

How all States are Protecting Game.

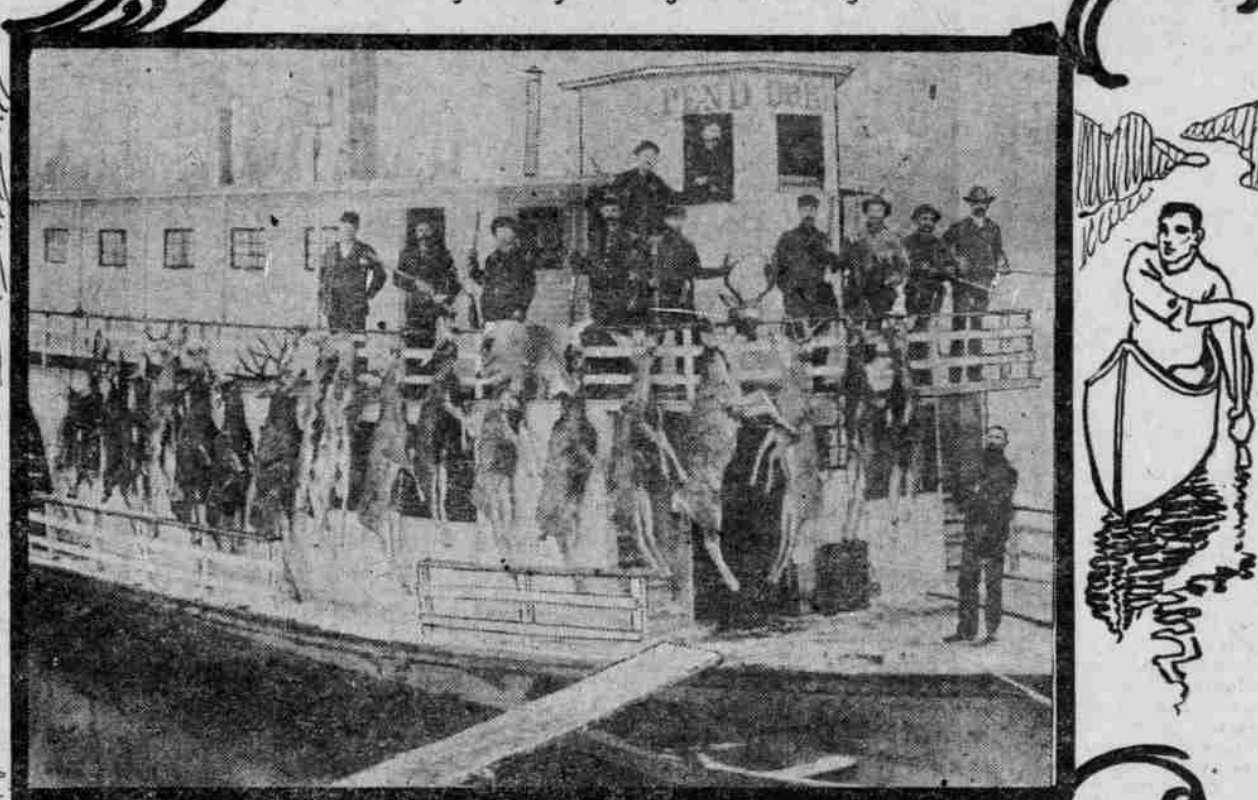
**New Laws in Effect
This Month
Wherever Men Go
Forth to Slay
Animals and Birds**

**Automatic Guns and
Motor Boats
Are Now Under
the Ban in Various
Localities**

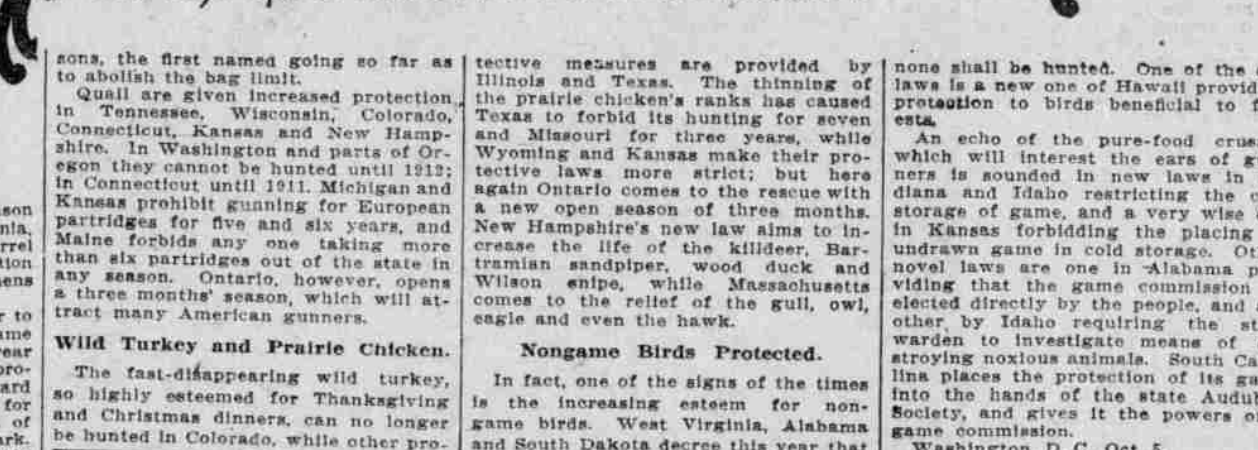
Hunters' Camp, Wyoming



Hunters Resting among the Big Trees, Oregon.



One Day's Sport. Lower Pend d'Oreille River, Idaho



BY JOHN ELFRITH WATKINS.
NORRIS, now taking down their guns and planning their routes for their regular autumn shooting, must look exceeding sharp this season, for the legislatures of 1907 have been unusually active in passing laws affecting the shooting of game, big and little. I learn from the Federal biological survey, which maintains a clearing house for such information, that 130 statutes affecting game have this year been passed by our states and the provinces of Canada. Sportsmen in all of our states except Georgia, Florida, New Jersey, Nevada and North Dakota will have new laws to learn if they wish to be on the safe side and escape fines or possible imprisonment.

Automatic Guns Tabooed.

New acts prohibiting the use of "automatic guns" are among the most novel of those passed this year. Hunters going into Pennsylvania, Ontario or New Brunswick will find serious trouble awaiting them if they attempt to use these fowling pieces of the magazine type, as those commonwealths have just prohibited their use. Before another year has passed this prohibited zone will very probably be considerably widened. In nearly every haunt of the American hunter the voice of the old-school sportsman is raised against the automatic gun. Bills to prohibit its use have this year been before the legislatures of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas and Washington, and some of these states are likely to pass such legislation next Spring.

Motor Boats Under the Ban.

The motor boat, too, has been started upon the downward course of disfavor by the old-school sportsmen. One of Delaware's laws of 1907 prohibits duck shooting in Indian river or Rehoboth bay from boats not propelled by oars, and this agitation will probably extend into other states in the course of the months to follow. In Pennsylvania and Wisconsin boats, guns and decoys used in hunting ducks in violation of law will be confiscated by the state.

New laws for the prevention of hunting accidents have also been passed and agitated this year. These are provoked by the increasing number of casualties resulting from the poor aim of unskilled hunters and the great range of the modern rifle. The rifle is hereafter forbidden deer hunters in New Hampshire, and the wistful-eyed denizens of the forest wills must be ridged by shotguns—thanks to those gunners who have been shooting their guides and the numerous non-combatants of the woods. Maine is agitating a bill excluding firearms of all kinds from its woods during the entire close season, and Minnesota has before its legislature another prohibiting the use of firearms within three miles of cities of 2000 population or more. One of Wisconsin's new laws prohibits the use of rifle in hunting waterfowl, except geese or brant.

Head-Hunting a Felony.

Big game of all sorts comes in for increased protection under many radical laws passed this year. Wyoming, for example, has just made headhunting and tusk-hunting a felony, and authorizes the payment of \$300 reward to persons detecting violations. It furthermore reduces the bag limit and

export limit of big game from two carcasses to one. Americans who go after big game up in Alberta Province, Canada, must look out for another novel law of this year requiring that all heads of big game be stamped by the Minister of Agriculture before being sold. This official stamping will cost \$5 apiece for heads of elk, caribou, moose and wild sheep, and \$2 apiece for those of deer, antelope and wild goat. For each big game trophy taken out of the province \$5 must be paid, regardless of species, and \$1 must be forfeited for each dozen of birds exported.

This is all good law, and our own big game states should take notice, for our wild quadrupeds of the mountains, woods and prairies are being ruthlessly slaughtered largely to supply trophies to wealthy persons possessed of the fad for converting their houses into zoological museums, suggesting the prowess of the owner. However, this year's laws show good progress on our own part along many lines.

Saving Antelope, Moose and Elk.

Our antelope come in for some much-needed protection. They cannot be hunted anywhere in Nebraska from now on indefinitely, and \$100 is the penalty attached, while Texas will give the same absolute protection until 1912, and Utah until 1911. Colorado establishes close seasons for them, and Manitoba gives complete protection to females. Colorado establishes close seasons for both sexes. Antelope hunters may, however, find a new opening in Montana, which now opens a season from September 1 to December 1.

Moose cannot be shot at any time in Wisconsin hereafter, according to this year's law, and Manitoba gives complete protection to females. Up in Nova Scotia moose hunting is to be allowed only during October and November, except on Cape Breton Island, where it is to be forbidden entirely until 1915.

Elk hunting is hereafter forbidden in Utah until 1911, and Colorado has extended the same absolute protection to the same year. Manitoba's new law protects all females, and Alberta-Province establishes close seasons for all. The threatened extermination of these noble quadrupeds has been due largely to "tusk" (antler) hunters, and the biological survey, intrusted with the prosecution of illegal interstate commerce in game, has in the past year confiscated scores of elk tusks. Wyoming especially has lately suffered in this way, despite its close season and its expert limitations for these animals, and its Legislature recently memorialized the "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks" to discourage the use of elk tusks among its members.

Mountain Sheep and Caribou.

The mountain sheep, another victim of the vandal, cannot be hunted until 1911 in Utah, and 1912 in Texas, according to this year's laws, while Colorado has extended its absolute protection for four more years, and Alberta has decided to keep up the bars until 1909 not only for mountain sheep, but for mountain goat.

Caribou also receives increased protection from this year onward in the Canadian provinces. Newfoundland prohibits hunting in a certain region on Grand Lake, where many American gunners have lately gone, and Mani-

toba forbids the hunting of females. In Nova Scotia the sale of caribou is forbidden until 1910. Our fast-vanishing buffalo cannot be hunted hereafter in Manitoba, one of the last hunting grounds left. In New York an attempt to aid in preserving this noble creature failed this year, when a bill carrying an appropriation of \$20,000 for the establishment of a herd of buffalo in the Adirondack Park was vetoed by the Governor.

Many New Laws Affecting Deer.

Deer hunters will find themselves confronted by a veritable labyrinth of laws passed this year. In Vermont hereafter every one killing a deer must exhibit the head to the nearest deputy game warden or be nicely fined for his negligence. Wisconsin prohibits the hounding of deer and the possession of dogs in hunting or lumber camps within the deer country. Maine limits each lumber camp to one deer per season and individual residents to one per season. Nebraska forbids deer hunting indefinitely on penalty of \$100 fine, and Tennessee until 1911. North Carolina forbids hunting until 1909 in 17 counties, and Wisconsin indefinitely in 36 counties. Maine gives increased protection in certain localities, and Texas reduces the bag limit to three deer a season. Pennsylvania's new law, passed this Summer, prohibits the shooting of any except male deer with horns that are plainly seen. A doe, fawn or spike buck cannot be killed—only bucks whose horns are developed. This law is purposed to protect mankind as well as the deer, since statistics show that hundreds of men are killed in the woods by nervous hunters who, on seeing the brush move, blaze away at it, and thus increase the coroner's business vastly. Greater care will be taken now that hunters must hold back their fire until certain that their target is a male deer with horns.

New Fields for Deer Hunters.

Good news for the deer hunter comes, however, from New Hampshire, where a season has been opened in the southern half of the state; from Montana, where the season has been lengthened 15 days; from New York, where the season will open two weeks earlier, or on September 15; from Oregon, where male deer may be shot after July 15, instead of August 15, and from South Carolina, where the season has been lengthened in Dorchester County.

Utah's new law permits residents to shoot two deer each in October, but non-residents are not permitted to shoot them at any time. Deer have become a nuisance to farmers in some states, where herds come out of the woods and destroy crops. Buncolic citizens who have thus suffered entered last year with respect for the protection laws. For their relief special legislation has this year been passed in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Brunswick, permitting them to be shot for the protection of crops. In Rhode Island crops can thus be protected only under permit of the Secretary of State, while Vermont provides for the payment by the state of damages done by deer. New Brunswick permits the use of shotguns in protecting crops therefrom.

Mr. Squirrel and Bre'r Rabbit.

Squirrels are protected by new laws of this year in California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Maine gives these rodents complete protection for four years. New Hampshire forbids the shooting of gray

squirrels specifically. California, on the other hand, opens a gray squirrel season. Indiana removes its protection for rabbits, and Pennsylvania lengthens its rabbit season to open October 15.

To encourage propagation of game or to provide for the establishment of game preserves several states have this year enacted new laws. Massachusetts provides for buying on Martha's Vineyard lands to be used as a state preserve for the health and sets aside a part of Middlesex Fells as a zoological park. California provides for the setting aside of private lands as game preserves. Pennsylvania establishes in its forest reservations state game preserves, which are to be nine miles in circumference and 25 miles apart. A perpetual close season for both game and birds is to be proclaimed in each, and those who enter with either guns or dogs may abandon hope of escaping a heavy penalty. No one will be allowed to even enter them during the close season for game. Alberta province also establishes two game preserves.

New Laws Affecting Guides.

Hunters going into Canada this Fall will find a number of new laws affecting guides. No Yankee guides will be permitted to hunt in New Brunswick—no non-resident guides whatever, in fact; but, whereas the number of hunters permitted to employ one guide has hitherto been five, it has been reduced to two—only two guides will be permitted to the New Brunswick guides. But under the new law they must make a report to the authorities of each game animal of each species killed by their parties. The non-resident guide is to be discriminated against also by Newfoundland, where his license is increased from \$25 to \$50. Nova Scotia provides a \$1 guide license.

Non-resident guides will themselves find many new legal obstacles in our own states. For the first time they will be required to pay for the pleasure of shooting a \$15 license in Texas and Alabama; \$10 in California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Utah. The New Brunswick authorities gallantly provide for the return of the license fee of ladies accompanying hunting parties if they kill no game. Georgia, Nevada, New Mexico and Oklahoma are the only areas left in the United States where non-residents are free from license, and even residents must in 21 states and territories pay small fees for hunting licenses. Alabama, California, Connecticut, Tennessee and Utah establish this year for the first time. Connecticut and Maine this year impose special licenses of \$15 upon alien hunters, as has been done before in other states.

Many New Duck Laws.

Our bird hunters, too, will find a plethora of new game laws to assimilate before taking to the wilds. Ducks are the most favored class of feathered bipeds in the grist of this year's legislation. California absolutely prohibits gunning for them. Colorado reduces from 100 to 50 the number allowed in possession at one time, and Connecticut forbids Spring shooting of all water fowl. Maine will hereafter allow only 10 ducks to be taken out of the state, and these or less can be exported only upon payment of a fee of \$5. But duck hunters will this year find the bars let down somewhat by Pennsylvania, Maine and New Hampshire, which have lengthened their sea-

sons, the first named going so far as to abolish the bag limit.

Quail are given increased protection. In Tennessee, Wisconsin, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas and New Hampshire they cannot be hunted until 1912; in Connecticut until 1911. Michigan and Kansas prohibit gunning for European partridges for five and six years, and Maine forbids any one taking more than six quail out of the state in any season. Ontario, however, opens a three months' season, which will attract many American gunners.

Wild Turkey and Prairie Chicken.

The fast-disappearing wild turkey, so highly esteemed for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, can no longer be hunted in Colorado, while other pro-

jective measures are provided by Illinois and Texas. The thinning of the prairie chicken's ranks has caused Texas to forbid its hunting for seven years, and Kansas for three years, while Wyoming and Kansas make their protective laws more strict; but here again Ontario comes to the rescue with a new open season of three months. New Hampshire's new law aims to increase the life of the killdeer, Bartramian sandpiper, wood duck and Wilson snipe, while Massachusetts comes to the relief of the gull, owl, eagle and even the hawk.

Nongame Birds Protected.

In fact, one of the signs of the times is the increasing esteem for nongame birds. West Virginia, Alabama and South Dakota decree this year that

none shall be hunted. One of the odd laws is a new one of Hawaii providing protection to birds beneficial to forests.

An echo of the pure-food crusade which will interest the ears of gunners is sounded in new laws in Indiana and Idaho restricting the cold storage of game, and a very wise one in Kansas forbidding the placing of undrawn game in cold storage. Other novel laws are one in Alabama providing that the game commission be elected directly by the people, and another by Idaho requiring the state warden to investigate means of destroying noxious animals. South Carolina places the protection of its game into the hands of the state Audubon Society, and gives it the powers of a game commission. Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.

PAY THROUGH COLLEGE ON WAFERS

Two Girls Make a Comfortable Income Baking a Rolled Southern Delicacy.

"WE ARE paying our way through college by making and selling rolled wafers," explained the larger of two young women who were busy setting to rights a small apartment on the upper West Side when visited by a New York Sun reporter. "This is the third year that we have depended on rolled wafers and we are about as sure of success as a business man who has an established trade and orders ahead covering nine months."

"Both my friend and I have to earn all the money we spend. When we first came to New York to go to college we only had enough to pay our expenses for that one year. Our plan was to take a year at a time, working between whiles until we finished the course."

"During that Spring we were invited out to a luncheon. The hostess was a woman I had met several years before in the South. At the luncheon she mentioned the rolled wafers she had taken on my mother's table and said what a nice addition they would make to a luncheon if one could only get them in New York."

"After we returned home that evening my friend asked me if I knew how to make rolled wafers. Of course I did. Every girl brought up in the South by a mother who takes pride in her house-keeping picks up such knowledge as making rolled wafers and beaten biscuit without being taught."

"My friend suggested that I send home for a wafer iron and that we try making them for sale. As our hostess had expressed her willingness to pay any price for them I thought we might as well make the venture."

"When the wafer iron came we made three dozen wafers and sent them to that woman. I wrote her a note saying they were made by a friend of mine, and as she had expressed a desire to have some, I had suggested sending them. The price was stated on the box so there could be no mistake."

"The messenger returned with a most enthusiastic note of thanks, and besides sending a check for those delivered she added the price of 10 dozen more. She very frankly stated that she did this to make my friend feel herself under obligations to fill her order."

"We were glad enough to fill the obligation, you may be sure. When we delivered those wafers I decided to make a clean breast of the matter and let her into our secret."

"I have always fancied that she guessed it from the very first, though she had too much tact to say so. My telling her the truth was, I am sure, the best move I could have made. She not only gave us orders for wafers to be

used at all her receptions, but exerted herself to get her friends to order also. "We made enough that Spring to buy our Summer clothes and what was much more to the point, we booked orders enough for the next Autumn and Winter to convince us that we would be warranted in coming back to college with no other means of paying our expenses. My friend advised us to do it. She said she was sure we could make enough to pay expenses, if not more."

"Do you know that that has proved a great danger to us both? We can get so many orders and always see where we can use the money to advantage that it has been hard for us to refuse orders and confine ourselves to enough to occupy us during our spare moments. We made up our minds from the first never to neglect our studies for the sake of making a few dollars—to make our expenses, but not a dollar more."

"As you see, our apartment has three rooms and a kitchenette. We were told that it was the cheapest way to live in New York and have found it so."

"Of course, we do our own work, that is except laundry work. Now that we have all the orders for wafers that we can fill we have found that it takes less time to make wafers enough to pay for our washing than to do it ourselves."

"Our kitchenette is all that is necessary for light housekeeping. Rolled wafers? Oh rolled wafers are only sponge cake batter baked in wafer irons—the lightest of light housekeeping."

"That is our one and only trouble, getting good wafer irons. I have never been able to find them here in New York, so both of us made a business to hunt them that first Summer when we returned home. We bought them of women who had several pairs or who had given up using them. We now have six pairs, but only three can be called satisfactory."

our customers wish a change from the rolled wafers. "As our first order for this season is to be delivered before 6 o'clock tomorrow, you see we haven't returned to town any too soon. That is the way the order will be given, for the afternoon after our arrival as early in September as we could return."

"We have an order from that man—he is an old bachelor—for every afternoon that we are in town. Three dozen rolled wafers, and I have heard that he eats two dozen himself."

"As it only takes seven dozen a day to keep us going comfortably, you see we don't have to have many besides that one order to reach our limit. All goods are paid for on delivery, so we have no trouble about collecting."

"The two children of our landlady deliver for us and return with the money for each order. There is nothing more dainty, and I have yet to see the person who is not fond of them. Our trouble at home was to get enough."

"It is the same way here. Ladies from whom we get our orders complain that they never have enough. One woman for whom we make ten dozen a day on the days which she is at home to her friends complains that she never has enough to last the whole afternoon, that it has become a standing joke among her friends that those who want to get wafers must come early."

"Even her husband has fallen into the habit of leaving his business earlier in the hope of being in time to get a few wafers. With such complaints as these always coming in, I see no reason why an enterprising woman shouldn't make a snug little sum by supplying fashionable teas with rolled wafers."

A Western Apologue.
I knowed a cuss named "Lonesome Dan,"
Born simst-eyed an' trigger-quick.
The ole plow ultra hold-up-man,
A waddy wolf from Blitter Creek.
He took his toll on every trail
An' always docked the toll an' pan:
At last he stopped the U. S. Mail—
To make a buckskin bronco laugh!

At a curb to check defant Wealth;
"He bucked agin' the Government!"
Perhaps our law was made to break
A curb to check defant Wealth;
Yet, men of iron, ske of coal:
O sally John exuding oil,
The hope of mine is weak and mild.
But even his patience may be spent:
"Take this cuss from chieftain's hand!"
"Don't buck agin' the Government!"