

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY

Mr. Noyes Lloyd, of the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior, arrived in the city Monday night and registered at the Victoria, where he was seen by a Guardian reporter. Mr. Lloyd is here in connection with the administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty, and the federal bird law. This law is based on the treaty and as Canada intends to enforce the law fully and as serious penalties are involved everyone who goes afield with a gun should carefully note the following summary.

### OPEN SEASONS

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Sept. 1, Dec. 14—Ducks, Geese, Brant, Coots, Gallinules and Rails.  
Aug. 15, Nov. 30—Black-bellied Plover, Golden Plover, Greater Yellowlegs and Lesser Yellowlegs.  
Sept. 15, Nov. 30—Wilson Snipe or Jack Snipe.  
Sept. 15, Nov. 30—Woodcock.

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Sept. 15, Dec. 31—Duck, Geese, Brant, Coots, Gallinules and Rails.  
Aug. 15, Nov. 30—Black-bellied Plover, Golden Plover, Greater Yellowlegs and Lesser Yellowlegs.  
Sept. 1, Dec. 14—Wilson Snipe or Jack Snipe.  
Sept. 1, Dec. 14—Woodcock.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Sept. 1, Dec. 14—Duck, Geese, Brant, Coots, Gallinules and Rails.  
Aug. 15, Nov. 30—Black-bellied Plover, Golden Plover, Greater Yellowlegs and Lesser Yellowlegs.  
Sept. 15, Nov. 30—Wilson Snipe or Jack Snipe.  
Sept. 15, Nov. 30—Woodcock.

(Both dates inclusive)

### CLOSED SEASONS

There is a closed season in Canada on swans, wood ducks, cranes, curlew, willet, godwits, upland plover, avocets, dowitchers, knots, oystercatchers, phalaropes, stilts, surf-birds turnstones, and all the shore birds not provided with an open season in above schedule.

There is a closed season throughout the year on the following non-game birds:

Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmers, gannets, grebes, gullinlets, gulls, herons, loons, jaegers, murrelets, petrels, puffins, shearwaters and terns, and there is a closed season throughout the year on the following insectivorous birds:

Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, hummingbirds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks, or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwill, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

No person shall kill, capture, injure, take, molest, sell or offer for sale any migratory birds during the close season.

The taking of the eggs or nests of migratory game, migratory insectivorous or migratory non-game birds is prohibited.

The killing, capturing, taking, injuring, or molesting of migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds is prohibited.

### PENALTY

Every person who violates any provision of this Act or any regulation shall, for each offence, be liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

It may be of interest to consider the reasons for the enactment of this law. Insectivorous birds are one of nature's important checks on the ravages of the pest of farms, garden and forest. These pests do damage amounting to millions of dollars in Canada yearly, and yet insectivorous birds were being killed for food in some of the Southern States. Some game-birds such as the trumpeter, swan and Eskimo curlew were on the verge of extinction and may even now be so far gone that they will never recover, although the curlew once existed in countless flocks on the Atlantic coast. Those species which are in danger are protected under the treaty with a permanent close season. It would be useless for us to protect species while with us if at other seasons inhabitants of more southern climes remain uncontrolled. It would be merely sowing for others to reap. On the other hand the terms can be reversed and it is apparent that we reverse and the shooters of Chesapeake Bay in Louisiana to deny themselves unless we meet them half way and deny ourselves equally for common benefit. In fact the bearing and fore-bearing must be natural. The give and take cannot always be measured out in mathematical equality and undoubtedly there will be quarters where it will bear more heavily than on others. If the shooter of Louisiana gives up what they have had from time immemorial as their right, some of our own people must do the same. This has now been arranged by the International Migratory Bird Convention. Hitherto every Province here and every State in the Union to the south of us have regarded themselves as sovereign authority over the game temporarily or permanently within their borders. It is only lately that Americans have come to realize that Louisiana or Delaware in instance have not an exclusive ownership in Canadian raised birds wintering within their confines. Conversely they have a lien upon these same birds whilst they are sojourning with us.

One of the greatest evils of the old systems of local control over migrant game has been the apportionment of the open season. Each jurisdiction had made its own seasons, short enough probably for each locality if some other were considered but as the birds gradually work their way south in fall they found that as they moved from one political division to the other they were in a continuous open season. No sooner had the season closed on them in one locality than their personal necessities forced them into another open one. With the new system of federal control inaugurated both in the United States and Canada supplemented by harmonious co-operation between the two countries much improvement can be looked for. Whilst recognizing that the communities through which these birds pass have their just claims upon them, each can be so controlled that it cannot exercise these rights to the detriment of those of others or take more than its true share.

On the main objects of the International Treaty for the protection of migratory birds was to stop spring shooting particularly of ducks and geese. Spring shooting has been one of the chief causes of the reduction in number of wild fowl in Canada and the United States. It is useless for people in certain localities that are specially favored on account of being in the direct line of chief migration to say that geese, brant and ducks are as numerous as ever. They are not; and abundance in certain localities is very misleading. Game and protective association, sportsmen and all who are interested in the keeping of our supplies of wild fowl are unanimous in their opinion that spring shooting cannot be tolerated today. The reason why spring shooting is especially destructive is that it means the killing of mated and breeding birds. For years ducks and geese returning to their breeding grounds in the north have been killed especially along the valley of the Mississippi. It was only by means of an international treaty that the excessive shooting of wild fowl in the spring in the United States could be stopped, and as Canada contains the chief breeding grounds of the ducks, geese and shorebirds it was to the advantage of the Dominion as a whole that the shooting of mated and breeding birds should cease.

The law now provides an open season of three and one half months in the fall. This means that the annual increase of birds is killed instead of the year's breeding stock; in other words the interest is utilized and not the capital stock.

No measure for the benefit of the country as a whole can be put into operation without adversely affecting the interests of some one, and while every care has been taken to avoid inflicting hardships on any community there will be no cases where the unavoidable stopping of spring shooting will invoke the breaking of old time custom. The question, however, has to be treated as not only a national but one international. The United States is sacrificing more to this prohibition of spring shooting than we are in Canada. Before the treaty was passed ducks and geese were killed by the thousand in the spring along the shores of the Atlantic, in the Southern States and in the States of the middle west by market hunters. The treaty puts an end to all that. The amount of spring shooting carried on in Canada was insignificant compared with the spring shooting in the United States. Therefore, so far as giving up old privileges or customs is concerned the United States gave up far more in the matter of spring shooting than Canadians were required to do under the treaty. It is necessary to point this out as discontented persons have claimed that the treaty is to the advantage of the American sportsman. That is not true, they have had to give up more of their former shooting privileges than Canadians and have been willing to do so in order to maintain the supply of game birds. Spring shooting has been abolished by the resolute action of all sportsmen who are convinced that the killing of mated and breeding birds is the chief means of destroying our native wild fowl.

### EX-EMPRESS OF FRANCE IS 93

LONDON, May 5.—A special courier journeyed to Farnborough Hill today bearing greetings from King George and Queen Mary to the ex-Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of the latter's ninety-third birthday. The ex-Empress, who has been spoken of by recent writers as "the most wonderful woman of her age," as well as "the most tragic figure in modern history," is reported to be in good health for one of her years. Those who have been privileged to meet Eugenie during the past year declare that while physically she is suffering from the infirmities of her great age, mentally she appears to be as keen as in the days of long ago when she played a stellar role in the affairs of France and of Europe.

Whenever the weather permits Eugenie takes a daily walk in the woods and park surrounding her home, Farnborough Hill, although situated within sight of the great military camp at Aldershot, is one of the quietest places in England, and the little community of exiles which surrounds the ex-Empress lives in quiet seclusion among a forest of pines. Visitors to the place are few in number, for of late years the life of Eugenie has become one of almost absolute seclusion.

In the grounds at Farnborough are the tombs of Eugenie's husband, Napoleon III, and her son, the Prince Imperial who met death while fighting with the British troops in the Zulu war, the bodies having been transferred from Chislehurst, where Napoleon and Eugenie first took up their residence when forced to flee from France to England.

The Benedictines, who look after the spiritual needs of the household and guard the tombs, have a church and priory at Farnborough, built by Eugenie at a total cost of more than half a million dollars. On either side of the high altar of the church are granite sarcophagi containing the remains of Napoleon III, and the Prince Imperial. When in the course of time the ex-Empress comes to die she will be interred in an acollium which has already been built into the wall of the church, behind the altar and over the great stone door leading into the monastery.

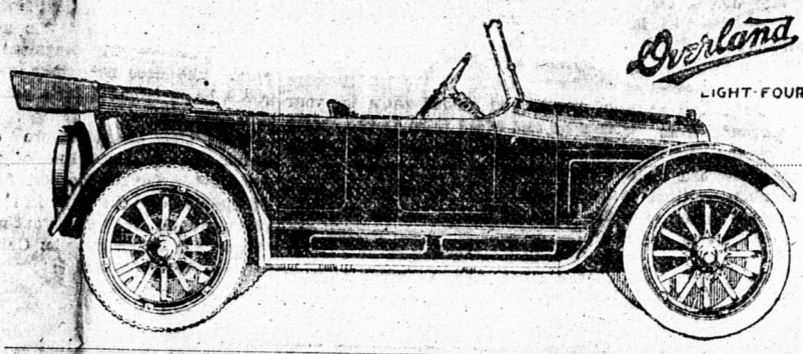
### FIRE HORROR IN COLUMBUS, OHIO

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 6.—Fire in a down town business and apartment building at mid-night tonight unquestionably has trapped many persons, police say. Men, women and children jumped from upper floors into life nets. One baby was thrown from the third floor and caught in the arms of a youth aiding the firemen. Scores of women who jumped from upper apartments of the seven story building have been rushed to hospitals as seriously injured. Thirty minutes after the fire started police reported one known dead and estimated the trapped as twenty to thirty. A dozen small children and babies in arms were tossed out of windows. The entire upper half of the building is a mass of flames, and there is no way of knowing how many had their escape cut off.

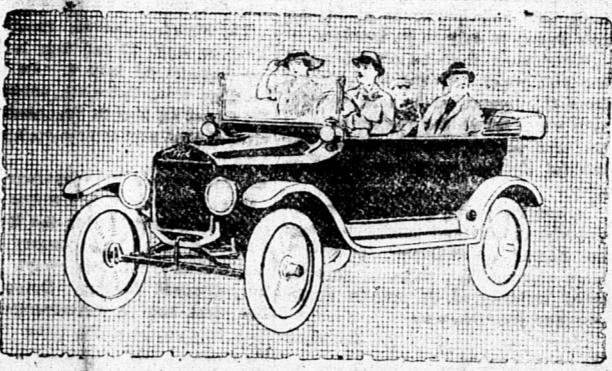
395 degrees F is the correct temperature for frying potatoes in deep fat.

A pleasing way to use up substitute flour is to make pan bread.

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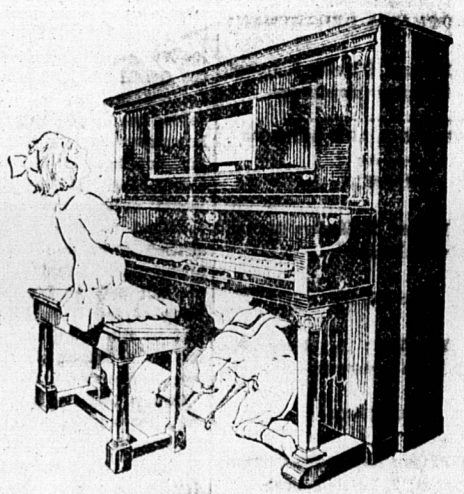
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The Weekly Guardian by Mail:

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