PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS

and to be known as Section 213-B of said Article.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That a new section shall be and the same is hereby added to Article 27 of Bagby's Annotated Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, said new section to come in after Section 213A of said article, to come under the new subtitle "Game Preserves," to be known as Section 213-B of said Article, and to read as follows:

213-B. Any person or persons, his, her or their aiders or abettors, who shall enter upon any game preserves or refuge for game maintained for the propagation of game in the State of Maryland, where such preserve or refuge is enclosed with fencing six feet or more in height, for the purpose of stealing game, birds or eggs or game animals therein, or who shall kill, shoot, trap, wound, pursue, hunt, take, capture or attempt to kill, shoot, trap, pursue, hunt, take or capture game birds or game animals in such preserve or refuge, either in the day time or night time, with the use of searchlights, sulphur fires or any other means whatsoever, except with the written consent of the owner or owners of such preserve or refuge, or who shall destroy any part of the fencing about said preserve or refuge in any manner whatsoever, or shall enter into such preserve or refuge and drive, or attempt to drive the game birds or game animals therefrom, either in the day time or in the night time, except with the written consent of the owner or owners thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be liable for each offense to a fine of not less than $100.00 or not more than $500.00 or to imprisonment in the House of Correction for a period of not less than six months nor more than one year, or be subject both to said fine and said imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted* That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, 1924.

Approved April 9, 1924.

CHAPTER NO. 586

A BILL ENTITLED

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 171 of Article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," sub-title "Adulteration of Food and Drink," as said section was amended by Chapter 333 of the Acts of 1920, increasing the amount of milk fat to be used in ice cream.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 171 of Article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," sub-title "Adulteration of Food and Drink," as said section was amended by Chapter 333 of the Acts of 1920, be and it is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

171. The standard under Section 166 to 177 for the quality, purity and strength of drugs shall be the standard set by the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary That any standards of quality, purity and strength for foods or for drugs not already standardized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary the standards heretofore adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture are hereby declared to be the standards of purity quality and strength for such foods and drugs in the State of Maryland, except in the case of ice cream, in which case the standards are declared to be as follows:

(a) Ice cream is a frozen product from cream and other milk substances and sugar, with or without a natural flavoring and containing not less than 10 per cent. of milk fat, to which may be added fresh eggs and not exceeding 1 per cent. of pure gelatin, gum-tragacanth or vegetable gum, without statement of such fact, and such goods may be called ice cream, provided the required percentage of fat is maintained. Provided, however, in ice cream, flavored either by fruits or nuts, a lower milk fat content is permissible, but in no case shall the ice cream so flavored contain less than 8 per cent. of the milk fat.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1924.

Approved April 9, 1924.

Small All Around

If he is a very small man, a very small success prompts him to brag about his humble origin. — Duluth Herald.

Begin With the Root

Resist beginnings; it is too late to employ medicine when the evil has grown strong by inveterate habit.—Ovid.

Real Evils Are Enough

Don't let us make imaginary evils when you know we have so many real ones to encounter.—Goldsmith.

They're Certainly That

If there were not other reasons for loving people the fact that they are amusing would be sufficient.

In the Distance

About the only tax-free securities a poor man can collect are treasures in heaven.—Duluth Herald.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Would you throw away a diamond because it pricked you? One good friend is not to be weighed against the jewels of all the earth. If there is unkindness between us let us come face to face and have it out. Quick, before love grows cold.—Robert Smith.

COOLING FRUIT DRINKS

Fruit juices, slightly sweetened and served in small glasses half-full of crushed ice, may be served preceding a formal dinner. The juice of one fruit or a combination that blends may be used.

A plain sirup to use for sweetening drinks of fruit juice, cocktails and punches, if often served, will be found very convenient. Put into a saucepan one cupful of sugar and one cupful of water; stir until the sugar is dissolved, then boil gently for eight minutes. Pour into a glass jar and set away for use when needed. This is much better for sweetening lemonade or orange juice than sugar.

Pineapple Mash.—Take one quart of water, two cupfuls of sugar, two cans of grated pineapple, the juice of six lemons, one cupful of ice water, three pints of ginger ale, or ice water or soda water; mint and maraschino cherries.

Boil together for ten minutes the sugar and water, add the pineapple and lemon juice. To one pint of the mixture add one cupful of ice water and freeze until firm. Chill the remainder of the mixture. Just before serving, strain into a punch bowl; add the ginger ale and the frozen mixture, removed from the freezer with a scoop. Garnish with mint leaves and cherries. Serve in tall glasses.

Strawberry Cocktail.—Take one-fourth of a cupful each of grapefruit juice, fresh strawberry juice and one-half cupful of charged water, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, three tablespoonfuls of sugar; mix in a cocktail shaker. Put crushed ice in four cocktail glasses; pour in the mixture and serve at once.

Pineapple-Grape Juice Punch.—Boil one cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of water five minutes; add two cupfuls of canned pineapple, finely chopped, the juice of two lemons and one pint of grape juice. Chill and strain into a pitcher over pieces of ice. Just before serving add a pint of chilled water.

Wouldst thou fashion for thyself a seemly life?
Then do not fret over what is past and gone;
And spite of all thou mayst have left behind
Live each day as if thy life were just begun.

—Goethe.

CHERRY TIME

Did ever any one know of a better pie than cherry pie? So let us hear about it. The cherry pie always has been is and ever shall be the pie par excellence. The luscious, juicy, fine flavored fruit is universally well liked.

The more juice that can be kept within the limits of the crust, the better the pie. Tastes differ as to the seasoning of cherry pie. Sugar to taste, a bit of butter and the delightful flavor of the cherry itself is the way most cooks prepare this dessert. The cherries are pitted and juice and all poured into the crust, adding a tablespoonful or two of flour to slightly thicken the juice. There are several methods of keeping the pie from boiling over and wasting its juice. One is to use a paper funnel made of a piece of rolled writing paper, thrust into the opening in the top of the pie; another and better way is to bind the edge of the pie with a two-inch strip of old muslin, wrung from cold water. This makes a good seal and if removed as soon as the pie is taken from the oven will come off without marring the crust.

Spiced Cherries.—Spiced cherries are a delicacy which add to any menu. The proportions are the same used for any spiced fruit: seven pounds of fruit to five of sugar, three tablespoonfuls each of stick cinnamon and whole cloves tied in a small bag and cooked for a few minutes in a pint of vinegar, then all cooked together for an hour and a half very slowly, stirring often to keep them from burning.

For those who enjoy the fresh fruit, pit the cherries and add an equal measure of sugar, stir until the sugar is well dissolved, then can in small cans and set in the back part of the ice chest.

Cherry Olives.—Fill jars with fine fruit on the stem, fresh and unbruised; fill the jar with strong vinegar and water in equal parts; add a tablespoonful of salt to a quart jar and seal. These are delicious to serve in winter with meats.

Chocolate Milk Shake.—In a tall glass put two tablespoonfuls of finely shaved ice and three tablespoonfuls of chocolate sirup. Add slowly two-thirds of a cupful of milk, stirring until smooth. Top with a spoonful of ice cream or whipped cream.

Nellie Maxwell

Friends or Enemies

DRAWINGS BY BESS BRUCE CLEAVELAND

Who is to Determine What are Vermin and Who is To Exterminate Them?

CROW

AMERICAN EAGLE

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

THE nature lovers, naturalists, humane society members and sportsmen are finding 1924 an exciting year. They are still discussing the slaughter of the American eagle in Alaska, where the inhabitants have killed 25,000 of the great birds in the last five years for a bounty of 50 cents and are now working overtime for a bounty of one dollar. And now comes along another astonishing thing—a campaign against "vermin," initiated by a gunpowder company and promoted by advertising and prizes!

The gunpowder company poses as a public benefactor. The opponents of the campaign charge that it is purely a commercial proposition. One result is a nation-wide controversy among all classes on various aspects of the situation:

What are vermin? Which are the friends and which the enemies of man among the various animals and birds condemned by the gunpowder company as vermin? Who is to decide? Who is to wage war on them? Is it advisable to destroy nature's balance? Is the campaign beneficial or harmful?

The gunpowder company's list of animals and birds condemned as vermin includes snapping turtle, woodchuck, porcupine, bobcat, red squirrel, water snake, field rat, gopher, weasel, hunting house-cat, great horned owl, snow owl, goshawk, crow, crow blackbird, starling, English sparrow, kingfisher, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk.

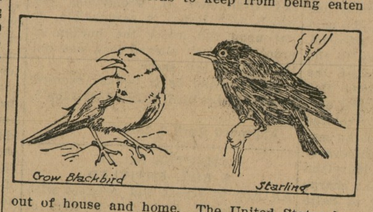
Experienced woodsmen—who are always practical naturalists—know that a big snapping turtle eats many a duckling; that a bobcat is a pest; that a weasel is a terror; that some of the hawks and the great horned owl are fair game; that the red squirrel has little to recommend him. But they would not pick on the kingfisher. They would admit that the porcupine kills many trees and is an unmitigated nuisance in a camp, but they would not have it exterminated for the reason that it is the only edible animal that an unarmed tenderfoot, lost and starving in the woods, can catch and kill.

The hunting cat—the house cat gone wild—is an outlaw which has no friends among sportsmen and few defenders even among cat lovers. Its days are numbered. Nation-wide legislation will before long exterminate this menace to bird life.

The starling has few friends, if any. Eugene Schieffelin in 1890 brought 120 birds to this country and liberated them in Central park, New York city. From these 120 starlings have come the millions that have spread north, west and south. In Providence, R. I., for example, great flocks this spring were using the state capitol as a roosting place. They apparently could not be kept away. And the state house was an awful mess.

Insects! There's a danger mark. Science tells us that the insect is man's most dangerous enemy. And all the resources of science are engaged in warfare against the insect tribes which threaten to eat up the world. Birds are nature's balance against the insects—recognized as such by a document of no less importance than the international treaty between the United States and Canada.

The upsetting of nature's balances in the animal world has proved dangerous by experience. The West Indies imported the mongoose to kill off the snakes. It also killed off all small animal life and bird life. Australia imported rabbits and had to spend millions to keep from being eaten



Crow Blackbird — Starling

out of house and home. The United States has comprehensive laws against the importation of animal life and they are strictly enforced as a matter of national protection.

The American Nature association is one of the organizations concerned over the situation. Its organ, the Nature Magazine (Washington) has this to say, among other things:

What are vermin? Which are predatory animals? What steps should be taken, if any, against marauding members of the bird and animal world, and who is to dictate these steps?

The powder company has apparently made a study of the question and concluded that the animals on its list are vermin. It advocates the promotion of vermin hunting clubs and suggests the creation of vermin hunting week. An elaborate advertising campaign has been worked out designed to bring about concerted action against the vermin in the interests of the farmer and the sportsman. Incidentally the campaign will stimulate the market for shells.

There has arisen, however, a wide disagreement among experts about this campaign. . . . Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture assert that certain of the birds listed should not be widely killed. At the same time they agree that some of the birds and animals are predatory and could be classified as vermin. There is disagreement, as well, among the officials of the various states, and between state laws relating to game and firearms.

The association made inquiries in the states and found that the laws relating to the open carrying of firearms range from strict prohibition, except during the hunting season, to no restriction at all. The laws and opinions as to the vermin list vary as widely. In Virginia, for instance, the department of game and inland fisheries had instituted a campaign for vermin control in advance of the gunpowder company. Here is the department's statement:

We believe that the matter of vermin control in America has never heretofore received the proper attention and that a control of the vermin which prey upon useful wild life and game birds and animals is just as necessary for their conservation as bag limits, hunting seasons and other restrictions in the interest of the hunter. We are not unmindful of the fact that some of the hawks and some of the owls are probably more beneficial than harmful. We do not believe it is possible, nor would we desire, to exterminate the crow or any other species of bird or animal; however, we do believe that by greatly reducing the number of predatory birds and animals we can effect a great saving in useful wild life. We find, so to speak, two schools of thought in this matter—one headed and dominated by ultra theorists and scientists; the other by the dead practical man, who has no vision and often walks over a precipice before he sees it. We believe there is a middle ground upon which practical wild life conservationists should travel and so far as we can we propose to do this.

Massachusetts allows the licensed hunter to kill at any time all the birds on the gunpowder company's list, except the kingfisher. Pennsylvania opposes the campaign. Ohio's laws allow the killing of the chicken hawk, blue hawk, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, great horned owl, English sparrow and goshawk. Tennessee protects only the woodchuck and the game warden states that it has always been permissible to kill owls, weasels, crows, blackbirds and hawks, as they are deadly enemies to the quail. In New Hampshire there is a bounty on bobcats. Nature Magazine goes on to say:

Cooper's Hawk — Kingfisher

Beyond these considerations there are questions of greater importance. They are questions of principle and practice. One effect of this campaign will be to loose in the fields and woods, outside of the hunting season, thousands with guns on their shoulders ready to shoot and find out what they shot afterward. It will immeasurably increase the usual hunting season hazards to the tramper, the picnicker and the passing automobilist from the stray and ill-directed shot. And how many who would enter such a contest merely to win prizes could be trusted to spare game or harmless species provided no vermin present themselves?

It is difficult even for the naturalist to distinguish the different species of hawks on the wing at gunshot range. For every 40 turtles killed, perhaps only one will be a snapping turtle. . . . The kingfisher, because nature endowed him with an appetite for fish, usually minnows, may suffer because he poaches on the sportsmen's preserves.

Nature struck a balance in the wild life world. It created friends and enemies, protectors and attackers, conservatives and liberals in an instinctive existence of wild winged and furred beings. There is danger in attempting to change that balance except upon the most final of evidence. Danger lurks as well in the authority given the local dealer to determine whether the evidence submitted by contestants is really what it is represented to be. Valuable members of the bird or animal world may be killed and add points to the score of the contest shooter.

The American Nature association stands definitely in favor of clean sportsmanship, in season, properly restricted and with proper penalties for its abuse. The evidence today, however, is too indefinite and opinions too varied to grant to a powder company authority to declare open war upon any group of animals.

From a reading of the hundreds of columns being printed in the press of the country it appears that the controversy has become largely centered upon the crow. The pros and cons of this feathered defendant are being weighed in the scales of popular opinion. And it may be said right here that this alleged bandit in shining black is an interesting defendant. He has been clever enough to survive and increase, notwithstanding the settling of the country. He has learned the ways of man and has adapted himself to changed conditions. He knows from afar whether a man carries a stick or a gun. He perches on scarecrows and signa... cannot conve... te... own is not familiar ...

The counts in the ... the crow are ma... charges that he can d... young corn in less tim... plant it; that he eats ... and vegetables; that ... chickens in the barnya... plucks out the eyes of n... sheep. Sportsmen say th... the nests of quail and ea... ture lovers accuse him ... the young of birds and of ...

In Madison and Antelo... Nebraska the farmers have ... the crows spread cholera ... have failed to get the legi... fer a ten-cent bounty, so t... tablished an annual "crow ... Last year they killed 13,000 ... year 225 hunters in two days ... retrieved 17,000 and a few ... crows' feet were put on exhi... town of Tilden played host. ... a banquet, a theater party an...

The Far West and Southwe... very different feeling about ... He is protected in Californi... group of neighboring states. ... mane Association of Californi... senting 30 allied humane orga... called upon the gunpowder com... close its unwise, unwarranted a... contest and withdraw its offered prizes ... association has the opinion of state ... that the crow does far more good th...

Manifestly the crow, if he is to be a... fore the bar of public opinion, must ... to be a champion destroyer of insects. ... Pearson, president of the National Assoc... Audubon Societies decla...

The accused is not al... r a bad bir... were better understood ... d have mor... than foes. He eats a ... ny harmful ... and in this way make ... for his sh... cornfield. The crow i... mic factor ... life, and the present ... ffort to a... the species recalls ... spirit wh...

Hunting House Cat

aroused against the pelican ... ages upon fish.

The court of last resort is undoubtedl... United States Department of Agriculture. ... department has issued a bulletin by E. R. ... bach of the bureau of biological survey.

"Some of the complaints against the crow," ... Kalmbach says, "are well-nigh traditional, wh... few of its beneficial habits have long been ma... of common knowledge. Irreconcilable ... of opinion regarding the crow's worth ... been the rule among residents of a c... and it has been only recently that suffic... mation has been assembled from most ... the bird's range to allow a thorough st... habits." And he goes on:

What a bird eats or does not eat is the ... tion to be answered in an inquiry into it... status. About 28 per cent of the year ... the adult crow consists of animal matte... are found insects, spiders, millipeds, cr... snails, the remains of reptiles, amphib... birds and their eggs, poultry and their es... mammals, and carrion.

Over two-thirds of the animal food, or ... fifth of the whole diet of the crow, is com... insects, and these include many of the ... structive pests with which the farmer ha...

Beetles of various kinds constitute ab... cent of the crow's annual food. They ... miscuous lot, some beneficial, some n... others, which comprise the major por... injurious. Orthoptera, including grass ... custs and crickets, form about an equ... but the damage this order of insects inflicts ... ceeds that done by the various beetles eat... short-horned grasshoppers especially are ... ive, and, while these insects have never bee... serious pests in the eastern states as in so... of the West, the annual toll taken by them ... the country amounts to many millions of. ... In August and September grasshoppers form ... one-fifth of the crow's food. Caterpillars ... about 1.5 per cent of the diet of the adults. ... tlings, however, eat nearly four times as mu...

The size and the voracious appetites of ... make these birds especially valuable in tim... outbreak of one or another of the insect pests ... which they feed. In feeding on mammals the ... supplements the good work of hawks and ow... tending to hold in check rodent pests. As a ... rion feeder the crow ably supplements the ... work of the turkey buzzard, especially along ... banks and tidal flats.

The offenses of which the crow has been ... cused outnumber its good deeds, but this doe... mean they are equal in importance. Many o... crow's depredations may be lessened or ent... prevented by protective measures, while in its ... ing on insects it does work that can ill be sp... An overabundance of these birds is not to the ... interests of the farmer, but, on the other han... termination of the crow would result in ... away a most effective enemy of certain inse... Consequently the instituting of control m... is justifiable locally where the birds ar... more than a fair share of the crops in r... good services rendered, while in othe... where crows occur in normal number... better be allowed to exist unmolested.

Mr. Kalmbach, wh... emphatic on other ... says, in part:

Furthermore, wha... game law enforcem... a crow will afford ... cient reason for beh... istrators of games i... ties of such a situatio... paign conducted in ... looked upon as one of ... efficient game law e... of the migratory bir... service by putting a...

And yet, aside fro... there not something ... sue in a situation o... privately financed pro... that usually goes with... has been invoked to ... garding the economic ... matter in which sound ... ical scientific reasonin...

I shall repeat what ... under a variety of sit... fiable and even neces... lem that, along with ... connection with o... thought, logical rea... tion. At all times ... hands of those wh... ance and guaran... thinking, distorte... irresponsible cond... in such an undert...

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