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STATES REGULATE TRAFFIC IN GAME.

Washington, D. C., Three important changes have radically affected traffic in game in the Mississippi Valley during the present year, according to Farmers' Bulletin 692. In February the Supreme Court of Arkansas held that a local law permitting shipment of game from the Chickasawba district of Mississippi County, Ark., was unconstitutional, and that the general law prohibiting shipment of game was in effect in this county as well as in other parts of the State. A little later the Legislature of Tennessee prohibited the sale of all protected game taken within the State, thereby cutting off the market for ducks killed on Reelfoot Lake. Finally, in June, a new game law was passed in Illinois prohibiting sale of all game, native or imported, except rabbits. For 20 years or more Illinois has permitted the sale at certain seasons of game imported from other States. Illinois now not only prohibits the sale but also the export of all protected game except rabbits. Missouri has strengthened its export law by a provision prohibiting export of quail for any purpose.

BAG LIMITS.

A bag-limit law was passed for the first time in Arkansas applicable to deer, bear, turkey, quail, and ducks. Limits were established in Connecticut on squirrels and waterfowl; in New Hampshire on quail, ruffed grouse, and woodcock; and in Pennsylvania on bear. Indiana, which opened the season on prairie chickens for the first time in several years, provided a limit of five birds per day.

Reductions in limits were made on deer in Alaska from 6 to 3, in Montana from 3 to 2, and in Michigan and Nevada from 2 to 1. In the case of birds the more important reductions in daily bag limits were made in Illinois on doves from 15 to 10; in Iowa on quail from 25 to 15, and on prairie chickens from 25 to 8; in Minnesota on all birds except ducks, from 15 to 10; in Oklahoma on quail, plover, snipe, and ducks, from 25 to 10. Only a few increases were provided: In Illinois on shore birds, in Missouri on birds (except turkeys) from 10 to 15, and in Nevada on quail from 15 to 20.

LICENSES.

Resident licenses were provided for the first time in three

Southern States--Arkansas, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Arkansas established a \$1 license for deer and a \$1 license for dogs used in hunting quail; South Carolina a license of \$1 for hunting in the county and \$3 in the State, but 27 counties were exempt from the operation of the act; and Tennessee a \$1 license for the county and \$2 for the State. New Mexico and Vermont joined the list of States which now issue combined hunting and fishing licenses. Delaware, following the example of West Virginia in 1913, repealed the resident license provision adopted two years ago, while West Virginia restored the license by issuing free licenses to persons hunting in the county of residence and requiring a fee of \$3 to hunt elsewhere in the State. Fees for nonresident licenses were reduced in Illinois from \$15 to \$10, in Maine from \$25 to \$15, and for the special elk resident license in Wyoming from \$15 to \$10. New Hampshire and South Carolina, on the other hand, increased the nonresident fee in each case from \$10 to \$15, and Manitoba the resident big game license from \$2 to \$4. Exemptions were provided in a few cases-- notably in Illinois, which allows veterans of the Civil War to hunt without a license, and in Oregon, which issues free licenses to veterans. In the latter State women are now allowed to hunt and fish without license, but in New Mexico similar privileges are not extended. North Dakota allowed actual settlers to obtain a resident license, even though they have not acquired residence. In Michigan and Minnesota all residents are now required to obtain licenses to hunt in the county of residence. In North Dakota and Vermont conviction of violating the game laws not only results in forfeiture of license, but renders the holder ineligible to obtain another for a year, except in Vermont, without the consent of the game commissioner.

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