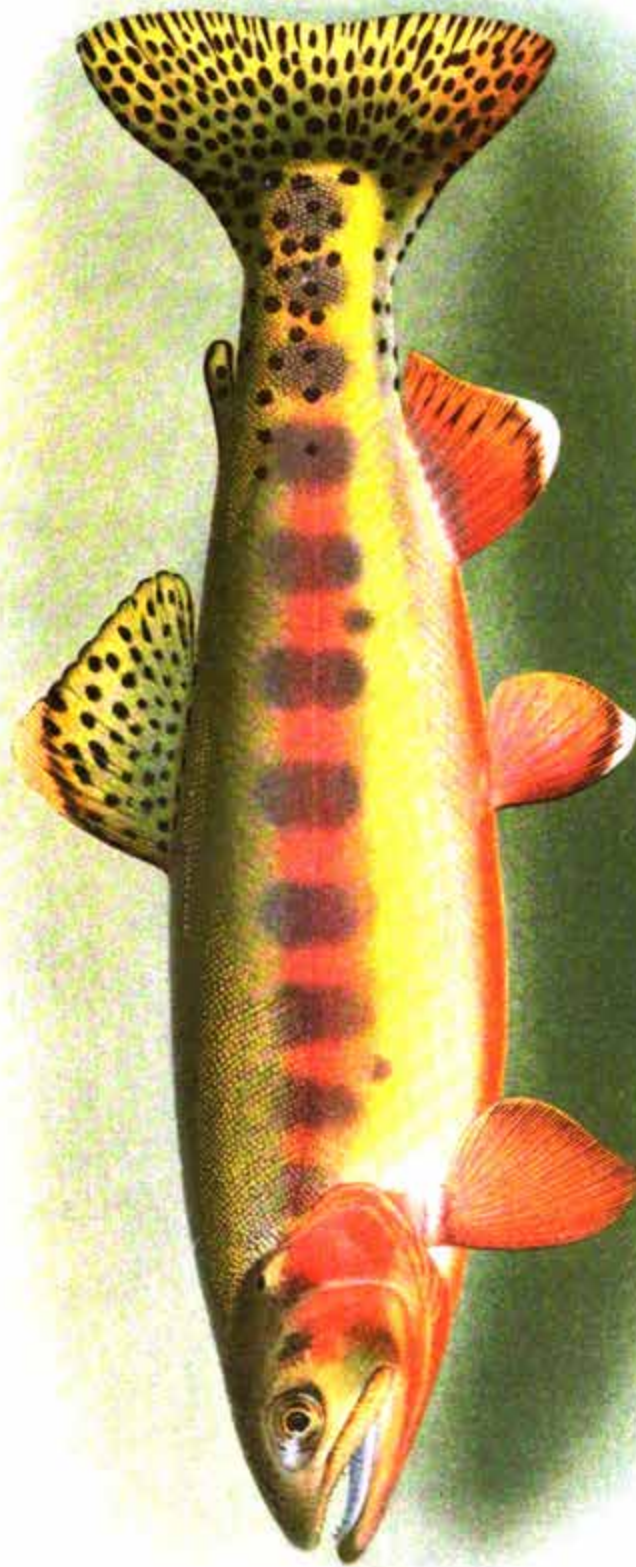
Through the cordial co-operation of the game commissioner of Illinois and of the local wardens, evidence has been collected in Chicago each year which has thrown a flood of light on illegal shipments from the West and South, and brought about convictions in six or eight different States. With evidence secured at this point the Department has been enabled to detect new methods of shipment, locate centers of unlawful market hunting, and devise means of meeting the constantly changing problems connected with the game trade. From Chicago as a base it has been possible to collect information which led to conviction in an important case in Indiana; to place in the hands of the State warden of Iowa evidence of numerous violations of the non-export law which he had no means of obtaining after the game had crossed the Iowa boundary; to secure convictions in several important cases in South Dakota, Kansas, and Oklahoma; and to obtain information which opened the way to restricting wholesale shipments from the Indian Territory.

In some cases it has been necessary to collect evidence under peculiar difficulties and to bring witnesses long distances. Thus a case arose in Minnesota in 1902 involving the shipment of a package of game birds from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon. With the co-operation of the game commission of Minnesota and the State warden of Oregon, the necessary evidence was collected and a witness was brought from Portland to St. Paul, where a conviction was secured. More recently, in 1904, witnesses from New York were taken to Tampa, Fla., in order to secure conviction for a violation of the Federal law which had occurred in the southern part of Florida.

Mere enumeration of these facts conveys but a partial idea of the numerous ways in which efforts have been made to aid State authorities and through co-operation with them to insure more effective enforcement of the Federal law. Personal conference, attendance at gatherings of game officials, examinations of conditions, constant correspondence, aid in prosecutions, and various other lines of activity have been the means of keeping in close touch with officers entrusted with enforcement of game laws and of strengthening the hands of those working to secure better and more efficient protection of game.

#### **CO-OPERATION WITH AUDUBON SOCIETIES.**

The most important factor in the protection of non-game birds in the United States has been the work of the Audubon societies. Since 1896 societies have been organized in 36 States, and in 1905 the movement was given greater permanence by the incorporation of the National Association. In educating



Down

GOLDEN TROUT OF VOLCANO CREEK, SALMO ROOSEVELTI EVERMANN  
(DRAWN FROM LIFE BY CHARLES B. HUDSON FROM THE  
TYPE, A SPECIMEN 11½ INCHES LONG.)

10

the general public in the economic value of birds and in creating public sentiment in favor of bird protection, these organizations have met with remarkable success and their educational work has paved the way for still more successful efforts in securing the adoption and enforcement of uniform laws and in specific measures for bird protection. In 1900 comparatively few States had laws protecting all non-game birds, but in 1905 the number had increased to 34, and now all the States east of the Mississippi (except West Virginia, Maryland and Alabama) and 10 of those in the West have such laws.

However successful the Audubon societies may have been in their efforts to secure legislation, their practical work of enforcement has been even more effective. Through the aid of funds raised chiefly by popular subscription, protection has been extended to all the important colonies of sea birds breeding along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Chesapeake Bay, on the coasts of North Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, and at certain points in Oregon. Wardens paid by the society have patrolled these colonies during the breeding season and insured the birds against molestation. The National Association has also caused various localities to be examined, and has in each case taken the initial steps which have led to the establishment of the six Federal reservations thus far set aside by Executive proclamation. In the maintenance of the warden service on these reservations it has also taken an important part.

One of the far-reaching results of the movement for the protection of non-game birds has been the elimination of the plumage of native species from the millinery trade. This has been accomplished partly by legislation prohibiting possession and sale of such plumage, and partly by co-operation between the Audubon societies and the principal wholesale milliners of the country. In 1903, agreements were made between the Audubon societies of several of the Eastern States and the Merchants' Millinery Protective Association of New York, and also between several of the societies in the West and the Western Jobbers' Association, whereby the sale of plumage of gulls, terns, grebes, and other native birds, was discontinued. These agreements originally ran for three years, but in 1905 those of the Western association were renewed. At the present time practically no native birds are killed in the United States for millinery purposes, and the radical change from the well known conditions of a few years ago has been brought about without serious loss to the trade.

A third line of effort with which these societies have been prominently identified has been the restriction of the traffic in native cage birds. Thousands of mockingbirds, cardinals, indigo birds, and other bright-plumaged species were formerly trapped for sale in this country and abroad, and so



assiduously did the bird trappers ply their vocation that in some localities these species were almost exterminated. New Orleans was one of the chief centers of shipment but with the passage of a law in Louisiana in 1904 prohibiting sale and shipment of birds this source of supply was cut off and the effect of the law has been felt in several of the larger cities of the country. How great the progress has been can readily be understood by comparison with conditions abroad. No other country at present extends such complete protection to its non-game birds or has restricted the traffic in native birds more effectively than the United States.

In this work the Department has co-operated in every way possible. It has distributed publications in large numbers to further the educational work of the different societies, has disseminated information by correspondence and otherwise, and has lent its assistance from time to time in the enforcement of laws. Through the co-operation of the Department of Justice it has caused proceedings to be instituted in the Federal courts against dealers in remote parts of Texas and Florida who were illegally shipping gulls, terns, and other non-game birds, and secured convictions which have discouraged plume-hunting in these States. It has taken an active part in the negotiations with the millinery trade and has maintained a close supervision over the traffic in caged birds.

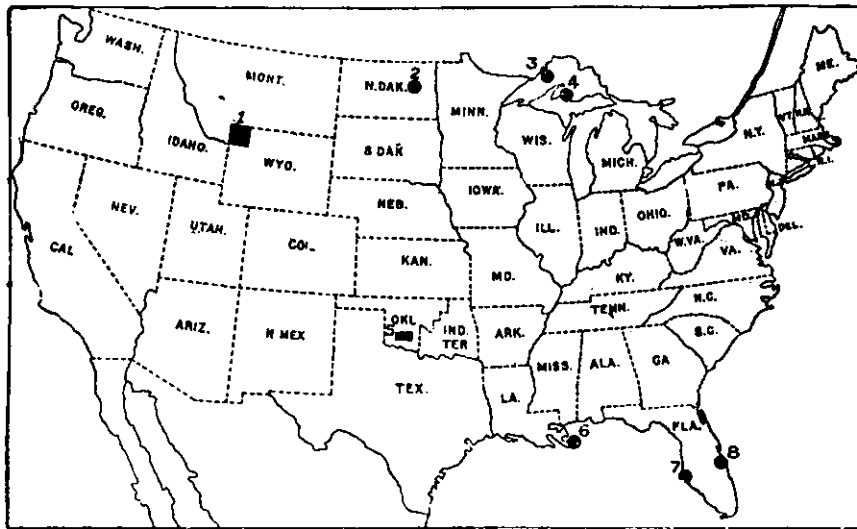
#### PRESERVES.

Previous to 1900 the General Government had set aside only three reservations for the protection of animals and birds—the Yellowstone Park in Wyoming in 1872, the National Zoological Park in the District of Columbia in 1890, and Afognak Island, on the southern coast of Alaska, in 1892. The first two were national parks established by acts of Congress, and Afognak Island, intended as a preserve for the sea otter, was set aside by Executive proclamation and placed under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Fisheries. Other Government reservations, such as the General Grant, Sequoia, and Yosemite national parks in California, the Mount Rainier National Park in Wyoming, the naval stations on the Dry Tortugas, Florida, and on Midway Islands in the Pacific; the light-house reservations on the Farallone Islands, California, on Sand Key, near Key West, Florida, and at various points on the Atlantic coast, constitute important breeding grounds where various native species are protected; but they were not set apart especially as preserves for birds and game, and consequently they are merely mentioned in this connection.

Since 1900 eight additional preserves have been established—two in Florida, two in Michigan, and one each in Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Alaska. All except those in Oklahoma and Alaska comprise small

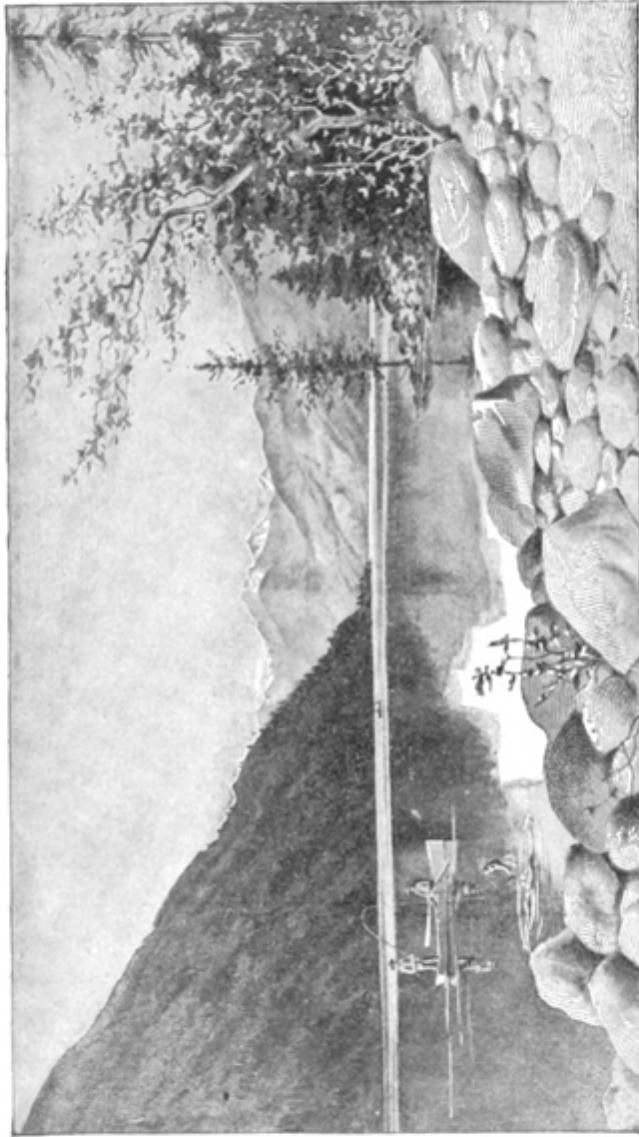
islands of little or no agricultural value, but occupied as breeding grounds by large colonies of birds, and hence of far greater value than might appear from their acreage.

The best known of these reservations in Pelican Island, in Indian river Florida, not far from Sebastian. It is little more than a mud flat, with only a few black mangroves, one or two cabbage palms, and large patches of grass to conceal its expanse of something less than four acres. For many years it has been the home of a large colony of brown pelicans, the only breeding grounds of the species thus far known on the east coast of Florida.



Federal Game Parks and Reservations.

Prior to 1901, when the State passed a law protecting non-game birds, their nests and eggs, and the Audubon societies placed a warden in charge of the island, the colony was in danger of extermination. Plume hunters could easily destroy the birds for their quills, which were then in fashion as trimmings for ladies' hats, and egg collectors could carry away large numbers of eggs. One collector who visited the island in April, 1894, records the fact that in about an hour he gathered some 125 sets, which must have represented a very considerable proportion of the eggs then in the nests. Even tourists often did considerable harm by shooting at the pelicans merely because they furnished an easy mark, or drove them from their nests, thus exposing the young to the scorching, often fatal, rays of the sun. All this is now changed. For the last four years the birds have enjoyed the protection of the State law. In 1903 the island was made a Government reservation by Executive order and placed in charge of the Department of Agriculture, and the warden was duly commissioned as an officer of the Department. For several seasons the birds have bred free from molestation, and the colony is



A Big One Hooked.

now in a flourishing condition. The island has been visited by naturalists, who have made careful studies of the birds; data never before available are being collected regarding their food, moulting, and nesting habits, and the reservation is fast becoming one of interest for visitors and students of nature, who are attracted by the exceptional opportunities afforded for observing the birds and studying their habits.

The second reservation in Florida, Passage Key, was not established until Oct., 1905, but already bids fair to become an important refuge for both land and sea birds. Within three months after its establishment more than 50 species of birds were found on the island and among these were noted 200 common terns, 200 Cabot terns, 500 royal terns, 150 laughing gulls, 600 herring gulls, 800 brown pelicans, and about 5,000 red-breasted mergansers.

Even more important as a breeding ground for terns are the keys included in the Breton Island reservation off the mouth of the Mississippi, which were set aside as a Federal reserve on October 4, 1904. A photograph taken on July 2, 1905, shows thousands of terns which were then breeding on Southwest Harbor Key, one of the Old Harbor Islands. These included Cabot, common, and royal terns. During the winter months this reservation becomes the refuge for thousands of ducks of various species, especially mallards.

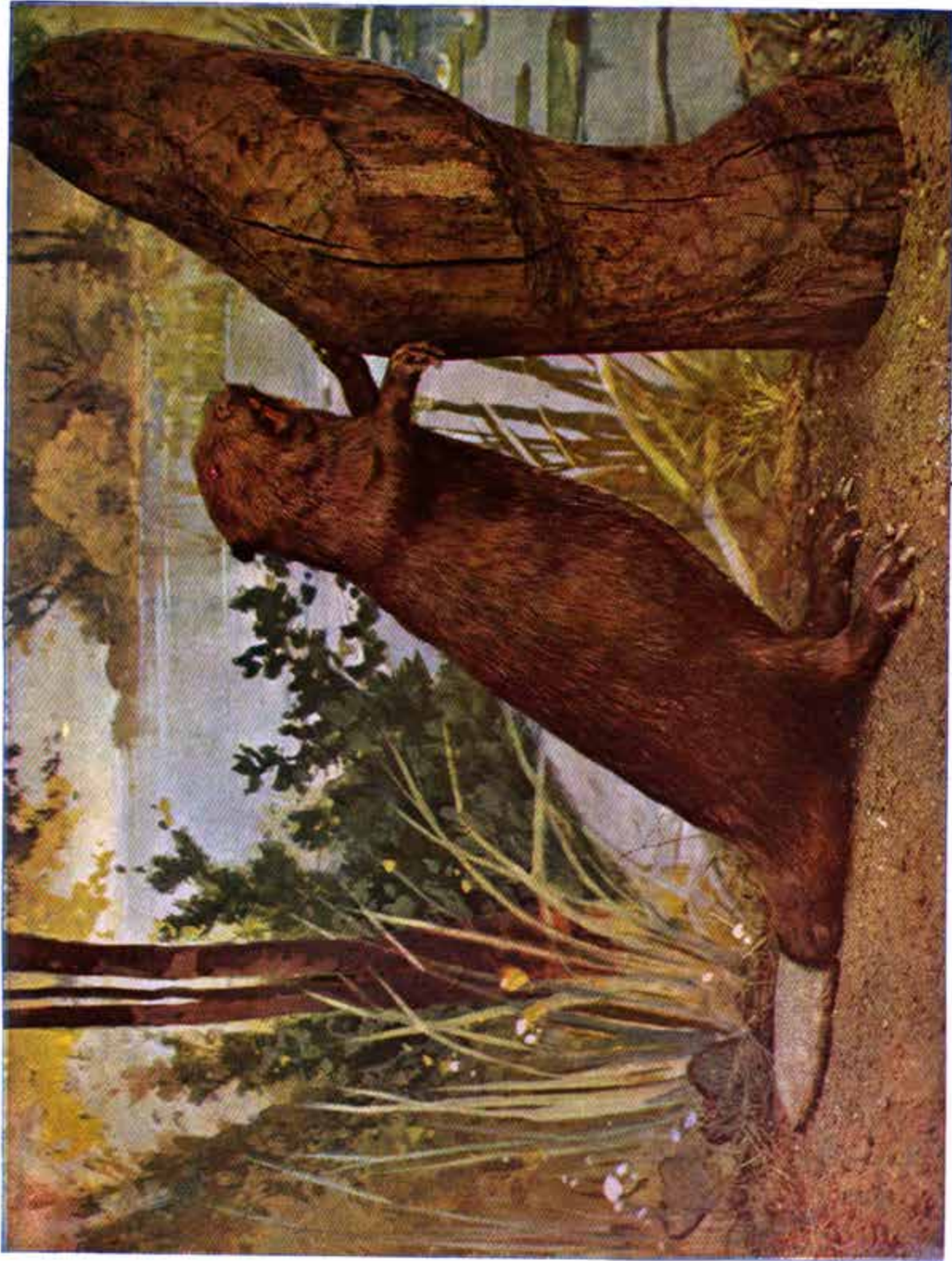
Of the northern preserves, suffice it to say that the Huron and Siskiwit reservations, in Lake Superior, Michigan, form the largest breeding grounds of the herring gull thus far discovered in the interior; and that Stump Lake Reservation, in North Dakota, although small in extent, is in the midst of the extensive breeding grounds for ducks in that State and during the autumn forms a haven of refuge for migratory waterfowl on their way south.

The Wichita game preserve, in Oklahoma, was created by Executive proclamation of June 2, 1905, under the terms of an act approved in January of the same year. It includes 57,000 acres and is the first large game refuge of the kind in the United States. While its area is only one-tenth that of the State game preserve established by Wyoming in 1905 and but a fraction of that of the Yellowstone Park, it has great possibilities as a preserve for the propagation of quail, prairie chickens, and turkeys, and several kinds of big game, including deer, elk, antelope, and bison.

In this connection reference should be made to the herd of elk recently established in the Sequoia National Park, California. Several years ago Miller & Lux, who own a large cattle ranch at Buttonwillow, Kern county, California, presented to the Government, through the Biological survey, a number of the small San Joaquin Valley elk (*Cervus nannodes*) which had been protected on their ranch for some time. These elk belong to a species

which was formerly abundant and ranged over the southern San Joaquin Valley, but which now numbers less than 150 individuals. In 1904, upon application of the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior, permission was granted to place a small herd in the Sequoia National Park, and a preserve was inclosed for them on the Kaweah river. An unsuccessful attempt to capture the animals by driving them into a corral was made in November of that year, but in the autumn of 1905 about 20 were caught and safely transferred to their new quarters. Here in a National Park, where they are safe from molestation, it is hoped they will increase, and that their transfer will thus insure the preservation of this interesting species.

In the Yellowstone National Park a striking example is afforded of how much can be accomplished in a comparatively short time at moderate expense under intelligent supervision. Although the park was established in 1872, it was not until several years later that a military patrol was provided, and no law to protect the animals in the park was enacted until 1894. In the meantime the big game had been exposed to indiscriminate slaughter and the herd of bison reduced to a mere handful. In 1902 Congress made an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purpose of starting a new herd of bison in the park. With this fund the necessary inclosures were built and 18 cows were purchased in Montana and 3 bulls in Texas. One of these bulls was turned out with the wild bison with a view to introducing new blood in that herd. The domesticated herd of 20 animals has increased rapidly since 1902, and, with the addition of 3 wild calves caught in the park numbered 44 at the close of 1905. The wild bison still ranging near the head of Pelican Creek now number about 30. Under the successful administration of the present superintendent the condition of the big game in the park is flourishing. Beaver are increasing, mountain sheep number about 100, and antelope about 1,500. Deer, elk, and black bears are abundant. The elk are by far the most numerous of all the big game, but it is difficult to tell even approximately how many there are. During the summer they find abundant feed, but in the winter probably half of them leave the park and pass into the neighboring States in search of suitable range at lower altitudes. During the last two or three years feed has been provided in winter, and this fact, together with the complete protection afforded, has rendered the game remarkably tame, so that several different kinds come close about the buildings and even on the parade ground at Fort Yellowstone. The experience of the past decade in the park demonstrates how readily the big game of the West may be saved from extermination by proper protection when Congress shall have authorized the utilization of certain parts of the forest reserves as game refuges.



BEAVER,  
(*Castor fiber*),  
Life-size.

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## DIRECTORY OF STATE OFFICIALS

### Arizona.

Fish and Game Commissioners—Commission established 1887; term, two years. T. S. Bunch, Safford. Secretary, W. L. Pinney, Phoenix. Dr. L. P. Kaul, Jerome. All terms expire April 1, 1907.

Publications—Game Laws.

### California.

Board of Fish Commissioners—Established April 2, 1870; jurisdiction extended to game, 1878; term, pleasure of Governor. President, W. W. Van Arsdale, Ferry Building, San Francisco. ~~W. E. Gerber~~, Sacramento. John Bermingham, Jr., Pinole, Contra Costa County. Chief Deputy, Chas. A. Vogelsang, Ferry Building, San Francisco.

Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

### Colorado.

State Game and Fish Commissioner—Office of Commissioner established March 10, 1877; jurisdiction extended to game, 1891. Present office established April 27, 1899; term, two years. J. M. Woodard, 35 Capitol Building, Denver. Chief wardens: First district, W. D. Wilson, Creede; Second district, R. M. Light, Delta; Third district, Fred A. Gordon, Glenwood Springs; Fourth district, Chas. A. Purinton, Pinnacle; Fifth district, C. W. Lake, Fort Collins. All terms expire April 1, 1907.

Publications—Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

### Connecticut.

Commission of Fisheries and Game—Appointment of Commissioners on Fisheries first authorized in 1866. Jurisdiction extended to game, with establishment of present Commission April 30, 1895; term, two years. President, George T. Mathewson, Thompsonville. Secretary, E. Hart Geer, Hadlyme. Robert G. Pike, Middletown. All terms expire July 1, 1907.

Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.



**Delaware.**

Delaware Game Protective Association—Incorporated March 28, 1879. President, A. D. Poole, corner Seventh and West streets, Wilmington. Secretary and treasurer, Edward G. Bradford, Jr., Wilmington.  
Publications—Game Laws.

**Idaho.**

Fish and Game Warden—Office established March 13, 1899; term two years, Wm. N. Stephens, Rexburg (term expires March, 1907).  
Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports.

**Illinois.**

State Game Commissioner—Office of Game Warden (one for each of the three largest cities) established 1885; term, two years. Present office established April 24, 1899; term, that of Governor.  
Dr. John A. Wheeler, Springfield (term expires January, 1907).  
Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Reports; last report in press.

**Indiana.**

Commissioner of Fisheries and Game—Office of Commissioner of Fisheries established in 1881; jurisdiction extended to game and present office established February 13, 1899; term, four years. Z. T. Sweeney, Columbus, (term expires February 13, 1907). Chief Deputy, E. E. Earle, Room 119, State House, Indianapolis.  
Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**Iowa.**

State Fish and Game Warden—Office established October 1, 1897; term, three years. G. A. Lincoln, 234 Granby Block, Cedar Rapids (term expires March 31, 1907).  
Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1905.

**Kansas.**

State Fish and Game Warden—Office of Commissioner of Fisheries established 1877. Present office established July 1, 1905; terms four years. D. W. Travis, Pratt (term expires June 30, 1909).  
Publications—Fish and Game Laws.

**Maine.**

Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game—Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries authorized February 21, 1878; jurisdiction extended to game 1880. Present commission established March 8, 1899; term, three years. Chairman, L. T. Carleton, Augusta (term expires April 5, 1907). J. W. Brackett, Phillips (term expires January 25, 1908). Edgar E. Ring, Orono (term expires June 29, 1908).  
Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**Maryland.**

Game Warden—Office established April 4, 1896; reorganized April 10, 1904; term, two years. Oregon Milton Dennis, 130 Law Building, Baltimore (term expires April 10, 1908). Assistant Game Warden, Charles F. Brooke, Sandy Spring.

Publications—Game and Fish Laws; Bulletins; Reports.

Board of Special (Ducking) Police—Established 1872; reorganized 1880; term, two years. Richard Kelly, Havre de Grace, Harford County (term expires 1908). George J. Schirling, Perryman, Harford County (term expires 1908). Charles J. Campbell, Port Deposit, Cecil County (term expires May 5, 1908). Thomas R. Hall, Cecilton, Cecil County (term expires May 30, 1908).

Special Policeman (for protection of wild fowl on Elk and Bohemia rivers)—Office established 1884; term, two years. Ross Watson, Chesapeake City, Cecil County (term expires May 8, 1908).

**Massachusetts.**

Commissioners of Fisheries and Game—Organized 1865; jurisdiction extended to game, 1886; term, five years. Chairman, Dr. George W. Field, State House, Boston (term expires December 28, 1909). Edward A. Brackett, Winchester (term expires October, 1909). Superintendent of Hatcheries, John W. Delano, Marion (term expires December, 1910). Office of the Commission, Room 238, State House, Boston.

Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Michigan.**

Game and Fish Warden Department—Established March 15, 1887; term, four years. Warden, Charles H. Chapman, Sault Ste. Marie (term expires March 15, 1907). Chief Deputy, Charles K. Hoyt, Grand Haven (term expires March 15, 1907).

Publications—Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**Minnesota.**

Board of Game and Fish Commissioners—Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries originally authorized March 5, 1874. Office of (State) Game Warden created March 8, 1887; term, four years. Present Board established April 20, 1891; term, six years; reorganized 1901; term now, four years. President, O. J. Johnson, Glenwood (term expires 1909). First Vice President, Carlos Avery, Hutchinson (term expires 1910). Second Vice President, John H. Grill, Fairmont (term expires 1910). Secretary, H. G. Smith, Minneapolis (term expires 1907). Executive agent, S. F. Fullerton, St. Paul (term expires 1907). Office of the Board, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Publications—Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**Missouri.**

Game and Fish Warden—Office established April 8, 1895; reorganized June 17, 1905; term, four years. Joseph H. Rodes, Sedalia (term expires June, 1909).

Publications—Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports; first report, 1905.

**Montana.**

State Game and Fish Warden—Board of Game and Fish Commissioners established March 14, 1895; term, three years. Replaced by present office March 18, 1901; term, four years. William F. Scott, Helena (term expires March, 1909).

Publications—Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**Nebraska.**

Game and Fish Commission—Established July 1, 1901; term, two years. Commissioner, George L. Carter, Lincoln. Deputies, E. Hunger, Lincoln, and D. E. Smith, Shebly. Superintendent of Hatcheries, W. J. O'Brien, Gretna. Terms of all deputies expire July 1, 1907.

Publications—Game and Fish Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**New Hampshire.**

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners—Originally established as a Fish Commission June 30, 1865. Present board established 1878; term, five years. Chairman, Nathaniel Wentworth, Hudson (term expires October 7, 1907). Financial Agent, Charles B. Clarke, Concord (term expires February 11, 1911). Secretary, Merrill Shurtleff, Lancaster (term expires June 14, 1908).

Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**New Jersey.**

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners—Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries first authorized March 17, 1870; jurisdiction extended to game, 1894. Board of Fish and Game Commissioners established March 22, 1895; term, five years. President and Treasurer, Benj. P. Morris, Long Branch. Richard T. Miller, Camden. David P. McClellan, Morristown. Percy H. Johnson, Bloomfield. Fish and Game Protector, James H. Stratton, North Long Branch. All terms expire May 17, 1909.

Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**New Mexico.**

Game and Fish Warden—Office established March 12, 1903; term, two years. W. E. Griffin, Santa Fe (term expires March 2, 1907).

Publications—Fish and Game Laws in English and Spanish.

**New York.**

Forest, Fish and Game Commission—Originally established as a Commission of Fisheries in 1868. Office of Chief Game and Fish Protector created in 1888. Present commission established in 1895 and reorganized March 12, 1901; term, four years. Commissioner, James S. Whipple, Salamanca (term expires April 1, 1909). Deputy Commissioner, J. Duncan Lawrence, Bloomville (to serve with commissioner). Secretary, John D. Whish, Albany (until successor is appointed). Chief Game Protector, John B. Burnham, Essex.

Publications—Forest, Fish, and Game Laws; maps; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**North Carolina.**

Audubon Society of North Carolina—Organized March 11, 1902; incorporated March 6, 1903. President, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh. Secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, Greensboro.

Publications—State Game Law; circulars; Annual Reports; last report, 1906.

**North Dakota.**

District Game Warden—Office originally established as State Game Warden in 1895; changed to District Game Warden in 1903; term, two years. District No. 1 (northern), Clarence A. Hale, Grand Forks (term expires April, 1909). District No. 2 (southern). William McKean, Sanborn, (term expires April, 1907).

**Ohio.**

Commissioners of Fish and Game—Appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries first authorized May 3, 1873; jurisdiction extended to game with establishment of present Commission May 17, 1886; term, five years. President, Paul North, Cleveland (term expires May 17, 1908). Thomas B. Paxton Cincinnati (term expires May 17, 1910). J. F. Rankin, South Charleston (term expires May 17, 1911). Dr. D. W. Greene, Dayton (term expires May 17, 1907). Geo. W. McCook, Steubenville (term expires May 17, 1909). Secretary, Geo. C. Blankner, Columbus (term expires January 1, 1907). Chief Warden, J. C. Porterfield, Columbus (term expires June 1, 1908).

Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Oklahoma.**

Territorial Game and Fish Warden—Office established March 10, 1899; term four years. Eugene Watrous, Enid (term expires March 4, 1909).

Publications—Reports; last report, 1904.

**Oregon.**

Game and Forestry Warden—Office of Game and Fish Protector established in 1893; term, two years. Present office established February 18, 1899; term, four years. J. W. Baker, Cottage Grove (term expires July 1, 1907).

Publications—Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1903-4.

**Pennsylvania.**

Board of Game Commissioners—Board established 1895; term, three years. President, James H. Worden, Harrisburg (term expires November 17, 1907). C. K. Sober, Lewisburg (term expires November 17, 1908). John M. Phillips, 2227 Jane street, Pittsburg (term expires November 17, 1908). Wm. Heywood Myers, Williamsport (term expires November 17, 1907). Dr. Charles B. Penrose, 1720 Spruce street, Philadelphia (term expires November 17, 1906). Frank G. Harris, Clearfield (term expires November 17, 1906). Secretary, Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Harrisburg.

Publications—Digest of Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Rhode Island.**

Commissioners of Birds—Commission established June, 1899; term, three years. Chairman, John H. Flanagan, 392 Benefit street, Providence. W. Gordon Reed, 2d, Cowesett. Dr. E. R. Lewis, Westerly. William H. Thayer, Bristol. A. O'D. Taylor, 11 Francis street, Newport. All terms expire January 31, 1908.

Publications—Abstract of Game Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Tennessee.**

State Warden of Game, Fish and Forestry—Office of State Warden established April 11, 1903; Department of Game, Fish and Forestry established April 15, 1905; term, eight years. Joseph H. Acklen, Nashville, (term expires April 17, 1913).

Publications—Game, Fish and Forestry Laws and Reports.

**Utah.**

State Fish and Game Commissioner—Office of State Fish and Game Warden established 1897; term two years. Present office established March 9, 1899; term, two years. ~~John Sharp~~, Salt Lake City (term expires March, 1907).

Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**Vermont.**

Fish and Game Commissioner—Fish Commission established 1867; reorganized as a Fish and Game Commission November 22, 1892. Present office established December 7, 1904; term, two years. Henry G. Thomas, Stowe (term expires November 30, 1906).

Publications—Fish and Game Laws; Biennial Reports; last report, 1904.

**Washington.**

State Fish Commissioner and Game Warden—Office of Game Warden established February 6, 1890; term, four years. Present office established March 13, 1899; term, four years. John L. Riseland, Bellingham (term expires April 1, 1910). Chief Deputy State Game Warden, R. C. Bebee, Bellingham.

Publications—Fish, Oyster, and Game Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1903-4.

**West Virginia.**

Game and Fish Warden—Office established May 18, 1897; term, four years.

James H. Marcum, Huntington (term expires April 1, 1907). Chief Deputy, F. H. Merrick, Huntington.

Publications—Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1904.

**Wisconsin.**

State Warden—Office established May 5, 1891; term, two years. Jonas Swen-  
holt, Madison (term expires June 7, 1907).

Publications—Fish and Game Laws.

**Wyoming.**

State Game Warden—Office of Fish Commissioner established 1879; jurisdiction extended to game 1895. Present office established February 15, 1899; term, four years. D. C. Nowlin, Lander (term expires February 20, 1907).

Publications—Game and Fish Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Canada.****Alberta, Canada.**

Department of Agriculture—Office of Chief Game Guardian established 1905. Chief Game Guardian, Benjamin Lawton, Edmonton.

**British Columbia.**

Provincial Game and Forest Warden—Office established 1905. A. Bryan Williams, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

Publications—Game Laws; Annual Reports; first report, 1905.

**Manitoba.**

Department of Agriculture—Office of Chief Game Guardian established May 21, 1900. Chief Game Guardian, Charles Barber, Winnipeg. Assistant Game Guardian, John Keys, Winnipeg.

Publications—Game Protection Act; Reports; last annual report in press.

**New Brunswick.**

Crown Land Department—Office of Chief Game Commissioner established 1878. Surveyor-General, F. J. Sweeney, Moncton. Deputy Surveyor General, W. P. Flewelling, Fredericton. Chief Game Commissioner, L. B. Knight, St. John. Commissioner of Fisheries, D. G. Smith, Chatham. Chief Ranger, John Robinson, Jr., Newcastle.

Publications—Game Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Newfoundland.**

Department of Marine and Fisheries—Established March 10, 1898. Minister, Eli Dawe, St. Johns. Deputy Minister, E. C. Watson, St. Johns. Secretary of Fisheries Board, D. W. Prowse, St. Johns.

Publications—Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Nova Scotia.**

Nova Scotia Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society—Organized March 18, 1853. President, L. G. Power, Halifax. Secretary, George Piers, Halifax. Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight, Halifax. Commissioners, A. O. Pritchard, New Glasgow; Donald Rose, N. E. Magaree, Cape Breton Island; Albert Bigney, Amherst.

Publications—Abstract of Game Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Ontario.**

Department of Public Works—Office of Chief Game Warden established 1892. Minister, J. O. Reaume, Parliament Building, Toronto.

Game Commission—Established June, 1892; term, three years. Chairman, H. S. Osler, Home Life Building, 54 Victoria street, Toronto (term expires April 1, 1908). Samuel Buchanan, Windsor (term expires April 1, 1907). Marshall Graydon, London (term expires April 1, 1907). J. E. Thompson, Arnprior (term expires 1906). W. H. Casement, Lakefield (term expires 1906). Chief Game Warden, E. Tinsley, Parliament Building, Toronto.

Publications—Game Laws; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

**Prince Edward Island.**

Game Inspector—Office established April 21, 1906; term, pleasure of Lieutenant Governor in Council. E. T. Carbonell, Charlottetown.

Publications—Annual Reports.

**Quebec.**

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries—Fisheries and Game Branch—Office of Game Superintendent established June 10, 1884; reorganized in 1897 and 1906. Minister, Jean Provost, Quebec. Deputy Minister, J. Dufault, Quebec. General Superintendent of Fisheries and





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Game, Hector Caron, Quebec. Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Eug. Hamel, Quebec.

Publications—Fish and Game Laws in French and English; Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

#### Saskatchewan.

Department of Agriculture—Office of Chief Game Guardian established 1902; term, pleasure of Commissioner of Agriculture. Commissioner of Agriculture, William Elliott, Regina. Deputy Commissioner J. R. C. Honeyman, Regina. Chief Game Guardian, T. N. Willing, Regina.

Publications—Annual Reports; last report, 1905.

#### Mexico.

Secretaria de Fomento—Comision de Parasitologia Agricola established July 1, 1900. Jefe de la Comision, Prof. A. L. Herrera, Betlemitas 8, City of Mexico. Assistant in charge of Protection of Birds and Game Preservation, Prof. A. Meraz, Betlemitas 8, City of Mexico.

Publications—Bulletins, circulars.



How He Did Pull.

## FISHES OF MONTANA

By Dr. James A. Henshall, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

But thirty-six species of fishes have so far been recorded as native to the waters of Montana, as embraced in the following catalogue. Several of the species have been identified from the descriptions of Lewis and Clark, but most of them were collected by the Government Railroad Surveys in the Missouri river below the Great Falls, and of late years a few have been collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

### Family Acipenseridae.

1. **Scaphirynchus platyrhynchus** (Rafinesque). Shovel-nose Sturgeon, Missouri River at Fort Benton.

### Family Siluridae.

2. **Ictalurus punctatus** (Rafinesque). Channel Catfish; White Catfish. Missouri river at mouth of Beauchamp Creek and at Great Falls; Milk river; Yellowstone river.
3. **Noturus flavus**, Rafinesque. Stone Catfish. Missouri river, near Craig.

### Family Catostomidae.

4. **Carpiodes velifer** (Rafinesque). Quill-back; Carp Sucker. Milk River; Poplar River.
5. **Pantosteus jordani**, Evermann. Jordan's Sucker. Sweet Grass Hills; Red Rock river; Beaverhead river.
6. **Catostomus discobolus**, Cope. Big-mouth Sucker. Red Rock River; Beaverhead river.
7. **Catostomus grises** (Girard). Gray Sucker. Milk river; Yellowstone river; Gardiner river; Poplar river.
8. **Catostomus catostomus** (Forster). Long-nose Sucker. Little Blackfoot river; Jocko river; Lolo creek; Browns Gulch creek.
9. **Catostomus macrocheilus** (Girard). Columbia River Sucker. Swan Lake; Post Creek; presumably in Flathead Lake.

10. **Catostomus commersonii** (Lacepede). White Sucker.  
Milk river; Poplar river.
11. **Minytrema melanops** (Rafinesque). Spotted Sucker.  
Yellowstone river.
12. **Moxostoma aureolum** (Le sueur.). Red Horse Sucker, Mullet.  
Poplar river.

**Family Cyprinidae.**

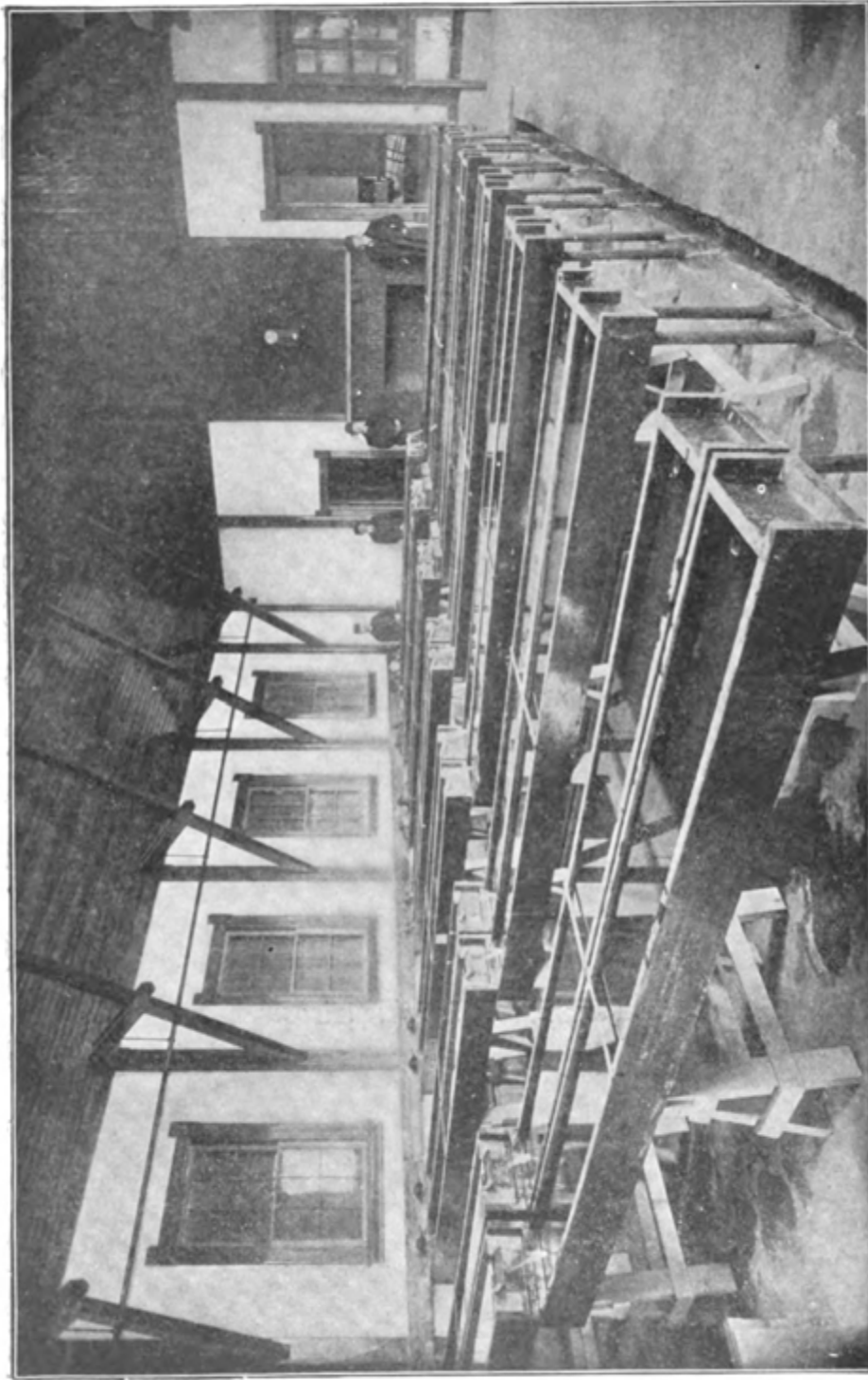
13. **Hybognathus nuchalis**, Agassiz. Silvery Minnow.  
Poplar river.
14. **Hybognathus argyritis**, Griard. Little Silvery Minnow.  
Milk river.
15. **Pimephales promelas**, Rafinesque. Black-head Minnow.  
Milk river; Yellowstone river.
16. **Mylocheilus caurinus** (Richardson). Columbia River Chub; "White fish." Flathead Lake; Bitter Root river.
17. **Ptychocheilus oregonensis** (Richardson). Squaw-fish.  
Flathead Lake; Bitter Root river; Lolo creek.
18. **Leuciscus balteatus** (Richardson). Banded Minnow.  
Brown's Gulch Creek, at Silver Bow.
19. **Notropis atherinoides**, Rafinesque. Silverside Minnow.  
Poplar river.
20. **Rhinichthys cataractae dulcis** (Girard). Long nose Dace.  
Beaverhead river; Red Rock river; Poplar river; Little Blackfoot river;  
Browns Gulch creek; Bridger creek.
21. **Hybopsis gelidus** (Girard). Cold-water Minnow.  
Milk river.
22. **Hybopsis montanus**, Meek. Montana Minnow.  
Upper Missouri region.
23. **Couesius dissimilis** (Girard). Milk River Minnow.  
Milk river; Poplar river.
24. **Platygobio gracilis** (Richardson). Fat-head Chub.  
Milk river; Yellowstone river; Missouri river; Judith river; Poplar river.

**Family Hiodontidae.**

25. **Hiodon alosoides** (Rafinesque). Moon Eye.  
Missouri River Falls; Poplar river.
26. **Hiodon tergisus**, Le Sueur. Toothed Herring.  
Missouri river; Judith river.

**Family Salmonidae.**

27. **Coregonus williamsoni cismontanus**, Jordan. Rocky Mountain White-fish. East Montana generally.



Interior of Government Hatchery—Showing Hatching Troughs.

28. **Salmo clarkii**, (Richardson). Red-throat Trout.  
Both slopes of the Rocky Mountains.
29. **Cristivomer namaycush** (Walbaum). Mackinaw Trout; Lake Trout.  
Eik Lake, Madison county.
30. **Salvelinus parkei** (Suckley). Bull Trout; Dolly Varden Trout; Red  
spotted Trout. Rattlesnake creek, and west Montana generally.

**Family Thymallidae.**

31. **Thymallus montanus** Milner. Grayling.  
Tributaries of the Missouri above the Great Falls.

**Family Gasterosteidae.**

32. **Eucalia inconstans** (Kirtland). Stickleback.  
Poplar river.

**Family Percidae.**

33. **Stizostedion canadense boreum** (Girard). Northern Pike-perch.  
Great Falls of the Missouri; Milk river; Marias river.

**Family Sciaenidae.**

34. **Aplodinotus grunniens** (Rafinesque). Fresh-water Drumfish.  
Milk river.

**Family Cottidae.**

35. **Cottus semiscaber** (Cope). Bullhead; Blob.  
Streams of east and west Montana generally.

**Family Gadidae.**

36. **Lota maculosa** (Le Sueur). Ling.  
Red Rock river; Red Rock lake; Poplar river; Missouri river.

To this list may be added the following species planted in Montana waters  
by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries:

**Family Salmonidae.**

**Coregonus clupeiformis** (Michill). Lake Superior Whitefish.

Planted in Flathead Lake.

**Salmo gairdneri**, Richardson. Steelhead Trout; Salmon Trout.

Planted in numerous streams in Montana.

**Salmo irideus**, Gibbons. Rainbow Trout.

Planted in numerous streams in Montana.

**Salmo fario**, Will. Brown Trout; Von Behr Trout.

Gallatin County, Hoffman's Ranch.

**Christivomer namaycush** (Walbaum). Mackinaw Trout; Lake Trout.

Flathead Lake.

**Salvelinus fontinalis** (Mitchill). Eastern Brook Trout.

Numerous waters in Montana.

**Family Centrarchidae.**

**Micropterus dolomieu** (Lacepede). Large-mouth Black Bass.

**Micropterus salmoides** (Lacepede). Large-mouth Black Bass.

The two species of black bass, principally the large mouth, have been planted in some waters of the western portion of the state, on the Pacific slope, where the water is much warmer than in eastern Montana; and in the Missouri river near Great Falls, also in a lake just above Great Falls, formed by the dam of an electric power company. The colder waters of the eastern part of the state are totally unsuited to black bass; moreover, they should never be planted in ponds or streams containing trout.

**Family Percidae.**

**Perca flavescens** (Mitchill). Yellow Perch.

The yellow perch has been introduced in the artificial lake mentioned, near Great Falls, where they have multiplied to such an extent as to afford good fishing.

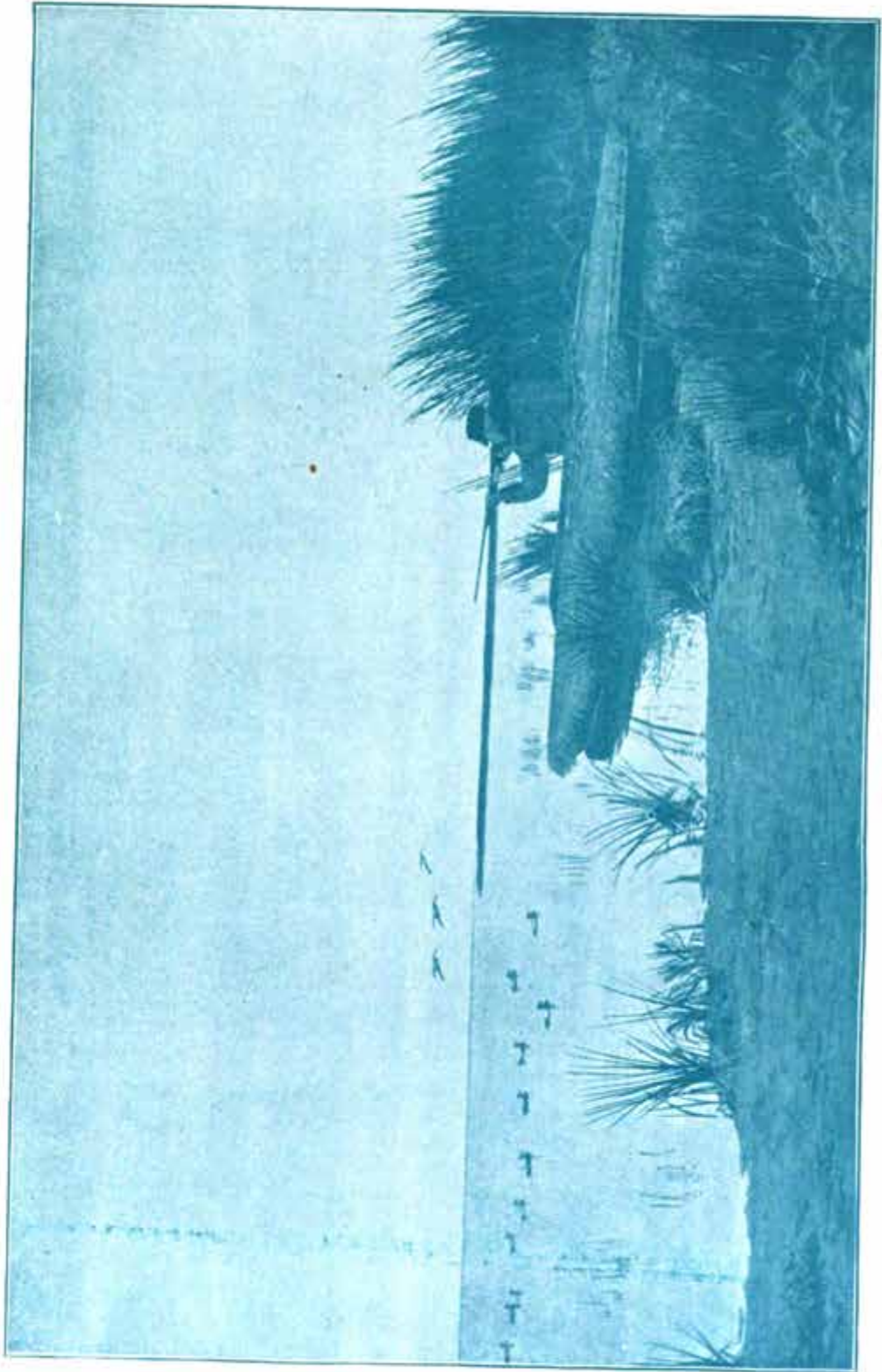
In 1889 and 1890 there were planted in the waters of the Yellowstone National Park yearling fish of the following species by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries:

Date	Place	Species	Number
Sept. 22, 1889	Gardner River	Brook Trout	4,975
Sept. 15, 1890	Gardner River	Brook Trout	7,875
Sept. 22, 1889	Gibbon River	Rainbow Trout	990
Sept. 22, 1889	Firehole River	Loch Leven Trout	995
Sept. 2, 1890	Lewis Lake	Loch Leven Trout	3,350
Sept. 2, 1890	Shoshone Lake	Loch Leven Trout	3,350
Sept. 22, 1889	Gardiner River	Mountain Trout	968
Aug. 9, 1890	Shoshone Lake	Lake Trout	18,000
Aug. 23, 1890	Shoshone Lake	Lake Trout	7,262
Aug. 23, 1890	Lewis Lake	Lake Trout	7,263
Sept. 2, 1890	Lewis Lake	Lake Trout	4,750
Sept. 2, 1890	Shoshone Lake	Lake Trout	4,750
Sept. 15, 1890	Nez Perces Creek	Von Behr Trout	9,300
Oct. 3, 1890	Twin Lakees	Native Whitefish	2,000
Oct. 15, 1890	Yellowstone River	Native Whitefish	960
Aug. 15, 1890	Yellowstone River	Native Whitefish	5,000
Sept. 11, 1890	Yellowstone River	Native Whitefish	5,000

Excepting the Yellowstone and Gibbon rivers, and possibly the east fork of the Gardiner, there were previously no fish whatever in any of these streams or lakes.

As one result of these plantings there have been taken in the Madison and Yellowstone rivers or tributaries in Montana the eastern brook trout, the rainbow trout and the Von Behr or brown trout.

Owing to the great size of the state of Montana, with its climatic peculiarities and the consequent differences in the temperature and condition of the waters of the east, west and northern portions, it is remarkable that so few species of native fishes have as yet been discovered. It is but fair to state,



The Sport Begins.

Worm



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however, that its waters have not been fully explored, and additions to its fish fauna will no doubt result from more thorough investigations of its streams and lakes.

It will be noticed that but few food-fishes, good, bad or indifferent, are included in the foregoing list of native fishes. Those of the Missouri below the falls being the channel catfish, the several suckers, the northern pike-perch and the fresh-water drumfish. By far the best game and food fishes are those of the mountain streams, as the red-throat trout, grayling and Rocky Mountain whitefish of the eastern slope of the Rockies, and the Dolly Varden or bull trout of the west slope. They are the most important for the angler or for the table, and thrive in the cold streams of both sides of the Continental Divide. If proper legislation was enacted to prevent their destruction by irrigating ditches they would soon become abundant in all suitable waters.

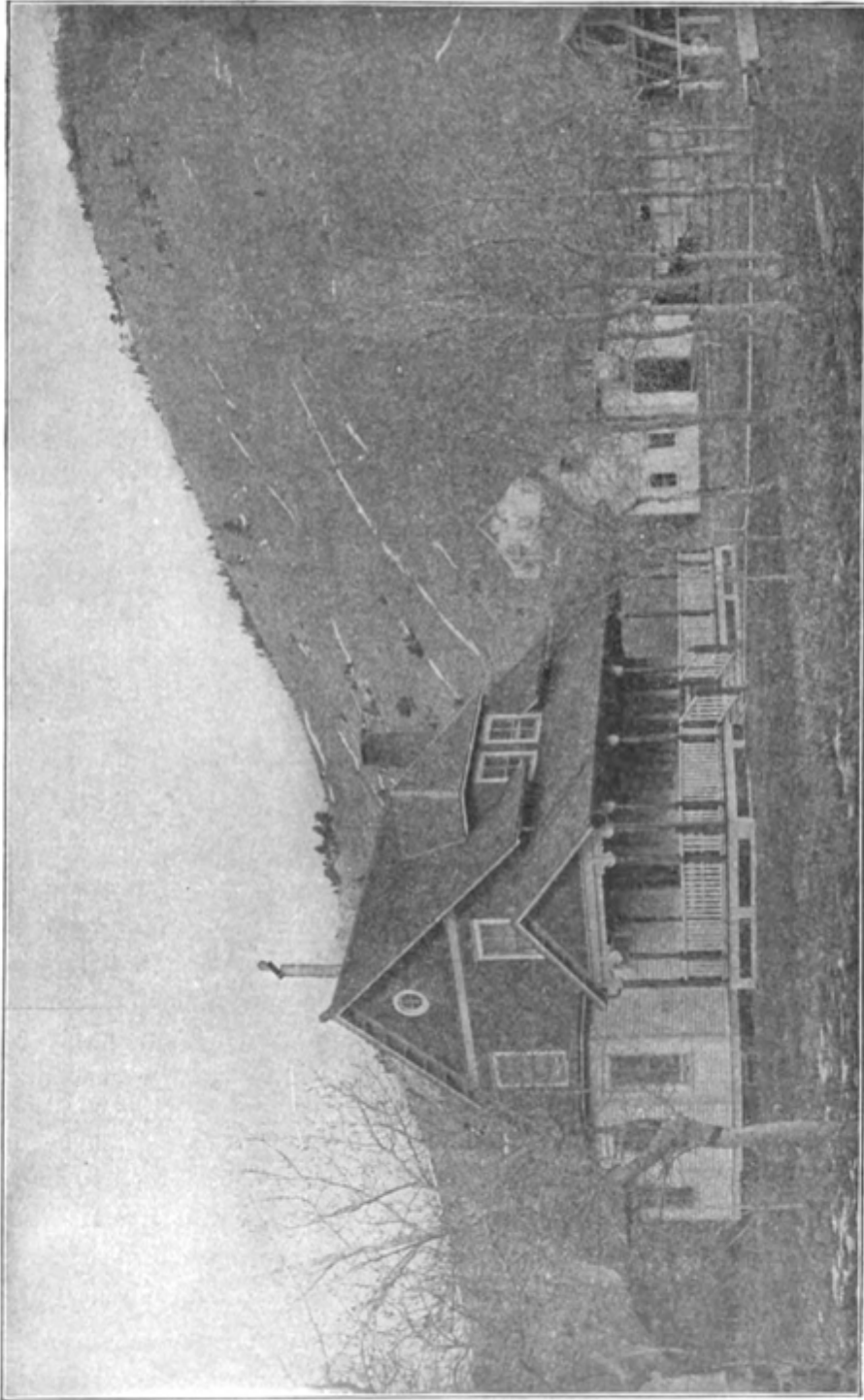
The law prohibiting the sale of trout and grayling is the most important, and in fact the only one for fish protection in the statutes of Montana, and were it repealed the fishes of the mountain streams would soon be few and far between.

In view of their importance, perhaps it may be well to refer more particularly to the fishes of the salmon family, both native and introduced, in order that their merits may be more fully recognized and better laws adopted for their preservation.

#### **The Red-Throat Trout (*Salmo Clarkii*).**

The red-throat trout, or native trout, is the most widely distributed of all the native fishes of Montana. It inhabits both slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and, as might be inferred from this extensive range, it varies in external appearance more than any of the trout species. There are a dozen or more well-defined subspecies or geographical varieties, but all have the characteristic red splashes on the membrane of the throat. By means of this "trade-mark" it may be readily distinguished from the rainbow or steelhead trouts, both of which are also black-spotted.

But while the red-throat trout varies considerably in contour, coloration and markings, in different localities, it is identical in structure wherever found. It is known by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries as the "black-spotted trout," a most unfortunate designation, inasmuch as the rainbow and steelhead trouts are also "black-spotted." The name red-throat trout is distinctive, and is preferable to the rather repulsive name of "cut throat" trout, by which it is also known. The red-throat trout is designated in Montana by such names as "trout," "brook trout," "speckled mountain trout," etc. As the eastern red-spotted "brook trout" is rapidly being introduced to our waters, the name "brook trout" should be applied only to that species.



Superintendent's Residence U. S. Hatchery\_Bozeman.

Where the red-throat trout grows to a larger size than usual, as in the Yellowstone and other lakes, it is often called "salmon trout," and the bull trout of the west slope is also sometimes known by the same name, but the only "salmon trout" is the steelhead trout. The red throat trout rises to the fly more freely than eastern brook trout, though in gameness and flavor it is hardly its equal. Its habits are also somewhat different. It usually lies in pools and holes, and does not frequent the riffles so much as the eastern trout. In size it is somewhat larger than the eastern trout in streams of the same relative width and depth, and like all trout species grows bigger in lakes and large streams. I have taken them on the fly weighing from three to five pounds in Soda Butte Lake in the Yellowstone Park, and in Yankee Jim canyon on the Yellowstone river. It seldom breaks water when hooked, but puts up a vigorous fight beneath the surface. In Yellowstone Lake it is infested with the white pelican parasite, rendering it emaciated and lacking in game qualities; this condition, however, seems to be disappearing somewhat, while those in the river are well nourished and gamy. Under favorable conditions it grows rapidly. One taken from a pond near Toston, supplied from Bozeman station, weighed three pounds, dressed, when two years old.

#### **The Steelhead Trout (*Salmo gairdneri*).**

The steelhead, or salmon trout, is the trimmest and most graceful and the gamest of all the trout species, being more "salmon-like" in shape and appearance. On the Pacific coast, where it is native, and runs to salt water, it grows to twenty pounds or more in weight, when it is known as steelhead salmon, and many are packed under this name. Its spots are smaller than in the other black-spotted species. It has, usually, especially the males, a pink flush along the sides, but not so pronounced as in the rainbow trout. Its color is also of a lighter hue, with steely reflections. Its scales are somewhat larger than those of the red-throat, but not so large as in the rainbow.

During the past six years the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries has introduced the steelhead in a number of streams and lakes in Montana, which seem to be very suitable for this fine fish. They have been caught during the past year or two as heavy as four pounds, which shows that they have come to stay. The steelhead rises eagerly to the artificial fly, and breaks water repeatedly when hooked; it is very trying to light tackle, and must be handled carefully by the angler. As a food fish it excels all other trout, as might be surmised. It should grow to eight or ten pounds in lakes of considerable area and depth, and where its food is plentiful.

#### **The Rainbow Trout (*Salmo Irideus*).**

The rainbow trout has also been introduced to Montana waters during the past few years by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, and seems to be well adapted

to ponds of considerable extent, where water plants and grasses flourish. Such waters seem to be more congenial than the colder mountain streams; and moreover it has a way of disappearing from the smaller streams to seek those of greater depth. It will thrive in warmer water than the other trouts. The rainbow is similar in contour to the red-throat, though somewhat deeper, and with shorter head, smaller mouth and larger scales. Its distinguishing feature is the broad red band along the lateral line, common to both male and female. It is a handsome fish, with considerably more gameness than the red-throat, but is not so vigorous on the rod as the steelhead of the same size. Owing to its tendency to descend streams it is particularly liable to enter irrigation ditches, in which event its doom is sealed. As a food-fish it is superior to the native red-throat trout.

#### **The Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*).**

The brown trout is the brook trout of Europe, and was introduced to the United States from England and Germany, under the auspices of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Those from Germany, (the eggs), were donated by Von Behr, and his name was unfortunately applied to the fish as "Van Behr trout," also "German trout." As the fish is universally known in Great Britain as the "brown trout," that name should be adhered to in this country as well. It is the trout of Izaak Walton, and the German names are certainly inapplicable. In Germany it is known as "bach-forelle," which means "brook trout." It is neither so gamy nor so good a food-fish as our own trouts, though it grows quite large in suitable waters, or those of higher temperature than required for our native trouts.

It has both reddish-brown and black spots, of a larger size than those of its American cousins. In 1899 a lot of fingerlings were supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, to Hon. C. W. Hoffman, who placed them in a pond on his ranch, a mile from Bozeman. Last summer (1903) two were taken from the pond weighing six pounds, a remarkable growth in four years; though this weight was doubtless attained at the expense of the small trout of other species in the same pond. I saw a mounted specimen that was taken in a tributary of the Yellowstone near Livingston that was said to weigh ten pounds when captured, which was probably correct, as it was thirty inches long.

#### **The Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).**

The eastern brook trout has both crimson and yellowish spots, with dark marblings on the back. At spawning time the males have the lower part of the body bright scarlet, of a more intense color than the other species mentioned. The paired fins are bordered with both black and white lines. It is the most beautiful of all the trouts. As a game and food-fish it ranks high,

but is excelled in game qualities by both the rainbow and steelhead, which, however, is no disparagement. It has been introduced of late years from Bozeman Station to many ponds and streams throughout the state, where it has uniformly done well. One was taken on the fly from the pond of Mr. Hoffman, previously referred to, that weighed three and one half pounds at three years of age. I also know of two being taken from a tributary of the Madison, near Ennis, where they were planted by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, that weighed respectively one and one-half and two pounds at one and a half years of age. Two of the same hatching were taken the same autumn of like weights in Bridger creek. The low temperature of the east Montana waters seems to be eminently suitable for brook trout.

#### **The Dolly Varden Trout (*Salvelinus parkei*).**

The Dolly Varden, or bull trout, sometimes erroneously called "salmon trout," is the only red-spotted trout native to western waters. It belongs to the same genus as the eastern brook trout, but grows much larger. It is found in Montana only on the Pacific slope in both lakes and streams, growing to twelve or fifteen pounds under favorable conditions. In the streams it is a gamier fish than in lakes, though the larger fish are rather lazy and logy. Compared with its eastern relative, it is hardly so vigorous on the rod, when of similar weight, and not quite so good for the table.

#### **The Lake Trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*).**

The lake trout is closely allied to the eastern brook trout, though it grows very much larger, and is confined to very deep lakes. In the Great Lakes it often reaches forty pounds in weight, and is strictly a commercial fish, though it is often taken by deep trolling with the minnow. It never rises to the artificial fly. I have taken it on the trolling spoon in the Straits of Mackinaw, and in the bay at Marquette on Lake Superior. It is one of the best freshwater food-fishes. Its spots are large and of a grayish coloration.

In the books it has never been credited to Montana, though it exists in Elk Lake at the head of the Jefferson, but nowhere else so far as I am aware west of Lake Michigan, which is likewise true of the grayling. It is credited in the books to Henrys Lake, Idaho, but this is a mistake which I corrected a year or two ago. Many years ago it was taken at Elk Lake by Mr. Sawtelle and Mr. Sherwood, of Henrys Lake, and not knowing what it was they forwarded specimens to the Smithsonian Institution, where it was identified as the lake trout. As it was sent from the postoffice at Henrys Lake the inference was that it came from that lake. Henrys Lake is a very shallow body of water, quite weedy, and not at all adapted to this deep water fish. I have collected it from Elk Lake, weighing several pounds. Eggs from Lake Superior whitefish and lake trout have been hatched at the Bozeman Station and sev-

eral millions of the resultant fry have been deposited in Flathead Lake, where it is hoped they will find a congenial home.

**The Grayling (*Thymallus montanus*).**

The grayling, the "lady of the streams," is as trim and graceful, and withal as beautiful as a damsel dressed for her first ball. Her lovely iridescent colors and tall gaily decorated dorsal fin, which might be compared to a gracefully waving plume, must be seen fresh from the water to be properly appreciated. The grayling is not only a clean and handsome fish, but is as game as the trout, and in my opinion much better for the table. It was taken in the Jefferson river a century ago by Lewis and Clark and though they gave a fair description of it in the history of their wonderful expedition, it remained unidentified until it became my good fortune a few years ago to recognize it as the grayling from the description of Captain Lewis.

The grayling is supposed by some to be a cross between the red-throat trout and the whitefish, in other words a hybrid; but I have never seen a hybrid fish in wild waters. Hybrids can be produced by the fishculturist between closely allied species, but the progeny is infertile. The grayling is a distinct species, allied to the salmon family, more distinct in fact than between the rainbow and steelhead trouts. It is a different species from the Michigan or Arctic graylings, though closely resembling both. It became my good fortune, also, to be the first to propagate the grayling artificially, under the auspices of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, it having time and again resulted in failure with the Michigan grayling.

The grayling is found only in Alaska, Michigan and Montana. In Montana it exists only in the tributaries of the Missouri river above the Falls. Its ideal home is in the upper reaches of the Madison and Jefferson. The upper canyon of the Madison and the basin west of the Yellowstone Park are especially adapted to the grayling. There the water is swift, but unbroken, the bottom being composed of dark obsidian sand. In this region the grayling of two pounds are not uncommon.

**The Rocky Mountain Whitefish (*Coregonus williamsoni cismontanus*).**

For some inexplicable reason this fine game fish is not properly appreciated by many anglers in Montana. This is probably mere prejudice, but it seems unaccountable when it is considered that there are only two other game fishes in the eastern portion of the state—the red-throat trout and the grayling. I consider the whitefish equal to the native trout in gameness, as eager in rising to the artificial fly, as ready to respond to bait, and as good, if not better, as a food fish. Its flesh is firm and flaky, of a sweet flavor, and never has that muddy or earthy taste as in trout from weedy waters.

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