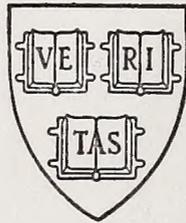


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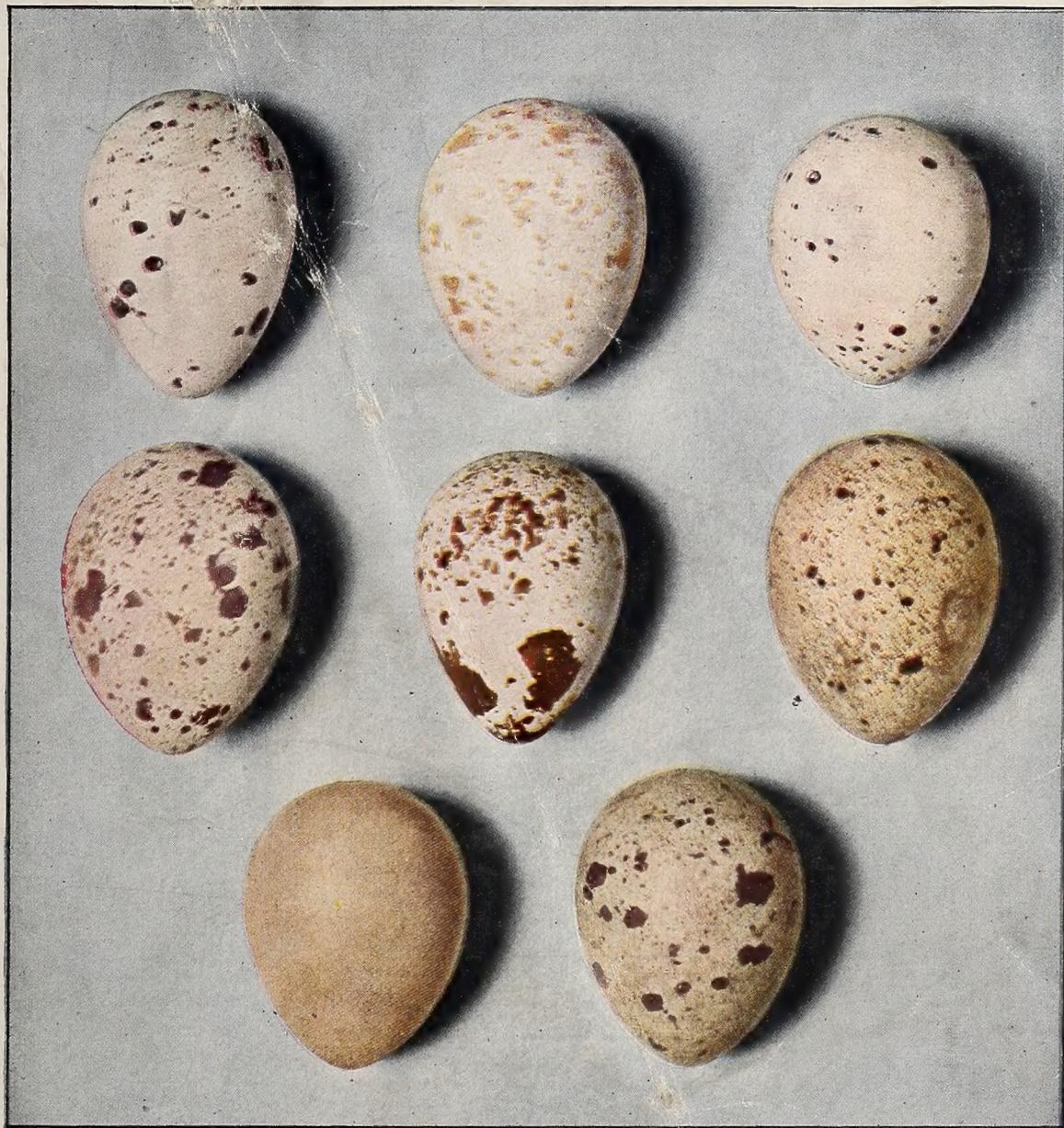
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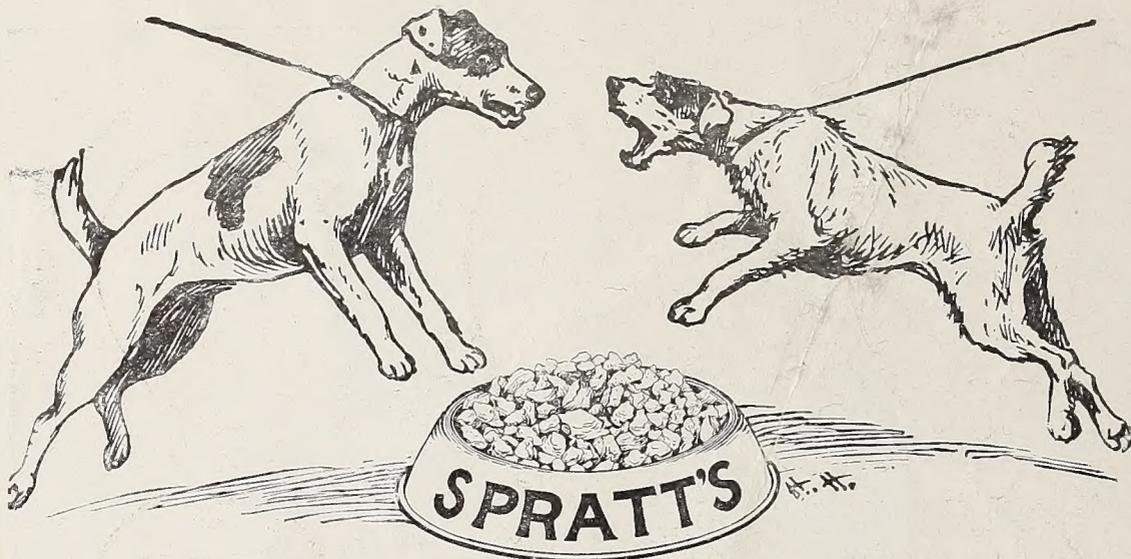
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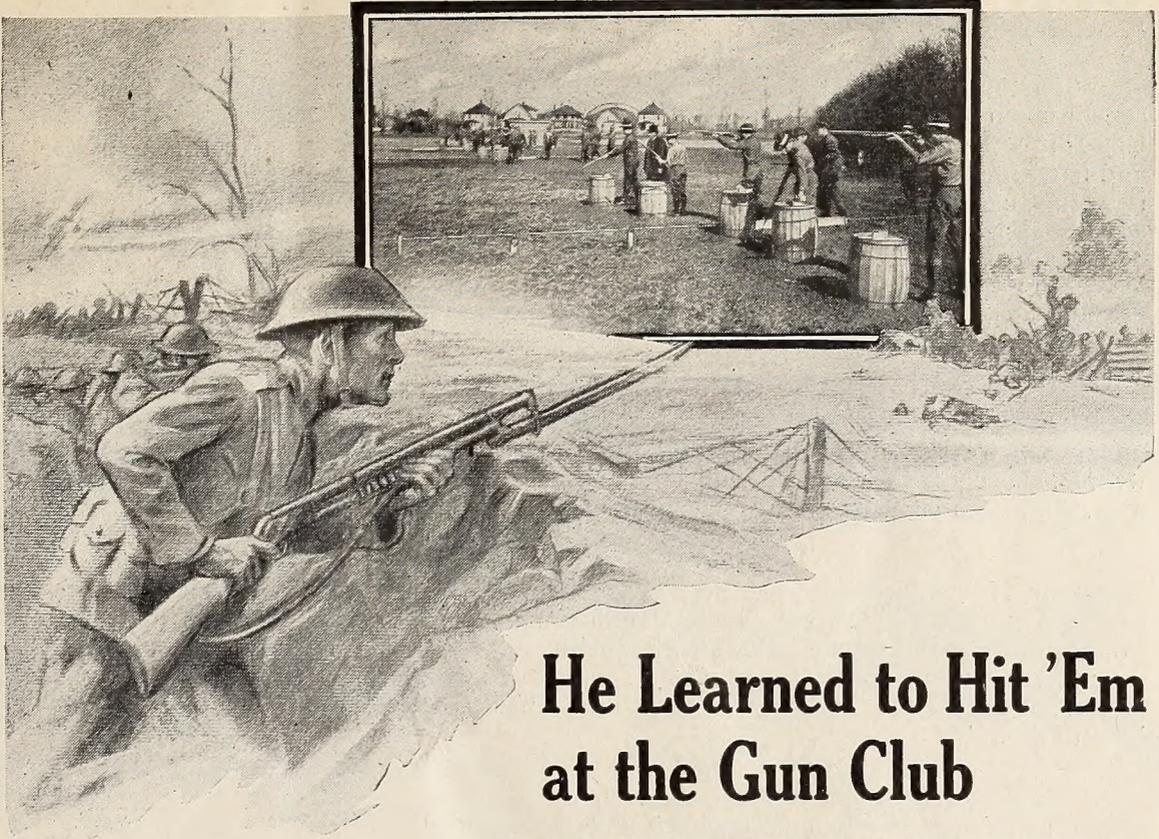
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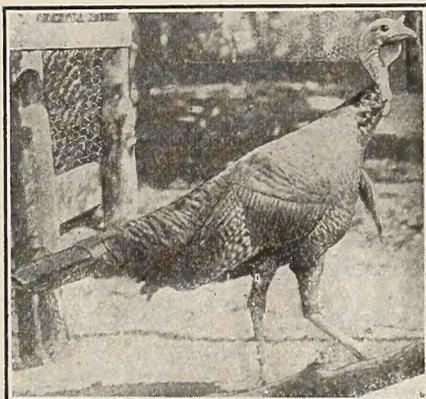
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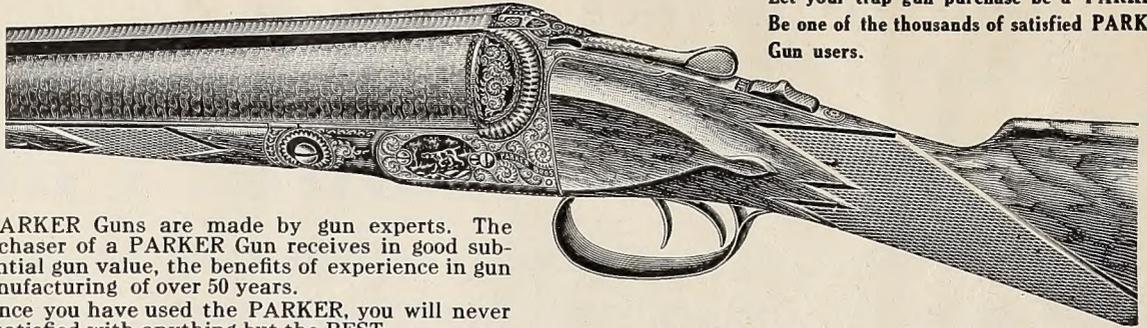
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The Game Breeder

VOLUME XIV

OCTOBER, 1918

NUMBER 1



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Fisheries Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, was well attended. Many people, skilled in the propagation of fish, listened for three days to the reading of papers on various subjects connected with the industry and discussed the problems advanced by the writers.

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The Effect of Oils on Brook Trout.

Mr. Adrian Thomas, of Virginia, read a paper on the effect of certain oils, tars and creosote on the fish. He claimed that the automobile is responsible for some of the depreciation of trout. The good roads made by macadamizing prevented the rain water from soaking into the ground and the oil and creosote are washed into the adjacent streams, killing the fish or driving them away.

Experiments had proved that tar is very toxic when drained from the roads. Water-gas tar killed fish in thirty hours and coal tar in twenty hours. The sulphite liquor which flows from paper mills drives fish from streams.

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Important Paper on Pollution.

Henry B. Ward read a paper on the "Elimination of Stream Pollution in New York State." The greatest menace to the fresh water industry, Mr. Ward said, is the poisoning of streams by city sewage and the drainage from manufacturing plants. The greatest loss is occasioned by the destruction of fish foods by the poisons in the water.

The Conservation Commissioner of Wisconsin, Dr. W. E. Barber, said a system of filtering on some of the streams in his State had been found to

work well. Mr. Geo. Pratt, the Commissioner for New York, said a conference recently had been held with leading manufacturers to consider plans for purification of the streams. For some years it has been almost impossible to find shad on their spawning grounds because the waters are polluted.

The high price of fish in the markets was discussed, and some favored a Federal investigation. The work of propagation appeared to be offset by those who control the fish markets and put up the prices.

Mr. Carlos Avery, of Minnesota, described how his State had gone into the fish business in order to aid the Federal Food Administration, and said an ample supply of fish had been provided for the people at from one-half to two-thirds the prices previously charged by fish dealers. Dr. Barber, of Wisconsin, said a similar handling of the fish in his State had produced equally good results.

=

Meeting of the State Game Officers.

The meeting of the Fisheries Society was followed by a meeting of the State game officers at the same hotel. Mr. Alexander, the Louisiana Commissioner, presided, and Mr. Carlos Avery, of Minnesota, was at the Secretary's desk.

Comparing the two meetings it was observed that the meeting of the Fisheries Society, which included some State game and fish commissioners, was much better attended than the meeting of the game officers was. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that many scientific persons interested in the propagation of fish met with the State officers and the meeting had a decided educational value.

Meetings of the State game officers

usually have been attended only by the officers and one or two game law enthusiasts who never have seemed to notice that as the number of laws was increased the number of game birds diminished. There was nothing of scientific importance, nothing about game production which would be likely to attract men of ability to the meetings, except of course those whose duty it is to execute the game laws.

This year there was considerable interest in game breeding, and a resolution was adopted providing that all States which had not done so should amend their laws so as to encourage game farming, as advocated by *The Game Breeder*.

Professor Pearson, Secretary of the Audubon Association, read a report of his investigation of the damage done by pelicans in the Pelican State and in Texas and other Gulf States, in which he claimed very little damage was done by these birds.

The papers which interested the few people present who are interested in game breeding were a paper on the "Importation of Quail" from Mexico, by Mr. Ward, the Kentucky State warden, and a paper on "Game Farming" by Mr. Roualt, the New Mexico game warden, which is printed on another page.

There was much discussion about the numerous regulations under the migratory bird law, and many State officers evidently were trying to discover how it would affect the people of their States where there was a conflict between new regulations made by the committee which now provides game laws for the U. S. Biological Survey, and the State laws. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, pointed out the difference in the open season for wood-cock and wished to know how the State law was affected by the U. S. regulation. The chief of the new United States forces expressed the opinion that the States could do about as they pleased within the limits of the long open season provided by the national regulation, and that in case of the wood-cock the United States was perfectly willing to have it shot in October in Massachusetts, but that the State evidently was not willing,

or vice versa, we find it impossible to keep up with one full set of State game laws without trying to master two at a time. It is to be hoped the States will amend their laws so as to make them conform to those of the Biological Survey, and that the last named will not make so many changes that the States cannot keep up with them. The United States statute has a stabilizing clause protecting those who protect game, and the simplicity of the law protecting game farmers and preserve owners is noteworthy.

We predict that as the State officers become interested in the game farming and preserving by the people which now is encouraged, and in the economic questions relating to game as a food supply, discussion of these subjects may in the future largely replace the discussions about shortening the season for a few days or for a few years and the reduction of the bag from three birds to two, etc. We can readily see that vast areas will always remain which must be looked after by the State, and that to keep any game on the lands open to the public restrictive laws will be needed, often closing the season for terms of years, until such time as many farms produce abundantly, when we hope there can be the same freedom in America as there is in all other civilized countries, and that all who shoot on public lands and waters will own the game after they shoot it.

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Enthusiasm for Prohibition.

We were amused at the enthusiasm of a man from Pennsylvania who, waving a paper in the air containing a list of the counties in his State, claimed they had just secured the prohibition of ruffed grouse shooting in every county for a period of two years. We can imagine the delight of the Pennsylvania foxes, hawks, crows, and snakes, could they only hear and understand the result of efficient protective game laws. We look forward to shooting ruffed grouse with the quail next November on populous Long Island, N. Y., and we are glad to know that anyone who wishes to try

the shooting can be sure of bagging both birds. We believe the Pennsylvania woods are more suitable for ruffed grouse than the oak barrens of Long Island are, and we are quite sure when a few clubs in each county look after the birds properly, as they do on Long Island, all hands can shoot in Pennsylvania. Rest periods often are renewed for terms of years, as in the case of the quail of New York, outside of Long Island, and there is good reason to presume that the season may be closed forever, as it has been in Ohio, provided all wish to destroy and none be permitted to create.

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A Gamebreeding Policy.

Often we have pointed out that the production of game on the farms which are now posted should be encouraged and not prevented by game laws. The state game departments, as we have repeatedly said, should be of great economic importance to all of the people. If they can induce sportsmen to form game-shooting clubs and to make proper arrangements with the owners of the farms which have been closed to sport forever the result undoubtedly will be more game on the vast areas of land and water where anyone can shoot without fear of being arrested for trespass. When game is bred abundantly on places where the shooting is lively, it is quite evident that much of it will be found outside of the preserved area. A man in New York who was much prejudiced against game breeding told the writer that he had shot thirty pheasants outside of the fence surrounding a preserved area in which we are interested the first season, and that he had never shot or seen a pheasant before our birds were introduced. He added that there were more quail for miles on both sides of the railway, on land where anyone could shoot, than he had ever seen before. Wild ducks were shot in the neighborhood and we had records of many being shot miles away from the point where they were bred. Some were reported nearly as far south as Florida.

If some of the numerous small ponds where no wild ducks breed today can be made to yield thousands of ducks it is quite evident that the shooting on the larger ponds, lakes and bays which are and should be open to the public, will be much improved.

Where many guns combine to become producers they shoot on places where game has been introduced and always is plentiful and by so doing the number of guns on public lands and waters is reduced. It is evident that the shooting area is much enlarged since much shooting is done on places where there was no game and on farms closed to sport by their owners.

Sport has nothing to fear from game breeding!

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Crow Contests.

Crow shooting contests have been suggested. In places where the farmers have been led to believe that the crow is highly beneficial they may be unwilling to let such contests go on.

However, there should be enough places, where the farmers have seen the crows in the corn and the poultry yard, to make crow contests possible. When crows are protected by laws all that we ask is "Keep the crow laws off the farms," where game always is plentiful for sport or for profit.

Our idea that game laws should be kept off the game farms is expressed to our liking in section 12 of the Migratory Bird Law. We think it would pay to have section 12 in mind always when new game laws are constructed. A short form of expressing the idea is: "This act does not apply to game on game ranches, farms or preserves where game is properly looked after and kept abundant in order to increase our food supply."

=

An Important Section.

The importance of the new section 12 in the Migratory Bird Law, giving protection to game farms and preserves, was evident a few minutes after the law was



DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON, 2nd.
Somewhere in France



Lt. (J. G.) JOHN C. HUNTINGTON
Somewhere at Sea

signed. A regulation was at once made providing that there should be no shooting. In the absence of section 12 this section might have been executed and people who produced ducks in order to increase the food supply might have been arrested because they did not put salt on the tails of their ducks in order to catch them and execute them with a hatchet.

Our readers now can understand why we opposed a law permitting the making of regulations until we knew what the regulations were to be. The objection to an amendment providing that no regulations preventing game farming and preserving could be made, tended to make us more certain that we were right in trying to defeat the law or to hold it up until it was repaired so as to protect game preservers who wished to increase the food supply. The regulation requiring the hatchet is in violation of the law and void.

Revised for Ruffed Grouse.

To be or not to be; that's the questionnaire.

Our Secretary.

John C. Huntington, Secretary of the Game Conservation Society, has recently been promoted to be a lieutenant in the navy. He entered the service at once when war was declared and was promoted to petty officer, ensign and our readers will be glad to learn he has just gone a step higher. The navy has done a wonderful work in putting over a million soldiers safely across the ocean. Every one feared there must be severe losses of troops due to the submarines, but the navy seems to have made them stay below when American troops are convoyed.

Dwight W. Huntington, 2nd.

Dwight W. Huntington, 2nd, of the The Game Breeder's staff, enlisted when war was declared and now is serving in France. In a recent letter, he says: "It sounds like a noisy, insane Fourth of July. A German, flying low in a plane of the type used by the French, sailed up to an observation balloon and destroyed it. Three Allied planes up in the clouds heard the shooting and swiftly pounced on the German. There was a rattle of guns and Fritz," the writer says, "went into a scrap heap with his machine."

GAME FARMS.

By HON. THEODORE ROUALT, JR.,
State Game Warden for New Mexico.

A Paper read at the recent convention of State Game Commissioners

The subject, "Game Farms," is so broad that one can hardly do it justice in a brief article. However, I have made an effort to be not only brief but to the point. At the beginning I may also explain that this covers conditions pretty much as found in the Southwest and particularly my own State. Therefore the proper title should be "A Game Ranch in New Mexico."

This being a "Win the War" convention of this Association, I believe it is most appropriate that the subject of game farms be diligently discussed in an effort to find ways and means by which game farming may be better utilized in helping out with the food supply. I consider this a most opportune time to engage in this work. Have any of you given the subject of game farms thought in connection with our injured boys returning from the battlefields in France? To many of these boys this work will not only be most helpful, pleasant and interesting, but also most profitable. A great number of these chaps probably have had former experience in private game preserves, and the game farm would naturally appeal to them. This, too, would be one more way for him to help "win the war" and at the same time bring him a most liberal income.

I just noticed an advertisement in the corner of the hotel reading "Reclamation Is Conservation." I therefore would favor this International Association of Game Commissioners going on record as urging Congressional action toward the granting, under favorable conditions, of suitable tracts of land for game farming to any of our soldiers who have seen service abroad and who may desire to enter this work. There are countless thousands of acres throughout the United States, and particularly in the West, admirably adapted to the

purpose, but worthless for anything else. The *reclamation* of these lands by game farms spells *Conservation*. It would be only a short time until game and wild fowl would be as plentiful on the markets as in former years; and, at the same time, help materially in conserving our beef supply.

Have any of you given thought to the drain on our cattle resources brought on by this war? Probably not, unless you are a cattle man or happen to be from the Southwest, where cattle are run in large herds. Only ten days ago, in talking to a friend of mine, I asked how many cattle his range could stand. He replied, "Fifty thousand." I asked him how many he usually had on his stock range. He replied, "From twenty-five to thirty thousand, but that now he only had about twelve thousand, as this war had made it impossible for him to buy cattle or keep what he had." Think of it, gentlemen! Only 22 per cent. of what his range can stand, and grass knee high all over his three hundred and fifty thousand acres of land!

In some manner we must make up for this wastage and, in my opinion, the solution of the problem is game farming.

Up to eighteen years ago, out of Santa Fe, New Mexico, there were a number of professional hunters who weekly made trips into town with pack burros, loaded down with venison, turkey, elk, antelope and bear meat. This was sold by the butcher just as beef or pork are sold today, excepting that the price was about one-fourth or less than what we are paying today for our ordinary cuts of meat. Before the Federal and State laws were enacted and the sale of game was still considered legal, I have seen quail sold at 50 cents per dozen, dead or alive; rabbits, two for 5 cents; ducks, 10 cents; brant, geese and cranes at 50

cents a piece. Today you can get 75 cents each for all the quail you can deliver. I say 75 cents well advisedly, for I am getting 83 cents per bird for all the Gambel and Scaled quail I can spare. During the season 1917-18 we shipped about two thousand quail out of five thousand trapped. These were all sold at 50 cents per bird to breeders in the Northern States, and they were begging for more at this price. This, of course, is only one instance. Now there are your pheasants bringing from \$2.50 to \$5 per bird, your wild ducks, geese and turkey proportionately high, and the constant demand from private preserves for breeding stock and from game dealers for the culls.

A beginner in game farming should not worry as to the market, but, on the contrary, he should do considerable worrying as to his start in the business. Before taking any step whatsoever, even before purchasing land for a game farm, I would first obtain information and advice from all possible sources; that is, from professional game breeders, private game preserve owners, game commissioners, the U. S. Biological Survey and the game farm at Cornell University. Much valuable information might also be had by applying to such men as T. Gilbert Pearson, E. A. Quarles, Carlos Avery, Dwight Huntington, John B. Burnham, Dr. Palmer, Dr. Hornady and many other authorities. I consider Quarles on "Pheasants" and Job on "Propagation of Wild Birds" the two best books published on these subjects, and no beginner should be without them.

The acreage required for a game farm depends to a great extent upon a man's pocketbook and his ability to carry on the work. Were I starting I would endeavor to secure a tract of cheap wild land from fifty to one hundred acres, with some timber and undergrowth, and, if possible, bordering a stream, as shade, water and cover are absolutely indispensable to a game farm. Of this acreage I would use a portion to raise grain and alfalfa—the balance to be utilized for pens and run-ways.

* Please understand that I have entered

into these details presuming, of course, that we are endeavoring to induce men to take up commercial game farming and that the prospective game farmer first wants to know where he may readily obtain the practical and technical information in order that he might make a proper start. In my opinion, the success or failure of such an enterprise may be made at the very outset, and in order that this work may be started and carried on successfully, too much stress cannot be given to the fact that the beginner must obtain the best possible advice as to the manner of procedure and the species he should endeavor to breed and propagate.

It might interest you all to know how I have handled the pheasants purchased by my State. There were several hundred of these birds purchased during the past year. These were distributed among a large number of reliable farmers at no expense to them except the erection of proper pens and coops, with a distinct understanding that all birds raised would be sold to the State when two to three months old at the prevailing market price; the original birds given out remaining the property of the State with the understanding that they may be called for if any fault is found or upon failure of the farmer to carry out his agreement—a contract to this effect having been signed. The plan now seems to be working out very well and we have already liberated quite a number of birds, hatched and raised in our own State.

As for Gambel and Scaled quail, they are a pest in the farming sections. Last spring they destroyed several hundred acres of young beans in the Rio Grande Valley. They will not bother with any other greenstuffs if there are beans sprouting out of the ground. Beans appear to be their favorite delicacy.

Wild ducks are reported very plentiful from all over the State this season. The Bartlett people estimate over 3,500 wild turkeys on their ranch of 300,000 acres. We estimate as many more in the Apache Indian Reservation and surrounding country; on account of the

large area and the wilderness and roughness of our mountains, it is hard to estimate the number in the State.

Grouse are reported very plentiful this year and seem to be holding their own.

Prairie chickens have been very numerous in eastern New Mexico and have done considerable damage to the grain crops raised by the dry farmers in that portion of the State. All kinds of geese and ducks are very abundant.

This information is being given for

the benefit of any of the game commissioners present who may be interested in obtaining specimens or breeding stock of any of these birds. I shall be very pleased to hear from them and to either sell outright or exchange.

I might also add that in a few days there will be given out for publication a comprehensive article dealing with this subject, giving costs, etc., with particular reference to conditions as they obtain in New Mexico.



Male, Female and Young

GAMBEL'S PARTRIDGE

By DANIEL GIRAUD ELLIOTT, F. R. S. E., etc.

(This article is from the Game Birds of North America. Since the Game Conservation Society is attempting to introduce other birds on Long Island, N. Y., where they will be shot this season, it will interest our readers no doubt.)—Editor.

While disputing the palm for beauty of dress and gallant appearance with its relative, the California partridge, the present species possesses all of the same disagreeable traits when he is regarded in the light of a game bird. In his legs does he trust, and the rocky cañons and hillsides are his delight, and when met with at the base of these often lofty and

steeply ascending cliffs, instead of flying as any well-mannered quail would do, he runs with all his might, leaping from stone to stone, dodging behind one boulder after another until he becomes a mere speck above one, or disappears altogether. The range of this handsome bird extends from western Texas, through New Mexico and Arizona to

California, where it meets the Valley partridge in San Bernardino County, the Colorado desert proving an effective barrier to its extension farther westward. It is also found in southeastern Utah, and was introduced at Fort Union in northern New Mexico. It also crosses our southern border and is a resident of northwestern Mexico.

Any kind of a locality within its dispersion seems to be perfectly satisfactory to this bird; whether it be a dry and sandy stretch blistering in torrid heat, or a place rocky and bare of leafy covering, or tracts hidden by the densest and most impregnable thickets—they are all the same to Gambel's quail. From my experience, however, in hunting them, I should say if they had any choice of locality it lay between dense clumps, matted with vines and bristling with thorns, into and through which nothing living could penetrate save themselves, or mountain sides that ascend in a direct line and which are covered with jagged stones and slippery boulders, over which the light-footed birds pass without effort, stopping occasionally to look down and jeer at the struggling, panting mortal below who is striving to conquer the ascent, and when the pursuer had arrived at the summit, the quail, it would be discovered, had run to the edge of another cañon, into which they flew at the first appearance of the sportsman, and began the ascent from below on the opposite side, leaving the hunter gazing at them across the great gulf that rolled between. If there is another species of game bird more tantalizing and vexatious in its manners, and more utterly lost to all the finer feelings that should compel it to conform to the recognized rules that govern field sports, I happily do not know of it, and have no wish to meet with it, if existing.

This species is dependent upon water, never going far away from brook or spring, and its presence is a pretty sure indication that a supply of the necessary fluid is near at hand. Gambel's quail is generally very abundant in the localities it frequents, and the coveys of trim, gay-looking birds are seen daily running

about chasing insects, dusting themselves in the roads or sandy spots, and uttering all the while a soft low *queet* or *woeet*. When alarmed, they commence to run, following some leader in outstretched line, or else in bunches when each looks out for himself, dodging behind every bush and stone, and generally striving to reach some dense thicket, or some rocky hillside up which they climb with surprising rapidity. It is, at first, almost impossible to make them take wing, and they will only fly when compelled to do so by their pursuer appearing right among them, and then they proceed but a short distance before alighting, and commence to run again. If the ground permits the covey to be followed rapidly and continuously, and the birds find that running is of no avail, they can then be flushed, and they fly swiftly, generally on a level about six or eight feet above the ground, but in a curving direction, not straight forward for any distance, and if the covey becomes well scattered the birds will sometimes lie well and flush singly, but this is exceptional, and a state of affairs only arrived at by a long, persistent and fatiguing pursuit. I imagine that most of the birds that are obtained by the gun are shot upon the ground. Very unsportsmanlike, but after one learns their tricks and their manners the natural feeling of denunciation against such a practice that is possessed by all lovers of dog and gun, somehow does not seem to be so easily aroused in those who have followed these birds for food or recreation. If, however, the sportsman fails to obtain either of these, there is one thing he does get without stint—exercise.

Gambel's partridge bears well great extremes of temperature and is apparently quite as comfortable when the thermometer indicates 100 degrees in the shade, as in the keen, rarified air that blows around the mountain tops at an elevation of 8,000 or 9,000 feet. When the heat is as great as that mentioned above, this species seeks the bottom of the cañons, or the banks of the creeks, and keeps in the shade of the dense thickets usually found in such sit-

uations, or, as is frequently the case, perches in the trees. This custom is habitual to it, for it is quite an arboreal bird, taking refuge on the branches of trees or bushes if suddenly alarmed, or when the members of a flock become scattered after having been compelled to take wing. The mating season commences quite early in the spring, say the month of April, and the male presents a very handsome appearance as with erect body, dignified movements, puffed-out feathers and trailing, trembling wings, he moves sedately before the gaze of his shy lady-love. She is a modestly attired little body, similar, but still quite different in dress to her lord, lacking the strongly contrasting colors upon the head, and the great black patch on the belly. The glossy, jet black, graceful plume of many feathers, that decorates the head of the male, opening and closing, as his frequent changes of feelings exert their influence, is in the female reduced to small proportions, and dusky in hue.

The nest is simply a hollow scratched out in the soil, sometimes lined with grass or leaves, and concealed from view by tall grass, or by some overhanging bush, or else hidden away amid the vegetation that springs up in the dry beds of the creeks. In fact any spot that will afford the necessary protection and concealment is taken advantage of, and the eggs removed from the view of prying enemies. Doubtless, however, many are taken by reptiles such as snakes of various kinds, and even the gila monster has been known to have made a meal on the eggs of this species. The usual number found in a nest is from twelve to fifteen; and these have a ground color varying from a creamy

¹Many of the eggs laid this year at the Game Farms of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association were marked with brown without the purplish bloom as will appear from the illustration on the cover of *The Game Breeder*. Since many Gambels and Bob Whites will be produced and taken, "not otherwise than by shooting" on farms where there was no game, we hope many sportsmen will be convinced that they can have quail shooting if they wish to do so.

white to a pale buff, irregularly spotted and blotched with dark seal, sometimes almost blackish, brown, drab or rufous, all suffused with a peculiar purplish bloom.¹ Occasionally a nest is found placed in a tree, or cactus, a few feet from the ground, the bird, doubtless, having lost the eggs previously laid, had sought a more secure refuge from her terrestrial foes. The period of incubation extends to about four weeks, and probably two broods are raised in a season. The birds do not seem to have any regular time to commence laying, some being much later than others; and on this account, and the number of broods raised, young or halfgrown birds are met with nearly throughout the entire summer. The pretty little downy chicks run as soon as hatched, and soon become exceedingly expert in hiding, which they are quick to do at the warning chirp of the mother, squatting close to the ground and remaining absolutely motionless, or crawling under leaves, or any shelter that is available. Danger past, at a cluck from the anxious mother, who all the time has probably been crouching near by, watching her brood, the chicks gather around her, and are led to a more retired and secure locality. When able to use their wings and fly with some degree of freedom, the young take refuge in the trees and perch on the branches, but as they grow older the one particular habit they have inherited prevails over all the rest, and their legs are depended upon for escape more than upon any other means at their disposal, and they run with considerable swiftness, only using the wings as the last resort.

Gambel's partridge has many enemies, foremost among which is man, both white and red, who destroys vast numbers both with gun and snares of various ingenuity. Hawks, wolves, foxes, and other predatory animals kill numbers, and doubtless many fall a prey to rattlesnakes and other reptiles. Still if the species only had to combat with its natural enemies, it would probably be able to maintain itself in undiminished numbers, but whenever man, especially

Caucasian man, takes a hand in destroying, the time of diminution and final extinction of any wild creature is near at hand.²

This partridge has a number of calls, which it utters at various times and on especial occasions, some of which are very difficult to represent on paper. At the commencement of the pairing season

²Our ornithologists often have predicted and deplored the extermination of game in America often assigning shooting as the cause. It is true, as The Game Breeder has said repeatedly, that even a little shooting is an additional check to increase which is fatal. It is also true that shooting can be made to keep the game as plentiful as it ever was. The numerous natural enemies referred to by the author destroy thousands of birds every season. These are the birds the sportsmen should shoot and which they safely can shoot provided they do not let the snakes and other vermin destroy them. By combining to form shooting clubs to share the expense of looking after the game properly, birds can be produced in a wild state at a small expense per gun. Such industry will prevent the putting of quail and grouse on the song-bird list. It should be encouraged and not prevented on the farms now posted against sport. The sale of some of the game produced will bring down the cost of production and will make the people who eat the game friendly to field sports and not opposed to them as many now are, besides the farmers.—Editor.

it gives voice to a clear, ringing note, usually uttered from some slight eminence, which has been compared to the syllables *yuk-kae-ja* by Capain Bendire and *killink* by Dr. Coues, each syllable distinctly uttered and the last two somewhat lengthened. These notes strike each hearer so differently that it is impossible to write them down and convey to each the impression he has received. To me the three-syllabled word given above more clearly describes the note as it was heard by me, but doubtless many others would recognize it better by the word of two syllables as given by Dr. Coues. This note, or cry, is equivalent to the bobwhite of our Northern bird. The alarm note is well indicated by Captain Bendire as *eraer*, *craer*, frequently repeated; a rasping, harsh sound, in uttering which many members of a covey join. At other times, when disturbed, a soft *peet*, is heard, followed on the slightest alarm by a sharp *quit*, succeeded by the pattering of little feet upon the dry leaves as the covey hurries away. It is a gentle, beautiful little creature, and without Gambel's partridge, with all its unsportsmanlike ways, many an arid and rock-strewn district would be deprived of its chief attraction.

PHEASANTS AND BREEDING.

One of our Wisconsin readers says: "I have tried an experiment new to me, but which probably has been tried before by many others. This year I placed on four of my farms a coop of young pheasants of my late hatchings, with a cluck, near to the farmhouse and chickens, where they had cover and feed, but for the first week or ten days I had a little chick feed put down close to the coop and also kept fresh water constantly for the cluck and the birds. The young pheasants were, of course, at liberty, but the cluck confined in an old-fashioned A-shaped coop. I did the same thing with four or five of my farmer neigh-

bors, who have been very much interested in game propagation.

The result up to the present time (September 19) is most gratifying, as the birds stay very close to the place where they were put out. They remain in and around the corn fields and stubble and exist partly on small grain which they pick up and I have had great sport watching them making prey on grasshoppers which constitute their main supply of food. While I am not of the opinion that these birds will become domesticated, from present indications I should say they will remain sufficiently near the barnyard this winter to mingle with the

poultry and share in their feed, and I hope they will nest at least in as domestic a manner as the average guinea hen.

Trying the above experiment suggested itself to me because of several pheasant eggs hatching later than the others and resulted in turning these young birds in with incubated chickens. The young pheasants did very well, notwithstanding they received the same feed as the young chickens and never had one bit of egg and other apparently necessary pheasant morsels. It is to be admitted, of course, that they had plenty of range and no doubt had sufficient insect life as a substitute."

The grasshoppers no doubt were the cause of the successful rearing.

Our readers are aware that in many cases young pheasants, permitted to run at large with the hen, have been reared successfully. Where the young procure plenty of grasshoppers and have a safe range this method always has found to work out very well. The hen and chicks are shut up for the night until the birds are big enough to go to roost.

Owen Jones, a talented English game-keeper and author, says: "When five or

six weeks old, chicks, hens and coops are carted away in wagons to the woods, where the chicks must face the dangers of vermin by night as well as by day until they learn to go to roost."

In America, of course, where the fields and woods are full of vermin, it is a difficult matter to introduce pheasants to the covers as they safely can do in countries where the vermin is controlled by many keepers not only on the place where the pheasants are put out in the woods, as Mr. Jones describes, but also on the adjoining places. Vermin is known to gather in places where game is reared. After a light snow the fox tracks were as numerous as sheep tracks would have been had we been keeping big flocks of sheep in the fields near the pheasant pens at the Game Breeders' Association preserve. Hawks, crows and black snakes also appeared in good numbers and many were killed and trapped. But I am sure had we attempted to establish the pheasants in rides in the woods the losses would have been large. Many of our quail left the ground near the pheasant pens and I believe they could not stand the vermin.

NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Quail Breeding.

We would strongly urge our readers to undertake quail breeding. Our advertisers soon can supply several species of quail and The Game Breeder will publish many articles about the successful breeding of quail. Soon the laws will be amended so as to permit and encourage the breeding of quail for sport and for profit and those who get their orders in first will be served first. The experiments made this year prove that cock quail will adopt broods of one day old birds when they are properly offered to them. A penned quail will lay enough eggs to provide two good bebies and if gardens are made suitable for their rearing many young easily can be reared and permitted to fly out into the adjoining fields. These should be planted so as to

make them safe and attractive. The industry of quail breeding is most interesting and it can be made most profitable for both game farmers and sportsmen as soon as the laws everywhere permit quail breeding as they now do in several States.

Next year the Game Conservation Society will breed ruffed grouse and prairie grouse both in a wild state, in captivity, and by a new method which has not been tried, but which we are sure will produce excellent results. Stories of the experimental work will appear in The Game Breeder. All crops will be gathered by shooting.

Running Quail.

The plumed and crested quail or part-ridges of the Southwestern States and California it is well known do not lie

well to the dog as the bobwhite of the Eastern States does. Mr. Grinnell, in his chapter on the bobwhite, referring to the Texas quail which is somewhat smaller and lighter in color than the Northern and Eastern quails, says, "The uneducated birds of the Southwest do not furnish the same sport furnished by birds frequently pursued, but show the disposition to run before the dog exhibited by the other quail of the dry country—Gambel's, the scaled and the valley quails."

We have never heard complaints about the running of bobwhites in Texas and we are inclined to believe that the quail shot today lie well to the dog, but it would be interesting to hear from our Texas readers if there are still any bobwhites which are sufficiently uneducated to run away before the dog.

The distinguished ornithologist, the late Dr. Elliot Coues, expressed the opinion that probably the Northern quail of the Eastern United States once were runners. Writing about the blue or scaled quail in Arizona he says: "It generally trusts to its legs rather than its wings, though these are not at all deficient in size or strength. On level ground it glides along with marvelous celerity, and makes good progress over the most rocky and difficult places. As a consequence it is rather difficult to shoot fairly, though it may be 'potted' in great style by one so disposed; and it will probably require several generations in training before it can be taught to lie well to a dog. I am inclined to think, indeed, that the lying of quail, an essential feature for the chase in its perfection, is almost as much a result of education as the 'pointing' that the intelligent brute who helps us kill them has learned. In a primitive and strictly natural condition, quail, as a general rule, rather use their legs to escape pursuit than squat and attempt to hide. That the reverse is the case with the Virginia quail I am perfectly aware, but this proves nothing to the contrary, and I am inclined to think its crouching, till almost trodden upon, to be an acquired trick. This would surely be a poor way

of escape from any of its natural enemies—any carnivorous bird or mammal; yet they found it to succeed so well against their chief persecutor, that he has had to call in the aid of a sharper-sighted, sharper nosed brute than himself, else he might stumble over stubble-fields all day without seeing a bird, except by accident. I presume that Virginia quail, in the days of Captain Smith and Pocahontas, were very much in the social status of the Arizonian today; and these certainly trust to their legs and wings rather than to the artifice of thrusting their heads in tussocks of grass and then fancying they are safe."

The experiments with the Gambel's quail being made this year, at the Long Island Game Breeders' Association game farm, we hope will prove if these runners can be taught good sporting manners and to lie well to the dog. Since the place was started very late in the season I fear that many of the young quail may not survive because they may not be large enough to stand the cold if we have an early winter or early cold storms in the autumn.

The following is from a bulletin issued (1885) by the U. S. Department of Agriculture: "The question is often asked whether the habit quail have of lying to the dog is natural or acquired. To get a satisfactory answer one has only to hunt in different parts of Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). In the region west of Fort Sill the quail never think of stopping when they see a dog, but run as fast as possible, and upon his near approach they flush immediately, just as one may suppose they do on the approach of a coyote. In the eastern part of the Territory, near the railroad, the quail lie quite well to a dog and, as they are exceedingly abundant, excellent sport may be had from November until March."

The Use of Incubators.

An incubator helps the keeper to cope with the whims and frailties of brooding hens. It is always ready to receive those unexpected eggs which may be brought to his cottage at any moment,

as when sitting birds are disturbed by sheep or cut out in the mowing grass. And it is ready to take charge of the eggs abandoned by a fowl, or the chipped eggs of a foster mother which shows an inclination to crush the chicks as hatched. Yet it will be long before it ousts the broody barndoor hen from the rearing field.—Owen Jones, in Game Keeper's Notebook.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Dusette used successfully a mammoth incubator to hatch wild ducks. Mr. Duncan Dunn, one of the most capable gamekeepers in America, has a room full of incubators and has used them successfully to hatch pheasant eggs. The Long Island Game Breeders' Association this year hatched both Gambel's and bobwhite quail eggs in an incubator and many broods of quail are now in the gardens in charge of cock bobwhites which were induced to adopt them. This experiment and some others will be described in an early number of *The Game Breeder*.

Field sports tend to keep people in the country and form a sufficient counterpoise to the pleasures of the town. They add to the value of farms and country places and provide an outdoor employment for many people. Game breeding soon will produce excellent food abundantly.

Posting of Preserves, Private Parks, and Farms.

Many States require the owners of farms and country places who wish to escape the roar of the autumn battle (when any rabbits or quail occur) to post notices or signboards warning trespassers that they must not shoot up the farm or country place, preserve as they say in the older countries, game ranch as they say in the West. We have repeated calls for information as to what kind of signs and how many are required, the proper spacing, etc.

In New York the law reads, "§362. Notices or sign-boards not less than one foot square warning all persons against hunting or fishing or trespassing thereon

for that purpose, shall be conspicuously posted and maintained on a private park not more than forty rods apart close to and along the entire boundary thereof, and there shall be so placed at least one notice or signboard on each side and one at each corner of such park and where an outer boundary runs along or under any waters, the nearest shore or banks within the park shall be deemed the boundary for the purpose of posting such notices or signboards. It shall also be considered due service of notice for trespass upon any person or persons, by serving them personally in the name of the owner or owners of such private park with a written notice containing a brief description of the premises, warning all persons against hunting or fishing or trespassing thereon."

§364. **Protection of private lands not parks.** An owner or person having the exclusive right to hunt or fish upon inclosed or cultivated lands, or to take fish in a private pond or stream and desiring to protect the same, shall maintain notices or signboards of the size, and posted and maintained in the manner described in the preceding section.

§364 provides that signs shall not be defaced or removed or injured.

The penalties provided are that violators shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to exemplary damages in the sum of twenty-five dollars for each offense or trespass to be recovered by the owner of the land or hunting and fishing rights thereon.

We cannot, of course, print all of the State laws on this subject and probably by the time we printed them many would be changed. Any reader can ascertain just what these and other laws relating to game are in his State by addressing a letter to "State Game Officer," at the State capitol. In some States the officer is called Commissioner, in others Game Warden. "State Game Officer" will reach him.

One Day Old Chicks.

Reliable Poultry Journal believes that the action of Hon. J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General, in admit-

ting live day-old chicks to the U. S. mails for delivery as parcel post was the most important single act of our government in behalf of the poultry industry since our country was drawn into the world war.

The Game Breeder, also, appreciates this wise action. The Game Conservation Society has demonstrated that both one day old pheasants and wild ducks can be shipped safely by parcel post and it no doubt will soon be able to show that one day old quail, prairie grouse and other wild food birds classed as game can be marketed in this manner.

Migratory Birds.

Persons wishing to procure migratory wild fowl for game farming purposes can have them trapped by the advertisers in *The Game Breeder*, many of whom are well equipped to perform this service at moderate prices. The Game Conservation Society will purchase all its birds used in experimental work from those who advertise in the magazine. As soon as it is finally settled that the Biological Survey cannot stop an owner from shooting his birds, if he wishes to do so, the preserve owners and syndicate shoots will purchase large numbers of ducks and geese.

The opinion is gaining that the owner of food birds, who has acquired his title by purchase, gift or in any legal manner, really owns his birds and that he can safely multiply them for food, for profit and for sport. Of course if the laws intended to save wild game could be applied to these food birds there would be no production.

Wartime Wild Rabbits.

War time conservation of beef and pork has enabled a Kansan to develop a rather extraordinary business in the marketing of wild rabbits, both jacks and cottontails. A rabbit packing plant has been established and is now shipping frozen bunnies by the tens of thousands.

A recent contract called for 480,000 pounds of jack rabbit meat. The jacks average four pounds each when dressed.

This means that approximately 120,000 rabbits were required to fill the order.

The fur is disposed of at a handsome profit. It is used in the manufacture of high grade felt, such as enters into the making of men's hats.

All waste products are converted into fertilizer. The industry also rids the country of a crop-destroying pest.

Wartime pheasants now are produced in America in big numbers. The reason why more pheasants are not seen in the markets is that new game breeding plants starting so rapidly and numerously that most of the pheasants are sold for breeding stock. Oh my! What a crop there will be when all the game breeders are running full time with plenty of stock birds!

Ruffed Grouse.

Repeatedly we are asked why the ruffed grouse are vanishing. The answer seems plain. It is because they are not properly looked after. If a little shooting be done by many guns there are not enough birds left for breeding stock. We have seen the grouse made quite plentiful on protected areas where they were properly looked after and where it would be safe to shoot some every season because the hawks, foxes and other enemies were destroyed and the gunners safely could shoot the birds which would have been eaten by natural enemies.

Grouse are very good to eat and we feel quite sure that in spite of laws providing for closed seasons many are shot and trapped every year. The taking of only a few birds in this manner is too many in places where natural enemies are plentiful and where eggs are eaten by crows, snakes and other vermin and where hawks, foxes and other ground and winged vermin live on grouse.

At a place where we visited some years ago the grouse were quite plentiful in charge of a gamekeeper but in shooting on neighboring grounds we found and destroyed many snares and traps which no doubt took entirely enough birds to cause their scarcity or extinction. It is quite impossible to stop the people who

take grouse in this manner or to prevent considerable illegal shooting with a warden force such as provided for by the States. When the birds have become scarce it should be evident there are not enough to supply the needs of the numerous natural enemies. If any snaring or illegal shooting goes on, as it surely does, nature's balance is badly upset and the closed season, undesirable as it is, cannot be expected to produce the desired result.

One reason why it is easier to preserve deer in public woods is the evidence of crime is bigger and more apt to be discovered than it is in the case of smaller game which can be pocketed. Another and an important reason that the deer have few natural enemies which formerly checked their increase. The wolves and in some States the mountain lions and wild cats are gone, and the eagles which took many small deer are scarce. As a result the deer can increase in suitable woods during closed seasons. But there are places where the crows alone are sufficient to prevent an increase of the grouse. In all probability many grouse are shot in violation of law even in remote regions. The shooting of a few we should remember is too many in all cases where the grouse are scarce when compared with their abundant natural enemies.

It is remarkable how well the grouse hold out on populous Long Island since the game preserving on many of the preserved areas is not nearly as thorough as it should be and there are entirely too many cats. We saw some very big ones recently which were taken in traps.

Our Prairie Grouse Experiment.

The Game Conservation Society has expended over one hundred dollars so far this season in the effort to get a few pairs of prairie grouse. Since the money was sent to State officers in some cases, and in others the birds were hunted up and located on farms in several States whose owners say they will ship them, it would seem likely that our grouse breeding experiments will proceed next season, the birds being procured in time.

We have many disappointments about the prairie grouse—about one a week on the average. The worst one consisted of a refusal of an officer (who said he could get us some chickens) either to produce the birds or the money sent to him. Registered letters remain unanswered. We hope it will not be necessary for us to publish the correspondence and an illustration showing the check which went through the banks and the endorsement. This will not be done for another month when we expect to make some reports which should contain this item of expense. Possibly the money may be returned in the meantime.

Today we have a letter from a dealer in the West who promised to send us prairie chickens. He says, "The scarcity of man power has made it impossible to secure enough skilled help even to take care of our breeding birds. This scarcity of men makes it impractical to attempt to trap the birds" (chicken).

Another letter in today's mail is much more encouraging and we hope to announce the arrival of the chickens in our next issue.

If this note about chickens meets the eye of our friend Dr. Fisher, he will be reminded of some recent correspondence in which he referred pleasantly to our remarks about his plea for the breeding of grouse. We are well prepared to do the breeding but we must have some birds to lay the eggs. Think of a protective system, good in many ways, which prevents the securing of the birds or eggs of a common species for breeding purposes!

Something About Crows.

The City Point correspondent of the Bangor News has the following to say on the crow question:

Crows are more tame and troublesome this year than ever before. Very early in the spring they began to get familiar, and we saw them many times in the trees surrounding the houses, and were awakened in the early morning by their unmusical conversation. We have a friend up in the White Mountains who has made a study of crow language, and

spends a lot of time in the early spring-time trying to find out what the crows are talking about. He wrote a magazine article on the subject and got it published. I wish he worked as hard as we did lately to plant a lot of sweet corn, and then had gone out as we did the other day and found two-thirds of those beautiful green shoots of sweet corn laid low and perishing with the kernel of corn eaten off the roots. In my opinion it wouldn't have taken any study to have found out what those men were talking about at that moment, and we doubt if any first-class magazine would have cared to publish the article. Yet they tell us that crows are scavengers, and as such ought to be protected. In our corn-fields is every device to scare the crows, even to an artistic auburn-haired scarecrow. Twine was strung and white rags waved in the breeze all along the line. Tin cans and pails were stuck around on poles. We had been told that tin would scare the crows, and confidently left a paper bag of seed corn with some other things in an old tin boiler on the ground. Next morning the paper bag was torn open and not a vestige of the corn remained. In our opinion any protection given to such pests as these is a mistake, and any talk of it is worthy to be listed in the same category with what the crows are talking about. The only thing good enough for a crow is a shotgun.—Maine Woods.

Shooting the Movies.

The casual visitor to a shooting gallery displaying the sign, "Shooting the Movies," would be led to think that the old-time shooting gallery, with its moving array of ducks and deer, had been displaced by a regular moving picture, which gives a man a chance to shoot a real picture of the wild game which he shoots in the open. It is true that moving pictures of wild game now form the marks for the customers of a shooting gallery, but few persons realize the complicated electrical system needed to make this sort of shooting possible. A man shooting at objects in a moving

picture would soon discover that almost before he pulled the trigger some other object would be in view. In order to make it possible to actually see where the animal has been hit, a complicated electrical system is necessary. The system is under Swiss patent and the controlling mechanism is a microphone. The report of the gun is recorded by the microphone, which in turn operates electrical devices which instantly stop the projecting machine, allowing the one shooting to see exactly where the animal is hit, and then automatically start the projecting machine again. The same system automatically changes the paper background of the picture, covering up the bullet hole, and so prepares the target for the next shot.

At the beginning of the war the British Government became interested in developing some device for giving rifle practice to prospective soldiers. Fifty thousand pounds was set aside, and finally the electrical devices necessary to make "shooting the movies" possible were developed. Apparatus of this kind is now installed on the larger battle-ships, in aero stations and in training stations. Moving pictures of submarines and periscopes form the targets for those on board ship, whereas soldiers going over the top often form the target at training camps.

The present apparatus has been perfected after eighteen months of work and is proving very satisfactory. Lubfin & Butler have opened a shooting gallery of this type on Market Street in San Francisco and the same firm expects to introduce this new sport in all of the larger cities of the West. Needless to say, this new sport develops the ability to shoot quickly and accurately.—California Fish and Game.

Mr. Bullock of the Scarboro Beach Game Farm, Scarboro, Maine, writes that he has clear straight Black Duck for sale at \$6.00 per pair. He also has Blue Winged Teal at \$5.00 per pair. The Long Island Game Breeders Association has purchased some and it seems

likely that the Black Duck and the Teal quickly will be taken by breeders who are interested in wild fowl.

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Discretionary Powers.

California Fish and Game reviews the various laws giving State officers discretionary powers to make closed seasons for fish in certain waters and for game on certain areas when it appears that the game and fish are vanishing and need protection.

It cannot be denied that the necessity for closing vast areas in most of the States, and in fact closing all of the area, will become more and more apparent so long as the number of the guns increases and no one is permitted to look after the game properly. We have entertained the idea that crime was a serious matter and that many new crimes should not be made arbitrarily, the danger being that persons ignorant of the new regulations and crime boundaries might be punished. We will not object to this method of creating new criminal laws, however, if the States will provide that nothing in the laws or regulations shall be held to prohibit the profitable production of game and its sale as food from places where it is produced for this purpose. To provide arbitrarily that a State department may close the killing of chickens or ducks for a term of years would put an end to the poultry industry. The game breeding industry, which has become an important food-producing industry in America in spite of many legal obstacles, should not be arbitrarily terminated in the interest of a game protection industry which never has been able to supply the markets or even to furnish a reasonable amount of sport in closely cultivated regions. It is a poor time just now for a State department to insist that it must be criminal to produce food on the farms and arbitrary decrees closing the shooting will put an end to game production in places where such industry is legal. The farmers will soon express themselves on this subject. Many women game breeders will join them, and we can hardly believe a majority of the sportsmen will insist in war times that people must be arrested if they produce

game for food. We have a large acquaintance among sportsmen in many States and we do not know a single one who will declare that it should be criminal to produce food on a farm.

=

Cheering Comment.

A State Game Officer writes to the editor: "I have read with much interest the Game Breeder and wish to commend you and your publication for the thorough manner in which you are making a fight for better game conditions and legislation in the United States."

We believe all intelligent State game officers would prefer to see game plentiful and the shooting good to seeing the dove, the quail, the prairie grouse, the ruffed grouse, the wood-cock on the song bird list and most of the farmers up in arms, so to speak, against sportsmen and the departments representing them. The departments easily can be made of great economic importance, by permitting those who wish to engage in food production and field sports to do so, the result will be that the wild living outfits can be run out when they try to make laws for States where they do not reside, just as they were run off of Long Island when they tried to put an end to food production and field sports there. If any one can shoot quail quite near New York without the wild living assistance why should not the sport be preserved everywhere. There must, of course, be some producers. We cannot all be destroyers.

BOOK REVIEWS.

TWO GOOD BOOKS.

"War-Time Poultry Feeding" and "Back-yard Poultry Keeping" are two good and timely books. The "Back-yard" book tells us how this area can be made to pay, describes what is possible and explains the industry from start to finish, giving estimates of cost and profit and telling the reader what to purchase, what to feed and all the "whys and wherefores."

"War-Time Poultry Feeding" has much of value and interest not only for war-time but for all other times. Here as elsewhere war economies may become valuable, not only for the present but also for the future. There are chapters on Poultry Foods, Feeding Chicks, Feeding Fowls for Eggs, Making a Profit with Poultry and The Feeding of By-products; there are numerous short articles by authoritative writers on many subjects.

“OTHERWISE THAN BY SHOOTING.”

We understand that the Biological Survey is very receptive to the idea that game farmers should have some shooting customers. They must if game rapidly is to become tremendously plentiful for profit, for sport and for food. We hope the Survey will not cogitate on this subject as long as it did on the Mexican quail question. We were afraid the quail would be laying in the South before we could secure the stock of breeders to be transported north. The Secretary of Agriculture took the proper view of the matter when we brought it before him and our readers will remember the telegram marked rush announcing the earlier opening for quail importations which we published.

In matters of game breeding and in matters of all business for that matter, speed is desirable. Eggs spoil if they are kept too long. Quail die if kept too long in boxes waiting for the action of “hoss doctors” as one of our readers puts it. We know how easy it is to go slow in all official matters but one thing the Survey can bank on, when we ask for anything it is right and proper. Although at first blush it may not seem to be good politics we can guarantee it as A1. Bunch all the interests which talk about free shooting on the farms and include all who say it should be criminal to produce certain kinds of plants or animals and let the farmers fully understand the question and we will guarantee that they will vote with the intelligent sportsmen who admit they cannot even shoot up the farmers’ trespass signs with impunity. The women who have been arrested for having eggs or birds in their possession also will vote for good government we are quite sure and there are several women among the hundreds who are breeding game who are very good talkers. So even if the Survey should happen to be a Republican or a Democratic outfit (we know no politics here) it should have no fear when The Game Breeder says anything is right and proper. Speed it up. The proper method of taking game is by shooting. Salt on the tail is old style.

Editor Game Breeder:

Looking over the Migratory Bird Law in The Game Breeder, I find that the duck law calls for an open season on Long Island October 16-January 31. The State law is October 1-January 15. Woodcock Migratory Bird Law, October 1-November 30; State law for Long Island, October 15-November 30.

Who’s who and what’s what? Your interpretation will be appreciated.

Yours truly,

H. J. MONTANUS.

When the State laws and the Migratory Bird Law conflict we believe the regulation makers for U. S. hold that the State law is supposed to fix the dates provided the State dates fall within the national dates. If, for example, the State law for woodcock is as you say it is (and if you saw it in The Game Breeder it’s true) that is October 15, this is O. K., since it is later than October 1, the date fixed by regulation makers. In the case of wild ducks, although the State, which is said to own the ducks, says they may be shot October 1, we believe the regulation makers claim they have amended this State law by making a regulation fixing October 16 as the date when they would prefer to see the New York duck shooters get busy. One of the advisers told us there was plenty of beef and mutton for the people to eat, and it was not necessary for them to have any game in America. Although this statement was made before the war, he still holds that it is a European custom to have game and that it is quite different in this country, where, he might have added, the people seem to like to be humbugged by those who collect vast sums to see that they get what they are supposed to want.

You may have noticed that our request that the law be amended so as to read that it should not be construed to apply to game farms and preserves, and the sale of the game by those who wished to sell was granted. We insisted upon this so that those who look after their game would have to spend all of their time in ascertaining if the laws are the same as they were when they were issued. By keeping the game laws off the farms



JEAN and DAN

On the Mississippi Training Ground of River Lawn Kennel.

—See Advertisement

where game is produced, the sportsmen who prefer to do so can shoot without interference, and if they need some money to help pay expenses they can let the people have some game to eat.

Many thousands of sportsmen now enjoy good shooting and are not obliged to keep up with season and bag limits.

Editor Game Breeder:

I belong to a duck club and wish to know if our members can shoot ducks on Long Island, N. Y., on October 1, when the State law opens the season for ducks, or if we must wait until October 16, when the Migratory Law says the season opens.

A RURAL NEW YORKER.

Our answer to another letter, above, will answer your question as far as we are able to answer it. We have been told that the State is not obliged to execute the national regulation and that the United States was not ready just yet to execute it. Our opinion is, if the courts hold the national regulation to be a valid United States criminal law, the United States regulators may attempt to gather some fines from those who only obey the State law. We regret to see the duck shooting season shortened so as to cut out the best two weeks for duck shooting on Long Island at a time when there is a shortage in our food supply.

The Prairie Grouse.

It seems a pity to substitute pheasants for the splendid American grouse and to let the grouse go the way of the wild pigeon and the bison. The laws which favor and encourage pheasant breeding have produced results, just as we knew they would, and we have no hesitation in saying that laws permitting and encouraging grouse production soon will make the grouse plentiful. There can be no doubt that grouse will sell readily at \$5 each and more there can be no doubt that their eggs will sell for \$5 or \$10 per dozen. Any one with common sense should know that there are plenty of people willing to go into any profitable industry and The Game Breeder will furnish plans and specifications for those who wish to produce grouse for sport or for profit.

From reports coming to The Game Breeder it would seem that the ruffed grouse also needs the attention of game breeders if it is not to go on the song bird list temporarily and, later, forever.

East Cleveland, Ohio.

[Many of our readers are familiar with the unrevised story of the man who, when served with olives for the first time, said he would like to lick the fellow who put up those plums. —Editor.]

The Game Breeder

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

EDITED BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1918.

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THE SOFT PEDAL.

We are glad to announce that an end to the controversy about the game laws is in sight. We are glad to be able to use the soft pedal in the future and we are sure our readers will be pleased to read more stories about game and fewer stories about how the game laws have been amended so as to keep game breeders out of jail.

Section 12 of the Migratory Bird law is just what we wanted and we understand the "otherwise than by shooting" regulation will be repealed. The State game officers, assembled in New York recently, passed a resolution providing that all States which had not done so should enact laws encouraging game breeding.

In bidding farewell to controversy it seems proper to say a few words about the occasion for certain forms of it. It was not an easy matter to start a trade paper in the interest of an illegal industry. Many predicted failure. We had no idea that the magazine would have any real enemies and it has had none among fair-minded, intelligent people. The number of requests for it, coming from libraries, scientific institutions and colleges and from judges, lawyers, doctors, professors and from prominent sportsmen and agriculturists indicate that the work of the society and its

bulletin are appreciated by people whose influence for good amounts to something.

When the magazine was started and the dean of American sportsmen, the late Charles Hallock, wrote a letter praising and indorsing its policy, we were a little surprised to learn that the zoo superintendent had broken loose and was running about saying, "Our enemies are publishing a monthly magazine." We wondered for a long time who the other fellow could be since the word "our" seemed to indicate there were two of a kind, which seemed impossible. It occurred to us that a few playful remarks about the zoo man and his fund (\$104,000) might make the wild lifing campaign lively and tend to offset the remarks about "our enemies."

We were quite sure that the wild lifing director, when he announced his campaign of animosity towards the little magazine, would be helpful and not harmful, and we were just wicked enough to speed him up a bit. New subscribers dropped in to see what the trouble was about and they all became regular readers. The late Mr. Hill, a talented and capable editor who sometimes brought out *The Game Breeder* when the writer could not do so, cleverly remarked that "those who came to scoff remained to pray." Having been benefited, why should we entertain any animosity? We never did. So far as the "enemy" business was concerned it was all one-sided. People sometimes are heard to say they are proud of their enemies but we have never had any spare time or any inclination for pride.

It is the duty of a trade paper to look after the interests of its readers and advertisers and to publish items of news in its field. When the arms and ammunition people donated \$25,000 to the Audubon Association, an old, well established and reputable organization, we approved the gift. We know full well that this association is not opposed to the breeding, shooting and the sale of game. But in all our game farming experience we never heard a pig under a gate squeal louder than the wild lifer did when he heard of the proposed donation. This

reminds us that Professor Pearson, Secretary of the Audubon Association, wrote us that the producer of a wild food bird should have as much right to sell his game as the producer had to sell a pig.

Our remarks about the zoo superintendent were playful, not malicious. When \$28,000 was raised to prohibit the sale of game in New York, we were glad to help those who amended the bill so that it would permit and not prevent a regulated sale of game. It was not difficult to have it enacted after the proper amendment was made.

A big mistake was made in not permitting the sale of quail. It would be easy and interesting to make these birds an abundant food supply on areas where they no longer occur. Some industry would be required, of course. When the notable attempt was made to close the quail shooting on Long Island, we invited a lot of people to hear "our enemy" at his best, in connection with another naturalist, Dr. Weeks, D. S. C., etc., etc. We were pleased, as usual, at the result of the hearing. Wild living again appeared in the role of humpty-dumpty.

We have always invited the wild-lifer to our annual game dinners and we have reserved a place for him on an important committee, which will be announced later. We hope he will regard our playful remarks as no more harmful than his calling us "our enemies" was. Both sides secured a little much needed publicity and we now close the account and call it square.

We have opposed the wild-living industry only when it appeared to interfere with the game-breeding industry. When attempts were made to secure laws prohibiting the sale of game, or shooting, we have insisted on short amendments permitting the shooting and the sale of game by breeders and their customers. If necessary, we shall continue this activity and see that any proposed laws which prevent the production of food on the farms be amended so as to permit and encourage food production. Present indications are that our work will be easy, now that game breeding has become very successful and the best State game officers favor it.

We are confident that patriotic State game officers understand that it is desirable to encourage and not to prevent food production. We are quite sure that the legislation intended to encourage it will be favored and not prevented by the Audubon Association and that before long it will not be criminal to produce and sell any kinds of plants or animals on the farms. We must admit we were a little alarmed at one time about the national law, and especially when we were told the game breeders' interests could not be protected, but that is all over now. A pace has been set by the Nation which the patriotic States will follow.

A Preliminary Demand.

One of the things that create fear of a leather shortage is the enormous demand for suit-cases created by the establishment of Prohibition areas.—Washington Star.

Another Doorknob Snake.

Discovering that snakes were eating the "nest eggs" where his hens were laying, J. P. Gill, of Albany, Ga., replaced the initial eggs with white doorknobs. A snake was soon found which had swallowed one of the knobs, but could not "get away with it." The reptile was killed and the doorknob replaced in the nest.

It Pays and Good Sense.

The Game Breeder:

Enclosed find check for advertisement. Please discontinue same, as I am about sold out of game. The first ad. sold two pairs of swans. The Game Breeder surely is a good advertising medium, as it hits them all; and it is a sensible paper. I appreciate it.

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[Your ad. helped to put some common sense in the Migratory Bird Law. See Sec. 12, protecting game farmers and preserve owners. The last named are the best customers. There will be several thousand new ones next season. Do you know where we can get a couple of car loads of deer for one of the new places? Our advertisers all seem to sell out quickly.—Editor.]



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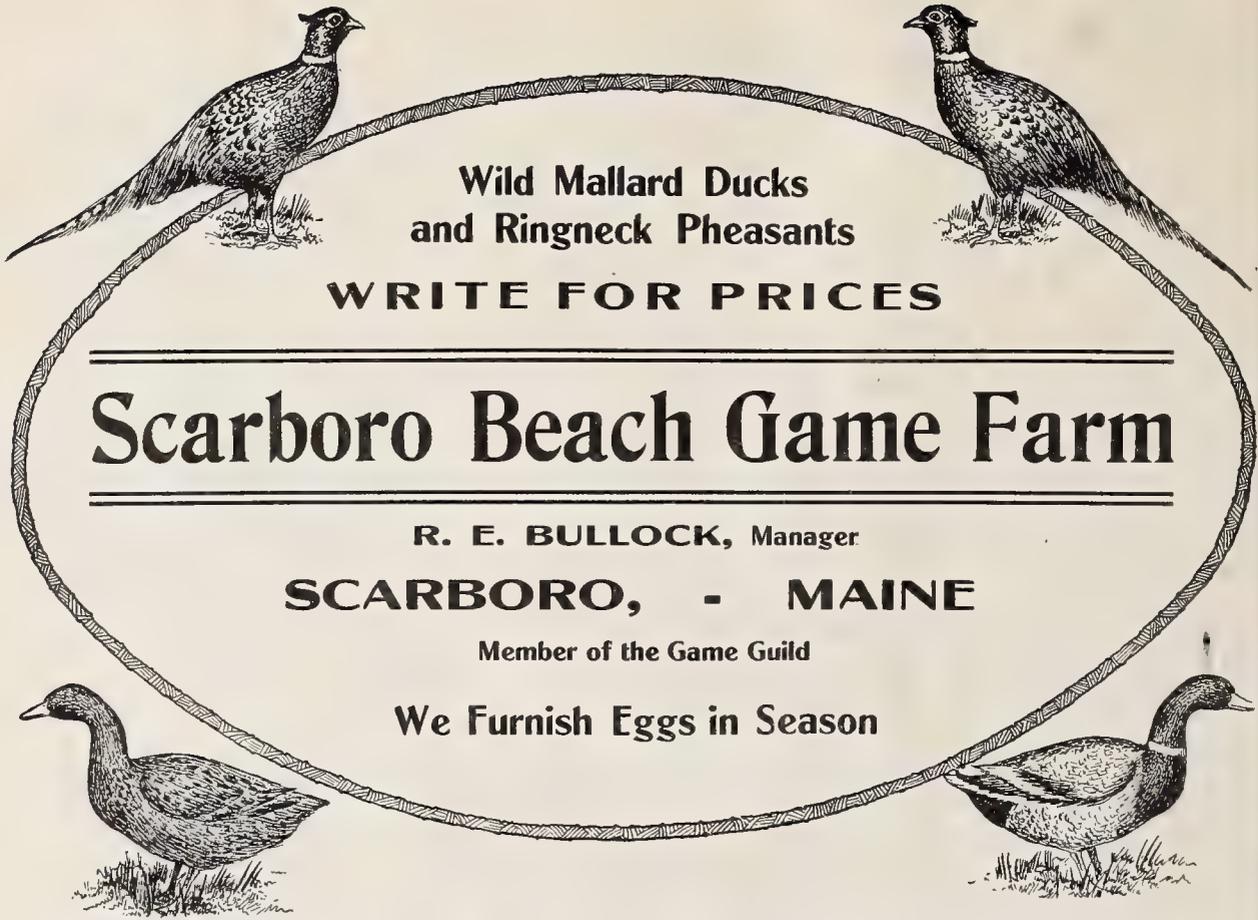
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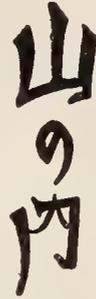
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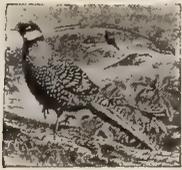
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These Pheasants will be in full plumage this fall: 4 pair Silvers, \$30.00; 2 extra hens, \$10.00. 1 pair Swinhoes, \$35.00. 1 pair Mongolian, \$7.00; 3 extra cocks, \$6.00. 10 Ringneck hens, \$30.00; 4 Ringneck cocks, \$5.00. 3 pair Lady Amhersts, \$50.00; 1 extra cock, \$10.00. 1 pair Golden, \$8.00; 3 extra hens, \$15.00. 1 pair Reeves, \$15.00; 2 extra hens, \$20.00. 5 pair Canada geese, 5 years old, \$35.00. 6 pair Redheads, \$50.00; 1 pair Baldpates, \$5.00; 1 pair Pintails, \$3.00. 1 pair wood ducks, \$12.50; 1 pair Mandarin ducks, \$12.50. 1 pair Mexican tree ducks, \$12.50. **M. R. CHEESMAN,** Murray, Utah, R F. D. No. 3. Box 61.

FOR SALE—THREE PAIRS OF WOOD DUCKS. **GLENN CHAPMAN,** 882 Lake Street, Newark, N. J. 3t

HOYT'S CALIFORNIA PHEASANTRY, PRICE LIST. **FRED D. HOYT,** Hayward, California.

GRAY STAR PHEASANTRY

Breeder of all kinds of pheasants. Eggs in season. Pure brand, strong, healthy birds for sale. **GIFFORD GRAY,** 21 Ward St., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—PET FEMALE COON, GUARANTEED breeder, three years old. Had five last litter. Stamp for reply. **BEN BOWMAN,** Monroe Ave., Canton, Ohio 1t

FOR SALE—Pheasants and eggs. Everything in the pheasant family. Pamphlet with order free. **BUCKWOOD PHEASANTRIES,** Dunfield, Warren Co., New Jersey. (10t)

RABBIT AND HARE SOCIETY OF CANADA. Breeders should write for constitution and by-laws. **JOHN E. PEART,** Secretary, Hamilton, Ontario. 12t

QUAIL, PARTRIDGES, WILD FOWL, DEER AND other animals. See display advertisement in this issue. **WM. J. MACKENSEN,** Proprietor Pennsylvania Pheantry and Game Park.

WILL SELL THREE PAIR GOLDEN PHEASANTS, full plumage, \$5.00 each bird; four pair Silver Pheasants, \$4.00 each; Lady Amhersts; \$6.00 each, this year's hatch. Golden Pheasants this year's hatch, \$4.00 each. Prices unchangeable and for either sex. No attention given to price inquiries. **G. L. DAVIS,** Mt. Sinai, Long Island, N. Y. 2t

CANADA WILD GESE AND THEIR GOSLINGS— A limited number for sale now—the surest way to start breeding this species. We are the oldest and largest breeders of Canadas in this country. Black and White Swans, Wild Ducks, etc., for sale. **WHEALTON WATER FOWL FARMS,** Chincoteague Island, Va.

LIVE GAME

GOLDEN PHEASANT COCKS, IN FULL PLUMAGE, six dollars each. **P. SCHWEHM,** 4219-4th Street, N. E., Seattle, Wash. 1t

WILD TURKEYS—For prices see display advertisement in this issue. **W. J. MACKENSEN,** Yardley, Bucks County, Pa.

WANTED—WHITE PEAFOWL, EITHER SEX. Pied Peafowl, Soemmerring, Cheer, Hoki and German Peacock Pheasants, Ruffed Grouse, and White Squirrels. Also Swinhoes; state price and number. **R. A. CHILES & CO.,** Mt. Sterling, Ky.

PHEASANTS FOR SALE—RINGNECKS, SILVER, Golden, Mongolians, Formosan, Prince of Wales, Lady Amhersts, Reeves, Swinhoes, Melanotus, Versicolor, Manchurian Eared. **ROBINSON BROS.,** Aldershot, Ontario, Canada. 3t

Pheasants Wanted

WANTED. ELLIOTT, MIKADO, SATYR, TRAGOPAN and Linneated Pheasants. Mature birds only. Write **A. J. MERLE,** Alameda, Cal. 0t

PURE BRED WILD WATERFOWL AT FOLLOWING prices: Mallards, \$3.75 per pair. Pintails, \$3.25 per pair. Green Wing Teal, \$5.00 per pair. Blue Wing Teal, \$3.75 per pair. Also redheads, Gadwalls, Widgeons, Canvasbacks, Spoonbills, at reasonable prices, for propagating and scientific purposes. **GEORGE J. KLEIN,** Ellinwood, Kansas.

WANTED—200 PHEASANTS FOR FALL SHOOTING. Delivery any time before Nov. 15. All cocks or part hens. State lowest price. Cash with order. Shooting Club. Care **GAME BREEDER.** 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Notice to Purchasers.

Purchasers can rely upon advertisers in The Game Breeder. The Game Conservation Society has a committee known as the Game Guild, which investigates complaints promptly and insists upon fair dealing under a penalty of dismissal from membership and the loss of the right to advertise in the magazine. There are very few complaints in a year, for the most part due to shipments of eggs. These have been uniformly adjusted to the satisfaction of the seller and purchaser. Any member making a complaint should state that in placing his order he mentioned the fact that it was due to an advertisement in The Game Breeder. All members of the Society are urged to buy from those who support the publication by advertising in it.

FOR SALE—PURE MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.
C. W. SIEGLER, Bangor, Wisconsin. 2t

CHINESE, RINGNECK AND MONGOLIAN CROSS,
Cocks \$2.00, hens \$4.00. Golden and Silver, young cocks
\$3.00, hens \$5.00. Golden, old cocks \$4.00, hens \$6.00.
Wild geese and ducks. CLASSIC LAKE WILD FOWL
FARM, Manzanita, Oregon. 3t

THE BLACK SIBERIAN HARE IS OF ENORMOUS
size. It grows faster, matures and breeds earlier than
any other rabbit, but best of all is its delicious meat and
beautiful fur. Write for information and prices.
SIBERIAN FUR FARM, Hamilton, Canada. 6t

GLENWOOD PHEASANTRIES, HADLYME, CONN.
Ringneck pheasant eggs for sale. Price \$25.00 per 100.
R. K. McPHAIL. 4t

FOODS

WILD DUCK FOODS

Wild duck food plants, and seed. Wild Celery, Sago
Pond Weed, Widgeon grass, Red head grass, Chara
and other kinds.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of water
marshes where these, the best of duck foods, will grow
and hold the game. Write and learn how to do it.
WHITE'S GAME PRESERVE, Waterlily, N. C.
Currituck Sound.

ACORNS

An excellent food for deer, pheasants and wild ducks.
I can supply acorns by the bushel or in large lots.
Write for prices, including shipping charges. W. R.
McLEAN, R. F. D., Eagle Springs, North Carolina.

BOOKS

BOOKS—Fox Hunters, Trappers, Fur Traders,
Taxidermists, Fishermen, Sportsmen,
Campers, Prospectors, Fur Farmers, Ginseng and Golden
Seal Growers, etc. By A. R. Harding. Price 60 cents
each. THE GAME BREEDER, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

GAMEKEEPERS

WISH CHANGE OF POSITION AS POULTRY
man or gamekeeper by married man. No children.
Life experience, four years at present position, excellent
references. L. W. WERTHEIM, Hillsboro, N. C. 1t

GAMEKEEPER—POSITION WANTED. SKILLED
gamekeeper with good references desires position.
WM. STRANG, 2147 Blackrock Ave., Unionport, N. Y.

WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER ON GAME
farm or shooting preserve. Long experience raising
game birds. Understand raising and training shooting
dogs, and trapping vermin. A. S. B., care of Game
Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED, SITUATION AS GAMEKEEPER. EX-
perienced on game rearing and dog training. Married.
Apply H. care of THE GAME BREEDER, 150 Nassau
St., New York.

GAMEKEEPER DESIRES SITUATION, THOR-
oughly understands all duties, etc. Best references
from Europe and this country. M. J. F., care of The
Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York City. 4t

WANTED SITUATION—A GAMEKEEPER FAMIL-
iar with pheasant and poultry rearing. I have also had
experience in general farming and can plan the planting
for game. BRUCE LANE, care of Game Breeder, 150
Nassau St., New York. 6t

GAMEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED.—I can
furnish good English and American references.
Thoroughly understand all the duties of a Game-
keeper; can rear thousands of birds, and train
dogs, &c. I understand trapping and the control
of vermin, and wish to get a place now so I can
prepare it for breeding on a large scale next spring.
Address J. H., care of The Game Breeder, 150
Nassau Street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

200 PHEASANTS WANTED—WILL TAKE EQUAL
number of cocks and hens. Send prices and age of birds.
R. A. MAXWELL, care of The Game Breeder, 150 Nassau
Street, New York.

RINGNECK PHEASANTS, \$5.00 A PAIR. GOLDENS,
\$10.00 a pair. Guaranteed strong and in the pink of con-
dition for Spring breeding. Order now as I have a limited
supply of birds. LILLIAN E. GALLUP, 2209 Ogden,
Omaha, Nebraska. 1t

REGISTERED AND PEDIGREED BLACK FOXES
RUGGED PUPS BORN IN NATURAL CONDITIONS
ON MOUNTAIN RANCH. GUARANTEED TO
BREED. EVERY ONE OF OUR EIGHT FEMALES
WHELPED THIS SPRING. WRITE FOR RECORDS.
BOARSTONE MOUNTAIN FOX RANCH, ONAWA,
MAINE.

"THE RANCH BRED FOX," THE BEST BOOK
published on Fox farming. Tells all about this wonderful
industry. Price 25c, postpaid. THE BLACK FOX
MAGAZINE, 15 Whitehall St., New York.

ALL GAME BREEDERS SHOULD REMEMBER
that Meal Worms are just as choice a food for the old
birds as for the young; of course, as a rule, they are not
fed to the old because they will live without them, except
occasionally by a man of means, who does not believe in
depriving his birds of an occasional luxury. However, all
breeders should keep on hand a pan or two of meal worms,
to feed to their old birds when a little out of sorts, at
moulting time or when being dosed with drugs. Meal
worms are an excellent tonic, because a natural insect food.
500 at \$1.00, 1,000 at \$1.50, 5,000 at \$5.00. All express pre-
paid. C. B. KERN, 10 East Main Street, Mount Joy,
Pennsylvania. 1t



Both Ends Are Business Ends

Look at both ends of the shells you buy. It is not only important that you get your favorite shell, but also that it is loaded with your favorite powder. It is not enough to look at the base—look at the wad end too, to be sure that your shells are loaded with one of the

Peters
HIGH GUN
IDEAL
PREMIER
TARGET

Remington
UMC
ARROW
NITRO CLUB

SELBY LOADS
CHALLENGE GRADE
SUPERIOR GRADE

US BLACK SHELLS
AJAX
CLIMAX

Western
FIELD
RECORD

WINCHESTER
REPEATER
LEADER

HERCULES
Smokeless Shotgun
POWDERS
INFALLIBLE "E.C."

Many experienced sportsmen use Hercules Smokeless Shotgun Powders exclusively. Use them yourself and you will benefit by their uniform quality. They are as dependable as old friends. They always give high velocity with light recoil, always burn clean and give even patterns.

Don't take chances with a powder that may vary in quality. Shoot the powders that you know are dependable.

The 14 standard shells listed at the left may be bought loaded with a Hercules Powder. Select your favorite, but be sure to look on the box for the name Infallible or "E.C."



HERCULES POWDER CO.

77 W. 11th Street

Wilmington

Delaware



IN ANY
ONE OF
14
SHELLS

IN ANY
ONE OF
14
SHELLS



REMINGTON
UMC

Steel Lined SHOT SHELLS

*When a Covey Flushes with a Whir-r-r
at Your Feet—*

or the trap boy rings in an unexpected angle on you—it's a moment to make a man glad of the "Speed Shells" in his gun—Remington UMC steel lined smokeless shells.

Sportsmen everywhere are noting the consistently satisfactory *shooting results* achieved every day with "Arrow" and "Nitro Club" shells at traps and afield. There are thousands of good old guns and new that mean much more to their owners since the change from ordinary shells to Remington UMC.

The steel lining makes the main difference. It grips the powder and keeps all the drive of the explosion right behind the charge—the *fastest shot shells in the world*.

You'll find the Remington UMC "Arrow" and "Nitro Club" smokeless shells and the "New Club" black powder shells at Sportsmen's Headquarters in every town—the dealer who displays the *Red Ball Mark of Remington UMC*.

THE REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC
CARTRIDGE COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World
Woolworth Building, New York

THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XIV.

NOVEMBER, 1918

No. 2

THE OBJECT OF THIS MAGAZINE IS
TO MAKE NORTH AMERICA THE BIGGEST
GAME PRODUCING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

NOT "OTHERWISE THAN BY SHOOTING"

Our objection to the regulation providing that birds produced must be taken "otherwise than by shooting" has brought results. We were told by the Survey that it had the right to make regulations. But the answer that the regulations must be reasonable; that they must not interfere with our readers and that they must not be in violation of Sec. 12 of the law left no ground for the regulation and it has departed.

Sec. 2 of Regulation 8 as Proclaimed by the President now reads as follows :

"Migratory water fowl, except the birds taken under paragraph 1 of this regulation (birds taken for breeding stock), **MAY BE KILLED BY SHOOTING** only during the open season for waterfowl."

We take great pleasure in praising the Survey for its prompt action. We always like to see governmental matters as well as others speeded up. We always find more pleasure in praising the right than in denouncing the wrong, and in the future we suggest that when the Survey proposes to take any action relating to Game Breeders that it consult headquarters first—150 Nassau St., N. Y., will reach us. We do not approve of U. S. criminal laws being made overnight in a back room in the Woolworth Building, N. Y., especially when by one fell swoop they destroy all the customers of the game farmers. We shall be glad to look over any proposed criminal laws before they are made and in this way we may save some time for the President, who will not be called on to Proclaim so often.

Published Monthly. Entered as second-class matter, July 9, 1915, at the Post Office, New York City, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAME CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Inc.
NEW YORK CITY U.S.A.

C. B. Davis - 15

The Feeding of Sporting Dogs

Every Gamekeeper knows and appreciated the difficulty of bringing the dogs up to "top notch" in the matter of health, especially as the sporting season hoves in sight. Sporting dogs have to undertake difficult and exacting work necessitating a great expenditure of strength and vitality. Hence their



feeding demands experience, judgment and consideration in selecting the best foods to sustain them and the exclusive use of those foods only.

Sporting Dogs can be made capable of long-sustained effort by liberally feeding them with

Spratt's Dog Cakes

which are now recognized in all sporting circles as the Food par excellence for keeping dogs up to standard fitness. Dogs fed on Spratt's Biscuits work better, behave better, live longer and are more reliable than those trained on any other foods.

SPRATT'S DOG CAKES prevent dogs suffering from overstrain by providing

A RESERVE STOCK OF VITALITY

—just what so many dogs lack at the time when they need it most.

Are you Feeding your Dogs on Spratt's?

If you are not, and wish to prove their value in a practical way, we will send you samples free.

"DOG CULTURE" mailed on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

"PHEASANT CULTURE," price 25 cents.

"POULTRY CULTURE" 10 cents.

Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

Newark, N. J.

San Francisco.

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Factory also in London, England.

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CHALLENGE CLEANABLE COLLARS

Mark X before subject that interests you
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Reduce high cost of living—save labor and starch.

On pleasure bent or on business, immaculate neckwear is a big asset. Soiled Challenge Cleanable Collars are made immaculate instantly. Dirt, perspiration or weather have no terrors for them—off or on, jiffy cleanable. Every Challenge collar made with a stitch edge, dull domestic linen finish. 18 styles. No-wilt. Flexible. Peaks and button holes stoutly reinforced. Ever-white.

“Linen” collars, with their constant laundering, cost about \$15.00.—Challenge Cleanable Collars less than \$2.00 yearly. *Think it over.* Check the coupon. Send 35c. each for samples of several styles. State (half) size. Write today.

The Arlington Works

Owned and Operated by

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
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Canadian Office and Factory: Toronto, Ont.

Visit the Du Pont Products Store, 1105 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

DU PONT

Now is the Time.

Now is the time to send advertisements of deer, game birds and eggs to The Game Breeder. People have learned to place their orders early and we are so busy and so short of help that we have little time or ability to solicit advertising. Practically all we have comes without solicitation.

All owners of game ranches and shoots should remember that they should buy only from those who advertise in The Game Breeder.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE GAME BREEDER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1918. State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared D. W. Huntington, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Game Breeder and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The Game Conservation Society, Inc., 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Editor, D. W. Huntington, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, none; Business Managers, The Game Conservation Society, Inc., 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.. 2. That the owners are: The Game Conservation Society, Inc., 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Stockholders: C. B. Davis, Grantwood, N. J., A. A. Hill (Deceased), F. R. Peixotto, 55 John St., New York, N. Y.; John C. Huntington, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. (at present U. S. Ship Anniston, in service); D. W. Huntington, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Dwight W. Huntington, 2nd (at present U. S. A., France); H. H. Shannon, Great Neck Station, New York. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None. 4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

D. W. Huntington, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of October, 1918. George F. Bentley, Notary Public (102) New York County. (My commission expires March 30th, 1920.) (SEAL.)

The Hawk is Fastest Flier and Crow the Slowest.

By the STATISTICIAN.

While there is considerable variation in the speed of flight of game birds, the table below may be taken as the most accurate approximation of the comparative speed at which the better known wild birds fly.

The crow may be taken as an example of the slower flying bird, with a rate of 35 to 45 feet a second, and with an average speed of 45 miles an hour, while many species of hawks attain the remarkably fast speed of 200 feet a second.

Here is the table showing the average speed in flight:

Bird.	Feet per Second.	Average.
Quail	65 to 85	75
Ruffed Grouse	60 to 90	75
Snipe	50 to 70	65
Mallard	55 to 90	75
Wood Duck	70 to 90	80
Teal	120 to 140	130
Canvasback	130 to 160	145
Canada Geese	100 to 120	110
Red Head	110 to 130	120

It may be said that if ducks are scared they can reach maximum speed at will, and this sprinting flight is usually what the gunner has to make allowance for.

On the other hand, many wildfowl are jumped and killed while hovering over decoys and moving slowly, and birds like snipe and quail are often killed before they have attained full speed.

Upland birds are not often shot while passing the gun at right angles, but going straight away, quartering or twisting.—National Sports Syndicate.

Good Advice.

The fact that an advertiser is temporarily oversold should not induce him to abandon his advertising or give up his customers. The ad should be left standing and the advertisers should offer to procure the stock needed. It pays to keep in touch and it also pays to help The Game Breeder.

Two excellent keepers write that they are much pleased with the situations they have just obtained through advertisements in The Game Breeder.

Hollow Point .22's— Best For Exterminating Vermin



The value of the hollow point cartridge to the game breeder lies in its great shocking power. Small animals of high vitality such as gophers, rats, weasels and ground squirrels cannot escape to die,



wounded, in holes or cover when squarely hit with hollow point bullets. A hit means a kill in almost every case.

Remington UMC metallic ammunition has a world-wide reputation for accuracy and dependability. From the large caliber cartridges down to the .22's, superior workmanship and materials and rigorous tests have built up this reputation, based upon continual use by hundreds of thousands of sportsmen. Excellence in Remington UMC ammunition is the result of over fifty years of experience in manufacture.



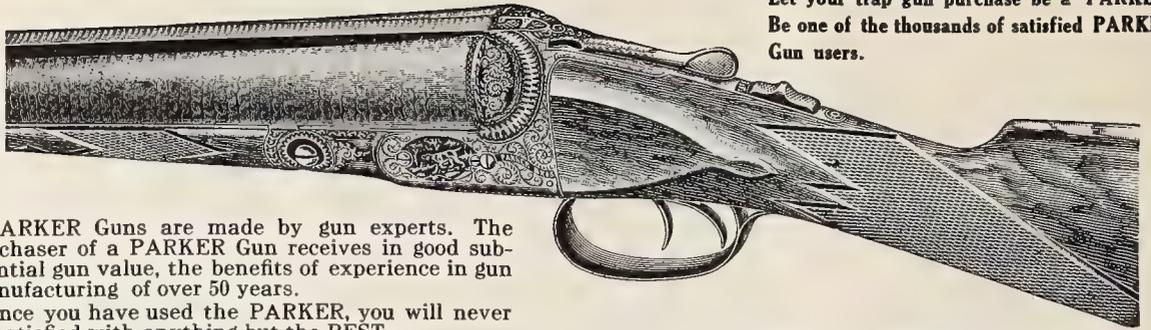
HOLLOW

Remington
UMC

POINT

.22 Short, .22 Long and .22 Long Rifle are made in Lesmok, Smokeless and Black Powders. .22 Remington Special and .22 Winchester are made in Lesmok and Smokeless Powders. .22 Remington Autoloading and .22 Winchester Automatic are made in Smokeless Powder only. .25 Stevens Short and .25 Stevens are made in Black Powder only.

Ask Any Remington UMC Dealer



Let your trap gun purchase be a PARKER.
Be one of the thousands of satisfied PARKER
Gun users.

PARKER Guns are made by gun experts. The purchaser of a PARKER Gun receives in good substantial gun value, the benefits of experience in gun manufacturing of over 50 years.

Once you have used the PARKER, you will never be satisfied with anything but the BEST.

Eventually you will shoot the PARKER. Why not now?

Send for catalogue and free booklet about 20 bore guns.

PARKER BROS.

Master Gun Makers MERIDEN, CONN., U. S. A.
New York Salesrooms, 25 Murray Street

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THREE THOUSAND

Chinese-Mongolian Ringneck Pheasants

FALL DELIVERY

Full Wing, Healthy, Hardy Birds

Reeves, Lady Amherst, Golden,
Silver, Pure Mongolian

Japanese Silkies, Buff Cochin Bantams

New Zealand Red Rabbits, Breeding Stock \$3.50 Each, Young \$2

We are Breeders Exclusively, and nothing leaves our farm that is not right in every particular.

MARMOT PHEASANTRY

Member of The Game Guild

MARMOT, OREGON

The Game Breeder

VOLUME XIV

NOVEMBER, 1918

NUMBER 2



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Wanted Prairie Chickens and Ruffed Grouse.

A number of readers of The Game Breeder wish to procure prairie grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and ruffed grouse. Any reader who can furnish these birds or their eggs or can tell us where to procure them is requested to write to The Game Breeder.

=

A Correction.

At the meeting of the State game officers Mr. Burnham stated that The Game Breeder in quoting the statement that "we don't want any preserves or the sale of game which goes with them" misrepresented him. He said this statement was only made at a hearing before the District of Columbia committee. We promised to print anything he had to say on the first page of The Game Breeder. If this does not fully cover the subject we will give prominence to a letter further explaining just what he does want.

What the people want is expressed forcibly in section 12 of the Migratory Bird Law which distinctly says there shall be no further interference with the game breeding industry. Our readers will remember our letter addressed to all of the Congressmen when we were asked to write to our Congressmen favoring the enactment of the Migratory Bill. We published this letter calling for the amendment and we have reason to believe that many of our readers took the trouble to write to their Congressmen. At all events section 12 suits them and us.

=

More Game and Fewer Game Laws.

In a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture we are told that

"Fewer game laws were enacted in 1918 than in any year since 1900—about 50 laws having been passed. States on the honor roll are Kentucky, Georgia and Mississippi. No game laws were enacted in these States.

Think of it, worthy readers, only 50 new game laws in a year! Is not this a triumph for your cause. Sixty or ninety to a State at one time was fashionable. As the laws decrease in number the game has increased rapidly. Far more quail were produced on the Long Island Game Breeders Association ground than the entire number of new game laws for the whole country, and the place is only a few months old! We have no hesitation in saying that over fifty tons of game have been produced by readers of The Game Breeder during the time when the 50 new laws were secured. Since we once helped to produce over three tons on one place in a season the estimate of 50 tons for the country undoubtedly is small. Let us all make a drive and see that hundreds of tons of game be produced next year. Before long game will be considered as a food by the Agriculture Department at Washington which shows signs of waking up; the States which produce the most game will be listed just as the States which produced the most game laws have been listed by the Agriculture Department in the past.

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Wrong End First.

One of our Boston readers wrote that those interested in procuring game laws always went at the subject wrong end first.

There should, of course, be no charge for a license to breed game or any other food on a farm. There is, however, a

good reason why the game dealers in the cities and towns should be licensed and regulated by the State game departments. Game reared on ranches, game farms and preserves is easily stolen when it is produced in large numbers wild in protected fields, which is the best and most profitable way to breed many species of game. The wild game on public lands and waters, which is protected in America by laws prohibiting its sale, in the absence of regulations might easily be sent to the dealers in competition with the game owned and marketed by breeders.

In the older countries any one who shoots a game bird owns it after he has shot it and can sell it as a matter of course. But there are laws in America which have been upheld by the courts which provide that game taken legally on public lands and waters does not belong to the one taking it but remains the property of the State to the extent that the State can say what disposition can be made of it. The decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding laws prohibiting the sale of game legally taken was rendered by a majority of the judges, not all being present, and some able dissenting opinions were rendered. But so long as the decision (in *Geer vs. Connecticut*) remains unreversed it would seem to be more important that the dealers be licensed and regulated in America than it is in other countries where the wild fowlers sell their game just as our fishermen sell their fish.

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The Form of the License.

Since the State game officers resolved at their recent meeting that all of the States which had not done so should enact laws permitting game farmers to sell their food it would be advisable to consider the licensing of the dealers so that the abundant food supply can be marketed from game ranches, farms and preserves without danger of game stolen from the farms or from the public lands and waters being sold, so long at least as it is deemed inadvisable to prohibit the sale of public game. We can see that it may be advisable to prohibit

the sale of public game as food until such time as the game farms and preserves supply the markets so abundantly that the sale of public game safely can be permitted.

The pawnbrokers and junk dealers are licensed and regulated because this is necessary to prevent the sale of stolen goods. Cigarmakers and dealers and the manufacturers of fire-water and beer and the retailers of these beverages have been licensed and regulated in order to see that the revenues are paid and that "moonshine" be excluded from the markets. Straight goods and moonshine are said to be much alike.

Often we have pointed out that if the pawnbrokers and junk dealers who handle legal jewels and junk, which look exactly like stolen goods, can be regulated and permitted to handle the legitimate, it must be true that those who deal in game can be regulated and permitted to sell the food from the farms and preserves. Should a little illegal food be sold this only would result in the people who are said to own the game getting a taste of their property which they can not get in some States today.

The form of the license can be made very simple; the charge for the license might well be made larger for city dealers who will handle large amounts than for small dealers in the villages who will handle smaller amounts. The State game departments should have the right to cancel licenses upon the conviction of a dealer for illegal selling and if it be distinctly understood that violations of the laws are to result in the termination of the business of the law-breaker it is evident that there will be few violations; and by eliminating those who do not obey the laws the business soon can be regulated as easily as other industries which require licenses are.

Most business men are honest, especially when it pays to be honest, and the fear that some may violate a law should not, of course, prevent a food industry. Comparatively little of the land now posted against sport can be made to fill the markets to overflowing with game and, as often we have pointed out, sport

has nothing to fear from an abundance of game on the farms which may be used to produce game instead of as harbors for birds which are classed as song birds.

The State game departments will be far more creditably employed when they enforce regulations protecting the sales of food than they have been in States where it was fashionable to raid food producers because they had birds or eggs for breeding purposes and in States where the departments put in their time protecting the game song birds against all sportsmen.

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A Memorandum.

The U. S. Biological Survey has issued the following memorandum relating to permits authorizing traffic in migratory waterfowl and their eggs for propagating purposes.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, provides that:

"It shall be unlawful to hunt, take, capture or kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time or in any manner, any migratory bird, included in the terms of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August sixteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or any part, nest or egg of any such bird."

No migratory waterfowl or their eggs can be taken, possessed, sold, purchased, shipped or transported for propagating purposes except as specifically permitted by regulation 8 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Regulations.

Two forms of permits are provided. A permit issued pursuant to paragraph 1 of regulation 8 will authorize a person to take a limited number of wild migratory waterfowl and their eggs solely for propagating purposes in order to form the nucleus of a breeding stock or to strengthen the strain of the birds he may now have on hand. *The wild birds so taken cannot be killed, nor can they be*

sold or transported except for propagating purposes and then only to a person holding a federal permit.

A permit issued pursuant to paragraph 2 of regulation 8 will not authorize the taking of wild migratory waterfowl for any purpose but will authorize the permittee to possess, purchase, sell and transport for propagating purposes wild waterfowl, their increase and eggs, lawfully taken and possessed, to possess, purchase, sell, and transport for propagating purposes migratory waterfowl lawfully possessed on July 3, 1918, and their increase and eggs; to kill birds raised in domestication and to sell and transport their carcasses for food purposes as provided in said regulation 8.

Migratory waterfowl lawfully taken and possessed under these permits may be used and transported for ornamental, exhibition, and decoy purposes.

Forms 279 and 281 furnished by the Bureau should be used in applying for permits under paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively.

Federal permits do not authorize migratory birds to be taken, possessed, or trafficked in contrary to State laws, and all persons are cautioned to comply with the provisions of State laws before operating under federal permits.

For further information in regard to federal game laws apply to Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Shooting on Farms and Preserves.

The Biological Survey writes to our readers who ask permits as follows: The sample letter was addressed to Mr. R. E. Bullock, Scarboro Beach Game Farm, Scarboro, Maine.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1918.

Mr. R. E. Bullock,

Scarboro, Maine.

Dear Sir—We have your letter of September 24 asking to be advised in regard to shooting on game farms and preserves.

For your information we take pleasure in sending you herewith copy of the

Migratory Bird Treaty, Act, and Regulations. We also inclose copy of a circular explaining in detail the provisions of regulation 8 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Regulations governing the possession and traffic in migratory waterfowl for propagating and commercial purposes, etc.

In this connection we may add that we have recommended an amendment of the regulations which, if adopted, will permit migratory waterfowl raised in domestication to be killed by shooting during the respective open seasons for hunting migratory waterfowl but it will be sometime before final action has been taken on this recommendation. The present regulations, of course, will remain in full force and effect until amended.

Very truly yours,
W. C. HENDERSON,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Inclosure 8406.

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An Illegal Regulation.

Since the regulation prohibiting the shooting of game by game preservers is in violation of section 12 of the Migratory Bird Law it cannot be executed and was void the moment it was made. There is the best legal authority for this statement and we are glad to learn that the Survey "has recommended an amendment of the regulations which, if adopted, will permit migratory waterfowl raised in domestication to be killed by shooting during the respective open seasons for hunting migratory waterfowl." It is amusing to read: "But it will be sometime before final action has been taken on this recommendation."

The concluding sentence in the letter that "the present regulations, of course, will remain in full force and effect until amended," is not important since a regulation in violation of law is void as we have observed and cannot remain in full force on that account. We should think the Survey would speed up the repeal if it takes any interest in food production.

We are a little curious to know to whom the amendment was "recommended." As we understand the matter

the regulation under discussion was made in an office in the Woolworth Building in New York, a very small coterie of criminal lawmakers being present (three to be exact). If any one should be arrested for shooting his ducks possibly the court may inquire how regulations in violation of law are made. Our committee for the defense of food producers always is mobilized.

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A Suggestion.

We would respectfully suggest that any reputable game breeder should be permitted to shoot and sell, if he wishes to sell, the number of birds reared on his ranch. Most breeders are reputable and are willing to shoot and sell only the number of birds produced. It should not be difficult to regulate any breeder suspected of exceeding the bag limit suggested, and if necessary to put him out of business. It is a poor plan to prohibit the innocent food producer for fear that a guilty man may escape. Because some chickens are stolen we do not prohibit the poultry industry.

Mr. Pratt is fortunate in having an able fish culturist, Mr. Jno. W. Titcomb, who at one time was employed by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, and who later was the Game and Fish Commissioner of Vermont. The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries believes in and encourages the production of fish for food and for sport in private waters and gives fish as well as advice to those who wish to produce the desirable foods. It is only recently that the New York laws have been amended so as to permit the sale of trout by the producers. No good reason can be assigned why any one who produces any kind of fish for food should not sell them in the markets. For a long time even the excellent trout was kept out of the markets and all inducements to produce trout were strangled by fish laws quite similar to those which have nearly resulted in the extermination of our quail, grouse, wood duck, woodcock and some other species which should be abundant and cheap foods during long open seasons.

IMPORTATIONS OF BOBWHITE QUAIL.

By HON. J. QUINCY WARD,

Executive Agent of the Kentucky Game and Fish Commission.

To the lovers of birds from the esthetic point of view, and especially the sportsmen, the casual mention of bobwhite arouses sweet memories that bless and burn.

As a hunter, fisherman and trapper in boyhood, I had occasion to learn something of the remnants of wild life that once abounded in the locality where I was born and reared, a county of the far-famed "Blue Grass" section of Kentucky. It was there that the riotous reproduction of the alluvial soil nourished and caressed the summer's son, and showers filtering through the foliage of magnificent hardwood, checked by winter, created a rendezvous par excellence for game and birds of all kinds. Here they abounded in such quantities and qualities that the Indians made annual pilgrimages to supply their winter's larder.

The Indians' abbreviated description of this fertile land, the hunter's paradise filtered to the population of the east, stimulating men like Boone and Crockett, Lewis and Clark, to dedicate their lives to the winning of the west. It was in this locality that the tide of civilization trending ever westward broke through the then seeming impregnable barrier of the Appalachian Mountains, eddied and left in its wake the seed deposit of men endowed with every attribute necessary to win the land for civilization. The history created by their efforts left to posterity a record of which Kentuckians are justly proud as rich with deeds of courage and daring, sentiment and romance as the soil that sustained and nourished them.

It was to this land that came in my childhood, a beloved uncle to visit again the country of his youth, to mingle with loved ones and spend a few days of well earned vacation hunting bobwhite quail, which was then almost virgin cover for this splendid game bird. I remember

with pleasure the vividness, the joy given me when viewing the trim and business-like lines of his muzzle loading fowling piece, and could I wield the brush of an Osthaus I am sure I could reproduce upon canvas even to the minutest detail his magnificent lemon-and-white pointer dog, his clean, bony head, rich brown eyes and rippling muscles working in perfect accord beneath his silken coat caused us to know intuitively that he was the possessor of that indescribable something, known as class, which would on the morrow lead his followers unerringly to that hidden brown bevy that when flushed would go hurtling through the frosty air seeking to escape the leaden hail to gain their well known coverts of safety.

It was in this same territory years afterwards at twilight that I heard the call once heard by the sportsmen never forgotten (here call) the assembly call of bobwhite. I wish that every hunter when he hears this call would recognize it at twilight as the "Marsellaise" and at dawn the "Star Spangled Banner" the call of the wild, the brave and the free, for then hunters worthy of the title "sportsmen" would consider it taps to his day's hunt and he would not take advantage of this call to increase his bag.

Possibly the memory of this call, mingled with the memory of the swish of the wild fowls' wings at eventide was an inspiration to those great public-spirited statesmen, that caused them to write on the Federal statutes the edict, "That before sunrise and after sunset, Thou shalt not kill," and going further guaranteed to the migratory birds that after they had run the gauntlet of the hunters on their trip to the Southland, that they might in peace and safety return through the unchartered sea of air to the lands which have not yet suffered of civilization, there in peace to reproduce their kind for the benefit of men.

The bobwhite, however, is not to a noticeable degree endowed with migratory habits, and is therefore dependent upon civilization for his sustenance and upon man for his protection. The pressing hand of husbandry has destroyed the coverts that gave them shelter when pursued, and at the same time has exposed his home to the rigors of winter, he is therefore, the prey of his natural enemies, combined with the elements until the places that knew him shall know him no more forever, unless the same hand that destroyed reproduces the birds and the conditions which he demands.

As no State within our borders permits exportation even for propagation purposes, it is necessary to look to foreign lands for breeding stock. Northern Mexico has a sufficient supply of bobwhite quail to meet the demands of the present if the importations are successfully handled.

As business men and sportsmen you ask first, "How will it be managed," second, "What is the cost," third, "Will it pay?" The Federal Government does not permit the entry of injurious, diseased birds or animals, and it is necessary to secure from the Federal authorities permits for the entry of quail. From 1916 to April, 1918, the Government issued permits for the importation of 66,462 quail from Mexico, of which 46,019 were released from quarantine and shipped by importers to purchasers throughout the United States, and to give an idea as to the demand, I am advised by the importers that they do not fill half of their orders. The shipments were made from California to Pennsylvania, from Wisconsin to Florida.

The average cost was \$18 per dozen or \$1.50 each F. O. B. point of entry, which means an expenditure for the three seasons for birds, not including cost of transportation, feed, etc., of \$69,028.50.

The importers have given me their sincere and hearty co-operation, and upon request furnished me a list giving the name of the purchasers, post office address, number of birds sold, date of

shipment, which list enabled me to communicate directly with the purchasers and to learn from them direct result of their efforts. I am pleased to publicly commend the importers and to express my gratefulness for their assistance and courtesy, as I know well that it is their desire, purpose and effort to conduct their business at a financial sacrifice to make the importations successful. While this information was requested with the understanding that it would be treated as confidential, I am pleased to report that it was given without restriction. The date is intact and if needed can be furnished to the proper authorities, knowing that it would be used for the greatest good to the greatest numbers.

The questionnaires were responded to by 35 purchasers, and covered 16,170 birds.

A careful checking shows less than .018 per cent of the birds died in transit, and the average journey therefor was four days; however, where birds were held in captivity for spring liberation the loss was much greater. In some instances the entire shipment was lost—on the other hand, birds that were liberated as soon, or shortly after receipt, are reported to have survived, mated and reproduced to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

While many of the birds that died were examined by Federal and State authorities, and while evidence of quail disease was found in some cases, and bird pox in many, the result of the diagnosis is not sufficiently enlightening to be of benefit. The germ that causes the quail disease has never been isolated or the disease reproduced by inoculating other birds. Bird pox is possibly caused by injuries incident to capture and confinement.

The consensus of opinion of men whose veracity, knowledge and experience cannot be questioned, is that where bobwhite quail are held in captivity under sanitary conditions that death is due to a change of diet, that is from a diet composed of green food and insect life to dry grain; if it is not the direct cause of death it is sufficient cause for many

complications. This change is possibly the cause of the death of Mexican quail, for due to temperate climate their diet necessarily is composed of green food and insect life in abundance. I am satisfied that this is the principal cause of death, for I have held bobwhite quail taken in December and January after green food and insect life had disappeared when their crops showed that they were fed on grain and weed seeds and held them to April with a loss of less than two per cent.

I have also found by experience that bobwhite quail when confined in large open pens are easily alarmed and flush quickly, even where cropped they kill themselves when in panic, and those uninjured are so badly scared that they do not feed properly for several days. It therefore seems best to recommend that the birds be held in small crates in which they are to be shipped, as under such conditions their coops can be kept in a sanitary condition, the food can be regulated to the proper amount, sick, dead and injured birds can be removed without alarming many, and they would not have to be rehandled immediately before shipping.

When captured or transferred to hold crates, males should be confined in one crate or compartment and females in another, and especially should this arrangement be followed where shipments are to consist of four dozen, and as most parties ordering birds desire them equally divided as to sex, the compartments could be kept to the standard number, thereby eliminating mistakes, excitement of birds, and the keeping of records.

First, I would suggest and recommend that the Federal Government secure, possibly with the co-operation of State Commissions, the services of the ablest pathologists, sending them to the localities from which the birds are to be trapped, and by careful examination to determine if disease exists in their natural habitat, and if so to prohibit their importation until they can be found in a healthy condition. These representatives of the Government should be given au-

thority as to the manner in which and the length of time the birds should be held in quarantine at the point of entry. The Government officials should look after the birds, or at least some of them after they reach their destination and provide that every purchaser of the birds should before liberation band them or mark them with some distinguishing mark in order that they might be captured or killed under orders and examined by Government officials, as by such procedure the health and general condition of the specimens could be determined. There are Government and State reservations upon which the birds could be liberated, protected and the results of their planting quickly determined.

Second, I would recommend that no immature birds be entered at any time, but the regulations should be amended to permit the entry of birds from November 15 to April 15. Should such regulations be adopted, no birds should be sent north of the Mason and Dixon line before March 1. Such regulations would permit Southern purchasers to purchase and liberate their birds in the early fall. The Northern purchasers could receive their birds after March 1, when the possibilities for saving them would be very great.

It is possible that where disease is prevalent, by properly conducted research, to isolate the germ and find the remedy therefor.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the importers and exporters of live stock from Mexico and Southern Texas to the United States and from the United States, in the beginning experienced the same difficulties and a worse loss than did the importers of quail, but after experiments the Government experts solved the problems and the importations and exportations are today as successfully made as are the movements from one township to another in the same locality.

The Government should determine and announce at the earliest possible date of importations, conditions giving the importers and purchasers time to arrange

their plans as business men. Unless some of these recommendations are followed and an earnest, sincere and intel-

ligent effort be made to remedy the conditions, importations should be prohibited.

A NEW FOOD INDUSTRY.

(We wonder if our readers can guess who wrote this article for the Independent.)

The United States Congress has just enacted a law which promises to be of great economic importance to all of the people. I believe, if this law can be properly executed, every one soon can obtain all the wild ducks he can possibly eat at prices surprisingly small.

The law referred to is known as the Migratory Bird Law. This gives the Secretary of Agriculture the power to make regulations governing the taking of wild ducks, geese, woodcock, snipe and the other edible migrants. Section 12 of the new law is important, since it provides that nothing in the law shall be construed to prevent the breeding of game on game farms and preserves and the sale of the game so bred for the purpose of increasing the food supply. In this section a rapidly growing food producing industry is recognized and protected by the Congress.

It cannot be denied that in America a prejudice has existed against the sale of game. This prejudice was due in a measure to the opinion of people interested in birds that the sale of game was a great inducement to the killing of game. The opinion seemed to be well founded. A big mistake, however, was made in legislating upon this subject when the fact was overlooked that the stopping of the sale of the food must necessarily put an end to the production of the food. The wrongs and hardships created by laws regulating sport were discussed for the first time in an article in *The Independent*, which was followed, at the request of the editor, by a series of articles elaborating the subject. Two of the articles were devoted to the subject of popular prejudice which, here as elsewhere, seems to be wrong.

After the appearance of these articles many States soon enacted laws permitting and regulating the production of wild ducks and certain other species of game and the markets undoubtedly would be full of wild ducks and some other game birds today provided the same encouragement could have been given to game breeding by State and national officers which has been given to the producers of other new foods. One big difficulty which remained was that the law permitting game breeding did not permit the taking of wild birds for breeding stock and eggs to be used for propagation on the game farms and preserves.

The laws in many States, absurd as it may seem, only permitted the breeding for profit of one or two species of ducks and the imported pheasants, which least need the breeders' attention because they are in no danger of extinction.

Hundreds of thousands of pheasants and mallards are now produced annually and the numbers are increasing rapidly since people are beginning to learn that it is more profitable to have birds whose eggs sell for \$25 per hundred in large lots than it is to have birds whose eggs sell for from \$3 to \$5 per hundred. The wild ducks and the pheasants when sold alive bring better prices than poultry and the birds can be reared by those who know how, in an inexpensive manner. In safe fields and marshes, for example, they can be reared in a semi-wild state and will procure much of their food from the land and water, one meal a day being amply sufficient to hold them until the harvest time or shooting time. A few laws humorously require the game to be killed "otherwise than by shooting." Darwin

pointed out long ago that shooting was a factor in inducing production.

The Secretary of Agriculture now has full power to permit the trapping of all species of wild fowl for breeding purposes and the taking of eggs for propagation. Already he has made a most liberal regulation providing for simple permits to take any number of eggs or birds and permitting their sale for propagation purposes. The regulations further provide that those who obtain breeding stock and eggs may sell the birds they produce in the markets as food.

Every one knows that the prices of game are high and the result of high prices usually results in a liberal and often in an overproduction. The making of game contraband in the markets was a poor way to cause an abundance. The liberal policy of permitting every one to obtain breeding stocks and eggs which has been adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture should result in a great stimulus to the game breeding industry, which has made an excellent start notwithstanding the many legal obstacles which were created in the effort to preserve and protect the wild game which is said to belong to the State because it has no other owner.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who was the distinguished head of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey for many years, in a letter to the writer said there were large areas in the United States suitable for game breeding and strongly endorsed the idea that the production of game should be encouraged and not prevented by laws. It is largely due to The Independent that a great legal reform has been accomplished and that the production of valuable foods has been permitted by the States and now is to be encouraged in a large way by the National Government.

The game farms in the older countries keep the shooting clubs and syndicates and the owners of country places well supplied with live game when any shortage occurs or when it is desired to increase the supply. So much game is produced on the country estates and on the farms big and small that often

the markets are overstocked, and always the prices are surprisingly small. The reason is that sport pays a part of the cost of production. Game always is so plentiful that wildfowlers, or market gunners as we say, are permitted to shoot and sell all the wild fowl they can from public waters and saltings.

The game has vanished rapidly from agricultural regions because it does not pay to have it on the farms. In every country excepting America it is a farm asset. It seems almost amusing to think that sport has claimed to own the game on the farms which it does not own, and the reason for the disaster to wild creatures where no one looks after them properly is evident. The game has been actually exterminated on the vast areas in the agricultural regions. The owners of farms have drained the wet places putting an end to the ducks, and by the close tillage of fields and the pasturing of cattle, the lands have been made unsafe and uninhabitable for upland game. In some States the few remaining quail have been classed as song birds and they are protected by law for terms of years or forever. The important matter from an economic point of view is that in countries where the game laws are founded on scientific principles, good business sense and a due regard for the natural laws governing the increase and decrease of species, the game becomes quickly a great food supply for all of the people who are said to own it. Instead of the shooting being only for the rich, as those say who wish to excite prejudice, it is well known that the market gunners can shoot, trap and sell game with as much freedom as our fishermen catch and sell fish. The market gunners and poorer classes of sportsmen who wish to sell game, the owners of country places, the farmers big and small all contribute, each from his proper place, to send the food to the markets where the poor as well as the rich can procure it very cheaply.

A glance at the map of any State indicates that there are numerous places, suitable for the breeding of wild fowl and other game, many of which are not

suitable for agriculture. Many small ponds and marshy tracts where no wild ducks breed today can be utilized for wild duck breeding and made to yield abundantly when the fowl are made and kept plentiful on such areas either for profit or for sport, as easily they can be. Many of the birds will go out and visit the larger lakes and ponds in the State and the bays and streams which are open to the public, and the shooting for all hands will be much improved. Those who by their industry will produce wild fowl or other game on places where it no longer occurs will perform a great public service and there is abundant evidence that the tendency of our legislation is in the direction of encouraging food production.

The Agricultural Department in addition to its regulations permitting the taking of birds and eggs for propagation should issue bulletins on the methods of game breeding in order that the farmers and sportsmen may know how to keep

the wild food birds profitably plentiful. The regulations as written have the effect of criminal laws and one of them which provides that the birds must be taken "otherwise than by shooting" should, of course, be repealed, as it no doubt will be since the shooting is an inducement to production. Country places, shooting clubs and syndicates are the best customers of the game farmers who produce birds and eggs for profit. The regulation appears to be inharmonious with the statute which says in effect that nothing in it shall be construed to prevent the shooting of game on the country places which abroad are called preserves and in some of our Western States now are called game ranches.

At a recent convention of the State Game Officers of the United States and Canada held in New York, a resolution was adopted, unanimously, providing that all States which had not done so should amend their laws so as to make game farming a legal industry.



ADVERTISE NOW TO EASE PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Best Use of War Profits.

By GEORGE FRANK LORD,

Director of Advertising, du Pont American Industries, Wilmington, Del.

We advertisers deal in long futures. We are the prophets of those futures. Ours is the duty; ours is the opportunity to buy now that confidence of the world's peoples in the future of this country under peace conditions in order that the curtain shall not rise on anarchy and unreasoning panic, but on calm confidence that the world's leaders are prepared and have been prepared to meet the problems that will appear on the world's stage at the dawn of peace.

The setting of that stage will be a world smeared and scarred with the scourge of war. The bright light of the new day, will only serve to show in all ugliness the torn soil, shattered homes

and buildings and bared bones of the millions that have found the final peace.

Who shall lift the minds of that saddened multitude from the Slough of Despond to the heights where strife and separation and sorrow may be forgotten and productive constructive peace of mind attained?

Who but we advertisers that have the skill and means to talk to all the world and whose own constructive interests are identical with these humanitarian necessities?

Today the business of America is almost completely on a war basis. The people of America are warriors on the

line or behind the line. In a day—a day soon to come—all this must be changed.

Five million soldiers and sailors will be freed from action. At least twenty million men and women war workers will be no longer needed for war work. Billions in capital, in plants, in equipment, will be suddenly available for peace use. Can the conversion of this capital, these facilities, these millions of people be made in a day on plans hastily formed?

It seems a waste of effort to give the obvious answer. For more than a year this swift moving America has been struggling to get onto a war basis and is just attaining it.

RECONSTRUCTION MUST NECESSARILY
COME GRADUALLY.

The task of getting back onto a peace basis is even greater, because of the enormous expansion that has taken place in capital investment, war plants, war organizations, and production of materials, and the general upsetting of social and living conditions.

Every war plant, swelled to many times its former peace-time capacity means either great potential competition or prospective disastrous decay.

In view of the world's pressing needs for reconstruction and restoration, it would be almost criminal to permit these great facilities to pass away in rust and rot. They must and shall be employed for the good of the world, and it is the plain duty and responsibility of their owners to provide now for such peace employment.

What America needs now is not an attitude of doubt and hesitation on the part of her commercial leaders. She needs the employment of millions of surplus capital in the present building of post-war work. Yes!—work—not merely business.

In America alone twenty-five million people—fully half of our adult effectives—will want work, and must have work to earn sustenance.

How can any business succeed or even exist until that fundamental demand has been met? It is not a question of profit or dividends, but a larger

one of protection of property. There is no such word as law in the vocabulary of a starving man.

It being admitted that the long future of America after the war is bound to be good, it is obvious that all this country needs to do is to make provision for perhaps six months of world readjustment. That six months is the critical period in which American business must be artificially stimulated.

PLAN NOW FOR INCREASED SALES.

Immediately the war has stopped, everyone should buy all the practical commodities he can use, in order to create in this country a temporary market large enough to absorb our immensely increased production, and keep every factory filled with workers. This is, of course, nothing more nor less than inflation of domestic commerce.

It may be likened to the production of artificial respiration in a drowned man. As soon as he gets to breathing properly he no longer needs the stimulation, provided he has plenty of reserve vitality and there is plenty of air.

I admit this argument is indefensible under normal conditions, but believe it entirely so under post-war conditions when we are soon to be faced with the colossal problem of production of all necessities and utilities for the greater part of the world.

We must then be in position to utilize to the maximum our industrial facilities, our new merchant marine, our war-born efficiency, and most important of all, a contented, united army of workers—laborers, mechanics, artisans, clerks and executives—an army every member of which has learned through this war the duty and necessity of mutual trust and interdependence.

Just how can advertisers render the great service here outlined? I suggest immediate action along the following lines:

1. Let each employing concern, especially those directly or indirectly engaged in war work (and which is not?), make a careful study of its business to determine what proportion of its war-time organization it can employ under nor-

mal peace conditions. It will be learned that the greater the war activity of the concern, the smaller that proportion will be.

2. Next determine what larger proportion could be employed if new lines of manufacture are undertaken and sales stimulated by the expenditure, if necessary, of all the war profits of the concern, in operating development, sales promotion, and advertising stimulation.

3. Lay out a program of manufacture, promotion and advertising consistent with these determinations, and put it under way as far as continued war activity permits.

Since operating development is internal and private, and sales promotion cannot proceed far in advance of ability to deliver the goods, advertising is the only part of the program that can be started as soon as the plan is perfected.

This advertising must necessarily be of an institutional character, because increased sales are practically impossible now. It should frankly tell the public that the concern wants to make known its future sale intentions so as to find after the war maximum employment for its people, plants and capital. It should urge everyone who has put off buying many necessary or desirable commodities until after the war to investigate now and be ready as soon as possible after the war to buy these commodities, so that everybody may be employed at good wages after the war, and our war-time industry and efficiency maintained intact for our great peace-time task and opportunity.

Such advertising, well handled, is bound to inspire confidence on the part of war workers as to peace-time employment at wages consistent with a continuing high cost of living. It will inspire confidence on the part of timid capital that may fear a peace panic, just as it incorrectly feared a war panic in the first year of the war and another when America entered the war.

We advertisers can render their fear groundless by building a bridge of confidence and trade stimulation to carry

America through the first six months of readjustment.

Commercial inflation and commercial depression are both artificial conditions that may be controlled. The interest of America and of the whole world demands maximum possible commercial activity and accumulation of commodities during the readjustment period. It is to our interest to make this accumulation to meet the deluge of foreign orders. It is our duty to make it that we may meet the rest of the world's urgent needs for food, clothing and all necessities and utilities with minimum delay.

During the period of readjustment there will be unprecedented competition. In every line of common commodities there will be overproduction because of the conversion of war plants into manufacturing of goods for which full capacity for American requirements already exists.

This peace-time capacity is, however, on a basis ratable throughout the year, whereas in the period of readjustment the domestic demand will be far greater than the normal supply because of the deferred business caused by the war.

In this era of increased competition in this country and introduction of American commodities abroad, brands and trade-marks will reach their maximum value. As every advertiser knows, it takes a long time and either many sales or much advertising to establish trade-mark supremacy.

Those who start now to establish the supremacy of their brands and marks will have easy going when peace breaks. They will leave the tape at the crack of the starter's pistol while the laggards are starting to train for the race.

The advertiser or business man who attempts at this time to determine his policy on the usual year by year basis is bound to lose.

America has been enriched by the war. We own our country and have mortgages on much of the rest of the world. It is unquestionably to our advantage as it is

our duty and responsibility to administer this wealth for the benefit of all the rest of the world.

We have in our hands the most potent

means to bring about the universal brotherhood of man and the end of indefensible war by the operation of enlightened self-interest.—From Printers' Ink.



BREEDING THE WILD TURKEY.

By GILBERT F. JOHNSON.

We have had so many inquiries asking for the description, rearing, etc., of the wild turkey, that I will endeavor to describe these birds and our method of raising them as best I can.

There appears to be several distinct varieties of wild turkeys, namely: those of Florida, Mexico and eastern North America. They are all somewhat alike, except that the Mexican wild turkey has white tips to the rump and tail coverts while the other varieties have chestnut brown. A genuine wild turkey has a small, slender head of a bluish color, with less caruncles. Bodies are long and slender. They are always active, alert, shy and graceful. The body color is a deep bronze with a more prominent copper color than the domestic, upper and tail coverts chestnut brown, wing coverts bronze tipped with black. Primaries dark brown and white, white bars being mottled with brown on inner web. Secondaries same, only bars narrower and paler brown.

A great many people have the impression that the wild turkey cannot be domesticated, that they are too wild to be given liberty. It is true that the wild turkey is one of our wildest birds and very hard to bag, but nevertheless they can be domesticated and will become nearly as tame as our domestic turkeys.

Our birds are kept in a ten acre inclosure, divided into two pens. During breeding and laying season, in order to find the eggs, piles of brush, boxes and barrels are placed in these pens for the hens to lay in. Eggs are gathered daily and the date and variety is marked on each egg.

The turkey hens are given free range

with the young after they are about six weeks old. They will always stay close to their home and when fall comes will bring home their young, which will be about as tame as their mother. We prefer raising our turkeys in a semi-wild state, by this I mean, letting the turkey hen take care of the young from the time they are hatched to maturity. They always make much larger and healthier turkeys, than when fed by hand. Last year we raised some both ways. The domestic that were fed by hand were not near as large as the wild of the same age.

The wild turkey seems to stand North Dakota weather well as all our turkeys roost in the open the year round. They have an open shed to go into when it is storming but they will never roost inside. They seem to have some fear and always want to roost where they can see everything.

The wild turkey is equal to the grouse for countries where the snow is deep as they can live on buds of trees. Also roost in trees out of reach of ground animals.

If they are to be raised in a wild state, I would advise sowing a few acres of grain, corn, etc., in open patches or between trees and kept standing so that the turkeys could find the grain when the snow is deep. Also to fence a part of those woods to protect the setting hens and the young ones from ground vermin. By so doing they would increase rapidly. The young wild seems to stand dampness and cold much better than the domestic turkey.

If it is desired to breed the wild turkey for sport, they would have to be kept

in a very secluded place, far away from people, where the timber is very dense. Otherwise they would soon become tame—too tame for sport. When bred in domestication, they soon lose all fear and become as tame and large as the domestic turkey.

The wild turkeys do not lay as early as the domestic turkeys. Not until all danger of frost is over. Therefore do not hatch before about the middle of June, when the weather is more settled and warmer. Also insect life is more abundant, which is 95 per cent of their food.

We have had wild turkeys hatched as late as July 7th, which were given free range with no care from us, that were much larger and healthier than domestic hatched June 1st, that were hand fed and kept tame.

Give turkeys free range and keep the young as wild as possible until nearly full grown. They will soon become tame when snow covers the ground and you begin to feed them. The tamer a turkey is, the more subject he is to disease.

For those who love wild game birds, I especially recommend the wild turkey.

They are much easier raised and handled than any other wild game. They are very handsome birds, much more so than the domestic turkey.

The wild crossed with the domestic produces the best domestic turkey that can be had. Greatly improved vitality, plumage and form without being a disadvantage in any way; also gives them an astonishing ability to take care of themselves.

What greater pleasure than breeding a thoroughly domesticated wild bird? Not tamed through the gradual process of centuries of breeding and handling, but converted from the natural state of the wild game bird of the forest to a tame turkey almost in a year.

A great many ask us if they will not fly away. A wild turkey does not care to fly under any condition unless absolutely necessary and then only for a short distance. They would much rather run, as they are remarkably swift.

It is my firm belief that the only hope of the turkey raising industry depends on raising the pure wild turkey. Are they worthy a trial?

NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Country Living.

Henry Ford, in a newspaper clipping sent to the Game Breeder, is reported to have said: "I have always held the belief that too many people live in the cities of these United States and too few in the country."

In an editorial the World, N. Y., says: Henry Ford, who has spent some not unprofitable years answering questions by trying experiments, purposes to ascertain if a cripple soldier returned from France can make a good living, provide for a family and insure a comfortable old age on a small farm.

Mr. Ford will provide the farm, with house, barn, stock and tools, and install a soldier on it as a purely business transaction. The cost of the home will be about \$4,500 complete. The handi-

capped farmer's problem will be to make a living and pay for the place, principal and interest. A market for his produce is guaranteed as part of the arrangement.

"It is most appropriate that Mr. Ford asks Secretary Lane to select a soldier who would like to try this experiment.

"For what Mr. Ford proposes to do in one instance is substantially what the Secretary of the Interior believes the United States itself should do on a gigantic scale, inviting returned soldiers to take up land that needs draining, clearing or irrigation and 'staking' them until they are fairly started.

"Mr. Ford has 4,000 acres on which his experiment can be tried and, if he desires, repeated."

We have suggested that game be made an asset of the farm. We will send The

Game Breeder to tell the soldiers how to breed game. The quail and the prairie grouse, the dove and other game birds are said to be beneficial to agriculture and these and many other game birds should be bred on all farms.

Mr. Roualt, the capable State Game Warden for New Mexico, was among the first of the State officers to favor the idea that game ranches should be profitable in his State and in a paper on "Game Farming" which he wrote and which was read at a recent meeting of the State Game officers he advocated the granting of land for game farms to soldiers at the end of the war.

Poison Sumach, Ducks and Quail.

One of our Connecticut wild duck breeders writes that he was ill for some weeks with a severe form of "swamp-sumach" poisoning contracted while working in the swamp where he keeps his ducks. "I have so far been fairly successful with the birds. They are all feathered out and in the past few weeks they have been flying at will. They are a nice lot and I am particularly pleased with the ducks obtained from Mr. Dusette, of Bad Axe. He is a fine fellow and a white man. I have bought both eggs and birds of him and there is no question about the purity of his breed.

"I am thankful for the information about quail and grouse. There is in my neighborhood another farm and a much larger one than mine. I am trying to get hold of this place, there being two fair sized ponds on it. It would also afford a very good opportunity for breeding quail and grouse, which I should much like to try.

"I hope to join the Game Breeders' Association soon. I shall be very glad to do so."

[We suggest that you write to our advertisers promptly about the quail or you may not get any.—Editor.]

Experimental Work.

The Game Conservation Society is making some important experiments in breeding quail. Since the Society secured a

large excess of cock bob whites an attempt will be made to cross the bob whites with the Gambel's quail and also to see if the last-named quail will act as foster mothers for young bob whites hatched in captivity.

An attempt will be made to introduce the Gambel quail and the scaled quail on Long Island, and it is believed that if it is possible to introduce and establish these western birds in the eastern states the society can accomplish this work, since it will be done with good numbers of birds.

The liberation of a few birds in a strange place where vermin is not controlled is not a fair test but the liberation of many birds in protected fields should prove if these western quail can be made to thrive and multiply in the eastern states.

Wild turkeys will be hatched in captivity and liberated. The hybrid, mallard-dusky duck has been introduced by the transfer of one-day-old birds from Massachusetts and eggs of the hybrid will be hatched on the preserve of the Long Island Game Breeders Association and their speed over the guns will be given a fair test next October. Prairie grouse will be hatched from eggs and an attempt will be made to establish these birds in several places where they long have been extinct. These experiments will be made in the west.

These and other interesting experiments made by using the fund usually expended on the annual game dinner will be reported in *The Game Breeder* from time to time. If we can make the prairie grouse as plentiful as pheasants are and can get some stock birds into the hands of sporting clubs and commercial breeders soon they will become plentiful in many places. We have had some difficulty in getting birds and eggs for this experiment but when we set out to do anything we usually do it sooner or later.

The Game Market.

Pheasants are selling at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per pair, and it seems likely the prices will advance rapidly, since some of the big "shoots" are buying birds for the fall

to supplement their hand-rearing operations, and many breeders have taken our advice and are buying their breeding stock for next spring before the prices go up, as they surely will.

The demand for wild ducks is not so strong yet as it will be later. Ducks are big eaters and many of the "shoots" and some breeders are willing to wait and take a chance of paying a much better price than the ducks sell for, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per pair.

Use of Incubators in England.

G. Tosette, of Swaffham Prior, Cambridge, England, says: "I only have partridges hatched from eggs found in nests cut out by the mowing machine, or otherwise disturbed. These eggs are put under ordinary hens, and when chipped all but five or six are taken away from under the hen and put in the incubator. When hatched and dry they are returned to the hen. This is done to prevent the hen from stamping on the chicks and killing several, which might happen when she has a large number to hatch.

Col. A. Trotter, Charterhall, Berwickshire, says: "Eggs are put into the incubator or under bantams when the bird deserts while setting; these eggs, when hatched, are taken from the incubator or bantam and added to other broods which are known to be hatching off.

"The following is one of many examples: A bird setting on her nest was found dead and cold near the nest; she should have hatched off the following day. The eggs were put into the incubator; seventeen came out and were put down with a brood that hatched off the same day. No partridges are hand-reared."

Hon. G. Legge Patshull, Staffordshire, says: "I certainly believe in finding all nests possible, especially in a fox country. They should be visited frequently until the bird has been sitting for eight or ten days, after which they should be seen every day. Then, if the bird has been put off through any cause, the eggs often can be saved before they get cold. They are then added to nests of birds which have been setting for same length of time, or, failing them, put in the incu-

bator, and, when hatched, taken out and put to an old bird with young of the same age. This latter course was successfully adopted with three or four nests this year."

G. W. Taylor, Esq., Pickenham, Norfolk, says: "The incubator always is useful, but use it sparingly, and always remember in rearing partridges that, given a decent season, you never will bring up as many chicks as the wild bird will herself."

C. Cockburn, Esq., Weeting Hall, Norfolk, says: "I always pick up a few partridge eggs from ruined nests and put them in an incubator; if they are not sat on, I always put them in other nests if possible.

Mr. Ross, headkeeper, The Hoo, Hertfordshire, says: "All eggs in dangerous places are lifted, and incubated to chipping point, when they are changed again with the sham or clear eggs which were given to the partridge."

Good Shooting.

Although a late start was made it is certain that the members of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association will have some quail and pheasant shooting. We hope some sportsmen from game prohibition States may have a chance to visit the new shoot and that they will return home convinced that it is not a difficult or an expensive matter to have good shooting during a long open season. All that is needed is a game breeders' law and a little activity in the way of game production.

Sportsmen Favor Game Breeding.

Hundreds of sportsmen now tell us they favor the breeding of game and the sale of some of it when it is necessary to help pay the cost of production. We shall publish some of the letters.

Mr. Albert Stoll, Jr., editor of the Michigan Sportsman, an attractive magazine, in a letter to The Game Breeder, says:

"We most assuredly do favor the selling of game under proper regulations in the case mentioned. There is no question but that it is better to produce and

propagate our wild life even if the revenue to do so must come from the sale of a part of the animals."

Quail Breeding.

We had hoped to publish in this issue some account of our quail breeding experiments, giving plans and specifications which worked out very well. We learned many things in a few days at the farm which will interest our readers. The young quail evidently are fond of at least two kinds of green weed seeds, and it seems likely that such green food and insects may be all that they need when reared in pens with low wires over which the young can fly to protected gardens. A little Spratt's food and chick food keeps them at home. We wish to get some particulars accurately from the game keeper before we write the report of the experiment and we wish to have a few drawings made of the pens and coops. Next year we shall issue cards to those who wish to do so to visit the place during the breeding season and see how the work is carried on. We hope also to be able to issue cards to some who will like to join us in the harvesting which will be done exclusively by shooting. No salt on the tails goes with us and no hatchets ever will be applied to the necks of our quail. Many new places will be started as the result of our experiments, no doubt. This means the sale of more guns and dogs in the States where the quail are not song-birds.

QUESTIONS.

[Many questions are asked by readers of The Game Breeder every month. We have answered some of these in the mail and others have been answered in the magazine. Those asking about the game laws usually are referred to the state departments. Those asking where they can procure game are referred always to our advertisers who can furnish the best which can be had for money. There are many questions about game handling, feeding and rearing and some inquiries come about foreign game and the possibility of introducing it. As we have said, we can answer many of the questions and we know where to get information on any subject since all the game keepers in America and all of the game farmers and breeders are members of the Society and read the magazine. We believe the questions asked will interest our readers and we hope many will continue to ask questions

and tell us what they wish to know.—Editor.]

Editor Game Breeder:

Has the wild pigeon which is abundant in England ever been imported and introduced in America? Would it do well on American game farms and preserves?

OHIO READER.

The last part of your question is difficult. Birds from one country often for some reason do not do well in another. See answer to the bob-white question. We do not know if the English wood-pigeon ever has been liberated in America. If any of our readers know anything about this we shall be glad to hear from them. We suggested trying this bird to Mr. Napier of the New Jersey Game Commission one day when we were at the State Game Farm at Forked River. The head-keeper, Mr. Dunn, said he could see no reason why the birds could not be established in America and we believe Mr. Napier decided to give them a trial. Probably the war interfered with this. The birds are a nuisance in some places in England and we have no doubt in normal times they can be obtained cheaply. We shall urge the Long Island Game Breeders' Association to give them a trial when the birds can be obtained and we hope in the meantime any of our readers who know anything about this subject will write to us.

Bobwhites.

Could the quail be made abundant on a game farm in north central Wisconsin and would they be profitable? Have these birds ever been exported and introduced in foreign countries?

Wisconsin.

R. A. S.

We believe the quail is on the song bird list in your State but a law soon will be enacted making it possible to breed quail for sport and for profit. Write to your State game officer and urge him to see that the quail is included when a new game farming law is enacted. We can see no reason why the birds should not do well on a farm in your region, provided grain be cultivated. Climate is the worst difficulty, but where quail are properly looked after they will stand severe

winters. Some birds in exposed situations can be trapped and brought in for the winter.

H. J. Montanus, of the Middle Island Club, wrote a short note for the Game Breeder, telling how they brought their quail through a severe winter by using a snow plow and finding many covies on the line plowed.

Mr. Baldwin, of the Montana Game Commission, wrote an article about how the bobwhite had been introduced and made abundant in his State. We can send you this article if you would like to have it. If the quail thrive in Montana they should do so in your State.

Quail have been introduced in England but we believe they did not do well there.

A Parson and a Wood-pigeon.

Owen Jones says: "I know a parson who is very keen on shooting wood-pigeons. He is fond of telling how one day he was out after pigeons in a thick fog, and a pigeon actually settled on his clerical hat, when he had stopped to light his pipe. There is a credible witness of this part of the story; but it is said that his reverence was so surprised that he put his pipe in his pocket alight, thinking it was an olive branch."

A Hawk and a Club Warden.

Mr. Jones' story of the parson reminds me of one told by a club warden at the Ottawa Club in the Sandusky (Ohio) marshes. He said he was seated one day watching the ducks when a big hawk lit on his head, giving him quite a thump. He thought a companion had approached from behind and struck him on the head in order to surprise him. Turning to remonstrate, the hawk took wing and he shot it.

Free Chicken Irresistible.

August Silz, chairman of the poultry division of the Liberty Loan Committee, is giving a chicken luncheon to every person who subscribes for a bond at his travelling army kitchen.

The kitchen, with Mr. Silz's French chef in charge (Mr. Silz himself came from France long before he discovered and popularized the guinea hen as a game bird), left his place of business at 416 West Fourteenth street yesterday and rolled its appetizing way down town. Before it stopped for the day it had tickled the palates and touched the pocket-books of many hungry patriots in West Wash-

ington Market (the live poultry centre), Washington Market and Wall Street.

All that was necessary to get a good feed of stewed chicken (the recipe is Mr. Silz's French chef's secret), bread and butter and coffee was to dig up for at least one bond for Uncle Sam.

In Washington Market alone \$36,000 was subscribed. The quota for Mr. Silz's division for the fourth loan is \$500,000. Its quota for the third loan was \$225,000, but through Mr. Silz's efforts \$400,000 was subscribed.

We wonder how many bonds Quail on Toast would have sold. The man who popularized the guinea hen may remember that protectionists thought seriously of putting the hen on the song bird list. We hope and believe that soon the bond wagon can serve quail on toast. We can supply some of the birds before long. It is a safe bet that quail on toast is coming back.

OUTINGS AND INNINGS.

Hopelessly Under Suspicion.

"I had terrible luck in that poker game," exclaimed Piute Pete.

"I understand you won some money."

"What's money when your reputation's gone? I held four aces three times in half an hour, and there ain't nobody that kin ever explain nothin' like that to his feller-citizens in Crimson Gulch."—Washington Star.

A Friendly Arrangement.

"Are you going to make a garden next year?"

"No," replied Mr. Crosslots. "I made a garden this year and my neighbor kept chickens. Next year it's going to be my turn to have the chickens."—Washington Star.

Left Behind.

Preacher (earnestly)—Remember, the millionaire cannot take his money with him.

Returned Vacationist—No, indeed. He leaves most of it at the railway station when he buys his ticket, these days.—Life.

Precocious Kentucky Babies.

In addition to wholesale births in Pendleton County the babies are now reported born with teeth. They seem to forget this is the Hoover age, not the Fletcher. —Cynthiana (Ky.) Democrat.

The Game Breeder

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THE BREAKFAST HYPHEN

The World, discussing the protest of hotelkeepers to the Food Board against classing liver-and-bacon as two separate meat dishes, says: "As well, they would say, separate the pork from the bean, or the cabbage from the corned beef or the buckwheats from the maple syrup. One is the necessary complement of the other. And what nobler tribute could be paid to that excellent dish, whose very existence is now imperilled, than to paraphrase a sentence of Daniel Webster? Liver-and-bacon, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

Distressing as the calamity undoubtedly is it does not compare in dreadfulness with the divorcing of the quail from the toast. The liver and the bacon can survive separately until the end of the war but in some States the quail has gone on the song bird list forever and only the toast survives.

Our readers will be glad to learn that we have brought about a restoration of quail on toast locally on considerable areas and that we will serve two kinds of quail on toast to some of our friends next month when we take them out to lunch. One taste will be sufficient we are sure to make them all quail producers.

IMPORTATION OF MEXICAN QUAIL.

The recommendation of the Hon. J. Quincy Ward, of Kentucky, that quail importations should be permitted from November 15 to April 15 is highly proper. We do not agree, however, to the idea that "no birds should be sent north of the Mason and Dixon line before March 1." We have purchased many quail from Mexico and elsewhere in the fall and we have carried them through the winter without loss. We know that birds which have been held in any new locality for a long period will settle down and nest earlier than birds which are delivered at or near the nesting period. We regard March 1 as entirely too late for the quail breeders of Long Island, N. Y., and other northern places to begin receiving their stock. We had many late eggs this season of both Gambel's and Bobwhites because we were late in getting started and we had some losses of young birds because they were hatched so late that they encountered cold and wet weather when quite small. Our losses were surprisingly small considering the cold, but we know full well the losses would have been fewer in number and the birds would have been far easier to rear had they been turned into the gardens prepared for them in the early summer.

We prefer to shoot in October, when the weather is fine and it is a pleasure to be out of doors, but late quail are not big enough to shoot in October. All quail breeders know that it is an easy matter to carry quail through the winter in confinement. We have had, repeatedly, no losses due to the winter handling of quail in numerous places north of the line referred to. Upon one occasion we wintered a good lot of quail on the brick pavement of a narrow back yard in a large city without the loss of a single bird. The birds were so strong in the spring that they all flew over a high wall and settled in a neighboring yard where there was more sunlight.

Those who prefer to purchase stock in the fall should have the right to do so. Any loss due to climate will fall on the purchaser, and we have no hesitation in advising purchasers that there will be

no appreciable losses if they purchase in the fall. We give this advice without hesitation since it is founded on experience gained in several localities and covering a long period of years. There should be no unreasonable restraints upon food producers.

WHY SEND MONEY ABROAD?

Mr. Ward is very nearly right in his statement that quail can not be exported from any State for breeding purposes. We have procured birds from only a very few places and in small numbers where permits have been issued to take birds for scientific purposes. It is necessary to send large sums of money abroad to purchase small birds when much better birds easily could be produced on the American farms. This is one of many legal absurdities which intelligent game officers should and can bring to an end.

Why say to a gunner, "You may destroy ten or twenty-five birds in a day" when it is well known that shooting in places such as Mr. Ward describes must result in extermination, and deny to quail breeders the right to obtain birds and eggs for breeding purposes from the farmers who do not permit shooting? Kentucky easily can be made a big quail producing State. A few good commercial quail ranches properly conducted easily can be made to produce far more quail than are imported annually from Mexico.

We know a farmer, not so very far away, who has experimented with quail and has produced good numbers at small expense. When he found he could not ship his birds he turned them over to the hawks, cats and other vermin and recently he reported that over two-thirds of them already had been destroyed. He says he knows quite a few farmers who do not approve of what he describes as "rotten politics."

We would hardly care to stand for reelection to the Assembly in his neighborhood. It does not seem to intelligent sportsmen to be good business to insist that the quail must become a song bird and the farmers will need very little help from sportsmen when they decide that it

shall no longer be criminal to produce any kind of plants or animals on the farms. We would strongly advise Mr. Ward to encourage the creation of a number of quail ranches in Kentucky and to keep the money which now is sent to Mexico at home. As a matter of fact we can send more money to Kentucky than now is sent to Mexico, provided Kentucky will permit the production of the quail. Kentucky birds are far better than Mexican birds and will bring better prices. Plans and specifications for quail ranches can be procured from The Game Breeder on request. We shall soon publish these with diagrams showing cheaply constructed appliances.

Can anyone imagine that it will be unpopular to produce food at this time?

P. S.—Dear Mr. Ward, we hope you will back us up in our campaign to restore quail on toast. Your mention of the pointer dog revives many pleasant memories of big bags of quail made in Ohio before they all became song birds there, and we certainly enjoyed eating the birds and giving them to friends. We are now quail producers and if you come to New York at any time we shall be pleased to have you eat with us two or three species of quail properly served. We extend also an invitation to see quail production as it is carried on by skilled hands. We have plain but good quarters (an old farm house) and we can show you next summer plenty of young quail. It is most interesting to see them flying out of the pens to the gardens and back again to get warm under their mothers in the coops.

GAME BREEDING A GOOD USE FOR WAR PROFIT.

We invite our readers', and especially our advertisers' attention to an excellent article by George Frank Lord, Director of Advertising, du Pont American Industries, Wilmington, Delaware. Much of what he says applies to the new American industry, Game Breeding. Advertisers not only of sporting arms and ammunition, but also those who have game farms and the many appliances used on game farms, the incubators, traps, wire, coops, nesting boxes, egg turners, etc., and ad-

vertisers who have birds and eggs all surely can increase their output. They should say, as Mr. Lord well says: "We advertisers deal in long futures. Ours is the duty; ours is the opportunity to buy now," etc.

The number of game ranches, game farms and preserves will increase rapidly now that it is no longer criminal in many States to have game birds and eggs "in possession" for breeding purposes. There will be a wonderful increase in the demand for birds and eggs and for all the appliances and foods used on game farms and preserves, and the advertisers should get ready to supply this demand and readers who have not been able to get into the war should make early preparations to become customers of the advertisers as many now are doing. When the big war demand for barbed wire ceases, those who advertise wire should be well known to our readers who already are buying miles of wire. The makers of incubators and other appliances will find that it will pay to become acquainted with the Game Breeders who have ascertained that artificial hatching is possible on the game ranch and preserve. The increase in the demand for guns and ammunition will be great as soon as the war ends and the people undertake field sports and game production on a larger scale, as they will.

Mr. Lord well says that, "those who start now to establish the supremacy of their brands and marks will have easy going when peace breaks. They will leave the tape at the crack of the starter's pistol while the laggards are starting to train for the race."

Many men now in the service will be invited to take places in the country and it has been well said that field sports tend to keep people in the country and form a sufficient counterpoise to the pleasures of the town. The Government no doubt will provide lands for many who wish to undertake Game Farming for pleasure and profit, which our advertisers have made possible and popular. The Game Breeder will always be filled with practical articles. Now that the fight for more game and fewer game laws has been won its entire space can be devoted

to practical articles on how to do things properly and profitably.

America was caught unprepared in so far as game was concerned when the war started and the Game Departments were helpless, being bound by a mass of protective legislation which prevented food production. While game was for sale in the markets of all the belligerents long after the war started at prices much lower than those asked for poultry, America had no game excepting a few hundred thousand pheasants and ducks and some deer which were produced by our readers and these were practically all needed for breeding purposes on new places.

As Mr. Lord has pointed out, large numbers of people will want work and must have work. Many thousands can find work on the farms and where game breeding and sport are undertaken the incentive to remain in the country will be great. Sport, as often we have pointed out, has nothing to fear from a great abundance of game on the places where it is produced. We became converted to the Game Breeding idea when we found upon coming to New York we could go out and find better shooting near a preserve than was to be had on our old shooting ground in the West, and this has since been closed to sport by reason of the only game bird remaining being placed on the song bird list.

Mr. Lord well says that advertisers should frankly tell the public that the concern wants to make known its future sale intentions. The trade paper in any field covers the entire field usually and advertisers are well aware that in a new field of industry new customers are created every day and that it pays to keep appropriate products always before them.

We are consulted so often about the starting of new "shoots" that we have no hesitation in saying there will be thousands of good shooting grounds (where game is preserved) where there are hundreds today. The country is so big that very little of it will be needed to keep up good shooting for all who wish to have game and to keep the business good for the advertisers who persistently tell our readers what they have to sell.



FENCES FOR GAME PRESERVES

The accompanying photograph shows one of our Non-Climbable "RIOT" fences, erected by us, with our indestructible steel fence post 8 feet high, surrounding the Yale Bowl Field, New Haven, Conn.

This fence held in check 80,000 people who attended the Harvard-Yale Game, November 25th, 1916, and 60,000 people who attended the Princeton-Yale Game, November 13th, 1915.

We have this fence and many other excellent designs. It will be to your advantage to secure our Catalogue, that shows many of the best erected fences in this country; also tells about our posts in detail; how to erect a fence; how to paint the fence wire to keep it from rusting.

Become acquainted with our fence building system. It will save you many dollars and a great deal of worry.

Fences for every purpose, with either straight or non-climbable post, tennis court back stops, etc., erected by our trained men anywhere.

J. H. DOWNS

38 ROOSEVELT AVENUE Suite A JERSEY CITY, N. J.

RIVER LAWN GAME FARM

R. H. SIDWAY

GRAND ISLAND, ERIE CO., N. Y.

Young Pheasants for Fall delivery
extra fine, healthy non-related birds.

My birds are raised for my own shooting and are very strong
on the wing.

Member of The Game Guild.

Member American Game Breeders Society.

FOR SALE, YOUNG BIRDS, THIS YEAR'S HATCH, one wing pinioned. Silver, \$7.50 per pair; Goldens, \$7.50 per pair; Ringnecks, \$5.00 per pair; Mongolians, \$6.50 per pair; Lady Amhersts, \$12.50 per pair; Reeves, \$12.50 per pair; Redhead Ducks, \$10.00 per pair; Mandarin Ducks, \$12.50 per pair; Wood Ducks, \$12.50 per pair; Mexican Tree Ducks, \$12.50 per pair. M. R. CHEESMAN, Murray, R. F. D. No. 3, Utah. 3c

Phone, 9286 Farragut

FINE FURS

JOHN MURGATROYD

Taxidermist

57 WEST 24th STREET

Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.

NEW YORK

Finest Work at Reasonable Prices

Call and See for Yourself

FREE FOUNDATION STOCK

furnished to raise Rabbits, Cavies or Pigeons. Send dime for particulars and paper.

Young's Tanning Compound, easily applied to any skin, large can \$1.00, trial can 50c. Tattoo Ear Marker \$1.50. Ear Tags 30c per dozen. Gibson's wonderful Rabbit Book \$1.00. Cavy Book 50c. Squab Culture, a recognized authority on raising pigeons for profit, \$1.00.

NATIONAL FANCIER & BREEDER

335 South East Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

The Breeders' and Fanciers' News

SCRANTON, PA.

devoted to the breeding and marketing of ducks, geese, turkeys (including the wild varieties), rabbits, cavies, pigeons, etc. Organ of the American Buttercup Club, and Waterfowl Club of America. Interesting and instructive articles by able writers.

50c a Year, 3 Years for \$1.00

Canada 75c a Year, 3 Years \$1.75

Special Trial Offer in U. S., 8 Months for 25c

AD. RATES: 75c an inch, or for 3 months or more at rate of 65c an inch. Classified, 2c a word.

Address

BREEDERS' AND FANCIERS' NEWS

1558 Dickson Ave.,

Scranton, Pa.

Pheasants, Wild Mallard Ducks & Wild Turkeys FOR SALE

Hatched This Year

Tamarack Farms, Dousman, Waukesha County, Wis.

WILD DUCK FOODS

Wild Celery, Sago Pond Weed, Widgeon Grass, Red-Head Grass, Chara and other foods which attract water fowl. We have the best duck foods which will attract and hold the game and which impart the finest flavor to the flesh. We plan and arrange the plantings suitable to all waters.

GOOD SHOOTING

DURING THE OPEN SEASON

I am prepared to entertain a number of sportsmen who wish to shoot wild geese, Canvasback and other wild ducks and quail, snipe, etc. Only small parties can be properly looked after. Appointments to try the shooting and learn about the wild duck foods are made by correspondence.

J. B. WHITE WATERLILY, CURRITUCK SOUND, NORTH CAROLINA
Member of THE GAME GUILD

Game Wanted

¶ We are in the market to buy game birds and deer raised on licensed game preserves. We can use quantities of venison, pheasants and mallard duck raised on licensed game farms and preserves which can be sold in New York State throughout the year but coming from points outside of New York State preserves must also have the New York State License in order to be permitted to ship in this State and be sold here.

¶ If you have game to sell, let us hear from you.

House of **A. Silz**

414-420 West 14th Street

--

NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address, SILZ, NEW YORK, Telephone, CHELSEA 4900



Wild Mallard Ducks
and Ringneck Pheasants

WRITE FOR PRICES

Scarboro Beach Game Farm

R. E. BULLOCK, Manager

SCARBORO, - MAINE

Member of the Game Guild

We Furnish Eggs in Season



PROFITS IN FUR FARMING

Learn about the wonderful Black Fox Industry which has proven so profitable to breeders.

Read the Black Fox Magazine, the only paper of its kind in the world.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year.

THE BLACK FOX MAGAZINE

15 Whitehall Street, New York



Established 1860 Telephone 4569 Spring

FRED SAUTER

Leading Taxidermist of America

42 Bleecker Street New York City

Corner Lafayette Street Subway Station at the Door

Specialist in All Branches of Taxidermy

Write for Illustrated Catalogue



WE HAVE For Sale

Silver, Golden, Ring-neck, Lady Amherst, Formosan, White, Mongolian, Reeves, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Impeyan, Soemmering, Manchurian Eared, Melanotus, Black Throat Golden, Linneated and Prince of Wales Pheasants.

Wild Turkeys, Japanese Silkies, Longtails, Mallard Ducks, S. C. Buff and Blue Orpingtons and R. I. Reds.

Five varieties of Peafowl, Crane, Swan, Fancy Ducks, Doves, Deer, Jack Rabbits.

Send \$1.00 for new Colortype Catalogue. Where purchase amounts to \$10.00, price of catalogue refunded.

CHILES & COMPANY

MT. STERLING KENTUCKY

Member of The Game Guild

Member of The American Game Breeders Society

THE BEST PART

One reader told us the advertisements were the best part of the magazine. We agreed to this and we regard it as complimentary to the editors, since it must be good editing to hold a lot of advertising for a comparatively small circle of readers. The reason, of course, is, we attract and hold all the big purchasers whose business is worth while.

GOOD ADVICE

All game keepers, we know, advise buying from those who advertise in the magazine which made it legal for the places where they are employed to operate.

When a number of game keepers were discharged and the preserves were closed on account of the Waldorf-Astoria case we decided it was time to take the part of those who wished to produce food and to give employment to many people in the country.

FOR SALE, WELL-BRED SETTERS

Dogs Trained for Shooting.

Young Dogs Suitable for Training.

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE RIVER LAWN KENNELS

Grand Island

Erie Co., New York

Member of The Game Guild

DOGS

HOUNDS—ALL KINDS. BIG 50 PAGE CATALOGUE 10¢. ROOKWOOD KENNELS, Lexington, Kentucky.

THE BLUE GRASS FARM KENNELS, of Berry, Ky., offer for sale setters and pointers, fox and cat hounds, wolf and deer hounds. Coon and opossum hounds, varmint and rabbit hounds, bear and lion hounds, also Airedale terriers. All dogs shipped on trial, purchaser to judge the quality, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sixty page, highly illustrated, instructive and interesting catalogue for ten cents in stamps or coin.

AIREDALE TERRIERS. The genuine one-man dog. Pedigreed, registered pups. Males \$25.00. Females, \$15.00. Guaranteed Satisfactory. L. E. GALLUP, 2209 Ogden, Omaha, Nebraska.

GOOD WORK

My little ad sold the two dogs a game keeper writes from Arden.

It must be evident that the people who own and shoot thousands of game birds are the ones who will buy dogs.

TWO YOUNG LABRADOR RETRIEVERS FOR sale. Dog and Bitch. Apply, THOMAS BRIGGS, Arden, New York.

3t

Breeders' Cards



WILD TURKEYS
Pure Bred Wild Turkeys
Eggs in Season
MARY WILKIE
Beaver Dam, Virginia
Member of the Game Guild



PHEASANTS, PIGEONS AND EGGS.
Pheasants, Amherst, Silver, Golden, Reeves, Mongolian, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Ringnecks, Cochinchina Bantams, White King Pigeons.
Eggs in Season.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY AND PHEASANT FARM
Davenport Neck, Phone 655, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Member of the Game Guild.



REGISTERED BLACK FOXES, TROUT & HARES.
Rugged pups, bred on highest ranch in America. 1917 Breeding Record. 8 litters from 8 females. Also Mountain Brook Trout. Milch Goats. Belgium and Flemish Hares.
BORESTONE MOUNTAIN FOX RANCH
Onawa - Maine
Member of the Game Guild.

MALLARDS AND BLACK DUCKS.



Guaranteed Pure Bred Wild Ducks. Eggs in season. 15 Mallard eggs, \$4.00, 100 eggs \$25. 15 Black Duck eggs, \$0.00, 100 eggs, \$35.

F. B. DUSETTE,
Bad Axe, Michigan.
Order Breeding Stock now to be grown for next season. There is a limit on Pure Wild stock.
Member of the Game Guild.

Do not write for prices or information. Send check. If birds do not please you return them and your money will be returned at once.



LIVE GAME, ELK, DEER, WILD
Turkeys, Quail, Pheasants, Ducks, and all other game. Eggs in season. See space advertisement.
W. J. MACKENSEN, Yardley, Pa.
Member of the Game Guild.

DARK MALLARD

Black Duck, Mallard Hybrids

These ducks are reared on free range especially for shooting and for decoys. They are strong on the wing. Big egg producers under control

Price \$3.50 per pair; \$1.75 each

ALBERT F. HOLMES
8 Bosworth St., Boston, Mass.
Member of the Game Guild



BREEDER OF FANCY PHEASANTS

Eggs in season. Amhersts, Silver, Golden, Versicolor, Mongolian, Reeves, Ringnecks, Manchurian, Elliott, Swinhoe, Impeyan, Melanotus, Soemmering.

GRAY'S

GOLDEN ★ POULTRY FARM
Gifford Gray, Orange, New Jersey
Member of the Game Guild.

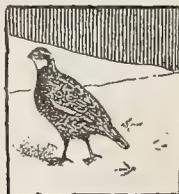


DR. FRANK KENT

Importer Bob White Quail
San Antonio, Texas.

Book your orders now for early Fall and Spring delivery.
Bank references.

Member of the Game Guild.

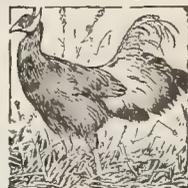


SEA CLIFF PHEASANTRY

We have nearly all of the rare pheasants and cranes, also white, Java and black shouldered Japanese Peafowl. Mandarin ducks. Eggs in Season for sale. Write for prices and particulars.

BALDWIN PALMER

Villa Serena, Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.
Member of the Game Guild. 6t



PHEASANTS ENGLISH, RINGNECKS

Pearl White Guineas and White Cochinchina Bantams
Baby Pheasants and Eggs in Season
THE HIRSCH POULTRY YARDS
45th Place, Lyons, Illinois



WILD DUCKS

The practical rearing of wild ducks is fully described in the illustrated book, "Our Wild Fowl and Waders," written by the Editor of the Game Breeder. Price \$2.00 post paid.

THE GAME CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Publishers
150 Nassau St., New York



GAME BIRDS

All American game birds are fully described in the illustrated book, "Our Feathered Game," written by the Editor of the Game Breeder
Price \$2.00

For sale by
THE GAME CONSERVATION SOCIETY

150 Nassau St., New York



WATER FOWL.

I can supply nearly all species of wild water fowl and eggs at attractive prices. Mallards, Pintails, Teal, Canvasbacks, Red Heads, Gadwalls, Widgeons, Spoonbills, Canada Geese, Snow Geese and other wild ducks and geese. Write, stating what you want.



Mallard-Pintail

GEORGE J. KLEIN, Naturalist
Ellinwood, Kansas

GOLDEN, SILVER, AMHERST, REEVES and RINGNECK PHEASANTS.

All pure bred, strong healthy birds. Must be seen to be appreciated. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season.

THOS. F. CHESEBROUGH
Northport, Long Island, N. Y.



PHEASANTS AND PHEASANT EGGS.

We have Ringnecks and ten other species of Pheasants. Eggs in season. One day old pheasant chicks 65 cents each. Flemish Giants and other rabbits.



THE MAPLE GROVE PHEASANTRY AND PET STOCK FARM, 43 Iden Ave., Pelham Manor, N.Y.
Member of the Game Guild.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Announcements inserted under this head in small type for 3 cents per word. If displayed in heavy type, 5 cents per word. No advertisement accepted for less than 30 cents. Postage stamps accepted in payment.

THE GAME BREEDER

150 Nassau Street

New York City

FOR SALE

These Pheasants will be in full plumage this fall: 4 pair Silvers, \$30.00; 2 extra hens, \$10.00. 1 pair Swinhoes, \$35.00. 1 pair Mongolian, \$7.00; 3 extra cocks, \$6.00. 10 Ringneck hens, \$30.00; 4 Ringneck cocks, \$5.00. 3 pair Lady Amhersts, \$50.00; 1 extra cock, \$10.00. 1 pair Golden, \$8.00; 3 extra hens, \$15.00. 1 pair Reeves, \$15.00; 2 extra hens, \$20.00. 5 pair Canada geese, 5 years old, \$35.00. 6 pair Redheads, \$50.00; 1 pair Baldpates, \$5.00; 1 pair Pintails, \$3.00. 1 pair wood ducks, \$12.50; 1 pair Mandarin ducks, \$12.50. 1 pair Mexican tree ducks, \$12.50.
M. R. CHEESMAN, Murray, Utah, R F.D. No. 3. Box 61.

FOR SALE—PET FEMALE COON, GUARANTEED breeder, three years old. Had five last litter. Stamp for reply. **BEN BOWMAN, Monroe Ave., Canton, Ohio** 1t

RABBIT AND HARE SOCIETY OF CANADA. Breeders should write for constitution and by-laws. **JOHN E. PEART, Secretary, Hamilton, Ontario.** 12t

WILL SELL THREE PAIR GOLDEN PHEASANTS, full plumage, \$5.00 each bird; four pair Silver Pheasants, \$4.00 each; Lady Amhersts; \$6.00 each, this year's hatch. Golden Pheasants this year's hatch, \$4.00 each. Prices unchangeable and for either sex. No attention given to price inquiries. **G. L. DAVIS, Mt. Sinai, Long Island, N. Y.** 2t

LIVE GAME

WILD TURKEYS—For prices see display advertisement in this issue. **W. J. MACKENSEN, Yardley, Bucks County, Pa.**

PHEASANTS FOR SALE—RINGNECKS, SILVER, Golden, Mongolians, Formosan, Prince of Wales, Lady Amhersts, Reeves, Swinhoes, Melanotus, Versicolor, Manchurian Eared. **ROBINSON BROS., Aldershot, Ontario, Canada.** 3t

PURE BRED WILD WATERFOWL AT FOLLOW- ing prices: Mallards, \$3.75 per pair. Pintails, \$3.25 per pair. Green Wing Teal, \$5.00 per pair. Blue Wing Teal, \$3.75 per pair. Also redheads, Gadwalls, Widgeons, Canvasbacks, Spoonbills, at reasonable prices, for propagating and scientific purposes. **GEORGE J. KLEIN, Ellinwood, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—THREE PAIRS OF WOOD DUCKS. **GLENN CHAPMAN, 882 Lake Street, Newark, N. J.** 3t

HOYT'S CALIFORNIA PHEASANTRY, PRICE LIST. **FRED D. HOYT, Hayward, California.**

GRAY STAR PHEASANTRY

Breeder of all kinds of pheasants. Eggs in season. Pure brand, strong, healthy birds for sale. **GIFFORD GRAY, 21 Ward St., Orange, N. J.**

FOR SALE—Pheasants and eggs. Everything in the pheasant family. Pamphlet with order free. **BUCKWOOD PHEASANTRIES, Dunfield, Warren Co., New Jersey.** (10t)

QUAIL, PARTRIDGES, WILD FOWL, DEER AND other animals. See display advertisement in this issue. **WM. J. MACKENSEN, Proprietor Pennsylvania Pheasantry and Game Park.**

CANADA WILD GEESE AND THEIR GOSLINGS— A limited number for sale now—the surest way to start breeding this species. We are the oldest and largest breeders of Canadas in this country. Black and White Swans, Wild Ducks, etc., for sale. **WHEALTON WATER FOWL FARMS, Chincoteague Island, Va.**

FOR SALE—PURE BRED RINGNECK PHEAS- ants, one pet black bear, one pair Canadian Wild Geese fine mated old pair Toulouse Geese, also white collie pups Also blue peafowl. **JOHN TALBOT, South Bend, Indiana.** 1t

WANTED—WHITE PEAFAWL, EITHER SEX. Pied Peafowl, Soemmerring, Cheer, Hoki and German Peacock Pheasants, Ruffed Grouse, and White Squirrels. Also Swinhoes; state price and number. **R. A. CHILES & CO., Mt Sterling, Ky.**

HAND RAISED MALLARD DUCK AND DRAKES, \$1.50 each. **JOHN KIERSCHT, Logan, Iowa.** 2t

Pheasants Wanted

WANTED. ELLIOTT, MIKADO, SATYR, TRAGOPAN and Linnated Pheasants. Mature birds only. Write **A. J. MERLE, Alameda, Cal.** 9t

Notice to Purchasers.

Purchasers can rely upon advertisers in The Game Breeder. The Game Conservation Society has a committee known as the Game Guild, which investigates complaints promptly and insists upon fair dealing under a penalty of dismissal from membership and the loss of the right to advertise in the magazine. There are very few complaints in a year, for the most part due to shipments of eggs. These have been uniformly adjusted to the satisfaction of the seller and purchaser. Any member making a complaint should state that in placing his order he mentioned the fact that it was due to an advertisement in The Game Breeder. All members of the Society are urged to buy from those who support the publication by advertising in it.

FOR SALE — PURE MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.
C. W. SIEGLER, Bangor, Wisconsin. 2t

CHINESE, RINGNECK AND MONGOLIAN CROSS,
Cocks \$2.00, hens \$4.00. Golden and Silver, young cocks \$3.00, hens \$5.00. Golden, old cocks \$4.00, hens \$6.00. Wild geese and ducks. **CLASSIC LAKE WILD FOWL FARM,** Manzanita, Oregon. 3t

THE BLACK SIBERIAN HARE IS OF ENORMOUS
size. It grows faster, matures and breeds earlier than any other rabbit, but best of all is its delicious meat and beautiful fur. Write for information and prices. **SIBERIAN FUR FARM,** Hamilton, Canada. 6t

GLENWOOD PHEASANTRIES, HADLYME, CONN.
Ringneck pheasant eggs for sale. Price \$25.00 per 100. **R. K. McPHAIL.** 4t

FOODS

WILD DUCK FOODS

Wild duck food plants, and seed. Wild Celery, Sago Pond Weed, Widgeon grass, Red head grass, Chara and other kinds.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of water marshes where these, the best of duck foods, will grow and hold the game. Write and learn how to do it. **WHITE'S GAME PRESERVE,** Waterlily, N. C. Currituck Sound.

ACORNS

An excellent food for deer, pheasants and wild ducks. I can supply acorns by the bushel or in large lots. Write for prices, including shipping charges. **W. R. McLEAN, R. F. D.,** Eagle Springs, North Carolina.

BOOKS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — "THE HANDY,"
Volume Encyclopaedia Britannica," 11th Edition, 29 beautiful volumes, full leather bound. Thin paper edition, stamped in gold. Good as new, most of the volumes have been opened only a few times. Will sell or exchange for pair of Swinhoe or Elliott Pheasants. Address **NED PEACOCK,** McArthur, Ohio. 1t

GAMEKEEPERS

WISH CHANGE OF POSITION AS POULTRY
man or gamekeeper by married man. No children. Life experience, four years at present position, excellent references. **L. W. WERTHEIM,** Hillsboro, N. C. 1t

HEAD GAMEKEEPER'S SON SEEKS SITUATION
as gamekeeper. 11 years experience and 11 years good references. Understands all duties. Age 25 years. Apply **DAVID GORDON,** Hadlyme, Conn. 1t

WANTED — POSITION AS MANAGER ON GAME
farm or shooting preserve. Long experience raising game birds. Understand raising and training shooting dogs, and trapping vermin. **A. S. B.,** care of Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED. SITUATION AS GAMEKEEPER. EX-
perienced on game rearing and dog training. Married. Apply **H.** care of **THE GAME BREEDER,** 150 Nassau St., New York.

GAMEKEEPER DESIRES SITUATION, THOR-
oughly understands all duties, etc. Best references from Europe and this country. **M. J. F.,** care of The Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York City. 4t

WANTED SITUATION—A GAMEKEEPER FAMIL-
iar with pheasant and poultry rearing. I have also had experience in general farming and can plan the planting for game. **BRUCE LANE,** care of Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York. 6t

GAMEKEEPER WANTS A POSITION FOR THE
coming season on a game farm, club or estate. English, age 26, single, no draft, experience in rearing all birds of game and poultry, care of dogs and fish, trapping of vermin. Good references from England and this country. **WILFRED BUTLER,** Easton Game Farm, Danielson, Conn. 2t

MISCELLANEOUS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR GAMEKEEPER.

Wanted, a Gamekeeper skilled in Pheasant breeding to rear large numbers of pheasants on a game ranch. Salary and commission will be paid. For particulars write to **GAME FARM,** care of Game Breeder.

RINGNECK PHEASANTS, \$5.00 A PAIR. GOLDENS,
\$10.00 a pair. Guaranteed strong and in the pink of condition for Spring breeding. Order now as I have a limited supply of birds. **LILLIAN E. GALLUP,** 2209 Ogden, Omaha, Nebraska. 1t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — OFFER EVERY
pigeon I have left including one pair Saddle Fans, two pair Runts, one pair Pigmy Pouters, five pair Carneaux, total twenty-two birds; value over sixty dollars, at bargain price; or will exchange for young male Newfoundland, Great Dane, St. Bernard, or some large breed. Reason for selling am retiring from fancy. **ALFRED LEVINE,** Attorney, Nashville, Tennessee.

"THE RANCH BRED FOX," THE BEST BOOK
published on Fox farming. Tells all about this wonderful industry. Price 25c, postpaid. **THE BLACK FOX MAGAZINE,** 15 Whitehall St., New York.

ALL GAME BREEDERS SHOULD REMEMBER
that Meal Worms are just as choice a food for the old birds as for the young; of course, as a rule, they are not fed to the old because they will live without them, except occasionally by a man of means, who does not believe in depriving his birds of an occasional luxury. However, all breeders should keep on hand a pan or two of meal worms, to feed to their old birds when a little out of sorts, at moulting time or when being dosed with drugs. Meal worms are an excellent tonic, because a natural insect food. 500 at \$1.00, 1,000 at \$1.50, 5,000 at \$5.00. All express prepaid. **C. B. KERN,** 10 East Main Street, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania. 1t

Quail, Bobwhites and Other Species

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY QUAIL FROM

Mackensen Game Park

I carry the largest stock in America of live game birds, ornamental birds and quadrupeds.



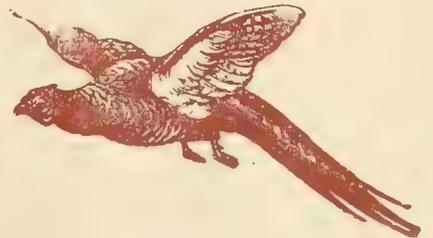
Also Pheasant Eggs by the 100 & 1000

I am prepared to fill the largest orders for Pheasants and Eggs, and for years I have filled practically all of the large State orders for both Partridges and Pheasants.

All Pheasant Eggs Are from My Own Pens

Pheasants

My Pheasant pens hold thousands of Pheasants and I am prepared to furnish these birds in large numbers to State departments, individual breeders and preserves.



Wild Duck

Mallards, Black Duck, Teal, Wood-Duck, Pintails and other species can be supplied in large numbers at attractive prices. Also Mandarins and all other water fowl.



Now is the Time to Buy Wild Turkey Eggs
—AND—

Wild Turkeys

I am now the largest breeder and dealer in Wild Turkeys and can supply these birds in good numbers to State Departments and preserve owners.

I carry the largest stock in America of ornamental birds and animals. My ponds now contain nearly 200 best **Royal Swans of England**. I have fine lot of the beautiful pink **FLAMINGOES** and the very large European **PELICANS**. Also **STORKS**, **CRANES**, **PEAFOWL**, fancy **GEESE** and **DUCKS**. My pheasant pens contain over a thousand Ringneck and fancy **PHEASANTS**. All stock is kept under practically natural conditions. I have 60 acres of land entirely devoted to my business. Can also promptly furnish **BUFFALOES**, **DEER**, **LLAMAS**, **RABBITS**, etc.

Orders booked during summer.

I have for years filled practically all the large State Orders and have better facilities for handling large orders than any other firm.

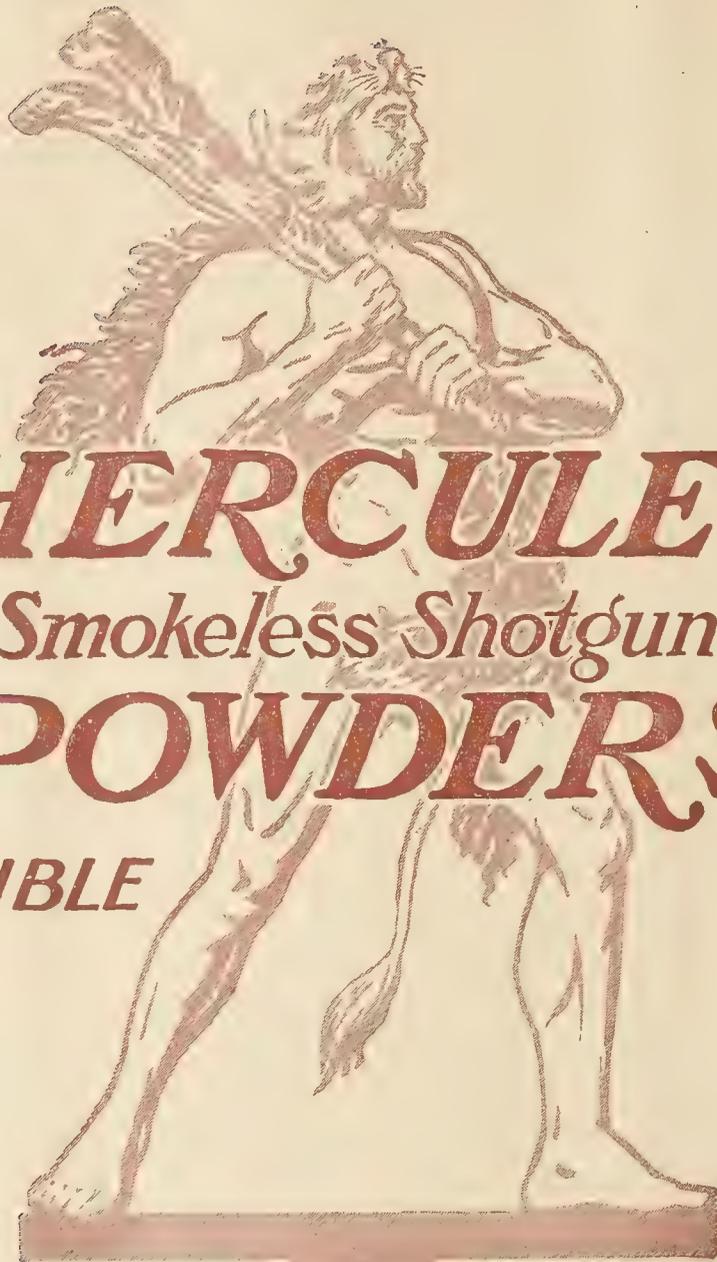
Write me before buying elsewhere—it will pay you to do so. Your visit solicited.
I am only 60 miles from New York and 30 miles from Philadelphia.

WM. J. MACKENSEN

Department V.

YARDLEY, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Member of The Game Guild



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POWDERS

INFALLIBLE

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CHALLENGE GRADE
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WINCHESTER
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IN ANY
ONE OF
14
SHELLS

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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XIV

DECEMBER, 1918

No. 3

THE OBJECT OF THIS MAGAZINE IS TO MAKE NORTH AMERICA THE BIGGEST GAME PRODUCING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

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President Woodrow Wilson

Notes from the Game Farms and Preserves - By Our Readers

Two Broods of Grouse—Wild Ducks—Unique Trap for Rabbits—Beaver Replaces Beef and Bacon—A Suggestion for Wild Duck Farmers—Country Homes—Proposed Amendments—The State Game Departments—The Farmer's Chief Enemy—Beaver Require Attention in Minnesota—Incubators—The Wood-Tick—Birds Wanted.

Editorials—Two Important Regulations—Who Owns the Game—An Important V—Shall the Ruffed Grouse Become a Song-Bird?

Outings and Innings, Trade Notes, Etc.

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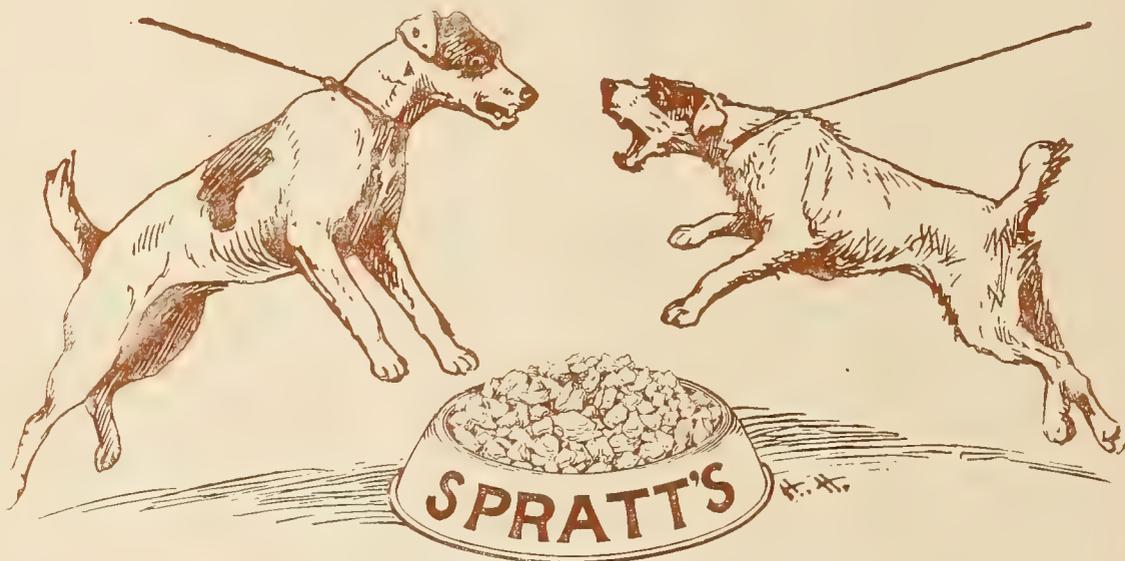
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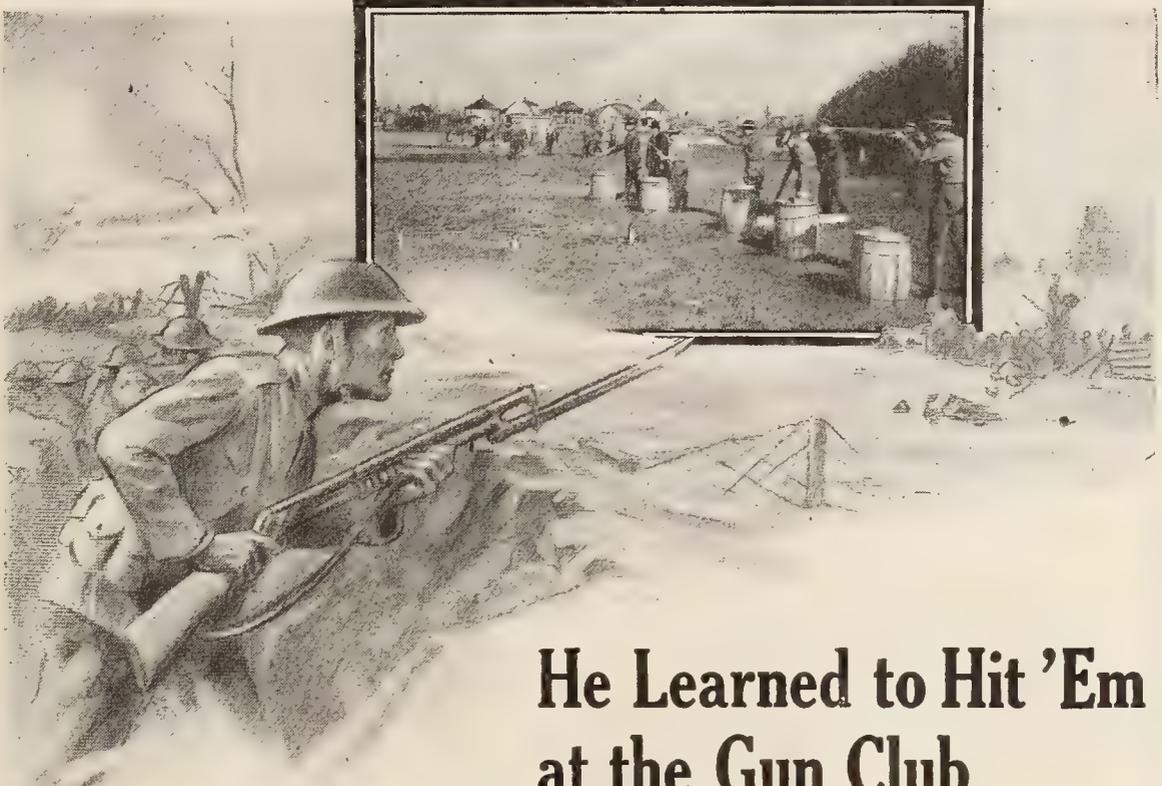
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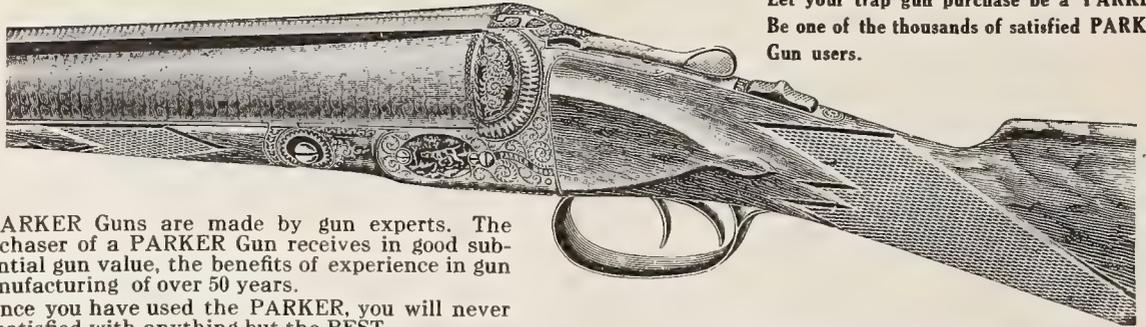
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The Game Breeder

VOLUME XIV

DECEMBER, 1918

NUMBER 3



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

After the War.

Now that the war is ended we should all go in for "more game and fewer game laws."

Many of the vast areas where no game occurs or which are posted by the farmers against all shooting can be made to yield game abundantly and profitably for pleasure or for profit.

Often we have pointed out that it will take very little of the ground where no game occurs or where shooting is prohibited to make North America the biggest game producing country in the world. Often we have said that it is desirable to have more people living in the country and that field sports can be made a great inducement to bring about the desired result. During the coming year we shall publish many pictures of men, women and children who are living in the country as the direct result of the activity of the Game Conservation Society.

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The More Game and Fewer Game Laws Victory.

The movement for more game and fewer game laws has been a pronounced success. The war had much to do with the victory which we now proclaim. Attention was called to the shortage of game in the country as a food supply and this made the addition of section 12 to the Migratory Bird Law, protecting game breeders "in order to increase our food supply" an easy matter.

In nearly all of the States game breeding is a legal industry. The sportsmen who prefer more game to more game laws can have just what they want. They can shoot during long open seasons; they

can fix their own bag limits; they can sell some of the game they produce in order to help pay expenses and keep the cost of the shooting down. All that is necessary to have good shooting on places where there is none to-day is to deal fairly with the farmers who often are willing to permit game breeding and shooting for an annual rental of a few cents per acre. The State game departments which properly regulate the sale of the game produced will become of great economic importance to all of the people. They can be made popular not only with the farmers and sportsmen but also with all of the people who approve of food production and who like to eat game. Since the production of game abundantly on some of the farms and about the ponds where no ducks occur to-day will be followed by an abundance of game on public lands and waters good shooting may be predicted for every gun in America during long open seasons.

Numerous game shooting clubs have been started and the number of sportsmen who prefer more game to more game laws is increasing rapidly.

When, shortly before his death, the dean of American sportsmen, Charles Hallock, wrote to The Game Breeder congratulating the society for the triumph of the movement for more game and fewer game laws we were not quite sure that the victory was decisive; that there might not be a relapse. We were aware that a few game law enthusiasts, with considerable money invested in their industry, still favored the "otherwise than by shooting" clause which appeared in a few game breeding enactments. We were not quite sure that the danger from an extension of this idea

could be obviated quickly. Section 12 of the Migratory Bird Law, however, has given full protection to game breeders and sportsmen and when the "otherwise" people got busy they ran squarely against this wise provision of the statute which prevents any interference with game breeders and their sporting customers. This is exactly what section 12 was intended for. We are pleased to observe that it meets the approval of all intelligent state game officers who have not altogether favored the running of their departments by a small coterie in New York, who have appeared to profit by preventing food production. Since many State laws permit game breeders to shoot and sell their game and the tendency of the courts is to hold that laws enacted in order to save the wild, or State game, should not be applied to game produced by industry or be permitted to prevent food production, we feel quite safe in saying: "The victory has been won." All that remains to be done is to work out certain details intended to distinguish the game owned by breeders from the game owned by the State, and to provide for the taking of stock birds for breeding purposes. Proper regulations for those who sell the food easily can be made.

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Future Plans.

We are so sure that the State game departments will become of great economic importance to all of the people and that they will cease arresting food producers because they have birds or eggs and produce food that we are looking forward to a quiet home in the country where we will be in no fear of arrest for profitably producing game on the home grounds.

We look forward with pleasure to retiring from much of the active work in connection with The Game Breeder and to undertaking the outdoor occupation, and we are not afraid to inform the "otherwise" people that our crop will be harvested exclusively by shooting. This we regard as the proper method of reducing quail to possession for food purposes. The birds will be taken with the

aid of setters and pointers and we expect to provide shooting for many friends who will not charge us anything for their assistance at the harvest time. Thus we shall live up to the sentimental maxim "sport for sport's sake" just as the trapshooters live up to their maxim "trapshooting for trapshooting sake," and like the trapshooters we expect to have a big lot of shooting on our home grounds. In order not to be outdone by the sentimental outpourings of the more game law political sportsmen we shall place on the wall over the big wood fire and beneath the gun which we carried on the prairies many years ago, the motto, "God Bless Our Home—in the Country."

We shall keep up our membership in the Long Island Game Breeders' Association and in several other game breeding syndicates where we expect always to find good shooting at a small cost per gun. We shall keep up our interest in the many commercial game farms which will supply thousands of game birds and eggs to the game shooting clubs and we shall continue to advise and to help create many new customers for the game farms.

The shooting of large numbers of birds is quite necessary to keep the business of the producers good. Game farming and "otherwise than by shooting" laws are decidedly inharmonious. The shooting clubs and preserve owners are the best customers of the game farmers in all civilized countries and to provide that purchasers must not shoot is to provide that there will be no customers. Game farming under such conditions quickly would come to an end.

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The Work of the Year.

The work of the Game Conservation Society during the year now ending has been important and effective. Our appeal for fewer game laws has been heeded in many parts of the country. Our appeal for more game has resulted in a large increase in the numbers of the species of game birds which are exempt from the laws preventing the production and the sale of game. Many breeders of

quail and other game birds have made these birds so abundant that they have far more than they can eat.

The society successfully defended several breeders in the courts who were arrested for trivial offenses such as purchasing eggs before their licenses were issued, with the result that the arresting officers have not been so active as formerly and seem to have learned that it is not even good politics to arrest food producers for trivial offenses connected with their industry.

The extended publicity given to a case where a fine of \$15,000 was collected because a few ducks were trapped for breeding purposes had much to do with the amendments of State laws so as to permit the trapping of birds for food-producing purposes, and it was understood before the Migratory Bird Law was enacted that a regulation to be made under it would permit the trapping of wild ducks so that no more excessive fines for attempting to produce food ever will be imposed.

So long as no publicity was given to such performances and arresting officers and their pals who shared in the fine could get away with it quietly, and in fact were promoted often because of their ability to make such collections, the number of such outrageous and shocking performances promised to increase rapidly because they were highly profitable. Our publicity has been highly beneficial.

The number of game breeders has increased rapidly during the year, so rapidly in some months that new applicants for membership in the society could not be supplied with the current number of *The Game Breeder* within a few weeks after it appeared.

The usual game dinner of the society was not given on account of the war, all of our younger men and many of the older ones being away. The money usually contributed for the dinner was invested in wild turkeys, bobwhites, Gambel's quail and in the effort to secure prairie grouse and other game birds for breeding purposes.

The detailed work of breeders written

for the magazine has induced others to undertake similar work and many new game farms and preserves have been created during the year. We were asked to secure gamekeepers for three new places in one week.

Some game farmers and preserve owners suspended operations during the war. One of our most active members, Mr. John Heywood, died shortly after writing us about his plans on a new game farm which he had started to take the place of his old farm at Gardner, Mass.

The creation of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association, a shooting syndicate with small dues, one dollar a week, was perhaps the most notable practical event of the year. Sportsmen have for so many years been led to believe that good shooting soon would be provided by numerous new laws that many of them never seemed to realize that it would be quite as easy to have more game as it always was to secure more game laws. The political sportsmen proclaiming that shooting was only for the rich when game was properly looked after, seemed to prevent many sportsmen from ascertaining how easy it is to have more game and much shooting at small expense per gun using lands where game of all sorts had ceased to occur.

Nothing more quickly produces results than a practical demonstration and the Long Island Association, which is managed by a committee of the Game Conservation Society, was formed to demonstrate how easy it is to have more game for those who prefer this to more game laws. Many visitors will be entertained at the farms during the breeding season and many new places will be started by those who witness the demonstration. It has been suggested that this form of the activity of the society be extended so as to provide good shooting at a fixed sum per day and that at this experiment station or at another which is contemplated the sportsmen be permitted to shoot a few birds per day on account of their annual permit and a much larger number by paying an additional price for the extra birds shot; a small amount if the extra birds be marketed, a larger

sum. (the market price) if the birds are taken home by the harvester. This program, suggested by a prominent member of the society, appeals to us since it illustrates our idea of "sport for sport's sake," true sport being generous and willing to shoot something for the people who do not shoot, to eat. The old style interpretation of the adage sport for sport's sake, that the sportsman should only shoot what he could personally eat in a day and that he should put in the rest of the day recreating never appealed to us because we like to shoot in the afternoon as much as we do in the morning and besides we like to entertain generous thoughts about those who should expect to have some game upon our return. Only shooting for sport's sake, what the shooter's own belly would comfortably contain always seemed to be extreme selfishness. If the adage be applied to deer shooting the shooter would have more than he could personally eat after one shot.

By far the most important enactment during the year was the Migratory Bird Law after it was amended so as to give absolute protection to game breeders and sportsmen. The regulation made by the Secretary of Agriculture permitting the trapping and sale of all species of wild fowl for breeding purposes and the sale by game breeders and sportsmen of the birds produced as food is highly creditable. If the regulation is liberally executed it will produce a vast amount of food for the people, splendid shooting for the industrious, and it will be highly beneficial to the shooting on public waters, since as we have pointed out often the breeding and shooting of large quantities of ducks will drive many of the fowl to public waters where those who do not produce anything will find excellent shooting.

The attempt to destroy a good regulation by the "otherwise than by shooting" provision was promptly looked after by the Game Conservation Society with good results.

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A New Shooting Club.

A new shooting club was promptly formed by people residing in the neigh-

borhood of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association with annual due of \$10. This club we believe does not contemplate breeding game but will rely upon the abundance likely to be created by the association of breeders. Everyone in the neighborhood we believe who wishes to shoot can join this club and no doubt members from the city are acceptable. This is as it should be. Shooting will be provided for a much larger number of guns than possibly could be entertained on the ground without exterminating the game. The new club may not have the benefits which game producers have, probably they cannot shoot hen pheasants and may be limited to certain days in the year, small bags, etc. We predict when game becomes plentiful as it will they can have more liberal laws or possibly they may produce a little on their own account and secure the freedom of producers. At all events everyone who wishes to shoot will find something to shoot.

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Bad News.

While writing these notes about the work of the year a message came stating that Dwight Huntington, 2d, of The Game Breeder's staff, was seriously wounded in the last battle in France.

—●—

Now is a very good time to send in advertisements of live birds for propagation and it is an excellent plan to send egg advertisements not later than January. There will be an immense demand for eggs next spring and many of our readers will order early to be sure of getting eggs. The demand for quail and quail eggs will be especially strong and we would urge all of our readers to purchase all the quail and all the eggs they can secure. Quail lay many eggs when confined in pens provided the eggs be lifted daily and the eggs bring splendid prices.

—●—

Game as a food supply quickly can be made tremendously abundant. Game as the football of politics quickly can be kicked out of existence or placed on the song bird list.

THE BLUE QUAIL.

(The following account of the Blue Quail, the Scaled Quail of the Ornithologists was published by the Department of the Interior, U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories. Miscellaneous publication No. 3. The late Captain and assistant surgeon, Dr. Coues, made a valuable contribution to our Ornithology when he wrote this public document known as The Birds of the Northwest, but containing, as in the case of the Blue Quail, something about related species residing in the Rio Grande country.—Editor.)

Blue Quail. Gallipepla Squamata.

As we have referred the three Arizonian quails to as many genera, we may briefly notice some of the points of their structure. That of the Blue Quail is most like Gambel's in bill, wings, tail, and feet, but entirely different in the crest, which, instead of being helmet-like, of club-shaped, recurved feathers, is short, soft, and full, and, though capable of erection in a conspicuous manner, can be laid quite flat, out of sight. The Blue is also called the Scaled Quail, from the peculiar appearance of the plumage of the under parts, which is seemingly abnormal in texture or disposition; but this is merely an optical effect of the singular coloration of the feathers, simulating imbricated scales or tiles. A corresponding result is said to appear from the same cause in the plumage of the under parts of young Gannets. The Massena Quail has the crest in general similar to that of the Blue, but differs from this species, as well as from Gambel's, in the structure of the wings and tail. These are both short; the wing-coverts and tertials are remarkably enlarged, hiding the primaries when the wing is closed, and the tail-coverts are so long as to conceal the true tail feathers, which are soft and weak. The Massena is of striking and elegant colors, having sharply contrasted round spots upon a rich ground, and other peculiarities; both it and Gambel's are singularly, almost fantastically, striped about the head; the Blue is of plainer, though scarcely less pleasing tints. Thus each species shows some marked features with one of the other two, but none of consequence with both; and each has peculiarities of its own not shared by either of the others.

The Blue Quail has another peculiarity of a different sort; the two sexes differ but little in appearance. As a general rule the sexual differences among gallinaceous birds are very striking—more so, perhaps, than in any other group. Contrary to the rule in our own species, the male is gaudily attired, while the female is of plain and homely appearance, as well illustrated by the domestic cock and hen, and especially by the peafowls. Among Arizonian Gallinae the Massena differs most in sexual distinctions of color, for the female is quite subdued in her dress, while the male is showy in coloration. The Blue presents the other extreme, as if, with tender gallantry, he were unwilling to outshine.

This species is a bird of noticeably terrestrial habits, rarely taking to trees or bushes unless hard pressed in one of those extremities into which some people are fond of forcing any birds large enough to be worth a charge of shot and wary enough to make it exciting sport to penetrate their poor bodies with it. It generally trusts to its legs rather than its wings, though these are not at all deficient in size or strength. On level ground it glides along with marvellous celerity, and makes good progress over the most rocky and difficult places. As a consequence, it is rather difficult to shoot fairly, though it may be "potted" in great style by one so disposed; and it will probably require several generations in training before it can be taught to lie well to a dog.

Like our other southwestern species, the Blue Quail has a rather restricted range in the United States. The valley of the Rio Grande at large may be given as its especial habitat; it is said to be more abundant there than I have found

it to be in other regions. Colonel McCall, with that accuracy for which he has a well-deserved name, states that this valley, "though comparatively narrow, contains a country of great extent from north to south, and embraces, in its stretch between the Rocky Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico, every variety of climate, from the extreme of cold to that of tropical heat. This entire region, not even excepting the narrow mountain valleys, covered in winter with deep snows, is inhabited by the species under consideration. I have met with it on the Rio Grande and its affluents from the 25th to the 38th degrees of north latitude—that is to say, from below Monterey, in Mexico, along the borders of the San Juan River to its junction with the Rio Grande; and at different points on the latter as high up as the Taos and other northern branches which gush from the mountain sides. I have also found it, though less frequently, near the head of the Riado Creek, which likewise rises in the Rocky Mountains and flows eastward to the Canadian." I did not meet with the bird near Taos, and we have no knowledge of its occurrence so far north except that afforded by Colonel McCall's observations: I presume this must be the extreme limit of its range. The only naturalist of the Railroad Surveys who appears to have met with it was Dr. Heermann, who found it on the San Pedro, a branch of the Gila, east of Tucson, and thence to Limpia Springs.

Those of the Mexican Boundary Survey, however, all observed it, and Dr. Kennerly makes the summary statement that it was "found everywhere where there was permanent water, from Limpia Creek, Texas, to San Bernardino, Sonora." Lieutenant Couch records it from "about sixty leagues west of Matamoras; not until free from prairie and bottom-land;" and observation confirmed by Mr. Clarke, who states that it "does not occur on the grassy prairies near the coast." I was rather surprised to find no Blue Quail about Fort Whipple, since it seemed that that locality was in their ordinary range, and probably my observations, or rather want of observations in this particular, represent the actual truth, as I was repeatedly assured that none live there. In Arizona they appear really to be confined to what is called the "lower country"—that is, to the valleys of the Gila and Colorado, in a restricted sense. On the latter river it must ascend at least as high as Fort Mojave; and to the eastward, to the country about the Hassayampa.

The egg of the blue quail differs in color from that of the Californian or Gambel's, though of the same size and shape. A specimen measures 1.20 by 1.00; it is buffy-white, or with the faintest possible brownish-yellow tinge, and it is very regularly and thickly dotted with minute specks of light brown. The usual large number are laid for each setting.

BREEDING GAMBEL'S QUAILS.

By C. W. SIEGLER.

In the September number of *The Game Breeder* the editor asks the readers who are experimenting with California quail and others, to write their experiences for *The Game Breeder*. As I have experimented with the Gambel quail I shall comply with the request and let you know about the pair awarded me as first prize of live quail.

This pair of Gambels had been shipped

to me March 6th and arrived here six days later in very good condition. Long journeys and captivity in very small coops seem to have no bad effect upon them.

When notified that they would be shipped, I prepared quarters for them fencing off a part of one of my pheasant pens for them, a space 16 by 4 by 4 feet, sheltered from the north and west, with

one-inch mesh wire on the sides and overhead, with 12 inch baseboard on the west side and 2 inch baseboard on the south and east sides, onto which the wire is stapled. At each end I built a door 2 by 4 feet, the front door for feeding them and the back door for reaching in to get the eggs at that end. For my pheasant pens one door is sufficient, but for quail two doors—one on each end—are absolutely necessary. Quail are very sensitive to disturbance. The north end of their pen is closed with boards on the west and north sides and also covered with boards overhead to keep rain off, supply them with shade and give them a place of refuge. As their pen is connected with the pheasant pen on the east and south sides, these sides are only closed with wire. Quail must have some hiding places to keep dogs, cats and also strangers from frightening them. For that reason I built a platform on the north end two feet above the ground, 4 by 4 feet, and covered this with a layer of nice, soft, dry grass, and on this I placed some corn stalks and over these a thick pile of evergreen boughs, leaning to the north end of the pen, with a small opening for entrance on both sides. This served them as a hiding place and to build their nests. Without such a hiding place it would seem impossible to successfully raise Gambel quails in captivity. Without hiding places they would, when disturbed, dash wildly against the wire in every direction, harm themselves and very likely break their necks. In such places they feel perfectly content and safe.

My quail always preferred this upper story of their hiding place. Here they would skulk, here they would sleep, and here they also made their nests.

When I first released the quail, they were desperately wild, and for the first two weeks they would hide as soon as any human being approached. By and by they became tamer, at last so tame that I could stand quite close by and watch them eat and dust themselves.

The Gambel quail never calls Bob-white, but has a number of other calls.

Its call is hard to write down on paper. To my ear its general call sounds like this: A-gé-hä! A-gé-hä! When alarmed it calls: Tic-tic-tic-tic. When mate is lost it calls Gé-hä! Gé-hä! frequently repeating the different calls.

On May 10 the hen layed her first egg in a hollow of the grass underneath the evergreen boughs on the platform. The nest was well hid. Thereafter she layed nine more eggs on the following days: May 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25. May 14 and 15 she layed her eggs in a nest on the ground underneath the platform. The other eggs were all layed in the same nest on the platform. I never made use of any nest egg. I searched for the eggs every day towards evening from the door near the nest. As I never searched for the eggs in the forenoon, I can't say whether any were layed at that time or not. But I positively know that one egg was layed between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. The eggs were kept in bran on end in a cool cellar and turned each day the other end up.

On May 26, after the hen had layed three eggs during the three preceding days, I found her dead in her nest ready to deposit another egg. I had been feeding her quite some angle-worms during those days, which, as I presume, caused excessive laying and, becoming egg-bound, caused her death.

Two days before the last Gambel egg was layed I found a nest of Bob-white eggs in a strawberry patch out in the country. Some bird had just begun to rob the nest. One empty egg was lying on the ground near the nest and another on top of a fence post close by. In order to save the rest—seven in number—I took them home and put them in bran with the Gambel eggs. The eggs are of the same size, only more pointed and pure white, whereas the color of the Gambel eggs is creamy-white, marked with blackish brown spots and blotches.

When the first Gambel egg was eighteen days old I began to incubate them. Odds were against me. I had no bantam cluck at that time. Luckily my Lady Amherst hen had just become broody

and had made herself a nest on the ground in one of the corners inside of her shed. So I placed all of these seventeen eggs in her nest for her to hatch them out. And she certainly was a fine cluck. She didn't break a single egg and left the nest very seldom, and that but for a few moments.

On the twenty-first day of incubation I removed the eggs from the Lady Amherst nest to an incubator running at 103 degrees. Some of the Gambel and Bob-white eggs were pipped that day. On June 20, the twenty-fourth day of incubation, there were fifteen quail hatched, and on June 21 the remaining two also. Both of these last hatched—one Bob-white and one Gambel—were cripples and lived but a few days. I kept the young in the machine 24 hours longer. Again odds were against me. I thought I had a bantam cluck ready for them, but when I gave them to her she would not accept them, but was very much afraid of them. So I took another bantam cluck, which had been fostering some young pheasants a week already, and gave the whole flock of quail to her; and, to my surprise, she readily accepted them as though they were her real family. But, naturally, such a cluck will not sit as tight and quiet on the young any more as she ought to, and as clucks will do when the young are first hatched. But in spite of all that, the young quail grew stronger day by day.

The first few days I kept the cluck with the poults in a cracker box, with slats in the center through which they could run back and forth, the bottom of this coop being covered with coarse, dry gravel. After a few days I connected this coop with a small run, 2 by 4 by 1 feet, with screen on two sides and also covered with screen on top. The bottom of this run was also covered with dry, coarse gravel.

The first few days I fed the quail egg custard and finely cut lettuce. From the very first I also gave them clean water in a small drinking font. I fed them little and often at first, the egg custard remaining their principal daily food

thereafter. This they enjoyed very much.

After a few days I began to feed them also maggots and ants' eggs and ants. Would take a spade and dig ground of ant nest with ants and eggs in it, place this in a pail and dump the contents in the quail's run. That would keep them very busy for hours. When a week old I began to feed them also Spratt's chick grain and some timothy and clover seed, which I happened to have on hand. Every day I would throw in a little finely cut lettuce and clover.

Both the Bob-whites and Gambels grew fast. The young Gambels showed the plume that decorates their head when a few days old. The Bob-whites were plumper in size and also quite some tamer than the Gambels.

As I had to leave my home for a week on duty, I had to leave my quail to the care of my 9-year-old son. He took good care of them, but made one grave mistake. Instead of only moistening the bran, in which the maggots were raised, he partly filled the vessel with water. This caused the bran to turn black and rot. This poisoned the maggots and the poisoned maggots killed all of my quail excepting three. Odds again were against me. Hereafter the cluck absolutely refused to brood these three quail and began to peck them. I therefore took these three—two Gambels and one Bob-white—and placed them in the pen with the old Gambel cock. And it seemed to me as though the old quail was very much pleased to have his offspring with him. But Mr. Gambel only behaved well as long as I stood and watched him. After I was gone he showed his three youngsters that he absolutely allowed no intruders whatever in his domain. He killed all three of them. When I at that time read that the Migratory Bird Bill, with all the vicious "teeth" in it, would become a law, I was indeed very glad that the young quail were gone. Later on this law was changed and the game breeders won.

The old Gambel cock is still living and

enjoying life immensely. When the hen died I tried to procure another one in her place, but was not able to do so. The principal food for the old quail is mixed chick feed and different kinds of

greens. My intentions were to release the cluck and the young quail in a large enclosure after they had been two weeks old, but I had no opportunity to do so any more.



AMENDMENTS OF AND ADDITIONS TO THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT REGULATIONS.

By the President of the United States of America,
A Proclamation.

Whereas, The Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to the authority contained in section three of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (Public, No. 186, 65th Congress), and having due regard to the zones of temperature and to the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight of migratory birds included in the terms of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, concluded August 16, 1916, has determined when, to what extent, and by what means it is compatible with the terms of said convention to allow hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, and export of such birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, and in accordance with such determinations has adopted and submitted to me for approval regulations, additional to and amendatory of the regulations approved and proclaimed July 31, 1918, which the Secretary of Agriculture has determined to be suitable amendatory and additional regulations permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage and export of said birds and parts thereof and their nests and eggs, which said additions and amendments are as follows:

* * *

Regulation 4.—Open seasons on and possession of certain migratory game birds.

Regulation 4, subtitle "Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs," is amended so as to read as follows:

Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs.—The open seasons for black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be as follows:

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia the open season shall be from August 16 to November 30;

In the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Alaska the open season shall be from September 1 to December 15;

In Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from September 16 to December 31;

In Utah and in that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains the open season shall be from October 1 to January 15; and

In Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the open season shall be from November 1 to January 31.

* * *

Regulation 5.—Bag limits on certain migratory game birds.

Regulation 5 is amended so as to read as follows:

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in Regulation 4 not to exceed the following numbers of migratory game birds.

Ducks (except wood duck and eider ducks)—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

Geese—Eight in the aggregate of all kinds.

Brant—Eight.

Rails, coot and gallinules (except sora)—Twenty-five in the aggregate of all kinds.

Sora—Fifty.

Black-bellied and golden plovers and greater and lesser yellowlegs—Fifteen in the aggregate of all kinds.

Wilson snipe, or jacksnipe—Twenty-five.

Woodcock—Six.

Doves (mourning and white-winged)—Twenty-five in the aggregate of both kinds.

* * *

Regulation 6—Shipment and transportation of certain migratory game birds.

Regulation 6 is amended so as to read as follows:

Waterfowl (except wood duck, eider ducks and swans), rails, coot, gallinules, black-bellied and golden plovers, greater and lesser yellowlegs, woodcock, Wilson snipe or jacksnipe, and mourning and white-winged doves and parts thereof legally taken may be trans-

ported in or out of the State where taken during the respective open seasons in that State, and may be imported from Canada during the open season in the Province where taken, in any manner, but not more than the number thereof that may be taken in two days by one person under these regulations shall be transported by one person in one calendar week out of the State where taken; any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit such additional time immediately succeeding such open season, not to exceed five days, necessary to deliver the same to their destination; and any package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported shall have the name and address of the shipper and of the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers and kinds of birds contained therein clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof; but no such birds shall be transported from any State, Territory or District to or through another State, Territory or District, or to or through a Province of the Dominion of Canada contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada in which they were taken or from which they are transported; nor shall any such birds be transported into any State, Territory, or District from another State, Territory, or District or from any State, Territory, or District into any province of the Dominion of Canada at a time when such State, Territory, or District, or Province of the Dominion of Canada prohibits the possession or transportation thereof.

* * *

Regulation 8—Permits to propagate and sell migratory waterfowl.

Paragraph 2 of Regulation 8 is amended so as to read as follows:

2. A person authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary may possess, buy, sell, and transport migratory waterfowl and their increase and eggs in any manner and at any time for propagating purposes; and migratory waterfowl, except the birds taken under paragraph 1 of this regulation, so possessed may be killed by him at any time, in any manner, except that they **MAY BE KILLED BY SHOOTING** only during the open season for waterfowl in the State where taken, and the unplucked carcasses and the plucked carcasses, with heads and feet attached thereto, of the birds so killed may be sold and transported by him in any manner and at any time to any person for actual consumption, or to the keeper of a hotel, restaurant, or boarding house, retail dealer in meat or game, or a club, for sale or service to their patrons, who may possess such carcasses for actual consumption without a permit, but after midnight of March 31, 1919, no migratory waterfowl killed by shooting shall be bought or sold unless each bird before attaining the age of four weeks shall have had removed from

the web of one foot a portion thereof in the form of a "V" large enough to make a permanent well-defined mark which shall be sufficient to identify them as birds raised in domestication under a permit.

* * *

Regulation 9—Permits to collect migratory birds for scientific purposes.

Regulation 9 is amended so as to read as follows:

A person may take in any manner and at any time migratory birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary, which permit shall be carried on his person when he is collecting specimens thereunder and shall be exhibited to any person requesting to see the same.

Application for a permit must be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must contain the following information: Name and address of applicant and name of State, Territory, or District in which specimens are proposed to be taken and the purpose for which they are intended. Each application shall be accompanied by certificates from two well-known ornithologists that the applicant is a fit person to be entrusted with a permit.

The permit will authorize the holder thereof to possess, buy, sell, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds, parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes. Public museums, zoological parks and societies, and public, scientific and educational institutions may possess, buy, sell, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof, and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes without a permit, but no specimens shall be taken without a permit. The plumage and skins of migratory game birds legally taken may be possessed and transported by a person without a permit.

A taxidermist when authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary may possess, buy, sell, and transport in any manner and at any time migratory birds and parts thereof legally taken.

Permits shall be valid only during the calendar year of issue, shall not be transferable, and shall be revocable in the discretion of the Secretary. A person holding a permit shall report to the Secretary on or before January 10 following its expiration the number of skins, nests, or eggs of each species collected, bought, sold, or transported.

Every package in which migratory birds or their nests or eggs are transported shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the name and address of the sender, the number of the permit in every case when a permit is required, the name and address of the consignee, a statement that it contains specimens of birds, their nests, or eggs for scientific purposes, and, whenever such a package is transported or offered for

transportation from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, an accurate statement of the contents.

* * *

Regulation 11—Sale of migratory game birds lawfully held in cold storage July 31, 1918.

An additional regulation to be known as Regulation 11 shall read as follows:

A person authorized by a permit issued by the Secretary may possess and may sell and transport until midnight of March 31, 1919, the carcasses of migratory game birds lawfully killed and by him lawfully held in cold storage on July 31, 1918, to any person for actual consumption, or to the keeper of a hotel, restaurant, or boarding house, retail dealer in meat or game, or a club, for sale or service to their patrons, who may possess such carcasses for actual consumption without a permit until midnight of April 5, 1919.

* * *

Regulation 12—State laws for the protection of migratory birds.

An additional regulation to be known as Regulation 12 shall read as follows:

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit the taking, possession, sale,

purchase, or transportation of migratory birds, their nests and eggs contrary to the laws and regulations of any State, Territory, or District made for the purpose of giving further protection to migratory birds, their nests, and eggs when such laws and regulations are not inconsistent with the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916, or the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and do not extend the open seasons for such birds beyond the dates prescribed by these regulations.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby approve and proclaim the foregoing amendatory and additional regulations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Two Broods of Grouse.

Editor Game Breeder:

There are a few grouse living on my place which I have been humoring all summer just so they would get used to the place. They did and by the end of August I was able to count thirteen birds in two covies that have often come to drink inside the enclosure where my ducks are. For more than one reason I make the round of the whole place at any time of the day or night carrying a little .22 repeater. Often I sat down just to watch and see and this is what I saw: The two covies traveled together as a rule led—to my knowledge—by two old cocks. Sitting well camouflaged inside the enclosure, I have repeatedly seen the two cocks come in ahead of the rest and lighting on a birch or maple make, so to say, a survey of the field first, oftentimes sitting there for the better part of 15 to 20 minutes before they finally dropped down to drink or for grit at

which "sign" the covies would invariably follow within the next few seconds and fly right in without any apparent caution. Rather peculiar for our grouse which are more terrestrial in their habits than the grouse of the Northwest and beyond which on the other hand seem to be more arboreal, at least so it seems to me, although I must say that I had neither the occasion nor the inclination in the past to pay much attention to the feathered game. Have you ever made an observation like this? I am sorry, very sorry, to say that between the short time of October 8th and to-day there is but one cock left of the two covies that stayed around, the birds having been either shot or scared away by the shooting of the "liveyeres"—mostly ten gauge guns—some of them muzzle-loaders but all plenty and enough to scare all game within a radius of a couple of miles by their detonation alone.

I am still waiting for the permit to trap black ducks—and shall by all the

probabilities get it after the ducks have left the vicinity.

Yours for more game,
CONNECTICUT READER.

Wild Ducks.

Editor of The Game Breeder:

My papa and I have been somewhat interested in wild game, so we started with seven wild Mallard ducks and three drakes and hatched about 150 little ducks. This year we saved twenty-three hens and seven drakes and did not raise a single duck. The ducks did not average to lay two eggs a-piece. All the conditions were the same, so far as we knew of. They have plenty of grazing ground, as natural as could be found for a duck, and food such as grain and vegetables.

Can you give me any advice as to the trouble?

Colorado. MILTON GOODRICH.

(Without knowing about the water, food, etc., we are not able to say what the trouble was. We hope some of the many skilled game keepers who read The Game Breeder will write to us what they think about the matter.—Editor.)

Unique Trap for Rabbits.

A tile trap for rabbits, designed by Department of Agriculture experts, is well worth describing. This is the scheme:

"Set a 12 by 6 inch 'T' sewer tile with the long end downward, and bury it so that the six-inch opening at the side is below the surface of the ground. Connect two lengths of six-inch sewer pipe horizontally with the side opening. Second-grade or even broken tile will do. Cover the joints with soil, so as to exclude light. Provide a tight, removable cover, such as an old harrow disk, for the top of the large tile. The projecting end of the small tile is then surrounded with rocks, brush or wood, so as to make the hole look inviting to rabbits and encourage them to frequent the den.

"Rabbits, of course, are free to go in or out of these dens, which should be constructed in promising spots on the farm and in the orchard. A trained dog will locate inhabited dens. The outlet is

closed with a disk of wood on a stake, or the dog guards the opening. The cover is lifted and the rabbits captured by hand.

"These traps are especially suitable for open lands and prairies, where rabbits cannot find natural hiding places. They are permanent and cost nothing for repairs from year to year. If it is desired to poison rabbits, the baits may be placed inside these traps, out of the way of domestic animals or birds. This trap also furnishes an excellent means of obtaining rabbits for the table, or even for market."

Beaver Replaces Beef and Bacon.

Algonquin Park, Canada., Nov. 2.—The Provincial Government is introducing the beaver, Canada's national animal, to take the place of beef and bacon. Algonquin Park has shipped 600 animals to the civic abattoir at Toronto. The flesh was sold to the trade at 18 cents a pound.

A Suggestion for Wild Duck Farmers.

By W. L. McATEE, United States
Biological Survey.

From all points of view it is desirable, in fact, practically necessary, for wild-duck farmers to keep their birds as nearly as possible like the feral game birds from which they were originally derived. If the birds are reared in part for sporting use, maintaining the standard of wildness is a necessity. If they are being produced for market, retention of the conformation of the wild duck and especially of the natural gamey flavor is equally important. The wild-duck farmer's equipment and methods are too expensive to permit him to compete with producers of ordinary barnyard ducks, yet that is what he is forced to do if he permits his birds to become logy, corn-fed, prize-ring specimens.

SPACE IS NEEDED.

To keep ducks wild, either in nature or flesh, requires considerable space. There must be breeding and feeding ponds, both marsh and upland range, and, if possible, controlled areas over

which most of the exercising flights of the birds will take place. The feasibility of keeping the ducks practically wild but at the same time of training them to return to an accustomed feeding and roosting place, thus making them available when wanted for shooting, is discussed in general treatises on duck farming.

What the writer particularly desires to discuss here are methods of conserving the natural, gamey flavor of farm-produced birds. Sufficient exercise, under the system above noted, is an important factor in this effort. The most necessary step, however, is to limit the grain ration, a step desirable in itself for reasons both of conservation and economy. Wild ducks get a comparatively small proportion of food equivalent to grain. Fed an abundance of grain, the farmed birds inevitably gain flesh, become lazier and, in general, lose their distinctive wild characteristics. Let the grain, therefore, be small in amount; in the summer time, where other conditions are favorable, it may be entirely dispensed with.

ROUGHAGE AN ESSENTIAL.

The birds most need large supplies of roughage, particularly of naturally suitable kinds. This may be furnished by making available to them areas of marsh where they may work about gleaning tidbits from both the animal and plant worlds. Bulrushes should form the bulk of such a marsh, the kinds producing large quantities of seeds being most desirable. Upland range should be provided, and if this is already occupied by a mixture of grasses, clovers, and wild, weedy and shrubby vegetation, it will need no alterations. If made anew, sowing mixtures of pasture grasses and clovers is desirable, also the setting out of low, berry-producing shrubs such as bayberries, buffalo-berries, roses, and the like.

Wild ducks derive a very important part of their subsistence from water plants, and it is necessary to have these in as great abundance as possible. Where there are comparatively large bodies of water six feet or less in depth, aquatic vegetation once well established will stand up under the feeding of rather

large numbers of ducks. For the game farm not so fortunately equipped the following suggestion is made. Excavate a long narrow pond, or series of small oblong ponds, to a depth of three to four feet. If the valley of a little run is available it may be more easily transformed into such a series of ponds and has the advantage of a constant water supply. Where running water is not available the ponds should be five to six feet deep to prevent the water becoming too warm for the best plant growth. The ponds should be very moderate in size, so that covering them with chicken-wire screens will be practicable. Thirty by 15 feet would be a practicable size to be covered by three 10 by 15 foot screens. In a long, canal-like pond vertical screens may be used to separate the pond into units, but walls probably would be more satisfactory in the long run.

FOOD PLANTS SCREENED.

With a number of such unit ponds available, the ducks can be turned into one or more at a time, and the others screened while growing a new crop of food plants. The best plants for this purpose are watercress (does best in shallow, cool, flowing water), waterweed, coontail and musk grasses. Shoots of waterweed and coontail, under favorable conditions, grow six inches a day. It is not safe to try such plants where any other growth is desired, since they are such rank growers that they are apt to take complete possession. Waterweed, for instance, introduced into Great Britain soon became a pest, filling ornamental waters, mill races and canals. However, the qualities which make these plants undesirable elsewhere are the very things which make them valuable for use on duck farms. Full descriptions of plants for duck farms and of methods of propagating them are given in Department of Agriculture Bulletins 205 and 465, which may be obtained on application.

To recapitulate: Wild-duck farmers, in order to provide sport or to have an exclusive market for their birds, must keep their stock true to the wild type. This can be done by giving the birds

sufficient exercise, cutting down the grain ration and making available to them a mixed diet of natural foods. It is hoped that game farmers will take these very necessary steps for the continuation of their business in a practical way. We must not allow game farming to perish during the present unfavorable times, for it is one of the fundamental necessities for the continuance in this country of an adequate supply of game.—Bulletin of The Protective Association.

Country Homes.

We strongly believe there will be little interference with game breeders who breed any kind of game in the future. We are constantly advising people not to hesitate about purchasing country homes with the view to having game. They certainly cannot be arrested for liberating stock birds, and we are quite sure the laws soon will be amended so that it will not be criminal to harvest the food crop.

Proposed Amendments.

The needed amendments to State laws in some of the States are the following:

1. To permit the taking of all species of birds and eggs for propagation purposes under State regulations.

2. To make State laws conform with the regulations permitting the trapping of migratory birds for breeding purposes.

3. To provide for the licensing of dealers in game who sell it as food.

4. To permit the profitable breeding of all species in any manner on the farms and game ranches.

It is absurd to require that money must be sent to Belgium and other foreign countries for wood-duck. It is absurd to require that money only can be sent to Mexico for quail for breeding purposes. The farmers will stop the song-bird activity when they can produce game profitably for breeding purposes and for food. The "otherwise than by shooting" nonsense should of course be repealed in the few States where the State game officers are required to stop

shooting. The game shooting clubs are the best customers of game farmers. In fact, there can be very little game farming without customers.

Wants a Farm.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 23.—The first application for a farm in the Northwest has been received from Private Adolph Gold, Company D, 19th Railway Engineers, A. E. F. Private Gold, in his letter, says that in a Paris newspaper of recent date he saw an announcement of the effect that Minneapolis was making arrangements to supply returned soldiers with pieces of land. "I have learned to love the out-door life," writes Gold, "and when I come back I want a farm." The mayor referred the request to a committee of the Civic and Commerce Association having the farm question under supervision.

The State Game Departments.

Many of the State game officers are subscribing members of The Game Conservation Society and read The Game Breeder. All intelligent officers are aware that the farmers' interests must be distinctly considered and that they have the right to post their lands against shooting, as most of the farmers do. We feel safe in saying that all of the State officers who understand the more game and fewer game law movement now are in favor of it; that they believe it will be far better for sportsmen of all classes to encourage those who wish to do so to breed game for sport and for profit than to have the ponds and marshes on the farms drained and the upland game placed on the song-bird list for terms of years or forever.

The war disclosed the fact that America had become gameless in so far as there being any game in the markets for the people to eat, and that on vast areas, entire States in fact, it was illegal for anyone to take some species of game at any time. Those who understand the subject know that it will take very little of the land which is now posted against shooting to keep the markets full of cheap game.

The regulation of this food industry will make the State Game Departments of great economic importance to all of the people. They will represent the farmers and the people who eat the food, and the sportsmen who have been led to believe they will be damaged by game production soon will learn that an abundance of game on the places where it is produced will result in keeping the season open for all hands and will result in the State Departments not being called on to execute laws protecting game as song birds.

The demonstration on Long Island, New York, where many game clubs keep the shooting open for all hands, has done much to convert those who were opposed to game shooting clubs. When an attempt was made to put the Long Island quail on the song-bird list the clubs put an end to the nonsense, and anyone who wishes to shoot quail can do so, since very little of the land is used by the producers and a much larger area is restocked yearly by the overflow from club grounds. The dues in some of the clubs are as low as \$10 per year.

The Game Breeder is a good friend of the State Departments which are endeavoring to preserve field sports.

The Farmer's Chief Enemy.

By C. O. LE COMPTE.

The record of the crow is like its coat—about as black as black can be. It may be that in the great plan of Nature, sometime in the past, the crow served a useful purpose—likewise the hawk and the buzzard. Take the buzzard for example. Once protected by human laws everywhere because useful for removing carrion, the stench of which offended the nostrils of all animal life, it is now outlawed, because man realizes that it is better to burn or bury the dead—leaving no excuse for the existence of the disease-carrying buzzard. So, in the beginning, the mission of the crow, we may conjecture, was to preserve some equilibrium, some balance in the economy of nature. It may be he was placed here to hold in check the weed-seed and grain-eating birds, because weeds were a fac-

tor in the past in covering the waste places of the earth and making them fertile. However that may have been, there seems to be no excuse for his existence now since man, the agriculturist, seeds the waste places to useful grains and grasses, and needs the help of the insectivorous birds.

Probably no one has ever had a better opportunity than I have had to observe the crow and to study its life throughout every period of its existence. I was reared on a farm in a country where crows were plentiful and on account of my health I spent every hour of my life for years in the open. When I was nine years old my father bought me a gun, and one of his first admonitions was: "Never shoot a farmer's friend." Always the robin, the meadow lark and the other insectivorous birds were as safe near me as they could have been anywhere.

But, believe me, the crow was never on our protected list, because we knew from observation and experience that the crow did a maximum of harm and a minimum of good. Years ago I wrote: "You see the crows hopping here and there over the pastures and flitting along the hedge-rows, and you may think they are only looking for grain or insects, but did you see behind them, as I so often have seen, the trail of desolated bird homes, you too would cherish in your heart an undying hatred for these winged devils of the fields and woods."

About as omnivorous as anything could well be, they eat dead animals and are dreaded agents in the spreading of diseases such as hog cholera, foot and mouth disease and glanders. Insatiable egg eaters, they scour the fields, hedge-rows, thickets and orchards for nests of birds and even for the eggs of the barnyard fowls. They displayed, I well remember, almost human intelligence in watching our turkey hens in their nests, and then waiting on some nearby fence stake or dead tree top for the eggs. They follow the wild ducks to their nesting grounds in the far North to feast on the eggs and young. Prairie chickens suffer severely from their depredations and the pheasant preserves are the fre-

quent victims of their marauding habits.

In the olden days, the corn-planting farmer said:

“One for the black-bird
Two for the crow.
One for the cut-worm,
Two for to grow.”

So, he would put five grains of corn in every hill. Most commonly, the crow is hated by the farmer because it pulls up the young corn to get the soft seed kernels at the root, and everywhere is to be seen the scarecrow in the newly-planted corn fields. Later on the damage they do to the corn crop can hardly be estimated, because they peck the end of the young ears, allowing the water to enter the shuck and rot the corn.

They are destructive to the melons, pecking holes in them and causing them to rot on the vines. It is no uncommon sight to see small cotton cords encircling and across the melon fields of the South—stretched to keep away the crows, because the crows fear a trap where they see the white strings. They pull young rabbits from their nest, destroy young birds and chickens and even sometimes young pigs. They are very destructive to the pecan groves, and men are employed on some of the big pecan plantations to keep the crows away.

All in all, the crow is the farmer's principal enemy, and the plan of the Du Pont Company to hold a National Crow Shoot during 1919 will undoubtedly prove a big factor in the conservation of grain and the protection of game and insectivorous birds. It should have the hearty support and co-operation of every farmer in the country.—Du Pont Magazine.

A Game Law Summary.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued its annual summary of Federal, State and Provincial Game Laws. This bulletin of 69 pages contains brief outlines of many of the laws regulating the taking and transporting of game. It is known as Bulletin 1010 and can be secured by writing to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BEAVER REQUIRE ATTENTION IN MINNESOTA.

**Increase Tempts Poachers—Will Be
Removed Where Causing Damage.**

Beaver have multiplied and extended their operations so rapidly and extensively in Minnesota the past few years and their pelts are now so valuable that they have become a strong temptation to persons of easy game law morality. From practical extinction these proverbially industrious animals have increased to comparative abundance in many localities and their engineering proclivities have given rise to some complaints from farmers of flooded meadows and other annoyances, although investigation often discloses that complaint is apparently inspired more by a desire to get the beaver than by any actual damage to property.

In co-operation with the Federal inspector, Mr. B. J. Shaver, of Ashland, Wis., the game and fish commissioner has been carrying on an investigation the past few months of illegal traffic in beaver skins which has unearthed considerable evidence of beaver poaching and a number of prosecutions and convictions have resulted. It is comparatively easy to kill beaver without detection, but not so easy to dispose of the pelts without discovery, as some have found to their sorrow. The parcels post has been the favorite method of shipment, but this is in violation of the postal regulations as well as of Federal and State law.

LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

The game commissioner is of the opinion that some legislative enactment should be made soon to provide a lawful way to take and use a certain proportion of the beaver annually. This can now be safely done, provided it is carefully safeguarded to prevent abuse. Employment of trappers by the State so as to control the time and place of trapping and the number of animals taken seems a reasonable solution.

The beaver has become an important economic asset which should be used with care and under such restrictions and regulations as will guarantee per-

manence and prevent extermination. The wicked and wasteful destruction of beaver by the last generation, which all but exterminated the species in North America, should serve as a warning to us at present.

A survey is now being made of all localities from which complaints have come of damage to meadows, timber, roads or railway grades, by the operations of beaver, and where such actual damage is found the beaver will be caught out by the game commissioner's agents at the proper time and either removed alive to other localities or their pelts taken and sold and the revenues turned into the State treasury.—Fins, Feathers and Fur.

Want Woods and Waters Public.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 2.—The United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania advocate the passage of laws that will make it illegal to lease lands to clubs or companies for the purpose of controlling such lands as private hunting and fishing grounds to the exclusion of the public.—The Sun, N. Y.

If the United Sportsmen will amend their proposed law so as to make it illegal to rent lands for producing beef, mutton and certain species of vegetables we will boom the new law for all that it is worth and let our readers pass on its value. Why should a land owner get any rent for his land? The united band of licensed trespassers can get at the root of the matter by adding a clause repealing all trespass laws.

The United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania should get up a new law prohibiting the sale of lands for village sites or subdivisions for residence purposes. There might be a clause preventing the building of any structures on lands used by trespassers. Nothing interferes more with good shooting than the erection of houses somewhat close together. After a long fight in Illinois over a marsh owned by a club for duck shooting the land was sold, drained and subdivided. This of course is more outrageous than

the mere renting the shooting on farms which are now posted. There should be some provision as to who is to pay the taxes on lands which cannot be rented. Possibly the States can appropriate money for this purpose.

Committee Named to Handle Soldiers' Homes.

In response to the request of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, for the co-operation of individuals and societies interested in the study of unused lands of the country, with the purpose of providing homes for returned soldiers, the American Defense Society has announced the formation of a Soldiers' Land Army Committee to study this problem.

The committee is composed of Lyle E. Mahan, a New York lawyer, son of the late Admiral Mahan; Edwin O. Holter, who has had large land experience, and George A. Hurd, president of the Mortgage Bond Company.

As we understand the matter, the soldiers can have game if they wish to, and we are quite sure they will. We will see that all of them read *The Game Breeder* and we shall urge them to go in strong for quail and grouse, pheasants, wild ducks and all sorts of game and sport, which will make the home life interesting.

Goodness Gracious, What a Crime!

WILD TURKEY BRINGS \$152.50.

Junction, Tex., June 15;—"Woodrow Wilson," a turkey presented to the Red Cross here by A. G. Farmer, was sold and netted \$152.50. The turkey was hatched by a chicken hen from a wild turkey egg and raised by Mr. Farmer, and is now three years old and a fine gobbler. After being sold here he was returned to the Red Cross and a specially constructed cage was prepared in which "Woodrow" will make a long journey, his ultimate destination being the home of our President for whom the turkey was named.

From here "Woodrow" went to Kerrville, where after being auctioned off for

the Red Cross Chapter it is expected to send him on to San Antonio for the same purpose and thence to other points along his route to Washington. It is hoped that this Wimble County turkey will assist in raising a large sum for the Red Cross at each station.

[—How about the game laws. We know a Southern lady who was arrested and fined for having a wild turkey egg in her possession or hatching the bird, we forget just now what the crime was. Would it not be wise for the recipient Woodrow to look out?]

Incubators

Those who insist that it should be a crime to produce food on a farm and that no one should shoot more than he can personally eat and that the people under no circumstances ever should have a taste of the game they are said to own, seem to be actuated by selfish motives. When it appears that they gather enough money every year to provide game for thousands of people, if it could be properly expended, we fail to see how they should be permitted to say that not even the owners of food birds can let the people have any of such property to eat provided sport paid all or a good part of the cost of production. The Congress knew what it was doing when it protected the food producers.

The only excuse that sport has for its existence is that the animals and birds taken are excellent human food. Had it not been for the fact that sport furnished a big lot of cheap food it would have been ended long ago in countries where it flourishes for all hands—the owners of country places, farmers and wild fowlers or market gunners who all shoot and sell game for the people to eat in every civilized country excepting some parts of the United States and Canada.

The Wood-tick.

Next we come to insect pests. Experienced ornithologists and entomologists are agreed that, as bird life decreases, insect life increases; and it has long been an established fact that the bird life of this continent has steadily decreased. Here we find again nature's true balance

upset by man's intrusion. Senator McLean, of the United States Senate, one of the fathers of the splendid international law protecting migratory birds and prohibiting winter and spring shooting of wild fowl in the United States, recently stated that: "If the destruction caused by insects shows increase during the next twenty years as rapidly as it has increased since 1893, we might well reach a condition so desperate that the protection of the nation against insects will be as necessary and justifiable as is now the protection of the people against contagious diseases and hostile fleets." Of the various insects which attack animal and bird life, the wood-tick is the most conspicuous in Manitoba. It is found most plentifully in scrub-oak, though it frequents all our wooded areas. Some seasons it appears in larger numbers than in others, but the past season (1916) was noteworthy in that a veritable plague of these insects infested the country. Perhaps this was because there were not sufficient insect-eating birds to keep them down to normal numbers. Early in May I killed several rabbits near Winnipeg, and these animals were literally alive with ticks, their eyes, ears and even their lips being clotted with them, and their entire bodies were covered by the loathsome, blood-sucking pests. After an hour's stroll through the oak and poplar scrub I picked 22 from my own body, and am convinced that no living thing passing through or near the woods at that season could possibly escape them. The rabbits referred to were thin and emaciated and it was quite apparent that they were slowly being sapped to death. We may well ask, how did the young grouse, which appeared shortly afterwards, fare? I believe the answer was given later in the year, when extremely few young birds were seen with the old ones. That the wood-ticks decimated the prairie chicken broods unmercifully I feel perfectly convinced, for I do not believe a young grouse has the strength to battle such a plague of vermin as existed in the woods in the spring of 1916.

Herein, I believe, partly lies the explanation for the extreme mortality among partridge or ruffed grouse also, which were even scarcer than the prairie chicken during the autumn just past. It might here be asked how long will the remaining supply of old birds withstand the inroads of hunters, especially if the coming year should prove to be another adverse one?

J. P. TURNER

Birds Wanted.

Often we receive requests from people who wish to buy game birds and poultry that we either purchase the birds for the writers or inform them where to purchase, who are the best dealers, the most reliable, etc.

It would be absolutely unfair for The Game Breeder to recommend one advertiser in preference to another. We insist that all who wish to advertise must deal fairly with our readers and we will "fire" an advertiser instantly who does not do so. This is generally understood and the result is we have only the best and most responsible dealers, big and small, and our readers who believe that game farming, game preserving and the sale of game for breeding purposes and for food should be encouraged should deal with those who support The Game Breeder by advertising in it. Every one who has anything to sell should carry at least a small advertisement which costs only a few cents and which helps much to make the magazine interesting and useful. Don't wait to be asked to advertise. We are too busy making it possible for you to do business with all species of birds to spend any time asking for bird advertisements. Those we have have come without our request. One reason why they keep coming is they produce results. An advertisement costing a few cents will sell all the eggs and birds any one wishes to dispose of.

The Effect of More Laws.

One of our readers who opposed the Migratory Bird Law sends the following:

"If you wish to sleep well at night, avoid discussing in the evening the recent increase in the number of government employes. Theodore Price estimates, in Commerce and Finance, that seven million Americans are now being paid out of public revenues. Continuing, Mr. Price says: "The services of men are required to make other men obey the law, and if we continue to multiply laws indefinitely we shall presently reach the condition that existed in Peru under the Incas, when twelve per cent. of the population were government officials unproductively employed in trying to enforce an infinitude of regulations, which, as described by Prescott in his 'Conquest of Peru,' penetrated into the most private recesses of domestic life, allowing no man, however humble, to act for himself even in those matters in which none but himself or his family at most might be supposed to be interested. Even the number of children that a mother might bring in the world was determined by government regulation."—E. W. Howe's Monthly of July, 1918.

How many new specials should be appointed to prevent quail breeding and the importation of quail from Mexico at a time when a man and his family may think they want quail for food producing purposes? The effort to prevent quail production on Long Island failed. So no specials will be required there.

The citation of the advertisements of eggs in The Game Breeder at the Congressional hearing helped us in our efforts to have the game breeders fully protected against the wild-living protectionists.—Dr. Job, of *The Audubons*. Thanks!

Now that all the young men are away we want easy matter to edit. Pictorial advertisements make our work light. Send them in without waiting to be asked.

Why should anyone announce himself as the pronounced enemy of Common Sense?

The Game Breeder

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

EDITED BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1918.

TERMS:

10 Cents a Copy—\$1.00 a year in Advance.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.
To All Foreign Countries and Canada, \$1.25.

THE GAME CONSERVATION SOCIETY, INC.
PUBLISHERS, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

D. W. HUNTINGTON, President,
F. R. PEIXOTTO, Treasurer,
J. C. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
E. DAYTON, Advertising Manager.
Telephone, Beekman 3685.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS.

Our readers' attention is especially invited to paragraph 2 of regulation 8, permitting the shooting and sale of migratory fowl and to the new regulation numbered 12, which would seem to indicate that permits issued by Uncle Sam are not valid in most of the States if State wardens wish to trap the bird trappers for the purpose of fining them under State laws. The new regulation 12 has nothing to do with the important Section 12 of the law which only can be repealed by an act of Congress. We believe the State laws will be amended to conform to the regulations.

The shooting of wild ducks owned by game breeders and of new stock containing a "V" in the foot will remain a simple matter on country places and game ranches where wild fowl are plentiful.

WHO OWNS THE GAME?

The courts have decided with some uniformity that the State owns the game. Recently State-owned game and game owned by individuals, shooting clubs and game farmers have been distinguished by statutory enactments and by court decisions. We have little doubt about what the courts will decide in cases where stock birds have been obtained legally and where food has been pro-

duced by industry. Section 12 of the Migratory Bird Law points the way to sensible State laws and court decisions preventing interference with game breeders.

Laws intended to protect the vanishing State game are not intended, of course, to save the abundant game owned by breeders. They should not and probably do not prevent a valuable food-producing industry. To hold that laws protecting the rare State game apply to game produced for food and owned by the producers would be to hold that the legislature intended to make food production a crime. Logically the owners of tame, half tame and wild turkeys produced by industry should be jailed for having such game on the farms.

New questions of ownership are presented by the Migratory Bird Law and the regulation supposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture. If the migratory birds are now owned by the United States and Canada during the periods of their residence in the respective countries, the United States and Canada can issue permits to take some of the wild fowl for breeding purposes, as has been done. If, however, the States still own the game, and the State laws, which uniformly forbid, we believe, the trapping of wild fowl, are not repealed, possibly those who trap wild fowl under permits issued by Uncle Sam may be arrested by State wardens. The States should recognize the United States permits, and all sensible State officers, no doubt, will.

AN IMPORTANT V.

Midnight of March 31, 1919, has been made an important date in the life of migratory water fowl by paragraph 2 of regulation 8 of the amendments and additions to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Regulations.

After the clock strikes 12 on the night of the date mentioned, "no migratory water fowl killed by shooting shall be bought or sold unless each bird before attaining the age of four weeks shall have had removed from the web of one foot a portion thereof in the form of a

"V" large enough to make a permanent, well-defined mark, which shall be sufficient to identify them as birds raised in domestication under a permit."

Possibly the "V" stands for Veni, Vidi, Vici some common sense; but be sure and record the date of the birth of the ducks and do not let them get over four weeks old before the mutilation is effected.

We would suggest that the other foot be branded voluntarily with the brand of the owner or the distinguishing ranch brand. If these brands be registered with The Game Breeder we will call for reports showing the migration of birds shot at and missed which may fall to more certain aim far from the rearing field and home pond.

We have advised the Long Island Game Breeders' Association to adopt a circle "O" as its brand for the left foot of wild duck and will register this. We expect before long to have delighted sportsmen in North Carolina and elsewhere writing enthusiastic letters to The Game Breeder reporting the shooting of wild ducks with the "O" brand.

P. S.—Dear Jasper White: Please look out for some long, slim, strong-flying Mallards, "O" brand, which soon will be coming your way, and report them promptly to The Game Breeder. Other brands will be reported as registered.

SHALL THE RUFFED GROUSE BECOME A SONG BIRD?

In various parts of the country complaints are made that the game laws have not saved the ruffed grouse and that the shooting of these birds should be prohibited; that, like the bobwhite, he should be placed on the song bird list.

We understand the Game Protective Association is favoring such legislation. It seems easy to secure laws prohibiting shooting for terms of years and to extend the terms from time to time and later to prohibit shooting forever, as quail shooting has been in several Western states and in New York outside of Long Island, where we held on to it. It is not a difficult matter to keep the

grouse and quail abundant in protected places, and in fact shooting can be made to produce such a result. It seems idle, however, to ask any one to give these birds any practical protection or to look after them properly during periods when it is illegal to shoot them or eat them or to get any reward for the necessary industry. It seems peculiar for a protective association which has a game breeding department to favor laws putting an end to the breeders' industry for a term of years, especially when it seems likely that such closed seasons must be extended from time to time and may eventually be made perpetual.

During the closed period the dogs trained for grouse shooting grow old and die. There is a better way for promoting field sports for all hands. A fair example may be found on Long Island, quite near the big city of New York, where the shooting clubs and game breeders keep the quail and grouse shooting open for everybody.

OUTINGS AND INNINGS.

Blame the Kaiser.

Little piece of dry bread,
Skin-thin slice of ham,
Make a ten-cent sandwich
That isn't worth a hurrah.
—From the New Haven Register.

No Worry There.

Why worry about whether there will be sugar enough for the crop of cranberries? There never was.—From the Los Angeles Times.

A Thought for To-day.

Bill Mink of Wellsville says it would be a fool jackrabbit that would run in front of the retreating German Army, as it would surely be trampled to death.

Thanks to Germany.

A man goes into a restaurant for a meal now with the same feeling in his heart he used to have when accompanying his wife into a fur store.—From the Portland Press.



FENCES FOR GAME PRESERVES

The accompanying photograph shows one of our Non-Climbable "RIOT" fences, erected by us, with our indestructible steel fence post 8 feet high, surrounding the Yale Bowl Field, New Haven, Conn.

This fence held in check 80,000 people who attended the Harvard-Yale Game, November 25th, 1916, and 60,000 people who attended the Princeton-Yale Game, November 13th, 1915.

We have this fence and many other excellent designs. It will be to your advantage to secure our Catalogue, that shows many of the best erected fences in this country; also tells about our posts in detail; how to erect a fence; how to paint the fence wire to keep it from rusting.

Become acquainted with our fence building system. It will save you many dollars and a great deal of worry.

Fences for every purpose, with either straight or non-climbable post, tennis court back stops, etc., erected by our trained men anywhere.

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RIVER LAWN GAME FARM

R. H. SIDWAY

GRAND ISLAND, ERIE CO., N. Y.

Young Pheasants for Fall delivery
extra fine, healthy non-related birds.

My birds are raised for my own shooting and are very strong
on the wing.

Member of The Game Guild.

Member American Game Breeders Society.

The State Game Departments, now that they have become of great economic importance, should have much larger appropriations than ever before. A big lot of food can be produced on the farms and quickly the bag limits can be increased on public lands and waters.

Phone, 9286 Farragut

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57 WEST 24th STREET

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Finest Work at Reasonable Prices

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furnished to raise Rabbits, Cavies or Pigeons. Send dime for particulars and paper.

Young's Tanning Compound, easily applied to any skin, large can \$1.00, trial can 50c. Tattoo Ear Marker \$1.50. Ear Tags 30c per dozen. Gibson's wonderful Rabbit Book \$1.00. Cavy Book 50c. Squab Culture, a recognized authority on raising pigeons for profit, \$1.00.

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SCRANTON, PA.

devoted to the breeding and marketing of ducks, geese, turkeys (including the wild varieties), rabbits, cavies, pigeons, etc. Organ of the American Buttercup Club, and Waterfowl Club of America. Interesting and instructive articles by able writers.

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Scranton, Pa.

Pheasants, Wild Mallard Ducks & Wild Turkeys

FOR SALE

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WILD DUCK FOODS

Wild Celery, Sago Pond Weed, Widgeon Grass, Red-Head Grass, Chara and other foods which attract water fowl. We have the best duck foods which will attract and hold the game and which impart the finest flavor to the flesh. We plan and arrange the plantings suitable to all waters.

GOOD SHOOTING

DURING THE OPEN SEASON

I am prepared to entertain a number of sportsmen who wish to shoot wild geese, Canvasback and other wild ducks and quail, snipe, etc. Only small parties can be properly looked after. Appointments to try the shooting and learn about the wild duck foods are made by correspondence.

J. B. WHITE WATERLILY, CURRITUCK SOUND, NORTH CAROLINA

Member of THE GAME GUILD

Game Wanted

¶ We are in the market to buy game birds and deer raised on licensed game preserves. We can use quantities of venison, pheasants and mallard duck raised on licensed game farms and preserves which can be sold in New York State throughout the year but coming from points outside of New York State preserves must also have the New York State License in order to be permitted to ship in this State and be sold here.

If you have game to sell, let us hear from you.

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Wild Mallard Ducks
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Wild Turkeys, Japanese Silkies, Longtails, Mallard Ducks, S. C. Buff and Blue Orpingtons and R. I. Reds.

Five varieties of Peafowl, Crane, Swan, Fancy Ducks, Doves, Deer, Jack Rabbits.

Send \$1.00 for new Colortype Catalogue. Where purchase amounts to \$10.00, price of catalogue refunded.

CHILES & COMPANY

MT. STERLING KENTUCKY

Member of The Game Guild

Member of The American Game Breeders Society

Hawks, Eagles, and Wolverines.

Fairbanks, Alaska, Aug. 24.—Petitions are being circulated here asking that a bounty be placed on hawks, wolverines and eagles, as a move for the preservation of Alaska small game and fur bearing animals. When sufficient signatures have been secured the petition will be sent to Washington to be presented to Congress.

An Indiana Infant.

“Take that ink away from the baby.”

“Aw, let him write a novel if he wants to. Gotta begin some time.”—From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Send in your advertisements without waiting to be asked. They are said to be the best part of the magazine and are so interesting that we hope to make the publication more than half advertising. Pictorial ads are easy to edit.

Advertisements won the fight for “More Game and Fewer Game Laws.”

FOR SALE, WELL-BRED SETTERS

Dogs Trained for Shooting.

Young Dogs Suitable for Training.

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Grand Island

Erie Co., New York

Member of The Game Guild

DOGS

HOUNDS—ALL KINDS. BIG 50 PAGE CATALOGUE 10¢. ROOKWOOD KENNELS, Lexington, Kentucky.

THE BLUE GRASS FARM KENNELS, of Berry, Ky., offer for sale setters and pointers, fox and cat hounds, wolf and deer hounds. Coon and opossum hounds, varmint and rabbit hounds, bear and lion hounds, also Airedale terriers. All dogs shipped on trial, purchaser to judge the quality, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sixty page, highly illustrated, instructive and interesting catalogue for ten cents in stamps or coin.

AIREDALE TERRIERS. The genuine one-man dog. Pedigreed, registered pups. Males \$25.00. Females, \$15.00. Guaranteed Satisfactory. L. E. GALLUP, 2209 Ogden, Omaha, Nebraska.

House Cat Fur Comes High.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—A feature of the third international fur sale today was the fact that the prices fetched by house cat pelts showed an advance of 60 per cent. Ringtail cat also sold well.—The World.

Game keepers might do well to skin their cats.

Breeders' Cards



WILD TURKEYS
 Pure Bred Wild Turkeys
 Eggs in Season
MARY WILKIE
 Beaver Dam, Virginia
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DARK MALLARD
 Black Duck, Mallard Hybrids
 These ducks are reared on free range especially for shooting and for decoys. They are strong on the wing. Big egg producers under control
 Price \$3.50 per pair; \$1.75 each
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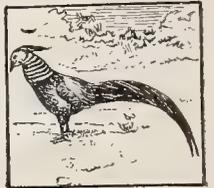


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 Eggs in Season.

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 Eggs in season. Amhersts, Silver, Golden, Versicolor, Mongolian, Reeves, Ringnecks, Manchurian, Elliott, Swinhoe, Impeyan, Melanotus, Soemmering.

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GOLDEN ★ POULTRY FARM
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 Member of the Game Guild.



REGISTERED BLACK FOXES, TROUT & HARES.
 Rugged pups, bred on highest ranch in America. 1917 Breeding Record. 8 litters from 8 females. Also Mountain Brook Trout. Milch Goats. Belgium and Flemish Hares.

BORESTONE MOUNTAIN FOX RANCH
 Onawa - Maine
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 Book your orders now for early Fall and Spring delivery.
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MALLARDS AND BLACK DUCKS.
 Guaranteed Pure Bred Wild Ducks. Eggs in season. 15 Mallard eggs, \$4.00, 100 eggs \$25. 15 Black Duck eggs, \$6.00, 100 eggs, \$35.



F. B. DUSETTE,
 Bad Axe, Michigan.
 Order Breeding Stock now to be grown for next season. There is a limit on Pure Wild stock.
 Member of the Game Guild.

Do not write for prices or information. Send check. If birds do not please you return them and your money will be returned at once.

SEA CLIFF PHEASANTRY
 We have nearly all of the rare pheasants and cranes, also white, Java and black shouldered Japanese Peafowl. Mandarin ducks. Eggs in Season for sale. Write for prices and particulars.
BALDWIN PALMER
 Villa Serena, Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.
 Member of the Game Guild. 6t



PHEASANTS
ENGLISH, RINGNECKS
 Pearl White Guineas and White Cochin Bantams
 Baby Pheasants and Eggs in Season
THE HIRSCH POULTRY YARDS
 45th Place, Lyons, Illinois



LIVE GAME, ELK, DEER, WILD
 Turkeys, Quail, Pheasants, Ducks, and all other game. Eggs in season. See space advertisement.
W. J. MACKENSEN, Yardley, Pa.
 Member of the Game Guild.

WILD DUCKS
 The practical rearing of wild ducks is fully described in the illustrated book, "Our Wild Fowl and Waders," written by the Editor of the Game Breeder. Price \$2.00 post paid.
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 150 Nassau St., New York



GAME BIRDS

All American game birds are fully described in the illustrated book, "Our Feathered Game," written by the Editor of the Game Breeder
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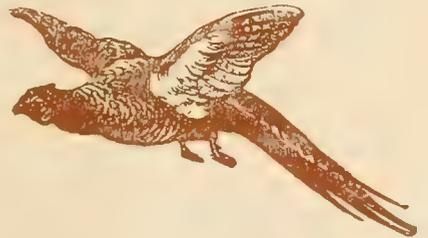
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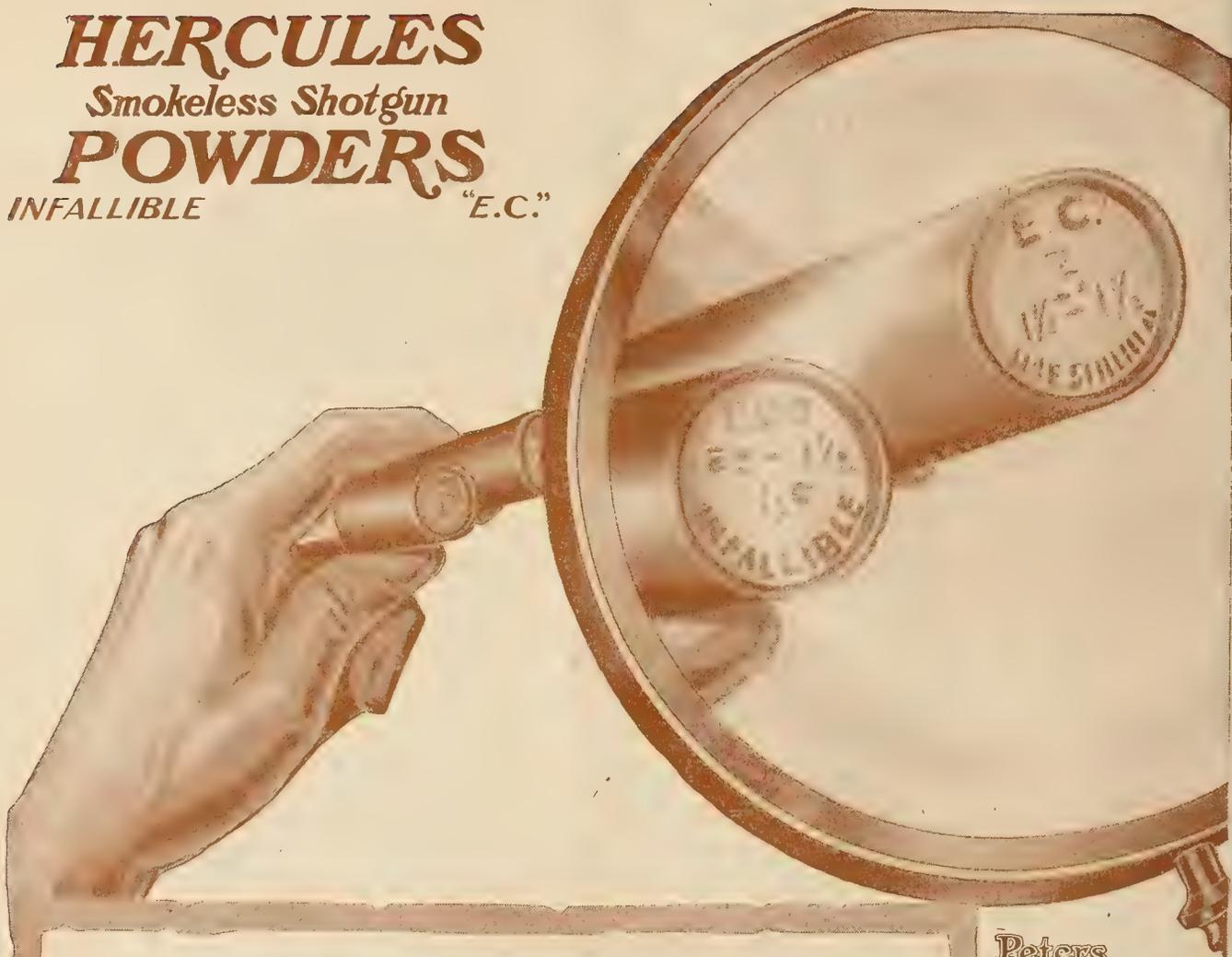
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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XIV

JANUARY 1919

No. 4

THE OBJECT OF THIS MAGAZINE IS TO MAKE NORTH AMERICA THE BIGGEST GAME PRODUCING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

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Editorials—Experiments with Game-Preventive Laws.

Outings and Innings, Trade Notes, etc.

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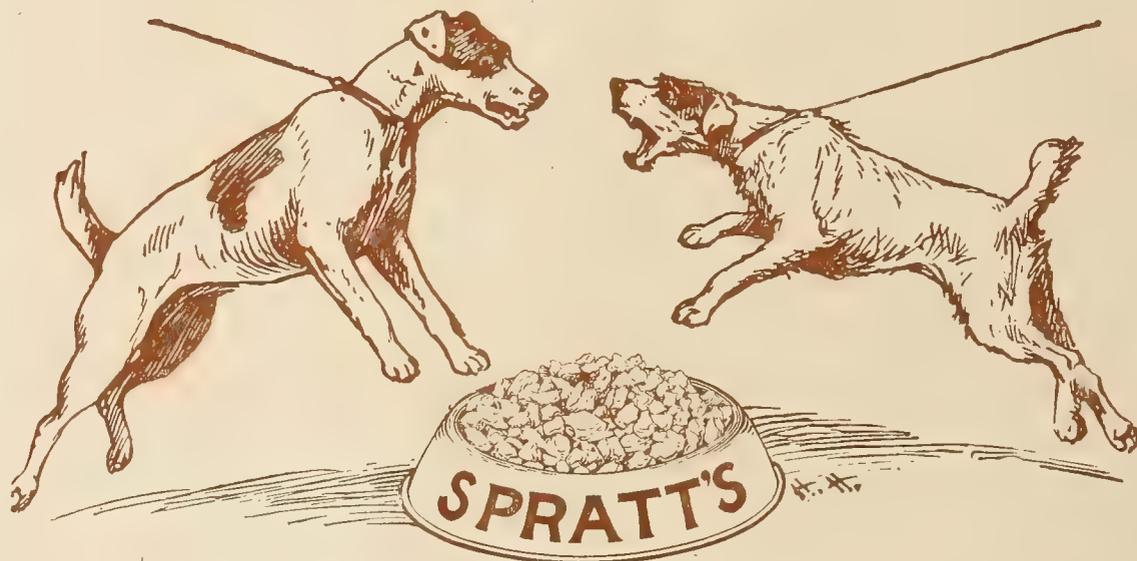
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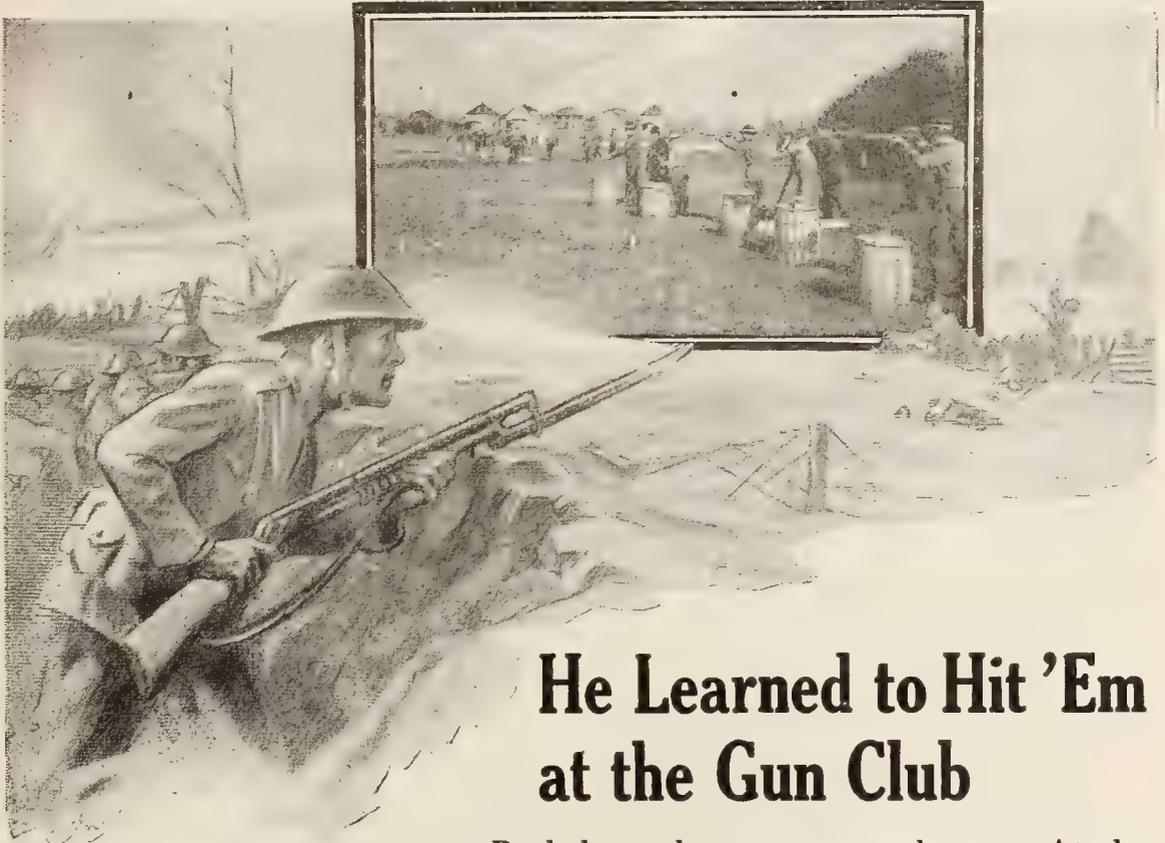
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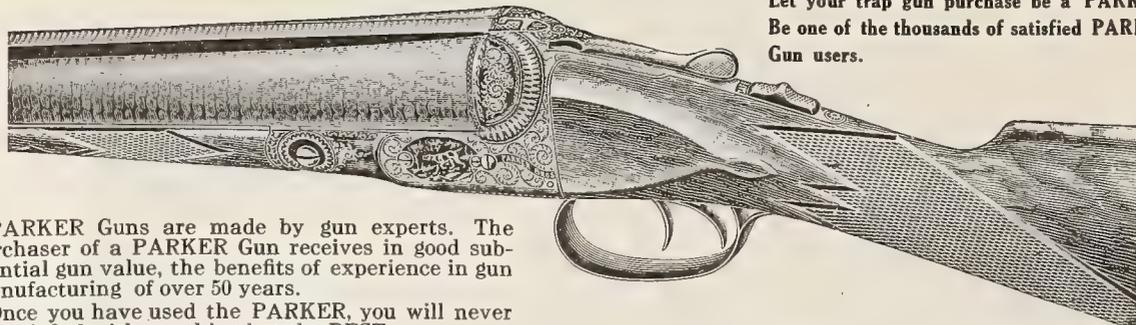
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Member of The Game Guild

MARMOT, OREGON

The Game Breeder

VOLUME XIV

JANUARY, 1919

NUMBER 4



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Live Game Prizes.

Our Committee on Prizes has made the following awards:

1st Prize, Gambel's Quail, to General George W. Wingate for his article "How to Preserve Quail."

The author advised trapping quail to save them during severe winter weather, but pointed out that it was illegal to thus save the birds. The article, no doubt, helped some amendments made to the laws. All states should, of course, permit the trapping of game birds not only in order to protect them in winter but also for propagation purposes.

2nd Prize, Live Bob-white Quail, to Miss Lillian E. Gallup for her excellent article, "Playing with Nature." The author says she was induced to undertake game breeding by reading the booklet of the Hercules Powder Company on Game Farming, and described her successful breeding of pheasants.

3rd Prize, Scaled Quail, to Thos. W. Cheesbrough for his article, "My Experience with Pheasants."

A special prize was awarded by the editor to C. W. Siegler for his article on "Breeding Gambel's Quail," which gave an account of a disaster which spoiled a promising experiment in breeding Gambel's from birds, awarded to the author last year for an article in *The Game Breeder*.

Another special prize was awarded to Z. T. DeKalmar for his article, "A Beginner's Experience."

The Committee highly commended articles by J. Freston, "More Game and Crows"; by C. M. Menzel, "Pheasant Breeding for the Beginner"; "Mallard Breeding in Michigan," by A. B. Dusette; "Black Duck and How to Raise

Them," by R. E. Bullock; "Game Farms," by Hon. Theo. Roualt; "Importations of Bob-whites" by Hon. J. Quincy Ward; "My Experience in Game Breeding," J. B. Foote; "The Weazel," M. J. Newhouse.

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Our Policy.

New members of the Game Conservation Society are enrolled every day in the year excepting Sunday. It is important for these new members to know just what the Society stands for and what they should work for in order to secure the necessary freedom for game breeders who produce game for profit or for sport.

- 1—Breeders should have the right to breed and sell any species of game under permits issued by the State Game Department, without charge.
- 2—They should have the right to breed game in captivity or in a wild state within the boundaries of the farm, game ranch or preserve.
- 3—They should have the right to take wild birds or eggs for breeding purposes under liberal regulations and permits issued by the State Game Departments.
- 4—They should have the right to sell the food produced to licensed game dealers under simple regulations requiring that the game shipped and sold be identified as game produced and owned by the breeder.
- 5—They should have the right to sell live game and eggs at any time.
- 6—Aviary species should be entirely exempt from the game laws, since these species are not found in a wild state and are not shot and

used for food. They are high-priced birds, owned exclusively by breeders whose industry should not be restricted in any way by laws intended to protect wild game said to be owned by the State, because it has no other owner.

In some States the above program has been very nearly carried out. In many States the breeding industry is limited to certain species of game which least need the breeders' attention. Breeders who produce game animals own them of course, on account of their industry and the restrictions which appear necessary in order to save the wild game should not be applied anywhere to prevent the production of game. Where restrictive laws are enacted they should always contain a section providing that the law does not apply to game breeders or (as in the new United States Statute) that nothing in the law shall be construed to prevent the breeding of game on game farms and preserves and the sale of the game in order to increase our food supply. When laws are enacted prohibiting the shooting of any species of game for terms of years or forever they should contain always a section providing that the law does not apply to game produced on game farms and preserves, otherwise such legislation will put an end to all industry intended to keep the game plentiful; will put those engaged in such industry out of business and prevent new breeders from undertaking the industry of breeding the species named in the law. It has become evident that closed seasons must be renewed in order to be effective and that they eventually result in putting an end to field sports. Breeders interested in having state laws amended and who wish to have the assistance and advice of the Game Conservation Society are invited to write to the Secretary. It is advisable to enclose a copy of the proposed law which it is desired to have enacted, defeated or amended. We are not lobbyists but we know how to reach those who should be told the effect of laws which prevent a food producing industry and too often put an end to shooting.

An Oregon Outrage.

The Seattle Daily Times reports the following outrageous arrest of one of our readers:

When R. B. Coman of Cowen Park, president of the Pheasant Breeders' Association, presented a dead golden pheasant to County Game Warden Frank L. Wilkins for tagging this morning, he was surprised at being immediately placed under arrest and charged with having the dead bird in his possession out of season.

Coman explained that he had raised the pheasant and that it had such unusually beautiful plumage that he killed it to mount for his private collection.

Game Warden Wilkins explained that the law made his act a misdemeanor and took Coman before Justice of the Peace Otis W. Brinker, who fined him \$5.

The warden who made the arrest should promptly be fired, as he would be if the State Game Officer should take the action warranted by the occurrence. The State should pay damages to Mr. Coman for the loss of his fowl.

Game laws intended to protect the vanishing wild game birds which are edible do not apply to aviary pheasants which are not shot or eaten. The game laws do not apply to canaries, peacocks and many other birds and readers who are raided by ignorant wardens should have their cases continued and write to The Game Breeder, which will promptly look into the matter and suggest a proper defense. Good State game officers do not relish being disgraced by outrageous arrests.

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Pheasants for a Banquet.

One of our readers writes that he has sold 600 pheasants for a banquet. The tendency of such sales is, of course, to make the game abundant.

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Modern Game Laws.

A direct result of the "More Game and Fewer Game Laws" movement appears in amendments to state laws permitting the production, shooting, sale and transportation of all or certain species of game. Thirty-seven states now encourage game breeding and the states where it still is criminal to produce game

profitably will amend their laws this winter without doubt.

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Game Refuges in Ohio.

Our readers will remember that when it was proposed to create quiet refuges for quail and other game birds in Ohio we suggested they hardly were necessary for two reasons: first, because the entire State of Ohio was a refuge, no shooting being permitted in so far as the chief game bird, the quail, was concerned, and it seemed evident if there was anything in the usually accepted idea that "the greater includes the less" it was hardly necessary to set aside small areas where quail shooting should be prohibited in Ohio. We also suggested that since practically all of the farms were posted against shooting it would not help matters much to designate some of them as quiet refuges. We have, of course, a little prejudice in favor of sport because the sportsmen are the best customers of our game breeding advertisers and to be perfectly frank we like to shoot a few quail ourselves as we do on Long Island, N. Y., where it is not a crime to have quail or shoot them.

We are pleased to observe that our advice about game in Ohio has been heeded and that the idea of *quiet* refuges has been abandoned.

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A New Stunt.

We are now informed that a new refuge plan has been proposed which promises to be more noisy and on this account more interesting to shooters. Briefly outlined from a newspaper clipping sent to *The Game Breeder*, the new plan contemplates the leasing of from 3,000 to 5,000 acres of properly located lands in each county through various sportsmen's organizations and the establishing of preserves or sanctuaries "where especially ring-necked pheasants can be raised and when produced in sufficient abundance permitted to spread around the surrounding territory."

Why the game birds should be "especially ring-necked" is not made plain in the clipping. The quail is Ohio's best game bird.

The Farmers Interest.

The farmers, we are told, will be asked to set aside these tracts for the purpose, the land being cultivated wherever possible as at present and a patrol officer to be established on the land to see that there is no illegal shooting or other unlawful acts. The Governor of the state is said to be enthusiastic about the performance.

We shall observe the new refuge plan in Ohio with interest. As we understand the matter the shooting license is to remain at \$1.00. We are not told just what the bag limit is to be, but placing it at six birds per season, this would indicate that a "patrol officer" is expected to produce six ring-necks for a dollar. Possibly our bag limit has been placed too high, but if the patrol officer produces one pheasant for each gun he will furnish much cheaper pheasants than are produced on any state or commercial game farms. Ohio is a big state and there are hundreds of commercial breeders within its boundaries. As we have said often, we are in favor of everything, public shooting on public areas, private shooting on farms where the farmers permit it, game farms, game ranches, game clubs, game preserves, everything and anything which will result in more game and fewer game laws.

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The Migratory Bird Law.

The following from the *Seattle Daily Times* was sent by a reader:

The United States Bureau of Entomology has notified State Game Warden L. H. Darwin that he will be required, under the federal migratory bird law, to obtain a permit to keep the migratory birds at the state game farm in captivity. Darwin has referred this letter to Attorney-General W. V. Tanner with the suggestion that if the attorney-general desires to test the validity of the federal act Darwin will afford him the opportunity by refusing to comply with the order.

ORDER FAR-REACHING.

If the state acquiesces in the bureau's order and asks for a permit to hold wild fowl for the purpose of propagating game at the state farm, it follows that King and other counties which maintain game farms will be required to ask for permission to coop up the pheasants and ducks used as brood stock.

In turn the order will fall on sportsmen

who use live decoys at their duck preserves. These live decoys, as a rule, have become so nearly domesticated that they would not leave their pens if there were no protecting screens on top, but gun clubs would not care to assume the risk of their flying away.

CONFLICT IN COURT AVOIDED.

The attorney-general told the game warden a few months ago that the migratory bird law could not be upheld in court and suggested that Darwin refuse to enforce it in this state. When Darwin got ready to serve this ultimatum he was informed that the federal act so nearly met the Washington game laws that federal authorities would be satisfied with the enforcement of the state code. In this manner a test of the validity of the act was avoided, but Darwin believes the question can be brought up through the new order.

Since the Bureau of Biological Survey (not Entomology as the Times has it) has decided to issue permits to take ducks and eggs for breeding and shooting purposes and the law distinctly protects sportsmen and breeders who wish to produce wild fowl, we are glad to observe that the differences in Washington State and Washington City have been amicably adjusted.

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Good Advice.

If you want any game birds or eggs for breeding purposes write to our advertisers and place your orders now. Otherwise you probably will not get any birds or eggs—certainly not any early eggs, which are the most desirable.

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A Boom Impending.

It is evident that commercial game farming and syndicate and individual game shooting are to have a boom this season. Some of the breeders write that they will enlarge their plants and will be in the market to purchase birds and eggs and will have none to sell during the breeding season. It will pay the numerous shooting clubs to produce game on a much larger scale than ever before because the market prices for dead game remain up and it is an easy matter to sell a big lot of game, as many of the clubs now do in order to help pay their running expenses.

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A Big Quail Year.

There is every indication that quail breeding will have a boom this year.

Many new quail clubs are being started in places where it is not criminal to profitably look after the quail. It seems a pity that in some places quail have been placed on the song bird list, but there are vast areas where quail can be properly looked after and where good quail shooting can be had as a result of the necessary and proper industry.

The Massachusetts Commission conducts a successful game breeding plant where sportsmen can learn how to produce quail by hand-rearing methods which will be found useful as supplementary to the protection of quail bred wild in protected fields.

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Trap Shooting and Game Shooting.

We were asked upon one occasion why we did not give more space to trap shooting, "the sport alluring." Our answer was that we believed the field was fully covered by periodicals better equipped to handle the subject than we are.

We are in favor of trap shooting, but we also are in favor of shooting game. We do not fancy, for example, the idea that only trap shooting should be permitted in Ohio and many other states which are quite suitable for quail shooting, as we know from experience in the state named and in many other states which formerly permitted quail shooting. We like pheasant shooting, but we do not believe that pheasant should be substituted for quail and for grouse and other indigenous game which should not be "protected off the face of the earth."

We have interviewed many sportsmen recently in order to ascertain if they were opposed to game shooting clubs where game is shot abundantly and we have not found a single sportsman who would say that game shooting should be prohibited on the places where sportsmen are producing game.

From the Chestnut Tree.

"A man may be a big stiff——"

"Yes, yes; proceed!"

"But a painful corn will make him limp."

AN EXPERIMENT IN GAME BREEDING.

BY D. W. HUNTINGTON.

Quail Breeding.

Our quail breeding experiments were confined to two species—the bob-whites and the Gambel's partridge or quail. Since much time was consumed in selecting and renting the ground for our experiments we were necessarily late in ordering quail, and when our bob-whites arrived they were all cock birds but one. It is fair to the dealer to say that he informed us this was the best he could do and we accepted the birds gladly, since a good number of extra cock birds is always useful the first season on an experimental farm where the experiments are intended to show some shooting. The hen quail, a Massachusetts bird, was paired with a cock, and the birds were placed in a small pen containing grass and clover and some brush loosely piled at one end of the pen. The hen nested and laid fourteen eggs when unfortunately she died from a cause unknown. The cock bird at once occupied the nest and successfully hatched all the eggs but one and reared the brood to maturity. He was much admired by visitors who caught a glimpse of him sitting closely in the grass under the brush.

Breeding Gambel's Quail.

Our most important experiment was made with Gambel's quail. Three dozen birds were purchased in New Mexico and these were shipped safely and without any loss. Since there was some delay in issuing the license to breed game and it had not arrived when the birds were shipped they were ordered sent to a member of the Society on Long Island who had a license and a day or two later the birds were re-shipped to the farm.

A few of the birds were given to the owner of the game farm who kept them temporarily and the rest arrived without any loss and in splendid condition, indicating that the birds can be shipped safely long distances.

Considering the late start, the number

of eggs gathered from a dozen hen quail was very satisfactory. One pair mated arbitrarily produced more eggs than the average hen did in a larger pen where the rest of the birds were confined together. It is evident, however, that Gambel's quail will lay numerous eggs, just as pheasants do, when a number of birds are confined in one pen. The pens contained grass and brush, the last named placed in the center and at one end of the pen for concealment—the end opposite the door used by the keeper when he entered to gather the eggs. One hundred and thirty eggs were gathered. A few were used to make the color illustration for the October number of *The Game Breeder*. One hundred and twenty eggs were placed in an incubator with 30 bob-white quail eggs which came from Massachusetts, the last named, it is fair to say, were held for some time after their journey in the mail because it was impossible to get hens promptly to incubate them. Ninety out of one hundred and twenty Gambel's quail eggs and two of the bob-white eggs out of thirty hatched in the incubator.

The young quail were transferred to bantams and placed in coops. These coops were placed in the corners of three adjoining pens, each 30 feet long by 10 feet wide. The pens were erected on one side of the kitchen garden which was full of weeds which made excellent cover for the young quail and provided both insect and green weed-seed foods.

One hen killed twelve young quail the first night, but with this exception the losses were small, very small, I would say, for the first year in experimental work with a species never before hand-reared, so far as I am aware.

The sides and ends of the pens were forty-six inches high. Two boards each eleven inches wide were used for the base and the upper parts of the sides and ends of the pens were made of 24-inch wire, half-inch mesh. The pens were not enclosed at the top, but there

were no losses due to vermin, the place being trapped and the pens located within easy range of the kitchen door. Some cats and skunks, one of the first named being a very large and evidently a wild one, were trapped, and some crows and hawks fell to the gamekeeper's gun, but the hawks were not numerous and they only succeeded in taking one barn yard fowl from the chicken yard in a little more exposed situation. The young birds grew rapidly and soon were observed running about in the weeds. They were shut up in the coops at night as young pheasants are. The young birds came readily to feed at the cluck of the hen and often were observed running in and out of the coops. They no doubt secured much insect food and they were observed eating the green seeds of the weeds in the garden. When about the size of sparrows the young quail began flying out of the pens into the garden, which contained beans, corn, tomatoes, asparagus and other vegetables, now much overgrown with weeds, and it was interesting to hear the young birds chirping in the weeds and to observe them flying over the sides of their enclosures into the garden and back again into the pens. The keeper lifted the wire slightly from the boards so that the young quail could fly up on the edges of the boards and pass out and in easily. As they grew older they spent much of their time outside of the pens and the exercise in procuring insects and seeds no doubt was beneficial.

A cock bob-white placed in a coop in one corner of a pen, his pen facing the coop of a bantam to which a brood of young quail had been given, attracted the young quail to his coop and when he was liberated he was observed flying in and out of the pen and associating with the young quail. I have no doubt that young quail can be transferred in this manner from a bantam to a cock or hen quail and it would seem that young Gambel's, scaled and California valley quail, which are runners and do not lie well to the dog, can in this manner be taught good sporting manners. An even better plan, of course, would be

to hatch the eggs of running quail under bob-white hens and to liberate the hen and young brood in a garden well protected with briars and weeds. This experiment will be tried next season when we expect to rear a very large number of quail of several species in various ways.

As our quail grew they became strong on the wing and on several occasions when showing the young birds to visitors a number of the birds, now larger than sparrows, whirred out of the pens, some flying across the road in front of the house and others to considerable distances in other directions. How many, if any, were lost or failed to return it would be impossible to say, since the birds never could be counted accurately as they ran about in the weeds in and outside of the pens and as they flew from one pen into the other.

Since many quail were found and pointed by dogs in the fall it would seem that the losses were very small. About 45 or 50 of the 122 quail hatched and penned undoubtedly escaped and have survived up to date, excepting a few which were shot. Fifteen were caught when they were about full grown and these are thriving in a pen with a wired top to prevent their escape. Up to date there have been no losses in this pen and in this connection I may say that the stock of original birds thrived amazingly in the pens where the eggs were laid, the food being chick grain in addition to lettuce and grass and clover plucked outside of the pens and thrown in for the birds, as the grass in the pens was eaten or trodden down by the running birds.

A few days ago a cow lifted the catch on the door of the pen and the door blew open, liberating these Gambel's quail. Although the accident is to be regretted, it will be interesting to observe if the quail thrive during the winter in a wild state and if they nest wild next season. A large flock of Gambel's quail recently was pointed by a dog and flushed in a field on the farm and these no doubt were the birds which escaped. Some of them may be trapped and held for hand-

rearing experiments. A small flock of Gambel's recently was observed crossing the road about two miles east of the farm by a member of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association, and these, it seems likely, were birds which went to the road to dust and were alarmed by an automobile or other vehicle and were started in a wrong direction. The loss is not a bad feature of the experiment since if birds which go out survive and establish themselves some free shooting will be provided in places where there was none and this we regard as a public service and a popular incident to game preserving.

Several important facts have been proved by the experiment with Gambel's quail:

1. The birds can be shipped long distances without fear of loss due to disease or to the long journey. They can and should be shipped as freely as poultry and pigeons are.

2. The quail eggs can be hatched successfully in incubators.

3. Good numbers of birds can be reared on small areas for commercial purposes or to supplement the restocking of shooting grounds where birds also are liberated and permitted to nest in safe and attractive fields. The birds lay numerous eggs when penned, many more than they would lay in a wild state. The eggs should be a great source of profit on a game farm since they will sell for more than pheasant eggs and the quail are, comparatively, very small eaters and thrive in much smaller enclosures than those used for pheasants.

Birds shot over a point at different times indicate that the Gambel's quail lie well to a dog, at least in places where the weeds and other covers are heavy, as they are on the Long Island farm. Mr. H. H. Shannon, who made numerous observations of the birds in order to study their field behavior, is, no doubt, right in the opinion he expressed recently that the birds lie well, probably on account of the cover and the lack of opportunity to run which they have on sandy desert areas.

Very few birds were harvested "by

shooting" (none otherwise), but enough were taken to establish the fact that the birds are very suitable and desirable as food. They also have a thick plumage, somewhat heavier than that of the bobwhites, and this would indicate that they should stand our climate nicely. Observations on this point to be made of birds in a wild state and in the pens, including the fifteen birds reared on the place and penned, and observations to be made of many birds purchased at distant points will complete the record of the experiment with Gambel's quail. It is interesting to record that with a late start and some bad cold rainy weather which was encountered, birds can be procured at a distance, reared on the ground and shot over dogs the first season. No possible number of new game laws ever can be expected to produce such results on ground where there is no game.

The field where the birds are expected to winter in a wild state is planted in alternating strips of field corn and buckwheat; the last named was left standing. Examination of the birds shot proves that they have the same liking for buckwheat which the bobwhites have. The corn was not closely cultivated and is much overgrown with weeds, making attractive cover on both sides of the strips of buckwheat.

Our experiments with quail will be conducted on a much larger scale next season and visitors who have cards can learn more by visiting the place during the breeding season than I can report in writing about it.

Our experiments in shipping one day old wild ducks and pheasants were reported at the time. A shipment of one day old ducks in the mail from Massachusetts to the game farm on Long Island resulted in no loss and the young ducks successfully were reared. One day old pheasants shipped to other places were quite successful. In one case the birds were three days in transit and the loss was a little over ten per cent.

Wild Turkeys.

Our experiment with wild turkeys was a failure. Eggs sent from Virginia were successfully hatched under a hen and the young birds lived several weeks when they all died. The birds were hatched late and the weather being very warm I am inclined to think that the young birds could not stand confinement in the coop at night. We knew, of course, that the turkeys should have a turkey mother and that they should have been reared differently, but we had no turkey and gave the young birds to a hen on this account. We have reared turkeys very successfully with turkey hens, permitting the birds to roost in trees at night, and the only trouble we ever had was from vermin, the great horned owl doing the most damage.

Prairie Grouse.

Our proposed experiment with prairie grouse failed for the very conclusive reason that we could not procure birds anywhere in America to lay the eggs. A large amount of time and considerable money were given to the effort to secure birds. Many promises were made which could not be kept for one reason or another, and the breeding season passed while we were still trying to procure stock birds.

Failures in any experimental work have their value as well as successes. We learn something from both. In proving beyond a reasonable doubt that it was impossible in the year of our

Lord 1918 to procure a single pair of prairie grouse anywhere in America we performed a public service, since the result will be that others besides ourselves will have prairie grouse for breeding purposes next year. It does not seem to be a creditable performance to spend millions of dollars every year in order to save the game if the result is to be that no one can secure any breeding stock in order to increase the number of birds of a species as valuable as the grouse are for sport or for food.

Intelligent state game officers agree with us that there should be some way for restoring grouse shooting and that sportsmen in the grouse states should have something more than the prohibition of shooting in return for their money. It is not desirable to substitute pheasants for the grouse. We should have both. No one who understands the subject believes that grouse can become a food supply or even that shooting can be perpetuated unless some grouse be bred by those willing to undertake such industry. There can be no grouse breeding without grouse to lay the eggs and probably our experiment in breeding grouse, in answer to the plea of our friend Dr. Fisher, of the Biological Survey, that this industry be undertaken, may be the most valuable of all our experiments, since if the Survey is interested in seeing these birds bred it should cast its influence on the side of those who are willing to do the breeding. It must be evident that the game law business, so far as the grouse are concerned, has been much overdone.

PLAN FOR A QUAIL FARM OR RANCH.

By THE EDITOR.

Any farm where grain is grown is suitable for a quail ranch or preserve. A number of adjoining farms where the right to produce and harvest quail is rented can be made an ideal rearing ground for large numbers of quail. The rent of the headquarters farm, including buildings, a farm house, barn

and outbuildings, varies in different localities. \$300 per year should secure a good farm in many states. The Game Breeders' Association pays \$400 for a farm with excellent buildings about sixty miles from New York City.

The right to breed and shoot game on adjoining farms usually can be rented

at from 5 to 10 cents per acre, or the amount of the taxes. It is wise to pay a little more and to rent small areas at the sides or corners of some of the fields to be planted, as suggested later, in order to provide good covers and abundant food for the quail in fields which otherwise would be uninhabitable, or at least unattractive and unsafe for the quail.

Pastures for cattle, sheep and horses, hayfields and fields where certain kinds of plants are closely cultivated are not suitable or attractive for quail, but all of these fields can be made sufficiently attractive to hold one or more covies of quail by planting a very small area along one of the fences or in one or more corners of the field with briars and several attractive quail foods. An old stump and a brush heap will make a safe cover and an attractive nesting site, provided grass clover, a little buckwheat or other small grain be planted, and some berry bushes and sunflowers can be added to advantage. The quarter or half acre planted for quail should be wired to keep out animals when the plantings are made in pastures.

All sportsmen know at a glance what fields are attractive to quail. A corn or other grain field is usually a field in which a covey may be found, provided there are briars and weed and other covers at the fences and small woods are adjacent.

Quail are seldom found in large woodlands far from their boundaries, but such areas can be made attractive by cutting small clearings in the woods and planting grain and garden vegetables and berry briars in and around the clearings.

If I were asked to state the three most important things to plant in the small areas reserved for the quail I would say, Briars, Briars, Briars. No fox can catch quail in a small briar patch; no hawk can strike them there, and the berries are acceptable food at the season when the fruit ripens and often in the winter, also when some of the blackberries or raspberries have dried on the plants. Sumacs and wild roses also are attractive to quail.

Two rows of raspberries or tall black-

berries planted to make a double hedge between two fields or to surround an area reserved for the quail will make a safe and attractive nesting site, provided plenty of grass and small grain, sunflowers and other foods be planted between the briars. Weeds surely will put in an appearance and many of these bear seeds which are desirable foods for quail, young and old. Various plants will harbor grasshoppers and other insects.

Where hand rearing is attempted the penned quail can be reared near the house and I believe it is a good plan to let the young birds run (with an old quail) when quite young, into fields especially planted for them. Strips of corn and buckwheat make excellent cover and food and rows of briars and occasional briar and weed patches in such fields will add much to their safety. The kitchen garden can be made an excellent place for one or two covies.

Some corn and other grain can be harvested from the home farm, but it is not desirable to cultivate the ground too closely where it is intended to make the quail a profitable crop. Where the fields are enclosed with rail fences it is an easy matter to plant the angles of the fences with briars and to plant a strip of buckwheat on one or both sides of the fence. A section of an old rail fence left standing or erected in any field will make an excellent nesting site, provided it be surrounded with briars and foods.

It should be an easy matter, having a map of the farm showing each field, how it is utilized and how it is fenced, to plan the planting of suitable small covers on the lines suggested, and it is advisable, of course, to make the fields near the center of the place the most attractive and safe, because it is desirable to hold as many birds as possible at some distance from the boundaries.

A few fields can be treated at a time or the whole work can be planned and carried out the first season. Quail sell readily at from \$20 to \$25 per dozen, and it should be an easy matter to figure if it is worth while to have one or more covies in each field.

I am inclined to believe quail can be induced to nest in places made attractive as indicated. An old stump with roots pointing upward as well as in a horizontal direction, the stump being overturned or laid on its side, will attract quail, and post or small tree placed near it will suggest to Mr. Bob-White the idea that there is a good perch from which he can whistle to his mate. The quail ranch should be heavily trapped, of course, but ground traps should be sprung in the daytime and pole traps should be placed on high poles and in tall trees so as not to catch the quail as they do if placed on fence posts.

A beat keeper going over the place constantly should be able to control a good part of the vermin and the briars will save many birds which would otherwise be destroyed. Where desirable, varieties of blackberries and raspberries are planted to make double hedges, or briar patches in the corners of the fields, the fruit should be quite worth while. An experiment with these berries will be made at the Long Island Game Breeders' Association this year. One of the raspberries which we will plant is advertised in this issue and I would advise our readers to try planting berry briars on their quail ranches and preserves.

A very small area spaded up will make a desirable dusting place and sand and ashes can be added to advantage. A little grit and gravel scattered about the dust bath will be attractive. Quail are much given to visiting roads to dust themselves and possibly to procure grit. They no doubt can be induced to use good dusting places near their briar patches. A little corn and some wheat or other grain fed to the birds in and near the briars during the winter and early in the spring should hold the birds in the places where we wish them to nest. Clover and lettuce seed will provide attractive green foods if these be planted near the briars. Knowing, as we do, what the quail like to eat, it should be an easy matter to plant a few attractive foods suitable for the different seasons. A very little planting of some of the grasses, berries and grains should

induce the quail to nest and rear their broods in the places where we want them. It is, of course, desirable to have the birds somewhat evenly distributed on the farm and this can be accomplished by making numerous and very attractive nesting sites.

We hope our readers who experiment with quail, breeding them wild in safe and attractive fields, will write some good reports of their work for *The Game Breeder*. Quail can be mated arbitrarily and they will nest and rear their young in small pens. Such pens can be located near small covers, such as I have suggested, and the old and young birds will thrive better if liberated early and they will learn to escape their enemies.

Where the farmers get a little rent for the right to breed game and to shoot it they are not, of course, in favor of putting quail on the song bird list. Where quail are produced abundantly on rented farms, good shooting is provided every year for many more guns than could safely shoot, provided most of the fields be unsuitable for quail as pastures, hay-fields and many others are. The sportsmen who unite to share the expense of good quail shooting not only provide sport for themselves but for many others since the game overflows and, of course, the shooting should be kept open for everybody just as it is on Long Island, N. Y., where there are enough game clubs and farmers interested in quail to effectually prevent mischief makers from putting the quail on the song bird list or exterminating them, which would be the natural result should the clubs be put out of business. Ohio sportsmen easily can restore quail shooting provided they will offer to rent some of the farms and the expense per gun is very small. Possibly it might be a good plan to have some counties opened to quail shooting as an experiment, or to provide that the farmers may rent quail shooting if they wish to do so. Many farmers, undoubtedly, would like to shoot quail and to encourage the kind of shooting which keeps the quail plentiful and which also protects the farms against hawks and crows; and also the trespassers on whose

account, no doubt, the quail was made a songbird.

The farmer certainly should have the right to produce quail on his farm and to sell them if he wishes to do so. The birds can be made a most valuable farm asset. The farmers should have the right to breed any kind of plant or animal and they can increase the value of their farms by having the quail law amended so as to provide that land owners can produce and sell quail or rent the shooting if they wish to do so. A farm is worth twice as much with game as an asset in many places as it is without game. The farmers in Ohio evidently can do about as they please, but they will find that if they have the quail law amended so that they can produce and sell quail and other game the crop can be made valuable as it is in all civilized countries excepting America. They will find that game will be attractive to their boys and young men when they learn how to produce it and how to look after it properly. There is a tendency in many farming regions for the young men to leave the farm. Game breeding and

good shooting always is an inducement for young men to remain in the country. When a farmer wishes to sell his farm he will find he can secure a much better price for it provided the purchaser can produce game than he can get provided it be criminal to profitably produce this desirable food.

Why should it be a crime to profitably produce food on a farm?

The answer that so-called sportsmen wish to pay a dollar a year for the privilege of exterminating the game does not seem to be highly satisfactory. It has not worked out well in Ohio, certainly since no farmer, sportsman or other citizen can have any quail to shoot or to eat, and the quail should be a highly profitable crop.

The statesman who will handle this quail problem in a businesslike manner need have no fear of the farmers' vote in agricultural states, or the vote of intelligent sportsmen, all of whom are prepared to admit that it should not be a crime to produce any kind of food on a farm.



THE PRAIRIE HEN AND THE MARSH HAWK.

ELMER LANGEVIN.

Is the prairie hen related to the cowbird? This may seem a very foolish question to ask but how did that perfectly good prairie hen's eggs get into that marsh hawk's nest, I found today? Containing a set of six perfectly fresh eggs and the prairie hen's eggs also perfectly fresh. I cannot believe that there is a prairie hen in Minnesota that would do such a thing as to entrust one of her babies to the care of a marsh hawk, but I do believe that the marsh hawk wouldn't hesitate a second to take a whole setting of prairie hen's eggs and carry them to his young to devour. At any rate his reputation up in this country is no better than Bill's because he might do anything.

This nest in question was located in a small patch of willows and about two

and one-half feet from the ground. The female was on the nest when I came up, and immediately started flying near me, uttering her cries of distress, whereupon the male made his appearance. I walked up to the nest and to my surprise found six hawks, and one prairie hen's eggs. I touched them and they were warm. I took them to the car to blow out and all seven eggs were perfectly fresh, not a scratch or mark on the hen's egg. Well, there was a farm house not far off, probably a quarter of a mile, so I thought I would go over and see if some children hadn't put that egg in the nest, but upon inquiries I found only an elderly couple living there and they were positively sure that no one had been around, as the closest neighbor is over a mile away and they have no children.

The question now arises, Who is the guilty party? I say the hawk, because as I said before his reputation is bad, very bad, and I positively know that he steals several hundred dollars' worth of young chickens and turkeys each season from the farmers in this section.

A farmer friend of mine called me up just a few days ago and told me he thought he knew where there was a marsh hawk's nest, because he says, "These —— hawks come and pick a chicken right out from under our feet and they do it each day and are absolutely not afraid to do it either." Well, I went right out to the farmer and he pointed out an old straw stack about half a mile off and said, "That is where they take my quality Rhode Island Reds," and sure enough there were the remains of several chicks, a female hawk overhead and a nice setting of five eggs not 100 feet away.

Another farmer also called me up some time ago and said he'd give any man \$5.00 who would go out and kill the hawk that was taking an average of ten nice young chicks each day. Well, I went out, not for the \$5.00 but for eggs, and sure enough, found a nest with a

setting of five in a creek bottom. I shot the female, and that man hasn't lost a chick since, although they did get some 40 out of his first hatch.

On June 9th I saw a marsh hawk trying to steal a young turkey right in the presence of the mother, who made several attempts to lay out the offender by jumping up three or four feet in the air after it, but the hawk was too fast for her and when I ran up, flew away with empty talons. It took a Scotch Collie and I all we could do to stop one of them from stealing a pound chicken not 100 feet away from a farm house last spring and if it hadn't been for the piece of poultry netting that the chick ran under he would have gotten him sure, regardless of my yelling and the dog barking, not more than 20 feet away. But revenge was ours, as his five young ones paid the penalty in a clump of willows a half mile away.

The grand old prairie hen is just about a thing of the past here and I believe that the marsh hawk is just as much and more to blame than the crow we hear so much about and offer a bounty on.

The marsh hawk may like mice but he likes young chickens or turkey much better.—The Oologist.

THE SAGE GROUSE.

Opinion of DR. A. K. FISHER,
U. S. Biological Survey.

The sage grouse, once a common and an abundant wild food bird on our vast western plains where the artemesia or wild sage grows abundantly, is doomed to extinction unless the states in which it is found awaken and give it protection.

So says Dr. A. K. Fisher of the U. S. Biological Survey in a newspaper clipping sent to The Game Breeder by a member of the Game Conservation Society. Dr. Fisher also is of the opinion that the ruffed grouse, the prairie chicken and the sharp-tailed grouse are passing away.

As objects of sport and as articles of

food these American grouse already have passed away. They can, however, quickly be made tremendously abundant both for sport and for food. Regarding the sage grouse Dr. Fisher says: "I have an idea that the sage hen would make a very good domesticated fowl, and I am hoping that in some of our Western preserves within a very short time experiments will be made toward that end. Audubon mentions that prairie chickens were easy to breed, and states that he had large numbers in enclosures near Henderson, Ky.; in fact, they thrived so well that they became a nuisance and were killed off. Later Dr.

George Grinnell had some birds in this state which did so well, and became so tame they would follow the plough, and after he turned them over to Mr. John Wallace, the veteran taxidermist, the latter found that they would bother him while he was spading his garden, as they searched for the insects that were turned up."

There should be no possible objection to experiments in the domestication of any species of grouse or other game. We are inclined to believe that domestication is not the best method of grouse breeding. So long, however, as it is legal and fashionable for state game wardens to raid people who have game birds or eggs in their possession for breeding purposes and to even seize mounted specimens (legally obtained) in the taxidermists' shops, and to generally create a reign of terror among those who would do anything practical or profitable, we may expect the grouse to vanish because no one will look after the birds properly. To experiment it is necessary to have birds and eggs.

There is a far better way of making and keeping the grouse abundant, cheap for sport and as articles of food. This has been tried in Scotland with the red grouse and there can be no possible doubt that the kind of practical protection given to grouse on the moors of Scotland if given a trial on the sage plains and on the prairies and farms in America, would result in a permanent abundance of all species of grouse as a cheap food supply for all of the people.

What is needed is some big grouse ranches where the birds are properly looked after, just as sheep are looked after on sheep ranches and as cattle are looked after on cattle ranches.

It is significant that it is legal in America to have cattle ranches and sheep ranches and even pheasant ranches, where pheasant have been made so abundant that advertisers in *The Game Breeder* are able to furnish hundreds of thousands of pheasants and millions of pheasant eggs every year to those who may wish to rear the birds or to sell them as food. When the laws made pheasant breeding a crime and those who reared these birds abundantly on the

farms at Allamuchy, New Jersey, were fined thousands of dollars because they sent some of the food to the markets, there were only a few pheasants in America, and when the game keepers were discharged and the pheasant industry was given up in New Jersey it seemed likely that this food industry would come to an end.

Dr. Fisher will be pleased to learn, no doubt, that as soon as it became legal to have wild ducks, readers of *The Game Breeder* quickly produced many hundreds of thousands of wild ducks and millions of wild duck eggs already have been sold in America. The writer produced several tons of wild ducks one year on a place where there was no water for ducks until an artificial pond was made. The Game Conservation Society is well equipped to produce prairie grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and ruffed grouse, and if Dr. Fisher will tell us where it can procure a few hundred birds or a few dozen birds, it will quickly furnish a complete demonstration of grouse breeding in a wild state and in captivity and the demonstration will be carried forward as all the demonstrations of the society are to the point of harvesting the food crop by shooting over dogs. In this way our demonstration with two species of quail was carried out to the point where a few Gambel's quail and a few bob-whites were properly (not otherwise) harvested and the triumph of the more game and fewer game laws movement was fittingly celebrated when two species of quail were served at a luncheon in New York where a little red wine also was served with no fear of police interference.

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Egg Sales and Shipments.

A few years ago large numbers of pheasant and wild duck eggs were shipped from the Eastern States to California and other Western States. We had records of as many as 5,000 eggs shipped from New England to the West with good results. This year it seems likely the big Western ranches will produce the most eggs and that many thousands of eggs will be shipped to the Eastern States.

NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Aviary Species.

It is a good plan on any game preserve where pheasants, ducks and quail are reared for shooting to rear a few broods of aviary species of pheasants. Some Lady Amherst, Reeves, Golden, Silver and other handsome aviary pheasants easily can be reared by the game keeper who rears the sporting species. The birds are ornamental and some can be sold at excellent prices, and in this way money will be realized to pay part of the food bill. Our advertisers can furnish aviary species and their eggs but orders for these should be placed now in order to be sure of getting any birds or eggs.

Quail Breeding in North Carolina.

Mr. W. B. Coleman, who made a small experiment breeding quail in Virginia a few years ago wrote an account of his work for *The Game Breeder* which was published with an illustration showing the young quail. This article attracted considerable attention and Mr. Coleman was offered a position with the Oketee Club in North Carolina where he has since continued his experiments with quail

In a recent report, published in *The Bulletin of the Protective Association*, Mr. Coleman says he gathered nineteen hundred and eight eggs from fifty hen quail. On account of a shortage of setting hens 433 eggs could not be hatched. We would advise the Club to provide an incubator for Mr. Coleman another season and information about the hatching of quail eggs in incubators will be furnished by *The Game Conservation Society* on request. It is not a bad plan to place a large number of eggs in incubators and to give them to setting hens a day or two before they are hatched.

Mr. Coleman reports that 280 eggs failed to hatch on account of ointment used on the setting hens. The insect powders, used by all game keepers, will prevent such a loss as this.

Notwithstanding the losses, Mr. Coleman may be said to have been successful, since he actually reared and turned down 509 quail out of 928 quail hatched.

Most of the southern quail clubs employ game keepers to properly look after the quail breeding wild in the fields. Vermin on some of the places is well controlled and the result is an abundance of quail every season. A game keeper on one of the places told the writer that he feared his birds were too abundant although several thousand had just been shot and we agreed with him that it would be wise to "thin them out," as he proposed doing.

We long have believed that the best way to produce big numbers of quail is to breed the birds wild in the fields, made safe and attractive, just as partridges are bred in the older countries, where very few attempts at hand-rearing are made with this species. The tendency of quail to increase in numbers is tremendous, the ratio of increase being geometrical. Where the fields are made attractive and the birds are in charge of beat keepers, who know how to trap and shoot, quail quickly can be made as abundant as it is desirable to have them, on any suitable area. Each beat keeper should have not over 800 or 1,000 acres to look after in America, where game enemies are more numerous than they are in the older countries.

Hand-rearing experiments are interesting but they should only be regarded as supplemental to the wild rearing on quail preserves. The quail or partridge makes the best possible mother. The young birds are taught to find their food and to escape their enemies, two important things which hand-reared birds do not learn in their infancy. The wild bred birds for many reasons may be regarded as better than hand-reared birds ever are.

We propose liberating some of our hand-reared birds next season, when they are only a few days old.

Valley Quail Successfully Reared.

By N. C. Bryant.

In the hope that the following facts regarding the breeding of valley quail may be of service to other breeders, we here detail our experiences. Three years ago there came into our possession a pair of valley quail. The female was a very young bird and was raised by hand. These birds were kept in an aviary along with many other small finches. The first year the female deposited 2 eggs, but would not incubate them; later the same year the female deposited 22 eggs, but also deserted. The second year the first clutch contained about 18 eggs, but these were deserted. The second set was carefully incubated by the male bird, the female showing no inclination to sit on the eggs. Not a single egg hatched, however. This year, 1918, 18 eggs were deposited and the female began incubating the first part of May. Twenty-three days later she came off the nest with 16 young. One of the chicks was found dead the first morning, and several others died soon after, probably owing to the fact that the male would not hover the young at night and the female could not cover so many growing birds. Nine were brought to maturity. Of this number eight were males. Another time we believe that greater success can be attained. The young quail were fed on dry weevils, and later on weed seeds, obtained as screenings from threshing machines.—*California Fish & Game.*

Aviary Pheasants.

Pheasants are classified by English sporting writers as pheasants suitable for the aviary and pheasants suitable for sport. The Chinese ring-necked pheasant (*P. Torquatus*) and the common English pheasant (*P. Colchicus*) and the many half-breeds of these two species are the birds chiefly used for sporting purposes and for food in America as well as in England. The Mongolian pheasant (*P. Mongolicus*) and the Reeves pheasant are included in the class suitable for sport and some of these large birds have been preserved and shot on English preserves. The first named is a

big ring-necked pheasant and it has interbred with the common pheasant both in England and America. The Hon. Walter Rothschild contributed to the Encyclopedia of Sport a list of foreign pheasants probably suitable for introduction. Some of these have been imported to America but their high price is sufficient to remove them from the sporting class and they well may be considered as aviary species since they only are so used.

The aviary pheasants commonly seen in zoological gardens and private aviaries are the Golden, Silver and Lady Amherst pheasants. Numerous other aviary species, all beautiful and costly, are distinguished from the pheasants used for sport as easily as peacocks or parrots are and on this account the laws intended to protect our game birds should not and probably they do not apply to aviary species. The sooner the courts so hold the better it will be for the freedom of the citizens who may wish to have and to breed the beautiful aviary species of pheasants in their aviaries.

It is absurd enough to arrest anyone for having game birds in his possession for breeding purposes but it is nothing short of a legal outrage to arrest any one for having aviary species of pheasants for breeding purposes or for selling and shipping these ornamental fowls which are not shot or eaten. The arrest and fining of one of our Oregon breeders recently for killing one of his golden pheasants in order to have it mounted by a taxidermist was a disgraceful outrage in the name of the law and the laws should be amended everywhere so as to make it impossible for ignorant game wardens and justices of the peace to make arrests and to collect fines in such a scandalous manner. Before long if unchecked these people may be found arresting citizens who have canaries or peacocks in their possession, and confiscating the birds in addition to fining their owners. I doubt not they may extend their activities to robbing hen roosts since there would be equal propriety in their so doing because our domestic poultry is descended from the pheasant. State game officers who can not control

the activities of their game policemen or who may favor such practices in order to increase the receipts from fines should not be surprised if the people decide that the Governor of the State who has appointed them should be defeated for reelection, or if the people rise to demand the abolition of a department disgraceful to the State and a standing menace to the freedom of its citizens. Fortunately most of the States have highly creditable State game departments and commissions. There are only a few States where such performances as raiding aviaries or hen roosts in the name of the law are tolerated.

If any member of the Game Conservation Society should be arrested for having or killing an aviary pheasant we shall be glad to defend the case and to ask for the removal of the State officer. He should be compelled to respond in damages to the complaint of the citizen.

A Donation.

One of our readers, sending a check for \$15 says he recently filled a substantial order for another reader and although he had no advertisement in the magazine at the time, he appreciated that the business was due to a former advertisement. He suggests that the \$15 will about pay for two meals in New York and that the editor use the money in this way. "Go down to the Grand Central Station restaurant," he says, "and eat it out, a couple of orders will just about take it, judging by what my 'small steak, bread and coffee cost me.'"

We are too busy to spend any time in the manner suggested and we will use the money to procure live game for our experimental work.

As a reason why he quit advertising, he says: "My trouble is in finding game to sell, not in selling. I don't want to have to write a lot of useless letters explaining that the advertisement is just running but don't mean what it says."

Many game breeders are very new at the business for the very good reason that the business was criminal until quite recently when the "more game and fewer game laws" movement set things going in the right direction. Breeders who ex-

pect to remain in the industry which is growing with startling rapidity should know that it is wise to keep up a correspondence with our readers and to endeavor to procure game for them, otherwise the customers will forget them when game becomes abundant and the competition is more lively than it now is. The Game Breeder reaches the people who can afford to buy game at present prices and we feel sure it is wise for those who expect to remain in the business to keep acquainted with our readers and to let them know that they expect to have more game quite soon. Those who are opposed to shooting clubs and to the game farmers having any big customers are well pleased to see only a few people advertising game. The advertisements, however speak louder than we can, and those who believe in the industry should advertise.

We would advise all who expect to breed game this season to order their eggs now and to stipulate for early shipments.

One Day Old Game Birds.

The successful experiments made in shipping one day old pheasants and wild ducks last year proved that these birds can be shipped as safely as one day old chickens are. Small breeders and owners of country places are advised to purchase some one day old game birds and give them a trial. The hen used in hatching the eggs should be shipped with the brood in a separate package and the young birds can be reared by placing the hen in a coop with a small fender before it to hold the young birds for a few days. Later the fender should be removed and the young birds permitted to chase insects in the grass. Some breeders have liberated the hen with the young game birds and we have reports of successful rearing by this method. The hen and chicks wander in a safe field or orchard and are shut up in the coop at night.

More Pheasants.

Mr. Peter P. Carney, authority on sporting topics says:

Pheasants to the number of 23,398 were imported in 1911. To-day not a pheasant is com-

ing into the country, and for a year or so before the United States entered the war very few came in.

He might have added that the output of four or five of the larger game farms now operating in the United States will total a somewhat larger number of pheasants than were imported in the year mentioned. There are also several thousand smaller pheasant breeders, each of whom produces from 100 to several thousand birds annually. There are numerous game clubs, some of which produce and shoot several thousand pheasants every year and there are numerous country places in America whose owners consider a few hundred pheasants per year the proper caper. Since orders for tens of thousands pheasant eggs can be filled readily by some of the larger breeders and all quickly sell out every season, it seems likely that the United States soon will be the biggest pheasant producing country in the world if it is not to-day. We think it likely it is, since game breeding was checked in the European countries on account of the war.

Numerous State game farms also turn out a few thousand pheasants every year and we printed a story about a few thousand reared by the convicts in a Western State prison. This year will be a big year for quail and wild duck breeding also.

The progress of the "more game and fewer game laws" movement was celebrated at a recent dinner in New York City, where two species of quail, Gambel's and Bob-whites, were served. Both of the foods were produced by industry on a New York farm and both were taken *not* "otherwise than by shooting." The ammunition used in the taking is advertised in The Game Breeder.

There is a good reason why foreign pheasants have become abundant and are used as food in many parts of America. These birds are so abundant in many of the States that many hundreds of thousands of eggs and birds are sold through advertisements in The Game Breeder annually and many thousands of birds are

shot, sold and eaten by sporting readers of The Game Breeder. The reason for the abundance is well known to the older members of The Game Conservation Society. New members will be interested to learn that more foreign fowls than American quail and grouse are produced because the laws in many of the States prevent the production of American game. Massachusetts is in the lead, as usual, showing the people by practical experiments how to rear quail.

Quail breeding has made great progress during the year. Many members of The Game Conservation Society now breed large numbers of quail and it will not be long before those who wish to procure quail and quail eggs in large numbers can do so. Quail are easily reared in a wild or semi-wild state on protected areas; they also have been produced in good numbers in pens and small rearing fields by hand-rearing methods somewhat similar to those used by pheasant breeders.

The quail are comparatively small eaters and experiments made by The Game Conservation Society indicate that the young birds thrive best when they are fed very little, provided they can procure green weed-seeds and insects in safe gardens. Ohio and other good quail States should encourage and not prevent quail breeding for profit and for sport.

Pheasants Wanted.

Wanted—One thousand pheasants for October delivery. Write stating prices. Any breeder willing to make a contract to rear pheasants can have an order for the birds now, provided the price is satisfactory. Address, stating price.

A NEW SHOOTING CLUB,
Care of The Game Breeder.

Contract Rearing.

In the older countries many pheasants and other game birds are reared by contract. We have had several inquiries recently from shooting clubs and from individuals if any of the breeders in America would rear birds to be deliv-

ered in the fall. We believe any breeders who may wish to do so can secure orders for birds at a price to be agreed upon, provided they will place an advertisement offering to breed birds under a contract.

Breeders easily can sell their birds with the understanding that they are to be shipped when quite young and it should be desirable to have orders in advance so that the breeder will know just when he can receive the cash for young birds.

Breeders are advised to offer one day old pheasants and wild ducks. Our experiments indicate that they can be shipped safely just as one day old chickens are.

Last January we expressed the hope that we would be able to collect some game for the hospitals and also to breed some for this purpose. We were so late in getting started and we found it so nearly impossible to secure American game birds for breeding purposes, and so many of our members went into the service and temporarily abandoned game breeding, that it soon became evident that we could not conduct our charitable experiment. Some readers offered to donate a few birds, but the big demand for live birds for breeding purposes, created by The Game Breeder, and our inability to finance the project properly, on account of the increased cost of paper, printing and postage, forced us, reluctantly, to abandon our proposed activity. We hope it will not be long before the Society has a fund sufficient to move all the game contributed and also to purchase game and to breed some, to be distributed. Now that good shooting is to be undertaken again on a much larger scale than ever before, we think it likely we soon will be able to do what we could not possibly do during the last year.

Some Wild Geese.

You know the work of Lynn Bogue Hunt. In his chosen field he stands supreme in America today—our greatest painter of game birds. In the subject of this calendar, a golden eagle attacking

Canada geese, Mr. Hunt has outdone his best previous paintings, so many of which this company has had the privilege of reproducing for the public. In conception, action, draftsmanship and color it is superbly true to life. Naturally, such a faithful reproduction of a truly great painting will be highly valued by sportsmen everywhere throughout the world. The demand for this calendar will surely be greater than the supply, therefore should you, for any reason, be willing to pass your copy along to some sportsman friend, he no doubt will thank you for it.

Our only criticism of this excellent calendar would be that possibly the eagle does not strike geese in the manner pictured. He often, and usually, we believe, strikes from below, driving his talons into the under side of his quarry; and sometimes both of the big birds fall to the water together, when the eagle tows his goose to a sandbar to devour it. However, the want of a few facts should never interfere with a good story or picture and possibly an eagle striking from above is more dramatically pictorial than one striking from below would be.

QUESTIONS.

Is Cookery a Science?

Editor Game Breeder:

In our State the possession, killing and sale of pheasants and partridges is unlawful except for scientific or propagating purposes. I wish to cook some of these birds and write to ask if cooking would be a scientific purpose within the meaning of the statute.

A DELAWARE READER.

Cookery at one time ranked as an art, a familiar expression was, "the culinary art," but recently cooking has been elevated to a science. It is taught in the colleges and degrees are given to those who propose to teach it. At Columbia it is regarded as a science and an art. It is highly scientific since it deals with chemistry and you will hear professors of cookery talk in terms of proteins and other things suitable for the human

frame, its maintenance and upbuilding. There can be no doubt that a pheasant scientifically prepared will nourish a person far better than one prepared by a novice.

Mr. Kettner made his living by the *science* which Savarin cultivated as a connoisseur, says Shand, and you will note this authority uses the word "science," as a matter of course. One fact is quite certain, if you own a bird you can cook it and eat it even if the preparation be not wholly scientific. Be sure that you have legally acquired your pheasant, either by purchase from an advertiser in *The Game Breeder* or by the industrious process of rearing and shooting it and we are quite sure your courts will hold that it is not criminal to eat your food and that the laws intended to save the vanishing wild game in your State do not apply to game legally owned by individuals.—EDITOR.

Comparative Value of Cocks and Hens.

One more question, which is regarded as the better bird for the table, the cock or the hen pheasant?

We have never been able to see much difference between cocks and hens on the table when both are quite young. Probably there would not be much difference between the sexes when both are quite old. We never eat very old pheasants. They should be preserved for game pies and probably should be stewed until tender. The illustrious Gouffé and other famous cooks have recommended the selection of cocks for the *plats*, being betrayed, apparently by meretricious admiration for gay plumage. Alexander Innes Shand fancies "This is a survival of the barbaric tradition of sending birds in their feathers to the tables . . ." There can be no doubt whatever that whether as a maid in her first season or a juvenile matron, the hen is infinitely superior to the cock."

Editor *Game Breeder*:

Please tell me where to purchase the best Elk (Wapiti) for a preserve.

M. R.

Write to the larger advertisers in *The*

Game Breeder; if they cannot fill the order, come again and we will steer some elk your way. Before we give advice or attempt to get game for readers it is necessary for them to write that advertisers cannot procure the game wanted.

—EDITOR.

A Small Start and a Good Business.

An Oregon reader says: "I am in the wild fowl business in a small way. I have about 125 ring-necked hens for breeders, also a few Goldens, Silvers and Reeves. The place has a lake on it that covers ten acres. I have quite a number of wild water fowl on this lake, including swans, seven kinds of wild geese and several kinds of wild ducks.

This season I raised between six and seven hundred ring-necks and sold 2,000 eggs from 100 breeding hens. I began with three ring-neck hens and built up from them to where I am now, learning the business from year to year until I made good.

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Millions of Eggs.

Reports coming to *The Game Breeder* indicate that over two million pheasant and wild duck eggs will be hatched or sold by the owners of American game farms and preserves the coming season. Several hundred thousand eggs also will be hatched and distributed by state game farms.

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Stock Birds.

Some of the members of the Game Conservation Society report that they are holding as many as four hundred pheasant hens for breeding purposes. A few places have more than this number. Several quail breeders will have an hundred or more quail hens and since the average number of eggs for each hen quail is from 40 to 50 it is evident that thousands of quail will be produced by hand-rearing; and on the big quail preserves where quail are bred wild in protected fields many more thousands of quail will be produced. On some of the places from one to two and possibly three thousand quail will be shot during the next shooting season.

The Game Breeder

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EXPERIMENTS WITH GAME.

Our knowledge of how to have game and how to look after it properly is comparatively limited since before the "more game and fewer game laws" movement was started few people in America had any game or knew anything about how to increase its numbers by scientific game breeding.

Many English and Scotch game keepers have demonstrated how easy it is to hand-rear large numbers of pheasants and wild ducks in America. Other game keepers who have handled our quail in a large way have bred these birds in a wild state successfully just as partridges are bred wild in protected fields in the older countries, where stock birds and eggs are abundant, easily procured and comparatively cheap.

Experiments with wild turkeys made by members of the Game Conservation Society at a number of places indicate that although the American wild turkey is classed by the Ornithologists as a pheasant—the largest in the world—it is not advisable to attempt to rear wild turkeys with common barn yard hens as foster mothers since the young turkeys do not thrive with common fowls as the young pheasants do. Young turkeys are known to thrive nicely with turkey mothers wild or tame and the larger the range given to the young birds the better.

The experiments made by the Game Conservation Society during the last year with American game birds were confined to quail and turkeys, since it was impossible to get any grouse.

PREVENTIVE LAWS.

Often we have quoted the naturalist, Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, who wrote that he was opposed to laws which protected the game off the face of the earth.

We formed the opinion long ago that a bag limit law permitting many guns to take a very few birds per gun in a season would prove fully as disastrous to upland game birds as the bag limit law which permitted a smaller number of guns to take a larger number of game birds.

The additional check to the increase of the species practically is the same. All real naturalists agree that additional checks to increase (shooting for example) cause a rapid diminution of the numbers of the species just as a removal of some of the checks to increase (vermin for example) cause a rapid increase in the numbers of the species.

Bag limit laws when applied to game breeders are worse than legal absurdities. Such laws plainly prevent a food producing industry, since anyone who breeds a thousand quail or grouse or pheasants on his farm or game ranch at some expense will quickly go out of business if he be arrested and fined for shooting more than three or some other small number of birds in a season or for selling the food.

Laws prohibiting the sale of game, alive and dead, and game eggs evidently are as fatal as bag limit laws are to a food producing industry especially suitable to the American farms. Grouse and quail, since the birds are said to eat some insects and weed seeds and are beneficial and not harmful to agriculture, should be produced abundantly. It is absurd to say to farmers and sportsmen that these birds are beneficial and therefore you must not make them profitably plentiful. It is equally absurd to say to the farmers you may rear foreign pheasants for profit which may, possibly in some cases, be

detrimental to agriculture and require scare boys to keep them out of the fields, but you must not produce our native quail and grouse, which are beneficial to agriculture and which can be produced cheaply since they will find most of their food in the fields and woods.

Laws shortening the season, of course, are inimical to the game breeding industry, since the producer of any food should not be required to sell it only during one month in the year.

The pheasants and certain species of wild ducks quickly became abundant on many game farms as soon as the preventive laws were amended so as to permit the profitable breeding of these birds. Quail also have been made tremendously abundant in places where the laws are not too restrictive to prevent any industry being applied to increase their numbers. American grouse purchased and liberated in a place where there were no grouse soon became very plentiful and restocked miles of territory, just as the grouse quickly became plentiful on all the moors of Scotland when the necessary industry was applied to make these birds abundant. The birds are bred wild on the moors and protected against natural enemies just as our grouse should be bred on the prairie.

Often we have pointed out that sport has nothing to fear from an abundance of game on many places where it is properly looked after. Such abundance makes it not necessary to put the food birds on the song bird list and to prohibit shooting for terms of years or forever.

The country is large and it has been found that comparatively little land is used by game farms and shooting clubs in the States where game breeders' laws have been enacted. Sportsmen who unite to share the expense of producing game on farms where it no longer occurs or where shooting always is prohibited evidently not only provide good shooting for themselves, often at very small expense, but also provide shooting for those who do nothing in the way of game production.

We are much pleased to observe that many of those who were opposed to all

of the ideas advanced by The Game Breeder now have accepted many or all of them. We observe that there is a tendency and a willingness on the part of patriotic state officers to encourage the food and sport producers; to grant them licenses to take birds and eggs for breeding purposes and not to compel them to send all their money abroad to purchase foreign birds which are no better, if as good as our own.

OUTINGS AND INNINGS.

Camouflage Department, B. C.

The Little Greek—Daddy, what did you do in the Trojan War?

Daddy (proudly)—My child, I painted the spots on the wooden horse.
— London Punch.

Before the War.

Maybe you also remember the good old times when a person could buy a nickel's worth of cheese and crackers and get some of both.—Dallas News.

Experienced.

Officer—You are the coolest man under fire I ever saw.

Soldier—Oh, I'm quite used to being shot at. I was an Adirondack guide, sir, for years.

The Limit of Economy.

Rankin—He is a very economical man.

Phyle—What makes you think so?

Rankin—Why, he even saves the tacks he pulls out of his tires.—Boston Globe.

Deer Jumped Through Engine.

Carlisle, Pa., Dec. 7.—Attempting to jump across a cut in advance of a train, a young buck jumped partly through the window of a cab on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad near here. The engineer and fireman had narrow escapes from injury. The deer was dragged and killed.

A Good New Year's Resolution.

I will send three new subscriptions for The Game Breeder.



FENCES FOR GAME PRESERVES

The accompanying photograph shows one of our Non-Climbable "RIOT" fences, erected by us, with our indestructible steel fence post 8 feet high, surrounding the Yale Bowl Field, New Haven, Conn.

This fence held in check 80,000 people who attended the Harvard-Yale Game, November 25th, 1916, and 60,000 people who attended the Princeton-Yale Game, November 13th, 1915.

We have this fence and many other excellent designs. It will be to your advantage to secure our Catalogue, that shows many of the best erected fences in this country; also tells about our posts in detail; how to erect a fence; how to paint the fence wire to keep it from rusting.

Become acquainted with our fence building system. It will save you many dollars and a great deal of worry.

Fences for every purpose, with either straight or non-climbable post, tennis court back stops, etc., erected by our trained men anywhere.

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38 ROOSEVELT AVENUE Suite A JERSEY CITY, N. J.

RIVER LAWN GAME FARM

R. H. SIDWAY

GRAND ISLAND, ERIE CO., N. Y.

Young Pheasants for Fall delivery
extra fine, healthy non-related birds.

My birds are raised for my own shooting and are very strong
on the wing.

Member of The Game Guild.

Member American Game Breeders Society.

THE HONEYSWEET BLACK RASPBERRY

Best for Home and Market

The bushes make good cover for game,
Strawberry and Asparagus Plants.

Price Lists Free.

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Phone, 9286 Farragut

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FREE FOUNDATION STOCK

furnished to raise Rabbits, Cavies or
Pigeons. Send dime for particulars and
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Young's Tanning Compound, easily applied to any
skin, large can \$1.00, trial can 50c. Tattoo Ear
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wonderful Rabbit Book \$1.00. Cavy Book 50c.
Squab Culture, a recognized authority on raising
pigeons for profit, \$1.00.

NATIONAL FANCIER & BREEDER

335 South East Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

The Breeders' and Fanciers' News SCRANTON, PA.

devoted to the breeding and marketing of ducks
geese, turkeys (including the wild varieties), rab-
bits, cavies, pigeons, etc. Organ of the American
Buttercup Club, and Waterfowl Club of America.
Interesting and instructive articles by able writers.

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AD. RATES: 75c an inch, or for 3 months or more
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1558 Dickson Ave.,

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Pheasants, Wild Mallard Ducks & Wild Turkeys FOR SALE

Hatched This Year

Tamarack Farms, Dousman, Waukesha County, Wis.

WILD DUCK FOODS

Wild Celery, Sago Pond Weed, Widgeon Grass, Red-Head Grass, Chara and other foods which attract water fowl. We have the best duck foods which will attract and hold the game and which impart the finest flavor to the flesh. We plan and arrange the plantings suitable to all waters.

GOOD SHOOTING

DURING THE OPEN SEASON

I am prepared to entertain a number of sportsmen who wish to shoot wild geese, Canvasback and other wild ducks and quail, snipe, etc. Only small parties can be properly looked after. Appointments to try the shooting and learn about the wild duck foods are made by correspondence.

J. B. WHITE WATERLILY, CURRITUCK SOUND, NORTH CAROLINA

Member of THE GAME GUILD

Game Wanted

¶ We are in the market to buy game birds and deer raised on licensed game preserves. We can use quantities of venison, pheasants and mallard duck raised on licensed game farms and preserves which can be sold in New York State throughout the year but coming from points outside of New York State preserves must also have the New York State License in order to be permitted to ship in this State and be sold here.

If you have game to sell, let us hear from you.

House of **A. Silz**

414-420 West 14th Street

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NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address, SILZ, NEW YORK, Telephone, CHELSEA 4900



Wild Mallard Ducks
and Ringneck Pheasants

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Scarboro Beach Game Farm

R. E. BULLOCK, Manager

SCARBORO, - MAINE

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We Furnish Eggs in Season



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Silver, Golden, Ring-neck, Lady Amherst, Formosan, White, Mongolian, Reeves, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Impeyan, Soemmering, Manchurian Eared, Melanotus, Black Throat Golden, Linneated and Prince of Wales Pheasants.

Wild Turkeys, Japanese Silkies, Longtails, Mallard Ducks, S. C. Buff and Blue Orpingtons and R. I. Reds.

Five varieties of Peafowl, Crane, Swan, Fancy Ducks, Doves, Deer, Jack Rabbits.

Send \$1.00 for new Colortype Catalogue. Where purchase amounts to \$10.00, price of catalogue refunded.

CHILES & COMPANY
MT. STERLING KENTUCKY

Member of The Game Guild
Member of The American Game Breeders Society

Encouraging Signs.

Almost everywhere in America we see signs that the advice of The Game Breeder has been heeded. Many laws, some of which were written or partly written, by request, in the office of The Game Breeder, have been enacted permitting the breeding and sale of all or certain species of game. A fatal trouble soon appeared when the breeders began looking about for quail, grouse and other indigenous game, and for eggs for breeding purposes. The laws, it appeared, although permitting the people to produce, prohibited them from procuring breeding stock and eggs. They might as well permit shooting and deny the right to have a gun, or permit fishing with a rod without a hook.

Our readers will recall our activities in trying to remedy this situation. We pointed out often the absurdity of permitting every one to kill 25 or some other number of birds in a day for a \$1.00 license, and in charging the producer \$5 or \$25 for a license to produce and arresting him and fining him \$15,000 or

FOR SALE, WELL-BRED SETTERS

Dogs Trained for Shooting.

Young Dogs Suitable for Training.

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE RIVER LAWN KENNELS

Grand Island

Erie Co., New York

Member of The Game Guild

DOGS

HOUNDS—ALL KINDS, BIG 50 PAGE CATALOGUE 10¢. ROOKWOOD KENNELS, Lexington, Kentucky.

THE BLUE GRASS FARM KENNELS, of Berry, Ky., offer for sale setters and pointers, fox and cat hounds, wolf and deer hounds. Coon and opossum hounds, varmint and rabbit hounds, bear and lion hounds, also Airedale terriers. All dogs shipped on trial, purchaser to judge the quality, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sixty page, highly illustrated, instructive and interesting catalogue for ten cents in stamps or coin.

AIREDALE TERRIERS. The genuine one-man dog. Pedigreed, registered pups. Males \$25.00. Females, \$15.00. Guaranteed Satisfactory. L. E. GALLUP, 2209 Ogden, Omaha, Nebraska.

some other amount if he took a few birds alive for breeding purposes.

If field sports tend to keep people in the country, as Lecky, the historian, says they do; if they add to farm values and give employment to many rural laborers; if they keep the markets full of cheap game for the people to eat, we are inclined to the belief that sport can be kept alive in America and that its enemies can not put an end to it.

Breeders' Cards



WILD TURKEYS
 Pure Bred Wild Turkeys
 Eggs in Season
MARY WILKIE
 Beaver Dam, Virginia
 Member of the Game Guild



PHEASANTS, PIGEONS AND EGGS.
 Pheasants, Amherst, Silver, Golden, Reeves, Mongolian, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Ringnecks, Cochins, Bantams, White King Pigeons. Eggs in Season.
BLUE RIBBON POULTRY AND PHEASANT FARM
 Davenport Neck, Phone 655, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Member of the Game Guild.



REGISTERED BLACK FOXES, TROUT & HARES.
 Rugged pups, bred on highest ranch in America. 1917 Breeding Record. 8 litters from 8 females. Also Mountain Brook Trout. Milch Goats. Belgium and Flemish Hares.
BORESTONE MOUNTAIN FOX RANCH
 Onawa - Maine
 Member of the Game Guild.



MALLARDS AND BLACK DUCKS.
 Guaranteed Pure Bred Wild Ducks. Eggs in season. 15 Mallard eggs, \$4.00, 100 eggs \$25. 15 Black Duck eggs, \$6.00, 100 eggs, \$35.
F. B. DUSETTE,
 Bad Axe, Michigan.
 Order Breeding Stock now to be grown for next season. There is a limit on Pure Wild stock.
 Member of the Game Guild.

Do not write for prices or information. Send check. If birds do not please you return them and your money will be returned at once.



LIVE GAME, ELK, DEER, WILD
 Turkeys, Quail, Pheasants, Ducks, and all other game. Eggs in season. See space advertisement.
W. J. MACKENSEN, Yardley, Pa.
 Member of the Game Guild.

DARK MALLARD
 Black Duck, Mallard Hybrids
 These ducks are reared on free range especially for shooting and for decoys. They are strong on the wing. Big egg producers under control
 Price \$3.50 per pair; \$1.75 each
ALBERT F. HOLMES
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BREEDER OF FANCY PHEASANTS

Eggs in season. Amhersts, Silver, Golden, Versicolor, Mongolian, Reeves, Ringnecks, Manchurian, Elliott, Swinhoe, Impeyan, Melanotus, Soemmering.

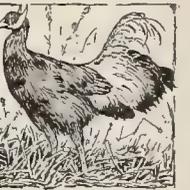


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GOLDEN ★ POULTRY FARM
 Gifford Gray, Orange, New Jersey
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DR. FRANK KENT
 Importer Bob White Quail
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 Book your orders now for early Fall and Spring delivery.
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 Member of the Game Guild.



SEA CLIFF PHEASANTRY
 We have nearly all of the rare pheasants and cranes, also white, Java and black shouldered Japanese Peafowl. Mandarin ducks. Eggs in Season for sale. Write for prices and particulars.
BALDWIN PALMER
 Villa Serena, Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y.
 Member of the Game Guild. 6t



PHEASANTS
ENGLISH, RINGNECKS
 Pearl White Guineas and White Cochins Bantams
 Baby Pheasants and Eggs in Season
THE HIRSCH POULTRY YARDS
 45th Place, Lyons, Illinois



WILD DUCKS
 The practical rearing of wild ducks is fully described in the illustrated book, "Our Wild Fowl and Waders," written by the Editor of the Game Breeder. Price \$2.00 post paid.
THE GAME CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Publishers
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All American game birds are fully described in the illustrated book, "Our Feathered Game," written by the Editor of the Game Breeder
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WATER FOWL.

I can supply nearly all species of wild water fowl and eggs at attractive prices. Mallards, Pintails, Teal, Canvasbacks, Red Heads, Gadwalls, Widgeons, Spoonbills, Canada Geese, Snow Geese and other wild ducks and geese. Write, stating what you want.

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Ellinwood, Kansas



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GOLDEN, SILVER, AMHERST, REEVES and RINGNECK PHEASANTS.

All pure bred, strong healthy birds. Must be seen to be appreciated. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season.

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Chinese Pheasant Eggs, \$25 per hundred. Chinese Pheasants for Fall delivery.
Mrs. G. H. ROBBINS,
Route 2, Hood River, Ore.



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Announcements inserted under this head in small type for 3 cents per word. If displayed in heavy type, 5 cents per word. No advertisement accepted for less than 30 cents. Postage stamps accepted in payment.

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150 Nassau Street

New York City

EGGS FOR HATCHING PHEASANTS—ENGLISH
Ringneck, \$35.00 for 160 eggs. English Ringneck, \$3.60 per clutch. Golden, \$55.00 for 160 eggs. Golden, \$6.00 per clutch. Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed.
OCCONEECHEE FARM, Poultry and Game Department, Hillsboro, North Carolina. 8t

RABBIT AND HARE SOCIETY OF CANADA.
Breeders should write for constitution and by-laws.
JOHN E. PEART, Secretary, Hamilton, Ontario. 12t

LIVE GAME

RINGNECKED PHEASANTS FOR SALE—E. N. McNARY, Martinsville, Illinois. 1t

FOR SALE—ENGLISH RINGNECK PHEASANTS, field raised, full-winged, from unrelated stock, **JOHN BUTLER**, Easton Game Farm, Danielson, Route 1, Conn. 2t

YOUNG GOLDEN AND AMHERST PHEASANTS, 1918 hatch, ready to breed this Spring. Per pair, golden, \$10.00; Amherst, \$12.00. **G. L. DAVIS**, Mt. Sinai, L. I., N. Y. 2t

WILD TURKEYS—For prices see display advertisement in this issue. **W. J. MACKENSEN**, Yardley, Bucks County; Pa.

PHEASANTS FOR SALE—RINGNECKS, SILVER, Goldens, Mongolians, Formosan, Prince of Wales, Lady Amhersts, Reeves, Swinhoes, Melanotus, Versicolor, Manchurian Eared. **ROBINSON BROS.**, Aldershot, Ontario, Canada. 3t

PURE BRED WILD WATERFOWL AT FOLLOW ing prices: Mallards, \$3.75 per pair. Pintails, \$3.25 per pair. Green Wing Teal, \$5.00 per pair. Blue Wing Teal, \$3.75 per pair. Also redheads, Gadwalls, Widgeons, Canvasbacks, Spoonbills, at reasonable prices, for propagating and scientific purposes. **GEORGE J. KLEIN**, Ellinwood, Kansas.

FOR SALE—RINGNECK PHEASANTS, MALES \$3.00, hens \$4.00. **LULU H. CURRY**, Roseville, Ill. 1t

HOYT'S CALIFORNIA PHEASANTRY, PRICE LIST.
FRED D. HOYT, Hayward, California.

GRAY STAR PHEASANTRY

Breeder of all kinds of pheasants. Eggs in season. Pure brand, strong, healthy birds for sale. **GIFFORD GRAY**, 21 Ward St., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—Pheasants and eggs. Everything in the pheasant family. Pamphlet with order free. **BUCKWOOD PHEASANTRIES**, Dunfield, Warren Co., New Jersey. (rot)

QUAIL, PARTRIDGES, WILD FOWL, DEER AND other animals. See display advertisement in this issue. **WM. J. MACKENSEN**, Proprietor Pennsylvania Pheasantry and Game Park.

CANADA WILD GEESE AND THEIR GOSLINGS— A limited number for sale now—the surest way to start breeding this species. We are the oldest and largest breeders of Canadas in this country. Black and White Swans, Wild Ducks, etc., for sale. **WHEALTON WATER FOWL FARMS**, Chincoteague Island, Va.

FOR SALE—60 PHEASANTS, GOLDEN, SILVER, Lady Amherst, Reeves and English, Mandarin Ducks and Black Cochin Bantams. **GEORGE H. LINDEMAN**, 1522 Juneway Terrace, Chicago, Illinois. 1t

WANTED—WHITE PEAFOWL, EITHER SEX. Pied Peafowl, Soemmerring, Cheer, Hoki and German Peacock Pheasants, Ruffed Grouse, and White Squirrels. Also Swinhoes; state price and number. **R. A. CHILES & CO.**, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

HAND RAISED MALLARD DUCK AND DRAKES \$1.50 each. **JOHN KIERSCHT**, Logan, Iowa. 2t

Pheasants Wanted

WANTED. ELLIOTT, MIKADO, SATYR, TRAGOPAN and Linneated Pheasants. Mature birds only. Write **A. J. MERLE**, Alameda, Cal. 9t

Notice to Purchasers.

Purchasers can rely upon advertisers in The Game Breeder. The Game Conservation Society has a committee known as the Game Guild, which investigates complaints promptly and insists upon fair dealing under a penalty of dismissal from membership and the loss of the right to advertise in the magazine. There are very few complaints in a year, for the most part due to shipments of eggs. These have been uniformly adjusted to the satisfaction of the seller and purchaser. Any member making a complaint should state that in placing his order he mentioned the fact that it was due to an advertisement in The Game Breeder. All members of the Society are urged to buy from those who support the publication by advertising in it.

PURE BRED RINGNECK AND GOLDEN PHEAS, ant eggs. Also bantam eggs from smooth legged, gentle-motherly stock. A. P. SLOCUMB, 4110 Penhurst Ave., Baltimore, Md. 1t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR FANCY DUCKS, geese or pheasants. 15 pair of 1918 hatch Muscovy ducks. 15 pair 1918 pit games. Grey's, Spangles, and Black Breasted Reds. Genuine pit birds. Ducks \$8.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio. ED. J. MEYER, Meyer Lake Stock Farm, Canton, Ohio. 2t

WILD TURKEYS FOR SALE. LARGE, HARDY specimens. Satisfaction guaranteed. LEWIS COMPTON, Dias Creek, New Jersey. 2t

FOR SALE—PURE MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS. C. W. SIEGLER, Bangor, Wisconsin. 2t

FOR SALE—SEVERAL MATED PAIRS OF PURE bred black ducks, \$5.00 per pair. Domesticated as pets but from wild eggs. ARROWHEAD, Milton, Vt. 2t

THE BLACK SIBERIAN HARE IS OF ENORMOUS size. It grows faster, matures and breeds earlier than any other rabbit, but best of all is its delicious meat and beautiful fur. Write for information and prices. SIBERIAN FUR FARM, Hamilton, Canada. 6t

GLENWOOD PHEASANTRIES, HADLYME, CONN. Ringneck pheasant eggs for sale. Price \$25.00 per 100. R. K. McPHAIL. 4t

FOODS

WILD DUCK FOODS

Wild duck food plants, and seed. Wild Celery, Sago Pond Weed, Widgeon grass, Red head grass, Chara and other kinds.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of water marshes where these, the best of duck foods, will grow and hold the game. Write and learn how to do it. WHITE'S GAME PRESERVE, Waterlily, N. C. Currituck Sound.

DO YOU BUY MEXICAN QUAIL AND THEN LET them die, because of change of diet from green food and insect life in abundance, to dry grain? Let the change of diet be gradual, using Meal Worms as a substitute for insect life. 500 at \$1.00; 1000 at \$1.50; 5000 at \$5.00, all express prepaid. See November 1918 Game Breeder, page 42, last paragraph. C. R. KERN, Mount Joy, Penna. 1t

GAMEKEEPERS

GAMEKEEPER, HEAD, WISHES SITUATION. Thoroughly experienced, rearing pheasants and wild ducks. Also the trapping of vermin, care and management of dogs, deer, decoys, boats, etc. Apply to W., care of The Game Breeder, 150 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. 1t

HEAD GAMEKEEPER'S SON SEEKS SITUATION as gamekeeper. 11 years experience and 11 years good references. Understands all duties. Age 25 years, Apply DAVID GORDON, Hadlyme, Conn. 1t

WANTED—POSITION AS MANAGER ON GAME farm or shooting preserve. Long experience raising game birds. Understand raising and training shooting dogs, and trapping vermin. A. S. B., care of Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED. SITUATION AS GAMEKEEPER. EX-perienced on game rearing and dog training. Married. Apply H, care of THE GAME BREEDER, 150 Nassau St., New York.

GAMEKEEPER DESIRES SITUATION, THOR-oughly understands all duties, etc. Best references from Europe and this country. M. J. F., care of The Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York City. 4t

WANTED SITUATION—A GAMEKEEPER FAMIL-iar with pheasant and poultry rearing. I have also had experience in general farming and can plan the planting for game. BRUCE LANE, care of Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York. 6t

GAMEKEEPER WANTS A POSITION FOR THE coming season on a game farm, club or estate. English, age 26, single, no draft, experience in rearing all birds of game and poultry, care of dogs and fish, trapping of vermin. Good references from England and this country. WILFRED BUTLER, Easton Game Farm, Danielson, Conn. 2t

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—GAME FARM. TWO HUNDRED AND fifty acres. Twenty-eight deer. Fine new log bungalow. Fine hunting. A beautiful home. Price \$60.00 per acre. Owner G. D. GORNS, Purdue, Douglas Co., Oregon. 2t

RINGNECK PHEASANTS, \$5.00 A PAIR. GOLDENS, \$10.00 a pair. Guaranteed strong and in the pink of condition for Spring breeding. Order now as I have a limited supply of birds. LILLIAN E. GALLUP, 2209 Ogden, Omaha, Nebraska. 1t

BREEDING STOCK OF PHEASANTS FOR SALE—Ringnecks, Silver, Goldens, Mongolians, Formosan, Prince of Wales, Lady Amhersts, Reeves, Swinhoes, Melanotus, Japanese Versicolors, Manchurian Eared. ROBINSON BROS., Aldershot, Ont., Can.

"THE RANCH BRED FOX," THE BEST BOOK published on Fox farming. Tells all about this wonderful industry. Price 25c, postpaid. THE BLACK FOX MAGAZINE, 15 Whitehall St., New York.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES. SAFETY RAZOR blades, 10 cents each or \$1.00 per dozen. When ordering kindly mention the make of your razor. E. DAYTON, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

WANTED, A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE ON LONG Island with a house of six or eight rooms and land suitable for farming. State acreage, location, price and terms. B. J., care Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, Long Island farm with good buildings. Place must have a small pond or stream suitable for ducks. GAME PRESERVE, care Editor Game Breeder, 150 Nassau Street, New York

Quail, Bobwhites and Other Species

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY QUAIL FROM

Mackensen Game Park

I carry the largest stock in America of live game birds, ornamental birds and quadrupeds.



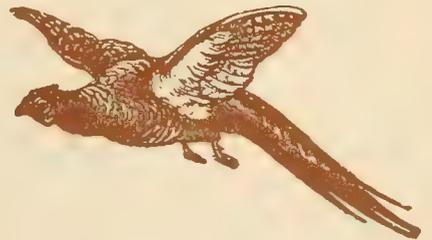
Also Pheasant Eggs by the 100 & 1000

I am prepared to fill the largest orders for Pheasants and Eggs, and for years I have filled practically all of the large State orders for both Partridges and Pheasants.

All Pheasant Eggs Are from My Own Pens

Pheasants

My Pheasant pens hold thousands of Pheasants and I am prepared to furnish these birds in large numbers to State departments, individual breeders and preserves.



Wild Duck

Mallards, Black Duck, Teal, Wood Duck, Pintails and other species can be supplied in large numbers at attractive prices. Also Mandarins and all other water fowl.



Now is the Time to Buy Wild Turkey Eggs

—AND—

Wild Turkeys

I am now the largest breeder and dealer in Wild Turkeys and can supply these birds in good numbers to State Departments and preserve owners

I carry the largest stock in America of ornamental birds and animals. My ponds now contain nearly 200 best Royal Swans of England. I have fine lot of the beautiful pink FLAMINGOES and the very large European PELICANS. Also STORKS, CRANES, PEAFOWL, fancy GEESE and DUCKS. My pheasant pens contain over a thousand Ringneck and fancy PHEASANTS. All stock is kept under practically natural conditions. I have 60 acres of land entirely devoted to my business. Can also promptly furnish BUFFALOES, DEER, LLAMAS, RABBITS, etc

Orders booked during summer.

I have for years filled practically all the large State Orders and have better facilities for handling large orders than any other firm.

Write me before buying elsewhere—it will pay you to do so. Your visit solicited.
I am only 60 miles from New York and 30 miles from Philadelphia.

WM. J. MACKENSEN

Department V.

YARDLEY, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Member of The Game Guild

The Powder You Shoot



Peters
IDEAL
PREMIER



Remington UMC
ARROW



SELBY LOADS
SUPERIOR GRADE



US BLACK SHELLS
AJAX



Western
FIELD



WINCHESTER
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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XIV

FEBRUARY 1919

No. 5

THE OBJECT OF THIS MAGAZINE IS
TO MAKE NORTH AMERICA THE BIGGEST
GAME PRODUCING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD



VIEW ON PROPOSED GAME PRESERVE
See Back Cover

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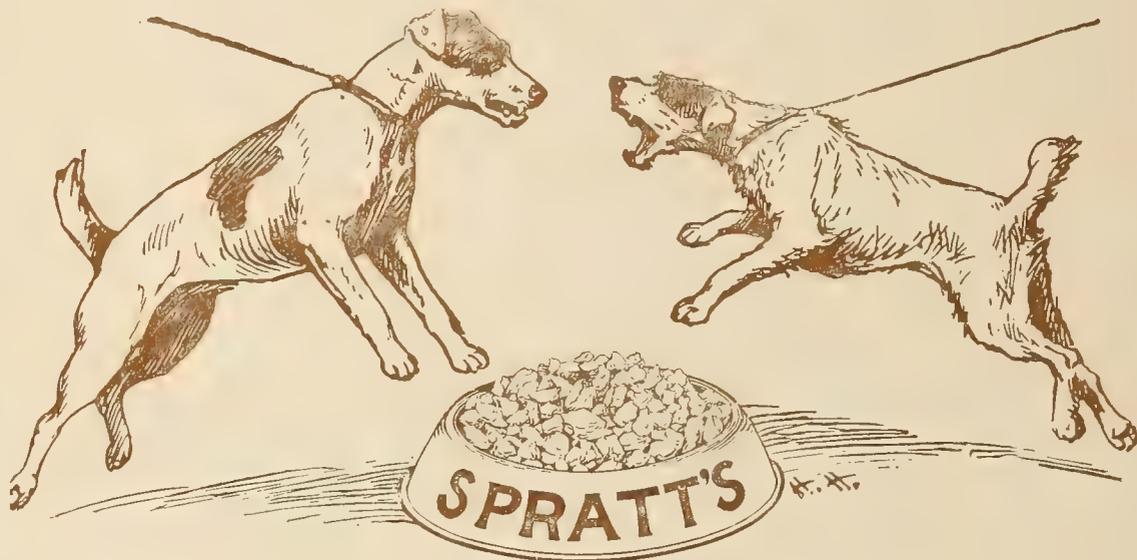
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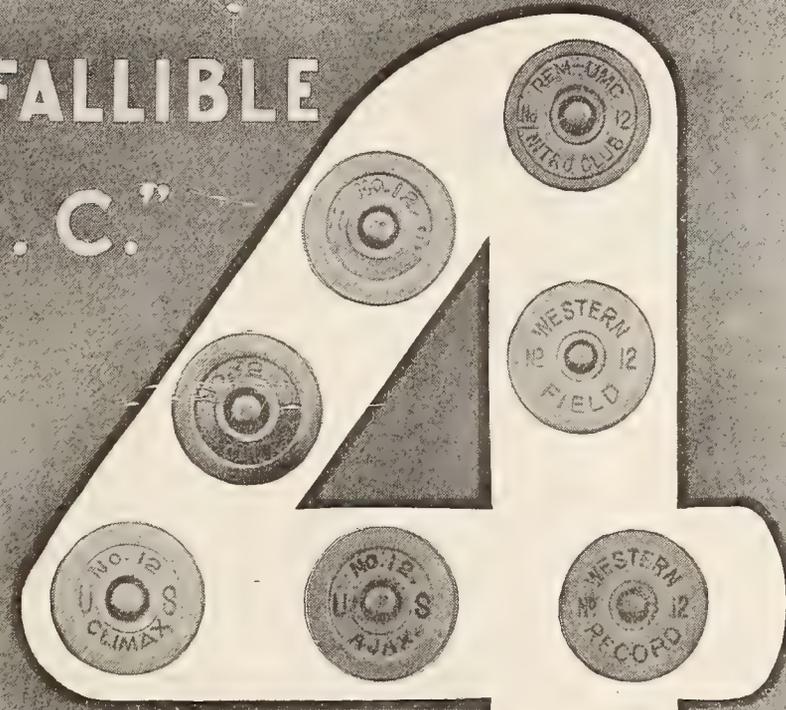
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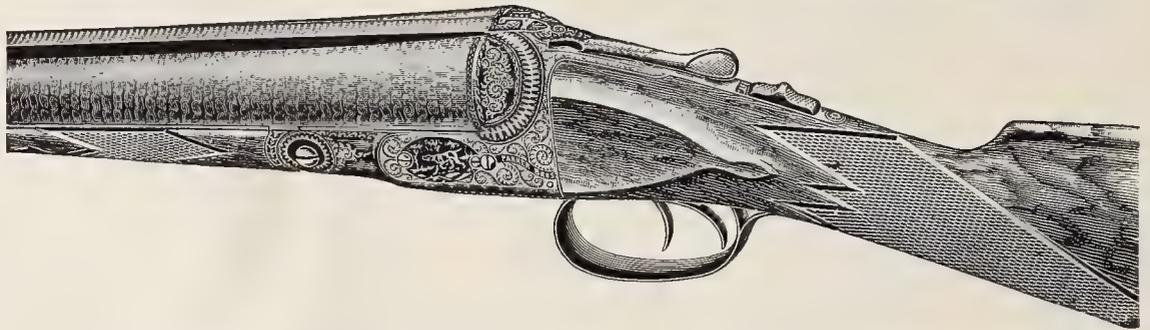
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Correspondence, Trade Notes, Etc.

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THE GAME BREEDER, 150 Nassau St., NEW YORK

The Game Breeder

VOLUME XIV

FEBRUARY, 1919

NUMBER 5



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Game Breeders

The Game Breeder is the only means of communication between game farmers and their shooting customers, the game shooting clubs and the owners of farms and country places which have game for shooting. There are numerous publications which encourage trap shooting and many which publish stories of shooting wild game in Canada and in the States where still it is legal to shoot some species of game, but The Game Breeder is the trade paper which reaches all of the game producers in America and their customers who wish to purchase game for propagation and for shooting.

In some states we now have hundreds of game breeders. In all of the states and in the provinces of Canada we have some and the number is increasing rapidly everywhere. It is for this reason that advertisements in The Game Breeder produce the splendid results which advertisers continually say they do in letters to the magazine.

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Good Advice

We receive a big mail and the telephone rings often, requesting us to tell the applicants where they can purchase game. In all cases the answer is, "From our advertisers." It would not be fair for us to recommend one advertiser or another.

One use of the magazine seems often to be overlooked. It is the right place to insert advertisements of GAME WANTED. If our readers find that the advertisers can not furnish just what they want they should send advertisements, stating that they wish to purchase game and eggs and asking readers to quote prices. The game breeders are now

standing well together and many send subscriptions for others when renewing their own subscription. All game breeders who believe that their industry should be protected and not prevented should deal with those who advertise, not only when buying game but also when purchasing appliances, ammunition, etc.

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The Migratory Bird Treaty Law

There seems to be a wide misunderstanding about the migratory bird treaty law. This arises from there being two laws on the subject of migratory birds. The first one, which was enacted before the treaty was made, was declared unconstitutional by three United States District Courts in Arkansas, Kansas and Maine. The question of the constitutionality of the law was argued before the United States Supreme Court which was asked to reverse the Circuit Court decisions. After some delay the court asked to have the case re-argued, which seemed to us to indicate that it was not prepared to reverse the lower courts.

Those interested in the law evidently decided that they were advocating a bad law and they decided to procure a treaty with Canada and to ask for a new act of Congress based on the treaty.

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The Present Law

The new act, as our readers will remember, was preventive and not permissive, and we opposed its enactment, insisting that it should distinctly say that nothing in it should be construed to prevent the breeding, shooting and sale of game. We do not believe the Congress ever would have passed the law had it not been amended so as to give

full protection to game breeders. Members of our society in Congress, who read *The Game Breeder*, understood that a good food-producing industry was threatened and we took good care to see that other members of Congress were fully informed as to what game breeders should have. After section 12 was added protecting game breeders the law appeared to be beneficial and not harmful in so far as our readers are concerned and if the law is constitutional we believe it will prove to be beneficial to game breeders. It distinctly says no one can interfere with their industry.

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The Supreme Court Case

After the new law was enacted it was not necessary for the Supreme Court to decide the case under the old law and this was dismissed. The effect of the decision was to leave the Circuit Court judgments unreversed and those arrested were, of course, freed from any penalty. The decisions, however, have no effect on the new law which was not before the court.

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The New Law

The present law is based on a treaty procured with Canada and it is claimed that although the first law was declared unconstitutional by three courts the new one will not be, because the constitution provides that, "all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." The new law, no doubt, will find its way into the Supreme Court and one of the questions the court will be required to pass on is, if a given proposition is unconstitutional it can be made constitutional by an agreement with a foreign country. The decision will determine if the constitution can or can not be amended, and in fact reversed by an agreement made between our government and that of a foreign country, without consulting the states or securing an amendment to the constitution by the ratification of

the states. We have an opinion, as others no doubt have, as to how the court will decide the matter, but since the game breeders are fully protected in the law they, of course, are not interested in opposing it as they would have been had the amendment protecting them not been made before the law was enacted.

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Other Cases

Readers who are interested in guessing what the court will decide about the new law will be interested in reading several decisions which have been rendered by the Supreme Court.

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Court Decisions

In *Ward vs. Race-Horse*, the facts were that an Indian named Race-Horse shot an elk out of season in violation of the law of the state of Wyoming. A federal treaty gave the tribe of which Race-Horse was a member the right to hunt and fish forever on their reservation. The court upheld the state game law on the ground that Wyoming had become a sovereign state with the right of other states to enforce its police powers in regard to game.

In *Kennedy vs. Becker* a New York Indian claimed his right under a treaty to fish as he pleased in violation of the New York law. He was defended by the United States Attorney General, but the Supreme Court upheld the game law of New York. Justice Hughes rendered the opinion of the court, holding that the power to preserve game and fish within its borders is inherent in the sovereignty of the state.

When the California Supreme Court decided that the state police powers were supreme and upheld a law prohibiting Japanese from owning real estate in California, Japan claimed treaty rights but the president notified her that an attempt made to have California reconsider the matter had failed and he could do no more. Possibly the United States may hold that the states only own resident game and that birds of passage are owned by Canada part of the time and by the United States during certain seasons, when they come to us. It is some-

thing of a hardship for breeders to have to secure state licenses and to put tags on the feet of their ducks and also to secure United States licenses and to brand one foot but we think it will not be long before the courts hold that producers own the food they produce and that the regulations requiring them to identify their game before they sell it must be simple and reasonable. The breeders have much to be thankful for since it no longer is fashionable to arrest them for having eggs or breeding fowls in their possession and they can sell food.

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Imported Birds

Before the war large numbers of pheasants and gray partridges were imported from Germany, Austria-Hungary and England.

During the war many more thousands of pheasants and quail were reared by members of the game conservation society in America than the total number of pheasants and partridges imported during ten years prior to the war.

Why should we send money abroad to purchase foreign game birds when we can rear these foreign birds abundantly and profitably on American game farms, and a big lot of American game birds for good measure, the last named are better birds than any to be found in foreign countries. What country has game birds equal to our wild turkey, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, prairie grouse and the numerous species of quails or partridge? The answer is no country has game birds equal in food or sporting value to our own.

Why have our splendid game birds vanished? The answer is: because we have prevented by law their profitable production. The late dean of American sportsmen, Charles Hallock, hit the nail squarely on the head when he wrote to the editor of *The Game Breeder*, "Truly we need a revolution of thought and a revival of common sense." Many intelligent state game officers have accepted this idea and believe that field sports can be restored on many American farms

provided they can induce the sportsmen and farmers to work together amicably on the lines laid down by *The Game Breeder* and endorsed by Professor Bailey and many other agricultural authorities.

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"Only the Rich."

Only very small politicians, usually, howl about anything being "only for the rich." The truth of the matter is that in America the rich have a little the best of it when it comes to migrating game. In England a wild fowler owns a wild duck after he shoots it, but this is not true in America. He has decidedly the best of the game in the sense of sport as well as of food. The poor man in England can sell a few ducks, if necessary, to pay for the cost of his ammunition. Like the American fishermen and oystermen who sell fish, he can sell a lot of ducks if he wishes to support his family with the rewards of an out-door sporting vocation. The English wild fowler who so supports his family is admired by the English sportsmen and is encouraged to keep up his good work. If he meets with an accident we are told that he can get assistance from sportsmen and sporting associations. In America the poor man can go to jail if he sells any food, legally procured, to his neighbor, and he is denounced as a market gunner by the sporting politician, who also denounces the farmer who would sell food produced on his farm. The little politician shouts continually that the game should not be "only for the rich."

Quoting the *Bulletin of the New York Protective Association*, *Main Woods* furnishes this:

Out in San Diego, California, the *Union*, a daily newspaper, is conducting an active editorial campaign, seeking to browbeat the board of fish and game commissioners into permitting wholesale slaughter of wild waterfowl, claiming that great damage is being done to rice fields. It is argued that such a move would be in the interest of the poor man, and it is further stated that under the present circumstances it is only the rich who are able to secure wild duck for their table.

It is quite true that the poor in the older countries can shoot and sell ducks

and the poor can get them at from 12 cents up to possibly 40 or 50 cents per duck. The poor can shoot and sell not only on places which they own or rent but also on all public marshes and saltings. The Protective Bulletin, of course, is guided by Mr. Burnham's remarks to Congress that in England the shooting only is for the rich. But the Congress knew better and decided that food producers, rich or poor, should shoot their ducks in America and sell them if they want to. The attempt to stop the shooting by the "otherwise than," or the hatchet clause, as it is known, will amount to nothing.

No argument for either side need be based on the assertion that it "only is for the rich." A little common sense tucked into the voluminous game laws will settle the matter for all time. If the Union wishes to perform a public service we would suggest that it give publicity to the new United States law which permits rich and poor on game farms and preserves to shoot the ducks they produce and to sell them.

It would be highly proper to permit rice growers to shoot wild ducks which may cause damage and they should own the ducks they shoot and sell them if they wish to do so. A little shooting, no doubt, would drive most of the ducks away.

We personally know hundreds of places where tens of thousands of shells are used annually because there is game to shoot. We have visited many of these places and most if not all of them have traps and trap shooting. Now that the game laws permit the clubs and preserves to make their own bag limits and season limits a thousand cartridges are used where one or none was used before. We have taken the opportunity more than once to wander beyond club boundaries in order to sample the game found in the neighborhood and we are just old fashioned enough to enjoy the ramble and the shooting on the outside where it costs nothing as much as we enjoy the shooting on the protected areas. The vast bays and public marshes have already been improved in the matter of shooting by reason of the birds reared

about private ponds deciding to quit the game when the shooting became lively. We heard a reader in the South say he had no doubt some of the birds came to him from preserves, and we were pleased to hear him mention several advertisers to whom he sent orders.

Importation of Quail from Northeastern Mexico.

E. W. NELSON, Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey.

Notice Regarding Permits.

Under authority of law, notice is hereby given that, until further order, permits issued or which may be issued under the "Regulations Governing the Importation of Quail into the United States from Northeastern Mexico," approved and effective November 13, 1916, will authorize the entry of such quail only between February 15 and April 10, inclusive, in each year.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1918.

Amendment to the Regulations.

Effective March 8, 1918, Laredo, Tex., is hereby designated as a port of entry for quail from Northeastern Mexico, in addition to the ports of Eagle Pass, Tex., and New York, N. Y., designated by regulation 2 of the "Regulations Governing the Importation of Quail into the United States from Northeastern Mexico," adopted and approved November 13, 1916, and issued as Service and Regulatory Announcements, Biological Survey, 13, on November 20, 1916.

Quail from Northeastern Mexico will be admitted at Laredo, Tex., under and in conformity with all the provisions, conditions and requirements of the aforesaid regulations of November 13, 1916.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1918.

HUNTING TRIPS OF A RANCHMAN.

(The following quotations are from the admirable book, "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," by Theodore Roosevelt. They are good examples of his style when writing about sport.)

Grouse.

On this occasion we had a stiff-jointed old pointer with a stub tail, and a wild young setter pup, tireless and ranging very free (a western dog on the prairies should cover five times the ground necessary for an eastern one to get over) but very imperfectly trained.

Half of the secret of success on a shooting trip lies in getting up early and working all day; and this at least we had learned, for we were off as soon as there was light enough by which to drive. The ground, of course, was absolutely fenceless, houses being many miles apart. Through the prairie, with its tall grass, in which the sharp-tails lay at night and during the day, were scattered great grain fields, their feeding grounds in the morning and evening.

Our plan was to drive from one field to another, getting out at each and letting the dogs hunt it over. The birds were in small coveys and lay fairly well to the dogs, though they rose much farther off from us in the grain fields than they did later in the day when we flushed them from the tall grass of the prairie (I call it tall grass in contradistinction to the short bunch grass of the cattle plains to the westward). Old stub-tail, though slow, was very staunch and careful, never flushing a bird, while the puppy, from pure heedlessness, and with the best intentions, would sometimes bounce into the middle of a covey before he knew of their presence. On the other hand, he covered twice the ground that the pointer did. The actual killing of the birds was a good deal like quail shooting in the East, except that it was easier, the marks being much larger. When we came to a field we would beat through it a hundred yards apart, the dogs ranging in in long diagonals. When either the setter or the pointer came to a stand the other generally backed him. If the covey

was near enough both of us, otherwise whichever was closest, walked cautiously up. The grouse generally flushed before we came up to the dog, rising altogether, so as to give only a right and left.

When the morning was well advanced the grouse left the stubble fields and flew into the adjoining prairie. We marked down several covies into one spot, where the ground was rolling and there were here and there a few bushes in the hollows. Carefully hunting over this, we found two or three covies and had excellent sport out of each. The sharp-tails in these places lay very close and we had to walk them up, when they rose one at a time, and thus allowed us shot after shot, whereas, as already said, earlier in the day we merely got a quick right and left at each covey. At least half of the time we were shooting in our rubber overcoats, as the weather was cloudy and there were frequent flurries of rain.

We rested a couple of hours at noon for lunch and the afternoon's sport was simply a repetition of the morning's except that we had but one dog to work with; for shortly after mid-day the stub-tail pointer, for his sins, encountered a skunk, with which he waged prompt and valiant battle—thereby rendering himself for the balance of the time wholly useless as a servant and highly offensive as a companion.

The setter pup did well, ranging very freely, but naturally got tired and careless, flushing his birds half the time; and we had to stop when we still had a good hour of daylight left. Nevertheless we had in our wagon, when we came in at night, a hundred and five grouse, of which sixty-two had fallen to my brother's gun and forty-three to mine. We would have done much better with more serviceable dogs; besides I was suffering

all day long from a most acute colic, which was anything but a help to good shooting.

Antelope.

For some time after leaving the creek nothing was seen until, on coming over the crest of the next great divide, I came in sight of a band of six or eight pronghorn about a quarter of a mile off to my right hand. There was a slight breeze from the southeast, which blew diagonally across my path towards the antelopes. The latter after staring at me a minute, as I rode slowly on, suddenly started at full speed to run directly up wind, and therefore in a direction that would cut the line of my course less than half a mile ahead of where I was. Knowing that when antelope begin running in a straight line they are very hard to turn, and seeing that they would have to run a longer distance than my horse would to intercept them, I clapped spurs into Manitou, and the game old fellow, a very fleet runner, stretched himself down to the ground and seemed to go almost as fast as the quarry. As I ex-

pected, the latter, when they saw me running, merely straightened themselves out and went on, possibly even faster than before, without changing the line of their flight, keeping right up wind. Both horse and antelope fairly flew over the ground, their courses being at an angle that would certainly bring them together. Two of the antelope led, by some fifty yards or so, the others, who were all bunched together. Nearer and nearer we came, Manitou in spite of carrying myself and the pack behind the saddle, gamely holding his own, while the antelope, with outstretched necks, went at an even, regular gait that offered a strong contrast to the springing bounds with which a deer runs. At last the two leading animals crossed the line of my flight ahead of me; when I pulled short up, leaped from Manitou's back, and blazed into the band as they went by not forty yards off, aiming well ahead of a fine buck who was on the side nearest me. An antelope's gait is so even that it offers a good running mark; and as the smoke blew off I saw the buck roll over like a rabbit, with both shoulders broken.



SHOOTING FOXES ON LONG ISLAND.

By H. J. MONTANUS.

Mr. A. Wischerth, Howard Voorhies, Frank Rausch, James M. Ashton, Hon. C. Krabbe and the writer paid a visit to Middle Island Club on January 20th to celebrate the eighty-second birthday of our worthy honorary member, Mr. James M. Ashton, of Middle Island, Long Island, N. Y., who evidently had arranged with Mr. Jonas Coleman of Lake Grove, L. I., to bring some of his fox hounds and give the members a hunt.

On Tuesday morning a start was made at 7 a. m.; conditions were excellent and in less than fifteen minutes from the time the first hound gave tongue Mr.

Reynard was on his way. Oh, such music on a sharp, still and pretty morning can only be appreciated by those who know! Well, after chasing this cunning cuss for more than an hour, he was finally headed off by our young member. Mr. Howard Voorhies, who registered his first kill, and arrangements were immediately made to have the pelt tanned and incidentally to decorate the cozy home in Brooklyn.

Wednesday was a perfect day and the members enjoyed two runs which never will be forgotten. The hounds were started to the east and west of Bartlett Road. Once two foxes were jumped

very nearly at the same time. Well, somehow the Reynards crossed about a mile or so north and then the trouble began. The hounds finally straightened out one of the varmints and suspecting that Mr. Fox, who had gone west, would make a short turn when he found he was not being hounded. I retraced my steps for about two miles south to the vicinity where I thought he had been jumped and taking my stand where I had a good view of the likely places for him to run, in a shorter time than I can write it, I espied Reddy pacing through the center of the lots west of my stand. It was amusing to watch his antics. He would pace a short distance, squat, turn his head, start off again, look back (and I am certain he was doing a heap of thinking) and away again until he reached the place where I lost sight of him and I had given up hopes of seeing him again. He was evidently resting, for, to my great surprise, out he came in the center of the lot at the end of which I was keeping guard, and failing

to give the proper passward to satisfy the safety of the ducks, geese, chickens and game, he was doomed to join the silent majority with the rest of the game enemies.

This will ever remain a green spot in the memories of those who attended this hunt. Everyone went home happy, aches, pains, colds, insomnia all disappeared.

I cheerfully recommend Mr. Jonas Coleman and his pack of hounds to any who are city sick. Take a few days off during the open season. Fill your lungs with pure, free oxygen, giving new blood and energy to the body and know from your own experience what it means to enjoy a genuine sleep after a good day's hunt.

It is an old English saying that the death of one stoat means the life of many partridges. Our Middle Island Clubmen have learned that the death of some foxes, crows and hawks surely gives us good quail shooting.

WHAT GROUSE OWNERS SHOULD DO

BY D. W. HUNTINGTON.

The Grouse would have been exterminated ere this but for the intervention of land owners and lessees of shootings.—Rev. H. G. Macpherson.

The intervention of land owners which Dr. Macpherson, an English writer, says saved the grouse in Great Britain should teach American sportsmen that there is a way to save our prairie grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse and also the woodland grouse, the familiar partridge of New England and the dusky or blue grouse of the western mountains.

The reason why the grouse were saved from extinction in Great Britain is that it paid to save them. While they were about it in the older country they not only saved the grouse but also made them tremendously abundant, so plentiful indeed that in some years the birds suf-

fered from an epidemic which probably was due to an overabundance. The land owners who intervened to save the grouse soon ascertained that the birds more than doubled the value of their lands and there are stories of Americans who went to Scotland to shoot grouse, paying more for a few weeks shooting than the lands sold for a few years before the grouse were preserved by practical methods.

Now that the protective associations seem determined to put the ruffed grouse on the song bird list where the splendid prairie grouse has been for many years (in most of the grouse states) it would

seem wise for American land owners and sportsmen to intervene and insist that the grouse on farms and ranches where their owners look after them properly be not classed longer as singers but that they be placed on the food and sporting list so that they can be kept profitably plentiful. All that is necessary is for the farmers, ranch owners and sportsmen who wish to save the grouse to insist on short amendments to the state game laws, providing that they shall not apply to grouse on farms and ranches whose owners may declare their intention to make and to keep them profitably plentiful. No good reason can be assigned why a land owner should not produce food on his farm if he wishes to do so either for sport or for profit, or for both, since sport can be made to show a decided profit as soon as the laws permit the land owners to have grouse. How absurd it seems to say that it should be criminal to profitably produce food on a farm or ranch!

If some of our readers will undertake to write to the governor of their state and ask him if he believes it should be criminal to produce grouse on the same terms that pheasants, sheep, horses, cattle and various grains and vegetables are produced they quickly can ascertain if a small politician or a statesman occupies the office of governor. A statesman quickly will decide that the grouse should be saved; that those willing to produce the food profitably should be permitted to do so and not arrested on account of their industry. When the question of game production was squarely put up to the Congress of the United States recently, and the Congressmen had the opportunity of reading the argument in *The Game Breeder*, quickly they decided to amend the pending bill so that it says "Nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the breeding of wild fowl on farms and preserves and the sale of the birds in order to increase our food supply."

Any governor or legislator in an agricultural state who would say that the farmers must continue to be threatened and even arrested for producing grouse

profitably on the farms should not make much of a showing at a subsequent election. How would the farmers vote should a candidate appear on the ticket who recently had secured a law making it a crime to produce poultry on the farm?

All intelligent sportsmen admit that the farmer has the right to post his land against grouse shooters and all other trespassers; all sportsmen with any common sense know that grouse shooting must be prohibited if no one looks after the birds. As the matter now stands the farms for the most part are posted against shooting, the laws also prohibit the shooting of grouse, both the prairie grouse and the sharp-tailed grouse—the two desirable grouse of the open country—and no one ever has any grouse to eat. There is room enough in all of the big grouse states for all of the sportsmen who wish to do so to have fine grouse shooting every year at very small expense beginning August 12th, if the Scottish date be adopted, and lasting until the birds pack late in the fall and become too wild to afford good shooting.

The laws should give the land owner the right to preserve his grouse profitably if he wishes to do so. He should have the right to take birds and eggs for breeding purposes. He should rent the shooting to those who will properly look after the birds and keep them plentiful if he wishes to do so.

Some of the grouse states, no doubt, will adopt this program this year. Our readers who own grouse easily can bring the matter up in any state and it will be a silly crowd that will appear, if any does appear, in opposition to the common sense which should govern the matter.

The Game Breeder will give full publicity to any legislative hearings where common sense may be discussed. Many readers of *The Game Breeder* have hundreds of grouse on their farms and ranches; they practically own them but as we have pointed out the shipping facilities for the food are not as good as they should be. No one wishes to take a chance of being arrested for shipping

the food after he has produced it on the farm.

Grouse are the easiest game birds to produce in big numbers, inexpensively. The Game Breeder will furnish full information about the best methods of producing a few thousand dollars worth of grouse each season which will be beneficial and not detrimental to the farm. The farmers and ranch owners easily

can have their laws amended so as to make grouse breeding a legal industry. All intelligent sportsmen favor the idea and The Game Breeder will take the field and help in a hearty manner in any state where readers may wish to intervene and save the grouse from extinction by making them profitably plentiful. The people will enjoy seeing the food abundant in the markets.



NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Readers are requested to write letters for this department. It should be the most interesting part of the magazine.—Editor.

Pole Traps.

Traps for hawks and crows should be placed on high poles in order not to catch quail and song birds as they will if placed on fence posts.

The traps should not be set on poles near nests of quail or grouse, otherwise the trapped hawks will alarm the setting bird.

Ground Traps.

Ground traps should be used abundantly to take cats and other ground vermin. A trap baited with fish will prove very attractive to cats and skunks.

The ground traps should be sprung in the daytime, otherwise they may catch and destroy game birds.

Old traps not set but simply placed near nests are said by game keepers to be effective in keeping foxes away from nesting birds.

Prizes.

A number of prizes of live game will be awarded to readers who write the best letters, giving their experience in game breeding during the year. We hope to give some prairie grouse and ruffed grouse as prizes and we believe we will be able to do so. We certainly will if the laws are amended so that we can procure the birds.

Other things being equal our prizes will be awarded to breeders whose articles are not written by large adver-

tisers whose articles are beneficial write-ups. We are glad to help the advertising in this way but the beginners need our encouragement more than the old hands do.

Incubators.

We especially request our readers to write their experience in hatching game eggs in incubators. Letters should contain accurate details of the temperature, number of eggs placed in incubator, number hatched and the percentage of birds reared to maturity.

Details of feeding the young and the methods of rearing with bantams, other fowls or game birds, etc., will surely interest our readers.

We would strongly advise breeders who hatch grouse and quail eggs in incubators to transfer the young birds to old grouse and quail and to give some of them liberty in protected gardens when the birds are quite young.

Experiments on these lines will be made on our experimental game farms and we hope to print the experiences of others who rear game in a similar manner.

Articles about the breeding of wood duck, teal and other wild fowl besides the easy mallards are requested.

Fields Attractive to Game.

Often we have pointed out the importance of keeping fields attractive to game.

There should be some cover and some food in or at the boundaries of the fields, otherwise the game can not live in them.

The following quotations from the book on the English partridge of "The Fur, Feather and Fin Series" indicate that game breeders in England appreciate the fact that modern farming often is not good for the game:

"The destruction of old-fashioned double hedges, the transformation of commons and moorlands into highly farmed tillage, the conversion of tillage into grazing farms, changes in the crops we grow, should all be taken into consideration by any one who essayed to show the close relation which the partridge bears to its native soil.

"Of course there are careful observers up and down the country who declare the partridge has fallen upon hard times. They complain dolefully enough that wire fencing is in the ascendant, and that the old-fashioned hedges which gave good cover to the birds in the nesting time have been grubbed up in many instances. They point mournfully to the general adoption of new-fangled methods of farming, and lament the substitution of the mowing machine for the scythe."

Readers are aware that much of this applies equally well to our quail or partridge, the bob white. Some American farms are practically uninhabitable for quail because the covers have been destroyed and no one would expect to find quail on hay farms and cattle ranches unless some food and cover be planted at the sides of the fields or small areas be set aside and especially planted for the game.

Sportsmen and Farmers.

Mr. A. J. Stuart-Wortley, an authority on shooting in England, well says: "Advice can not go much farther than to insist again upon the policy, not to say necessity, of cultivating harmonious relations with those whose business it is to extract profit from the soil, who live upon it, and who therefore if not allowed to participate in some of the benefits derived from a stock of game will be

apt to view its existence with a more or less hostile envy."

The chief reason why game vanishes in America is that it is not to the land owner's interest to have any game on his farm. Our readers well remember the Minnesota farmer, quoted in one of the sporting magazines, who told his son he would better shoot the flock of prairie grouse on the farm since the season soon would be open when the dudes from town would come out in good numbers and kill them.

Clearly we must make it to the farmer's interest to keep the game plentiful and we easily can make proper arrangements to have shooting on many farms when we make it profitable for the owners.

Where a number of guns combine to share the expense of keeping the game plentiful the cost for each gun should not be much and the game shot is well worth the cost of producing it and looking after it properly.

Form of Law to Encourage Game Breeding.

Sec. 1. Any farmer, ranch owner or lessee may apply to the state game department (name the department as game commission or state game warden as the name may be) for a permit to breed game within the boundaries of the property owned or leased by the applicant. Nothing in the game laws shall be construed to prevent the breeding of game on game farms and preserves and the sale of the game under proper regulations in order to increase our food supply.

The state shall issue permits to applicants permitting the breeding of game and the taking of game and eggs for breeding purposes and may make regulations requiring the identification of game to be sold as food by marking of packages or the branding or tagging of the game before it is offered for sale.

Sec. 2. Live game and game eggs on game farms, ranches and preserves may be sold by those holding permits at any time for propagation purposes.

Sec. 3. The state game department

may issue licenses to dealers in game to be sold as food and the charge for such licenses shall be \$..... Any dealer who sells game excepting game bred on game farms and preserves and properly identified shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in the sum of \$..... for each bird sold in violation of law, and upon conviction shall forfeit his license to deal in game.

Duck Eggs and Owls.

My dear Mr. Huntington:

Have just read in *The Game Breeder* that I had been awarded a special prize for one of my articles. I am very much flattered and I assure you I appreciate it highly indeed, so much more so because of the fact that I am a great admirer of you and your sanity in respect to the proper handling of the game question. If I may say so without offense my views coincide with just about everything you say or write. While I most sincerely thank you for the good will shown me, let me fervently wish for the success of your campaign in which I should like to enlist as a private. Go to it, Mr. Editor.

Have written to all possible sources of supply as you suggested. In view of the fact, however, that I have so far been unable to secure any eggs at all, may I not further pester you to the extent of asking for some Canadian breeder's address who could furnish me with pure-bred eggs? I have over a dozen answers to my inquiries, each and every one of them stating that they are all sold out. I thought you might possibly know of some Canadian source, hence my request.

Another great horned owl trapped; the third one in four weeks. There must have been a great flight of them coming south even though the winter seems to be rather an open one.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Yours for more game,
Z. Ted DeKalmar.

New breeders are starting weekly and they all join us.

GEORGE SIMPSON.

Since our last issue went to press the sad news came of the death of George Simpson, head game keeper for the Long Island Game Breeders Association, who conducted our experiment with Gambels quails last season. He came to us from one of the preserves on Cape Cod, Mass., when his employer went into the service, and he was undoubtedly one of the ablest and most skilful game keepers in America.

He was an excellent breeder of pheasants and wild ducks and trained dogs nicely. He was besides much interested in experimental work and was exactly the right man in the right place.

There are no better game keepers than George Simpson was. He leaves a wife and two handsome young children, a boy and a girl.

Crow Prizes.

The Du Pont Company is offering prizes in a crow contest and advises the use of crow-calls. A sure way to win a prize is to use a decoy owl. The crows will come to this nicely and in good numbers, presenting easy marks to the ambushed gunner. Sauter, the taxidermist, can furnish the decoy owls and they surely will produce the crows. His advertisement is in this issue. Members of the game breeders association will find an owl decoy at the clubhouse and they are welcome to all the crows on the preserve.

Opinion of Mr. Carney.

Mr. Peter Carney, who ably conducts the National Sports Syndicate, is a most capable and fair judge of what should be right and proper in the matter of game shooting. In a recent letter he says: "I agree that game clubs should be encouraged just as much as trap shooting clubs. My function in life at this time is to write trap shooting news articles. I know little or nothing of game and game shooting clubs, therefore I am not in a position to write small articles about this line of work. I have asked others who should be interested in game bird protection to write something

from time to time, but they didn't seem at all interested. So I have to cop some stuff from yours and other outdoor books and use them from time to time."

The Wild Pigeon.

Mr. M. T. Richardson sends a clipping from the Sun about the wild pigeon. The writer, Arthur F. Rice, believes the pigeons must have suffered from some disease which exterminated them.

This idea is untenable since it would not seem possible that the pigeons suffered from disease in zones from east to west which was the order of their disappearance.

Cooper in the *Pioneers* gives a graphic account of the countless flocks which darkened the sky in central New York. Long after the pigeons became scarce or extinct in the region they were tremendously abundant in Ohio and Indiana. As a boy the writer saw the vast flocks which were just as Cooper describes them. Later I saw the pigeons abundant in Wisconsin where I shot many of them.

We believe the explanation of their extermination is that they could not stand the excessive shooting, trapping and nest robbing which followed them westward, in addition to the losses due to vermin. The pigeons no doubt relied on numbers in order to survive their enemies. Hawks found them easy marks. Their nests were exposed to crows and other enemies. When they were decimated by man their numbers became too small to satisfy the needs of their natural enemies and they disappeared because nature's balance was upset in the wrong direction just as the wild turkey vanished in Ohio after laws were enacted prohibiting shooting at all times. There were not enough birds left to survive their enemies.

The Federal Law.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1919.
—We certainly do propose to enforce the federal law throughout the country, and we are glad to have our attention

called to the fact that ducks are being unlawfully hunted on the Illinois River. We will at once have the matter investigated by our representative in Illinois. While the bureau is considerably handicapped because of the limited funds provided for the enforcement of the migratory bird treaty act, it will do everything possible to deter persons from violating the law, and where the evidence justifies will commence immediate prosecution in the federal courts.

Federal open season for waterfowl in Illinois closed on December 31st, and it is now unlawful to hunt such birds in that state.

E. W. Nelson,
Chief of Bureau.

Good Reason for Selling Dogs.

Numerous advertisements of setters and pointers for sale appear in the *American Field* the reason for selling being stated—quail and grouse shooting are prohibited.

Ten Commandments or More.

More-gamelawist: "You wouldn't call a man a Christian who constantly violates every one of the ten commandments, then why should you call a man a sportsman who goes afield with gun and dog and disregards nearly every game law made for the preservation of game?"—*American Field*.

More-gameist: But you should remember there are only ten commandments, all directed against wrongdoing, while no man living knows how many game laws there are, many of which, as the Alabama orator was forced to admit, create numerous crimes, containing no "moral turpentine"—such as having eggs in possession for breeding purposes for example. Granting that only 500 new game laws will be enacted this year (a very modest estimate), containing only three new crimes each, you must admit that it is easier to learn ten commandments than it is to learn 1,500 new ones; and besides the ten are not changed every season. Don't you think it would be a good compromise for you to have all the laws you want on your farm and

to let me produce all the game I wish to on mine, provided it is used "in order to increase our food supply?"

Game Law Novelties.

The Sportsman's League of Pennsylvania has decided that the open season for black birds should begin August 1 instead of September 1.

Another resolution provides that the Frog Law passed by the last Legislature be so amended as to permit the having in possession by licensed dealers in and sellers of frogs of more than 25 frogs at one time; and also be so amended as to permit the use of lights in taking frogs at night during the month of July only, with a creel limit of 12 per man per day, and a season limit of 48 for any individual."

Other interesting resolutions provide:

"That red squirrels should be stricken from the absolutely protected list to this extent, that the owner of any property or his authorized agent should be permitted to kill red squirrels on his own land at any time, when he finds them doing damage to property, birds or game;

"Resolved, That before a deer may be killed for doing damage the Game Commission must be notified and the damage proven;

"Resolved, That bear may be captured during the open season in pens (not steel traps) providing such pens are constructed in such manner that bear will not be injured, and that pens be visited by their owner every 24 hours and also providing the location of each pen be given the Game Commission in writing before it is used, and that any such pen shall be destroyed or closed as soon as one bear has been taken therein in any open season."

Since it is proposed to have the ruffed grouse on the song bird list for a time and a job lot of quail procured from Mexico soon will be exterminated by vermin and the guns, it is interesting to learn that sportsmen can start in on black birds August 1; kill red squirrels on their own land when they are doing damage, take one bear in a pen trap and have

12 frogs at a time. A sub-committee on game legislation was instructed to have bills drawn and introduced carrying out the above resolutions and numerous others, so that the legislature can look forward to a long season.

Since one of our members has been able to produce and sell hundreds of deer to the State it would seem wise for the State to encourage breeders to produce grouse and quail in good numbers on game farms and preserves so that the State will not be obliged to send money to Mexico to purchase birds

We believe the wild duck industry is to be encouraged. We are sure the sportsmen will like it. Easily they can produce thousands of ducks on ponds where there are none.

Incubators

The Game Conservation Society at its experiment stations has proved that the incubator is useful on the game farm and preserve. This year the society has been especially interested in quail and a record, no doubt, was made in successfully hatching both bobwhite eggs and the eggs of the Gambel's quail at the same time in an incubator.

Only a few years ago it was thought impossible to use the incubator for hatching wild duck, pheasant and other eggs. Some of the gamekeepers in America expressed doubts about the possibility of hatching wild ducks in incubators but a study of the experiments made with incubators in England satisfied the editor of *The Game Breeder* that it could be made very useful on both game farms and preserves.

Wild duck eggs which were purchased in England were successfully hatched in an electric incubator in a store in New York under most unfavorable conditions. The store was closed over Sunday and they were not looked after and did not have sufficient moisture.

Even the dealers in incubators expressed doubts to the editor if it was possible to hatch game eggs in the incubator. Game eggs were comparatively scarce at the time and very high priced: for this reason it did not seem wise to

experiment. The Game Conservation Society, however, can afford to take risks in all its experimental work since the failures as well as the successes have a commercial value as news for readers of *The Game Breeder*.

As a result of the experiments made by the Society many readers are induced to try experiments and an increasing number are beginning to correspond with those interested in publishing *The Game Breeder*.

Work of a Small Ad.

One of our advertisers in sending a subscription for the magazine says: "Allow me to tell you that my little ad in your most widely read paper has brought me more money than advertisements in twelve other papers all put together. It certainly flooded me with letters and orders."

We are always gratified but not surprised when advertisers write to us. It is pleasing to know that we are doing some good in the world. We much prefer to do good than to denounce wrongdoing. It is not surprising that advertisers get good returns. *The Game Breeder* is read probably by every man, woman and child in America who can afford to buy a deer or a game bird and by all sportsmen who have any game to shoot. Most of these people know that *The Game Breeder* is their friend since it helped to make it possible for them to have game in their possession, and to sell it if they wished to. It is not at all surprising that these people should heed our advice and purchase from our friends, the advertisers, in the magazine. It is a good time for the game breeders to keep in close touch with each other and to support the paper which is their best friend, and the conservation society which will defend them to the best of its ability when any of them are arrested for "food producing" or attempting to engage in this laudable industry. We always can furnish wide publicity for wrongdoing and whenever we can we will furnish the money to defend game breeders when they are improperly arrested. The few enemies the magazine

has are enemies of common sense and they know it since we have told them so.

Information Wanted.

The biological survey writes that it wishes to procure information concerning every hunting club or other organization whose object is the hunting or preserving of game of any kind. It wishes the names of officers, location of hunting grounds, etc. Our readers who apply for licenses can send this information.

FOUNTAIN FOR ROOSEVELT. Lovers of Nature to Erect Magnificent Bird Fountain as Memorial to Their Great Leader.

New York, January 27.—Announcement was made today that the National Association of Audubon Societies and its affiliated state organizations, bird societies and sportsmen's clubs throughout the country will at once begin the work of providing for the ultimate erection of a notable work of art to be known as the Roosevelt Memorial Bird Fountain.

T. Gilbert Pearson, the secretary of the association, who originated the plan, stated today that the enthusiastic manner in which the idea was being received almost swept him off his feet. "There is not the slightest doubt," said Mr. Pearson, "but what the lovers of out-of-door life will combine to support this tribute to our great fallen leader. Colonel Roosevelt was the most forceful champion of wild life conservation the world has ever produced. He exposed the school of sham nature writers and drove them to cover under the stinging appellation of nature fakers. He encouraged by example, by influence and by contributions the work of scientific natural history study. As president he established the principle of the United States bird reservations and by executive order created thirty-eight of these federal bird sanctuaries. As a hunter he taught the world lessons in straight, clean sportsmanship."

It is understood that the most eminent

sculptors in America will present plans for the memorial bird fountain and that when completed it will be not only the most unique but one of the handsomest works of out-of-door art in the United States. Its location will be probably in New York or Washington city. A national committee of nature lovers and sportsmen is rapidly being formed to advance the project. Suggestions and approvals are pouring in to the offices of the association, 1,974 Broadway, and a formal call for support will be made in a few days.

Several members of the game conservation society report that they own several hundred prairie grouse but all say the shipping facilities for these birds are still very bad.

One of our members says he owns over 500 prairie grouse, that his birds easily can be trapped and he offers to give us some for the experimental farm, provided we will procure shipping permits. The shipping facilities in this state "are rotten." State game officer reports that he is helpless and can not issue any permits to even take a few birds for breeding purposes."

An amendment to the law certainly is needed and if the state game officer does not advocate this it surely will be evident to the farmers and to all intelligent sportsmen that a new game officer is needed.

Some Guns for the Gun Room.

The Remington guns evidently are growing in popularity and now that many duck preserves are being started which afford rapid shooting at wild ducks we are quite sure there will be an increased demand for rapid shooting guns.

We observed several of these guns recently at a wild duck shoot and some good scores were made with them. They are an excellent gun to have in the gun room so that members who shoot at the trap can practice up for the fall shooting. Many game keepers keep a Remington handy and kill a lot of hawks and other vermin with it.

Some small rifles are also seen at the clubs and preserves and at one of these places we enjoyed seeing an attractive group of ladies shooting at the targets.

One of our members reports that he uses a small rifle effectively on cats and other ground vermin.

It is a good plan to have various kinds of guns in the gun room and a good stock of suitable ammunition so that parties who go out in the summer can have some target shooting as well as trap shooting.

Small Bore Guns.

Many of our readers enjoy taking trout with light rods and even big fish are taken with light equipment in the southern and western waters. Small bore featherweight shot guns are equally interesting.

For quail shooting, which rapidly will be restored in the states where it is now prohibited (we are sure this will be done) and for upland shooting in the numerous states which still encourage field sports and which have enacted game breeders laws to perpetuate them, the 20 guage guns will be found an attractive addition to every sportsman's outfit. The light weight of the gun is desirable in upland shooting and the ease with which the little gun can be handled makes it very effective when shooting in the brush. Several of these guns, made by Parker Brothers, Meriden, Connecticut, were used on the preserve of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association last fall and they attracted much attention. An interesting little booklet describing these guns has been issued and it is filled with instructive matter about the relative patterns of large and small bore guns; the spread of shot in small bores; the desirability of small bores, etc., and there is an interesting table of ballistics. This little book is well worth reading and it is for free distribution. Our readers can procure it by writing to the Parker Brothers, Meriden, Connecticut.



A Parker 20 Gauge

The Game Breeder

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A western reader says he has over one hundred prairie grouse which he has been feeding for some years. He also reports bad shipping facilities. This reader says the birds are useless for shooting since the state law prohibits this and, of course, he would not let any one shoot birds on his farm. He is not opposed to shooting but he says, "the dudes from town" soon would exterminate his little flock if he permitted shooting. He thinks the birds might as well be destroyed since they "are no good to anybody" excepting that his cat eats a few young ones and the crows have some eggs and "no doubt some young chickens."

HARMONY.

Our first impression when we learned that the United States would require that all wild ducks intended for sale should be branded when young by making a V-shaped mark on one foot was that this was an extra and unnecessary performance in view of the fact that the states require a five-cent tag on one foot of every wild duck before the ducks can be marketed.

The game breeding industry is hampered by state licenses and by the tags referred to, and by many other regulations, and it seemed that the United States regulations created additional

hardships, especially when they provided that the ducks only could be taken with a hatchet or "otherwise than by shooting."

Since, however, the United States regulations permit the taking of birds and eggs for breeding purposes and the regulations have been amended, as we advised, so as to permit wild duck breeders to shoot and sell their ducks, we are inclined to advise our readers to apply for the United States permits and to brand their young ducks as the regulations require.

It soon will become evident that the five-cent tags are unnecessary and we have no doubt intelligent state game officers will recommend that they be abolished.

There is a tendency everywhere to amend the state laws so as to make them conform to the United States law and there can be no doubt that in states where game breeders are permitted to breed wild ducks they soon can sell them and ship them without interference, provided they have the identification brand on one foot.

We know the United States biological survey now believes that it is a good plan to make North America the biggest game producing country in the world and there can be no doubt that the game breeders who are increasing in numbers rapidly will be encouraged to produce game and not prevented from profiting by their industry.

We take far more pleasure in praising the right than in denouncing the wrong and we see much to praise in the present activity of the biological survey since it promptly favored a repeal of the regulation preventing field sports. Let us all pull together for "more game and fewer game laws" and the most reasonable regulations intended to please those who think that the wild game should never be eaten by any one excepting gunners. Although we still entertain the opinion that after anyone takes a wild fowl legally and within the bag limit he should own the duck or goose taken and that under proper regulations he should be permitted to supply some of the food to

those who do not shoot with as much freedom as gunners do in the older countries where there is more freedom than there is in America, we are inclined in the spirit of harmony to waive our opinion on this point even if some of the twenty-five ducks legally shot in a day be wasted. When it becomes evident, as it soon will, that America has more game than any country in the world we have no doubt that arrangements can be made so that the people who are said to own the wild game can have some of it to eat. Meantime the breeders will continue to supply the food and the industry certainly is profitable.

ROOSEVELT.

One of the best known and strongest figures of our time, a thoroughly devout American, is dead. Soon after leaving Harvard Theodore Roosevelt went to what was then known as the far west, where soon he was active as a ranchman, living and working with his cowboys. At his Elkhorn ranch on the Little Missouri he became an expert rough-rider, sharing the hardships of many round-ups with his men. There were a few straggling bison, or buffalo, on the plains and in the bad lands near the ranch; the wilder antelope, the black-tailed or mule deer and the common Virginia deer were fairly plentiful. Sharp-tailed grouse and sage cocks were common on the grassy plains and on the more desert areas where the artemesia or wild sage grows. Wild geese and ducks came to the river and these birds were plentiful on the little ponds and marshes, some nested in the locality.

In his excellent book, "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," the one which naturally interests us more than any other, Roosevelt describes the shooting of all of the game mentioned and also his trips after elk and bear. The outdoor post-graduate course was an excellent preparation for the strenuous manly life which followed.

About the time that Roosevelt was conducting his ranch at the eastern boundaries of the vast plains utilized for cat-

tle raising the writer made a shooting trip with some officers of the army into the Sioux country where the bison and other big game abounded, starting several hundred miles west of the Elkhorn ranch. When the book, "In Brush, Sedge and Stubble," in which the writer described the game birds shot on this trip appeared, a letter promptly came from the governor of New York, praising the book as "the best thing that has been done." The hearty, unsolicited praise from the author of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" was characteristic of the generous, many-sided Roosevelt who had an enthusiastic liking for books and writers.

Roosevelt preferred the rifle to the shotgun. "To my mind," he wrote, "there is no comparison between sport with the rifle and sport with the shotgun. The rifle is the free man's weapon. The man who uses it well in the chase shows that he can at need use it also in war with human foes." But he was "far from decrying the shotgun." "It is always pleasant," he wrote, "as a change from the rifle, and in the eastern states it is almost the only firearm which we now have a chance to use." He enjoyed shooting grouse and other feathered game and was not averse to big bags when the opportunity offered and the game shot could be used as food.

His liking for field sports was coupled with an interest in natural history and his stories of the chase are often accompanied with notes about the habits of the game. He attributed his good health to his fondness for outdoor life and he set a good example for the youth of America which should enable them to silence those who would decry sport.

Upon one occasion when we were writing an article for a magazine of general circulation a letter came from Roosevelt containing a forceful opinion which seemed to fit in well with what was written and we used a quotation from the letter. After the article had been mailed to the magazine it occurred to us that we were giving publicity to a private correspondence without permission and we suggested to the editor of

the magazine that another article be substituted for the one in hand in order that we might get permission before using the latter. An answer to our request came promptly: we were asked to visit the White House to discuss certain phases of the subject. Unfortunately there were good reasons why we could not possibly leave New York at the time. The whole subject soon was necessarily laid aside; a presidential election was held and Roosevelt went off to Africa.

Partisans who differed in their opinions with Roosevelt recognized an able antagonist but all fair-minded men recognized a true and patriotic American whose popularity was countrywide. The public career of Roosevelt is an open book to every one and his good deeds in public life have been fully written by abler pens than ours. Our readers will be interested in the quotations from his best book on sport printed on another page.

Several memorials are proposed which should be erected. One which will attract our readers has been suggested by Professor T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the Audubon Society, and in proposing it he refers to the great interest which Roosevelt always took in the creation of national parks for game and reservations for birds.

LEGAL MISTAKES.

A mistake has been made in America in presuming that all that is necessary to produce an abundance of game is an abundance of laws providing that for \$1 per year any one can shoot up the farms, and providing that no one should kill more than 25 or some other number of birds in a day during an open season. Such laws, it was believed, when supplemented by laws prohibiting anyone from taking eggs or birds for breeding purposes and prohibiting the sale of game alive or dead would keep the game plentiful and the shooting good. There are scientific reasons why this is impossible. The biggest mistake was made in presuming that the farmers would enjoy seeing millions of guns shooting state

game in their fields and woods, often killing poultry and farm animals. Quickly most of the farms were posted against all gunners. Since too often the signs were not heeded, it soon became easy to secure laws closing the shooting for terms of years or forever, and sportsmen who observed that the game was vanishing have consented often to such laws in the hope that some day they may have another interval when they can proceed to take a sporting chance on the far ends of the posted farms.

The Game Breeder has advanced the idea that it would be far better for all hands to encourage the production, the shooting and the sale of game on private places where the public has no right to shoot without permission.

On all places (and this includes most of the American farms) where permission is required, the shooting is quite as exclusive as it is in places where game is produced, and where those who produce it shoot enough to send some to market. Why prevent production on such places?

A very big mistake was made when a legal system was built on the idea that no eggs or birds should be taken for propagation, or, in other words, that it must be legal only to destroy and not to create. An equally big mistake was made when the laws provided that those who produced game by industry could not sell the food produced and could not even shoot the birds produced in states where closed seasons were in force. When closed seasons are necessary, as we have pointed out often, the producers of game should be excepted. To say that any producers must not eat, sell or shoot for a certain season, puts an end, of course, to all production for the period, if not forever. As we have said, the arresting of a producer for having stock birds in his possession, or for shooting or marketing them, is a very poor way to encourage production.

There is absolutely no danger of all the land being preserved; the country's too big. There is more danger of many places being made gameless, where no game can occur by reason of drain-

ing or agricultural operations or over-shooting, than there is of their being too many posted farms converted into game producing plants under agreeable arrangements between their owners and those who may be willing to produce game on them as an additional crop for sport or for food.

In America and England

There are syndicates of sportsmen who share the expense of a game keeper and there are individuals, by no means rich, who produce game for sport and for food. There are men and women owning small country places, who introduce and look after their game and sell it as food. One of them, Capt. Oates, a retired English officer, described in his clever little book on wild ducks how he provided good shooting for himself and his friends at practically no expense, since he sold enough ducks to pay the cost of production. There are many game farmers who make a living selling game and eggs for breeding purposes.

In America there are hundreds of thousands of square miles of good shooting land where not a single game bird is ever shot or eaten legally. There are many more hundreds of thousands of square miles of posted farms where no sportsman is permitted to fire a gun. There are thousands of miles of desolate fields and woods where not a single game bird can be found. The posted area rapidly is increasing. In all cases where the sportsmen arrange with the farmers to utilize the posted areas and to have an abundance of game they harm no one. By providing sport for themselves they necessarily provide sport for others since the abundant game overflows. By shooting in places where shooting was prohibited they leave the shooting on public lands and waters for those who prefer to shoot on such areas.

The important matter just now is the food question. Admitting that game can be made abundant and cheaper than poultry by utilizing the lands closed to sport, Mr. Burnham says: "We do not want that system; we do not want to adopt the sale of game which goes with it." Fortunately Congress decided it was

not what Mr. Burnham wanted but what the Game Breeders claim is right.

Before the Migratory Bill passed (and we are inclined to believe that before it could get past many intelligent men in the Congress) section 12 fortunately was added. Section 12 provides that: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the breeding of migratory game birds on farms and preserves and the sale of birds so bred under proper regulations for the purpose of increasing the food supply." Some people don't want the sale of game: some people do. The do's seem to have won.

The Biological Survey now has a chance to make America the biggest wild food producing country in the world within two years' time. We will help much now that the Survey has arranged liberal regulations for the procuring of breeding stock. It should issue bulletins inviting attention to the utilization of waste swamp lands and ponds on many of which not a single wild fowl is seen to-day.

A big legal mistake was made, in my opinion, when we decided that any one who legally takes a game bird does not own it. A worse mistake was made in some States when we decided that those who produced the game birds by industry do not own them. I have observed a shocking waste of food due to such an interpretation of the laws and big food producing plants have been closed, rural laborers have been discharged and the value of farms and country homes has been sadly depreciated by such nonsense which never occurred until our game was made a political football.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ringnecks the Best.

The Game Breeder,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—Kindly write me if all kinds of pheasants of the following breeds are suitable for eating: English ringnecks, golden, Lady Amherst and silver.

New Hampshire. Clinton Lovell.

(All good but ringnecks are better and cheaper.—Editor.)

A Valuable School.

The Game Conservation Society.

Enclosed please find card signed with my address and one dollar for a subscription to The Game Breeder. The Game Breeder is a very valuable school to all persons interested in the conservation of game and hunting.

I can see the wonderful result gained for all hunters and farmers if they will carry out the new method of conservation of game in America.

It gives me pleasure to cooperate with your society in the good work and after the first of the year I will send you a list of names of the persons I feel confident we can interest in the work here.

A. P. H.

It is interesting and gratifying to read the mail which contains many letters similar to the above. Every sportsman as soon as he understands the "more game and fewer game laws" movement becomes an enthusiast for it because he knows that it will soon put an end to "song-bird" nonsense, "otherwise than by shooting" nonsense, "closed season" nonsense and much other nonsense which the late dean of sportsmen had in mind when he said: "Truly we need a revolution of thought and a revival of common sense."

Gray Partridges.

Editor, Game Breeder:

May I ask a little information about Hungarian partridges? Are they as easy to raise as ringneck pheasants? Are they as good a bird for the table as the pheasant?

California.

E. H. Moulton.

(Partridges are best reared wild in protected fields. A few are hand-reared as pheasants are by keepers in the older countries. Fully as good as pheasants on the table. Some prefer them.—Editor.)

Interesting.

Game Conservation Society:

Yours at hand. Regards to same enclosed find check for \$1.00 for year's subscription to The Game Breeder. I

find same very interesting. Wishing you success, I am,

Ohio.

I. A. W. Dean.

Quail in Mississippi.

Editor, Game Breeder:

Will you kindly advise me if quail may now be reared and bred in confinement and if they may be sold and shipped out of the state. Is there any demand for them? In other words, do you think it would be profitable to take up the breeding of quail?

Can you advise me what kind of traps are best for trapping quail and advise where they may be obtained?

Mississippi.

M. G.

(We are quite sure that quail may now be reared and bred in confinement in your state and that probably birds so produced may be sold and shipped out of the state. We believe if you legally acquire stock birds and if by your industry you produce this highly desirable food, your courts will hold that laws intended to protect wild quail which are said to be owned by the state because they have no other owner, do not apply to quail which you have purchased and their eggs and young. Otherwise the courts must hold that the legislature intended to make food production a crime in Mississippi. The tendency of the courts is in the opposite direction.

There is a tremendous demand for live quail for breeding purposes. The demand is positively without limit and the price paid for Mexican quail, \$24 to \$30 per dozen in large lots (by the thousand in fact), indicates that quail breeding will be very profitable in your state as elsewhere. Quail lay many eggs when confined in pens; provided the eggs are gathered daily they persist in laying and the eggs sell readily at from \$4 to \$6 per dozen.

The ordinary figure four trap baited with corn is much used to trap quail. Wire traps such as are used to take up pheasants and quail nets also are used to advantage.)

"The Biggest Game Producing Country in the World."

Editor Game Breeder:

I am glad to note the interest you are taking in having our State law amended so that it will conform with the regulation under the Migratory Bird Law. It sure will be a fine thing, if possible to do this, and I see no reason why it can-

not be done if the State Legislature will listen to common sense.

You are sure doing some mighty fine work in having the laws amended so that in a very short time there will be no question that America will be the biggest game producing country in the world. Few people seem to realize that in time, not very far distant, that there would be no wild game left in the country if action was not taken to curb some of the fool laws made by State Legislatures.

Yours very truly,
JOS. W. TURNER.

(America rapidly is becoming a big game producing country. The reports which come to this office of places where over 25,000 game eggs are sold and the reports of new game farms and preserves being started are gratifying. The Devil himself could not stop the movement now.—Editor.)

Editor of The Game Breeder,
150 Nassau Street, New York.

Dear Sir—Will you kindly advise me as to where I can purchase for propagation purposes 150 to 200 pair quail? I

am enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope.

Thanking you for this favor, I am,

Yours for more game,

J. E. LAWRENCE.

South Carolina.

(Write to our advertisers and by all means have your laws amended so as to permit the shipping of quail for breeding purposes by breeders who will produce thousands of quail. It is absurd to send money to Mexico for quail when some good quail farms and ranches can produce them profitably in the United States. The State game departments should get all the quail they want from American breeders. It is legal to destroy quail ground by rearing sheep and cattle. It should be legal for a land owner to produce a profitable lot of quail if he wishes to do so. Your representative in the legislature surely can have the law amended so that it will not be criminal for a farmer to produce any kind of plants or animals. A section like section 12 in the Migratory Bird Law is all that is necessary.—Editor.)

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The Game Conservation Society, Publishers

150 Nassau St. New York, N. Y.



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If you have game to sell, let us hear from you.

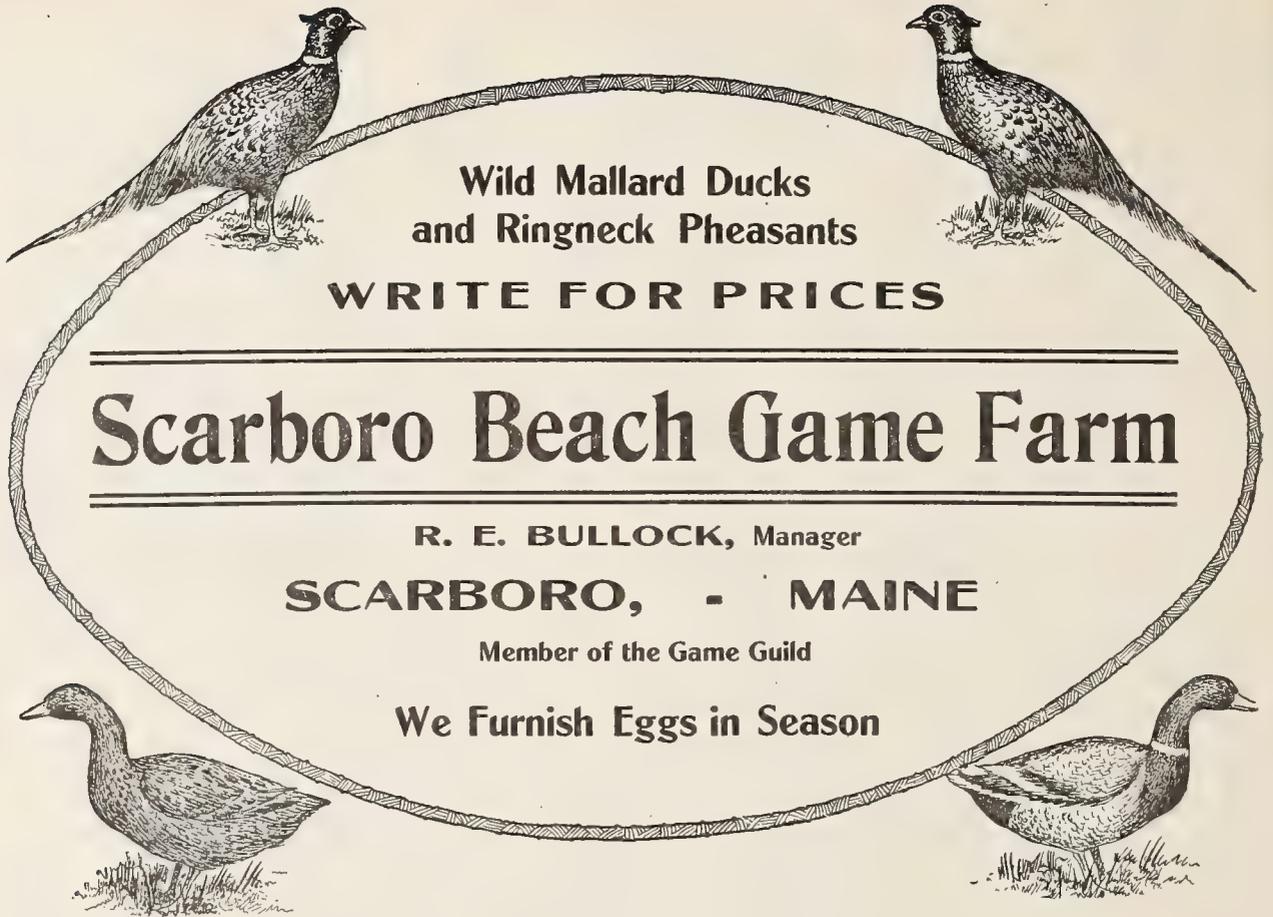
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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XIV

MARCH, 1919

No. 6

THE OBJECT OF THIS MAGAZINE IS TO MAKE NORTH AMERICA THE BIGGEST GAME PRODUCING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

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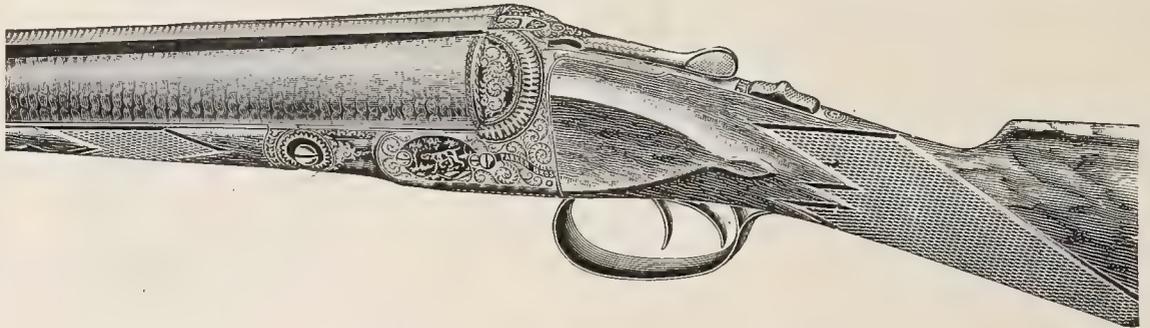
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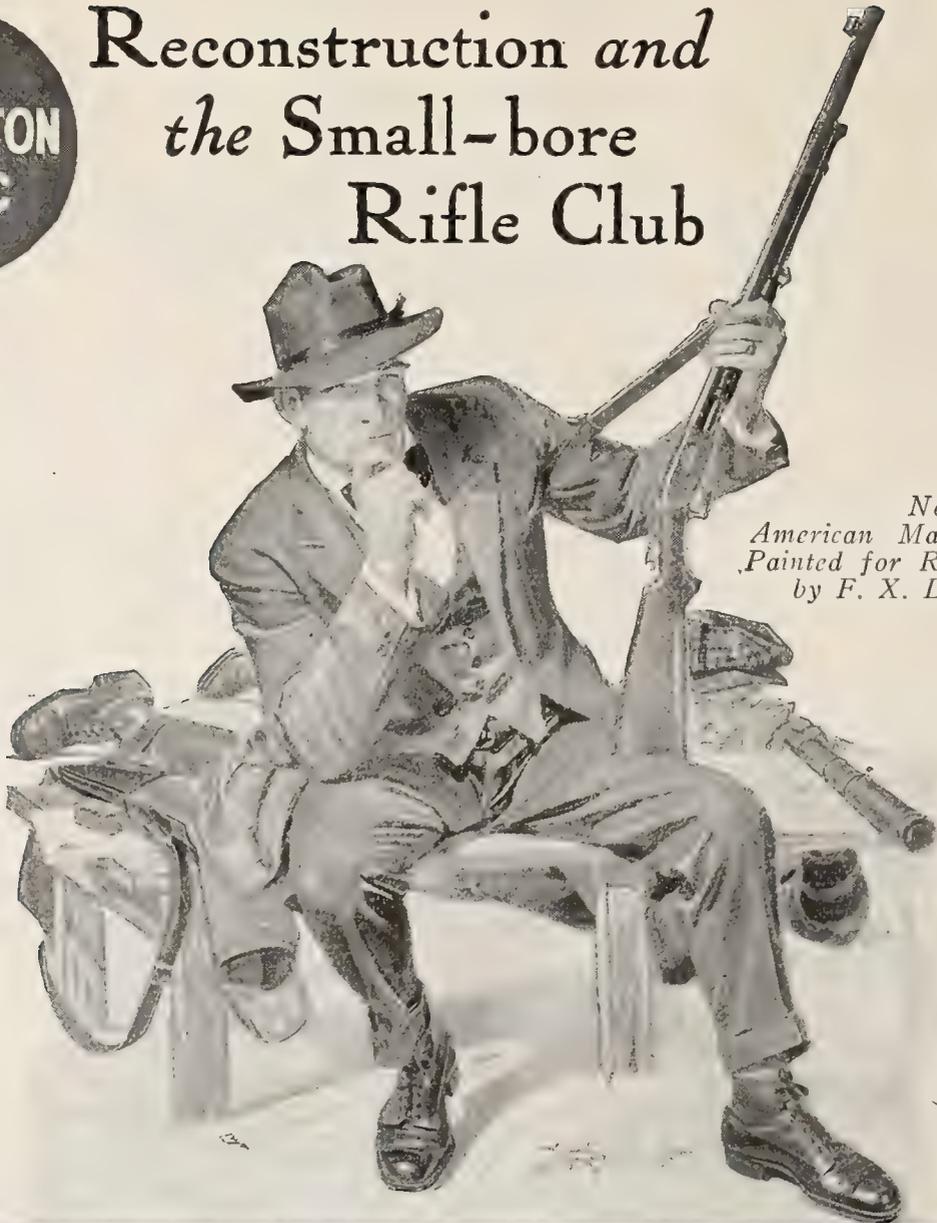
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The Game Breeder

VOLUME XIV

MARCH, 1919

NUMBER 6



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

It Couldn't Be Done.

Referring to the triumph of the "More Game and Fewer Game Laws" movement and the apparent hopelessness of the cause a few years ago a reader, complimenting *The Game Breeder* on the victory, sends a clever newspaper clipping headed "It Couldn't Be Done":

Somebody said it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied
That "maybe it couldn't, but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried."
So he buckled right in, with the trace of a
grin
On his face. If he worried, he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that,
At least no one ever has done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his
hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it;
With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quibbling;
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be
done,
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one
by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you;
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done" and you'll do it.

When the late dean of sportsmen, Charles Hallock, enlisted in the "more game" army he expressed his doubts about the possibility of winning, pointing out the mountains of politics, prejudice, ignorance and graft which must be overcome.

Shortly before he died the dean wrote that the victory evidently had been won

and he rejoiced, as we do, that it no longer is criminal to produce food profitably in many states and that sport has been made free on the places where sportsmen look after their game.

Some people seem inclined to give the editor of *The Game Breeder* the credit for the "revival of common sense," but it should be remembered that it was Hallock who used the effective words and called for the revival. Many prominent men all over America have contributed to the success of the movement. The late Judge Beaman did much. The strong sentences of Merriam, Bailey, Radford, the late Admiral Evans, Dr. Field and many other intelligent state officers and scores of other men of ability who indorsed the movement and the substantial aid of the Audubon association all had much to do with the result. *The Game Breeder* may be entitled to some credit for suggesting the idea that it might be a good plan to have "more game and fewer game laws" in America; it probably is entitled to praise for recording the history and progress of the movement and for advocating it at all times, denouncing the wrong and praising the right, but the victory is largely due to a lot of intelligent and able men whose sayings have been published in *The Game Breeder*. The heading to the clipping should be amended so as to read "It Couldn't Be Done But They Did It."

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Notes from South Carolina.

A member of the Game Conservation Society in Charleston, S. C., sends two clippings from the *News & Courier*. In one of these Representative Hon. J. B. Morrison, of McClellanville, makes a statement in support of his measure, now

before the legislature, for the abolition of the state fish and game departments. His chief points are that the departments are unduly expensive and also ineffective. The editor of the paper says, "We are not prepared to dispute the first contention. As for the second we are quite ready to agree that the game department is not yet fully as effective as it might be, though in our judgment it has been doing much fine work as it is."

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Game Increase or Decrease.

Representative Morrison informs the News & Courier that the game in South Carolina is decreasing and not increasing as the editor thinks it is. It is highly probable that Mr. Morrison is right and that the newspaper is misinformed about the increase of the game.

If there be any shooting, legal or illegal, or both, in South Carolina, and we presume there is considerable of both, it is an absolute scientific fact that the game must be decreasing and not increasing provided no one looks after the game properly and protects it from its natural enemies. Shooting, as often we have pointed out, is an additional check to increase. The game has its natural enemies, foxes, hawks, crows, snakes and many others, which by destroying and eating birds and eggs check the increase of the partridge or quail, the best game in South Carolina, and, as the naturalists say, nature's balance is thus preserved. The quail can not become overabundant, but enough stock birds are left by vermin every year to keep up the normal supply of quail.

If some one should increase the number of foxes, crows, hawks and snakes to a considerable extent, any one familiar with the elementary rules which govern nature's balance knows that the additional check to increase would upset the balance in the wrong direction and that the game must decrease in numbers no matter how many game laws be enacted or how many game wardens be appointed or how many people be arrested.

It is even more fatal to the game to permit thousands of guns to shoot it legally or illegally provided no one exter-

minates the vermin in order to make a place for the shooting.

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Sane Legislation.

Mr. Morrison no doubt will be inclined to handle the question in a statesmanlike manner. Undoubtedly he is right in his opinion that the department under existing laws is not worth the money it collects and expends. If the scientific result of the activity is that the people who are said to own the game never can expect to see any of it in the market or to be able to have any game to eat; if under the stimulation of those who claim there are not enough arrests made, a lot of activity results in the apprehension of many of those who shoot without a license if it be scientifically certain that the game must continue to decrease as it will so long as there is any additional check to increase (shooting, for example) and no one produces and protects game, Mr. Morrison would seem to be right in his idea that the game department might as well be abolished. It is a sorry state of affairs to simply produce a lot of worthless crimes.

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The University Investigation.

In 1916 the University of South Carolina sent out 137 letters asking if the game laws had been enforced in their sections. Sixteen said yes; fifty said only slightly and sixty-five said not enforced at all.

The truth of the matter is that to properly execute the game laws there should be a game warden on every large farm. It is unreasonable to suppose that a few wardens in each county can come anywhere near stopping the illegal shooting or shooting without a license. But if the shooting is a fatal check to increase and the game must vanish, if all who wish to do so destroy game and if there be no producers it would seem wise either to abolish the department or to make it of great economic importance as it easily can be made.

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A Simple Game Breeders' Law

The laws should be amended in South

Carolina, as they have been in many states, so as to encourage the production of game on the farms. Such laws have produced a lot of game in other States and South Carolina should be a big game producing state.

If the game department can supervise and regulate the production of game for sport and for food it soon will prove its worth to all of the people.

The agricultural departments encourage the production of plants and animals on the farms. The state game departments should encourage the profitable production of game on game farms. In Ohio and some other states the department distributes pheasants and eggs to those who will produce the game. In South Carolina the quail or partridge should be produced in big numbers by those who are willing to engage in the game breeding industry.

The law should provide that the state department shall issue permits without charge to all land owners and lessees who wish to produce game; that those who produce game may sell the food under simple regulations, requiring its identification, to dealers licensed and regulated by the state. Live game and eggs for propagation purposes should be freely sold at any time.

Since there is a big demand for game, alive and dead, and for eggs there can be no doubt many land owners will be willing to produce the game and it is a simple business proposition that game will be produced abundantly when it pays to produce it and the people know how to do it.

The state wardens should police the public waters and parks and wild lands where the public shoot and the land owners who wish to do so should produce game abundantly and profitably on lands which they own. A state department whose activities can be conducted on these lines will be of great economic importance to all of the people. A state department designed only to collect as many license fees and fines as possible and to expend all of the money for salaries and expenses can not possibly save the game and certainly it never will make

the game an abundant and profitable food as it should be for all of the people.

The University of South Carolina quickly will verify our statement that where the checks to increase are multiplied (shooting, for example) the game must vanish if no one is permitted to look after it profitably and properly, which means the control of the natural enemies in order to make a place for the shooting and the proper feeding and care of the game which is required to keep it plentiful if large quantities are utilized as food.

Professor Needham, of Cornell Agricultural College, has well said the farmer should have the right to produce any plant or animal on his farm and it seems perfectly logical to say that many will do so in South Carolina when it is profitable to breed game.

A state department which will encourage food production on the farms and which will police the game on public lands and waters can be made quite worth while and it should be liberally supported just as agricultural departments are.

A state department which simply executes a lot of laws creating many new crimes and which does not can not save the game well may be abolished.

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Oysters, Fish and Clams.

Mr. Morrison of South Carolina says that his object in introducing the bill to abolish the office of chief game warden and the board of fisheries is because under the management of the chief game warden the game has been swept out of the state. He points out that the terrapin has been swept out and says the revenue from clams is today \$19 and the oysters are now being fast depleted, swept from our shores.

The trouble is the departments are expected to perform an impossibility. If every one gathers and sells the oysters, clams and terrapin and no one looks after them properly the result must be extermination.

Some years ago there was great alarm in Baltimore about the vanishing oysters. Today oysters are produced abundantly

on leased beds and the industry is profitable. Baltimore did not lose its oysters but it became a big oyster market. South Carolina can become a big game and fish market.

All over the country the tendency is to encourage the people to breed fish in ponds and streams for profit and for food. The United States Bureau of Fisheries supplies stock fish and advice as to the best fish for the different waters and how to produce them.

If the South Carolina laws can be made so as to encourage the profitable breeding of fish, oysters and game the departments can supervise and regulate the industry and they will become of great economic importance to all of the people.

As a football of politics the game easily can be kicked off the face of the earth and the oysters and fish can be expected to go with it. Wardens who only put in their time collecting licenses and occasionally arresting people who fail to pay never can be expected to show any game or fish or oysters for the people to eat.

A little ordinary common business sense easily can be applied to the subject by a statesman who will find out what the trouble is and will apply the proper remedy. Many hundreds of thousands of game birds now are produced on game farms in America and some advertisers in *The Game Breeder* are prepared to offer over 25,000 eggs. America soon will be the biggest game producing country in the world provided the state game departments encourage game breeding on liberal terms. The oysters and the fish are profitable and in no danger of extinction in places where they are properly looked after.

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Advice to Mr. Morrison.

We would strongly advise Mr. Morrison not to abolish the departments but to so frame the laws of his state that they will become of great economic importance to all of the people. The markets easily can be kept full of cheap oysters, fish and game when the subject is handled by a statesman who will advocate common sense laws.

Any one who can quickly fill the markets of South Carolina with cheap game and who can attract hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state for game birds for breeding purposes will cause the game always to remain plentiful and cheap and the statesmanlike performance surely will be recognized by the people.

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Laws permitting and encouraging the breeding of pheasants and certain species of ducks have resulted in hundreds of thousands of pheasants and ducks being bred annually on American game farms and preserves.

Laws preventing the profitable breeding of quail and grouse have resulted in the extermination of these birds on vast areas and the prohibition of grouse and quail shooting in many states. We are obliged to buy our quail in Mexico.

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Laws encouraging the profitable breeding of quail and grouse by game farmers and sportsmen soon will result in the quail and grouse becoming tremendously abundant in many places and the prohibition of shooting no longer will be necessary to save the game.

A limited amount of freedom on Long Island, New York, where quail shooting is permitted has resulted in excellent quail shooting on the numerous club grounds where the sportsmen look after their quail; and quail can be found and shot all over Long Island on lands where anyone can shoot. They always spread out or overflow from protected areas.

It should be legal everywhere to breed American game birds for sport or profit. Pheasants are excellent game birds but our native quail and grouse are better than pheasants both for sport and for food. They can be produced at a smaller cost than pheasants can be and no good reason can be assigned why quail and grouse breeders should be put out of business by laws prohibiting the shooting, sale and eating of quail and grouse.

The Socialist.

As a general thing Socialists are the kind of men who can be made to believe a turkey is all white meat.—Galveston News.

GAME SHOOTING CLUBS.

By D. W. HUNTINGTON.

Now that the laws in many states permit and encourage the breeding and sale of game it is important that the people should be educated to take advantage of the new laws and that the desirable food should quickly be made abundant and cheap.

Already there are many thousands of game farmers in America who are successfully producing game. There are also thousands of sportsmen who individually or as members of clubs deal fairly with the farmers and produce game for sport. Some of the clubs have so much game that they can send some to market every year and in this way they pay a good part of the cost of the sport. It is important that sportsmen of moderate means should combine to share the expense of good shooting. They are the best customers of the game farmers who supply them with stock birds and eggs.

It long has been evident that where everyone insisted upon the right to shoot on farms without permission the result was disastrous to the game. Continual shooting and no production must result in extermination. The farmers in no case can be expected to look after the game simply to induce trespassers to shoot up the farms. As a result of such shooting most of the farmers post their lands and prohibit sport. In all cases where the sportsmen combine and rent the shooting the game is to be found every year, the amount depending upon the amount of the protection and production on any place.

There is certainly room enough in our vast country for all sportsmen who wish to do so to have good shooting.

The first requisite is to deal fairly with the land owners and the second is to look after the game and keep it plentiful, purchasing stock birds and eggs from the game farmers in years when from overshooting or other causes the game is not as abundant as it should be.

There are a great variety of shooting

clubs or syndicates. Some have very small annual dues; some have larger dues and elaborate clubhouses.

Quite near New York there are some quail clubs with dues of \$15 to \$25 per year. These clubs usually deal with a few land owners renting the shooting and often the members arrange to stop at a farmhouse when shooting. One club I have visited has its headquarters in a little country hotel. Usually someone is employed to look after the wild breeding game, part of the time at least. Some foxes, hawks, crows and other vermin are trapped and shot and in winter a little food is supplied for the birds.

No big bags are expected but some good shooting can be had year after year and occasionally when there has been a bad nesting season or there have been some bad losses due to climate in the winter a few dozen stock birds are purchased and liberated. Clubs of this character usually have no game to sell, the members and their friends using what they shoot.

Other clubs with somewhat larger dues employ skilled game keepers and many of them now produce thousands of pheasants; mallards, quail and other game birds.

Having a big stock of breeding birds these clubs often can sell a good lot of eggs and some of them sell game to the game dealers and hotels and in this way keep their expenses down.

It is an easy matter to start a game shooting club and one of the best places to start is a place where there is no game since there can be no possible objection to game production in such a place. It is an easy matter to procure stock birds and eggs from advertisers in *The Game Breeder* and a good game keeper soon will show some good shooting and some well-trained dogs.

A club with a large membership can have comparatively small dues, a club with few members must have larger dues. It is an easy matter to figure up

the amount of game which should be shot and to apportion it among the members.

A few guns can make up shooting parties for two or three days at a time during a long open season and a good rule is that where there are several applicants for the same date that those who have not shot during the season shall be entitled to the ground.

Since the game shot is a valuable food the sportsman who pays from \$25 to \$100 per year for his shooting is not much out of pocket, provided he obtains food equal in value to the amount of his dues or nearly so.

The trap shooters pay for their targets and for the rent of the trap shooting grounds and after the shoot they have nothing to show for their money. Ammunition is expensive and the cost is the same in both cases, provided, of course, the game be kept plentiful and the same number of cartridges are used. If for every few shells used a game bird, worth from \$1 to \$3, is secured the sportsman who belongs to a game shooting club certainly gets the more for his money than any trap shooter does.

In order that men of moderate means can have good shooting at a very small expense it is important that some of the game and game eggs can be sold.

Captain Oates, a retired English officer, said in his excellent book on wild duck breeding that his good sport cost nothing since he had ducks to eat and he sold enough to pay a good part of his expenses. Wild ducks and in fact all game is very much cheaper in England than it is in America.

The area suitable for shooting in England is very small compared to the vast areas in America where little or no game occurs today and the cost of good shooting can be made much smaller in America than it is in England.

The important matter to be considered by sportsmen is, that as matters now stand, most of the farms are closed to sport and by combining to share the expense of good shooting they easily can deal fairly with the farmers and can have excellent shooting in places where there is none and where there never will

be any shooting until the sportsmen get busy.

A fair price to pay for the shooting is the amount of the taxes on lands and buildings. In many places shooting clubs pay 10 cents per acre or \$64 per year for a square mile. This amount divided among several guns makes this item of cost small indeed. Where the grouse and quail are bred wild some one should be employed to look after them and to protect them from their natural enemies, to feed them in winter and to see that they have suitable cover and food at all times.

All over America there are numerous duck clubs which own or lease desirable duck shooting grounds. Now that the law permits the trapping of wild fowl for breeding purposes and the sale of the game all of these clubs should breed many wild ducks. The advantages of so doing are that the clubs can make their own open seasons for the shooting of the ducks they produce; they can make their own bag limits and if they wish to do so they can sell some of their game when properly identified. They also can sell eggs and the sale of some game and eggs can be made to pay a good part of the expenses of a skilled game keeper who will surely make and keep the shooting much better than it ever has been.

Often there is a prejudice against these duck clubs because they exclude others than members from shooting on desirable grounds. This prejudice can not exist against a club which produces wild fowl and which sells some of the food. There is no prejudice against those who produce beef, mutton and poultry on lands which they own. It is important for the perpetuation of sport in America that all of the people shall be in favor of it. They will be when the clubs supply them with some cheap game.

Where a good lot of ducks are hand-reared on a club ground they will attract and hold many migratory fowl. All club men should consider the fact that they should be producers as well as destroyers and that when it is known that they do produce game they will be popular on account of their industry.

One thing is certain that American

game farmers who advertise in *The Game Breeder* are equipped to supply millions of pheasants and ducks and eggs to the game shooting clubs and the owners of country places who wish to have good shooting. It is necessary to send to Mexico for most of the quail for

breeding purposes just as it was necessary to send to England and other foreign countries a few years ago for pheasants and ducks and their eggs. The absurd legal situation preventing quail production rapidly will vanish, already it has departed from some states.



THE MASSENA QUAIL *CRYTONYX MASSENA*.

ELLIOT COUES.

[The Massena Quail or Montezuma Quail of Mexico is a somewhat darker quail than similar birds found in the United States which have been named Mearns quail by Dr. Nelson, to distinguish the sub-species. The sportsmen will do well to give the birds a trial, using Montezumas, Massenans or Mearns, since the birds should be desirable on shoots and profitable on game farms. The excellent account of the species is from *The Birds of the North West*, a government publication, now out of print. I have never observed these birds in a wild state but once I saw a good lot of them in captivity at Ronkonkoma, N. Y. I endeavored to make a photograph of them but the result was a failure.—Editor.]

I found no Massena quail about Fort Whipple until a few days before my final departure. A pair were then procured, setting at rest the doubts I had all along entertained regarding the veracity of reports I had often received, of the occurrence there of quail different from Gambel's. But the species must certainly be rare in that region, since I could not otherwise have overlooked it for so long a time.

This remarkable quail was described about forty years ago by several writers, nearly simultaneously. For a long while it was only known as a Mexican species. It remained for American naturalists and, I may add, officers of the army to show its existence in our country and give us something definite about its habits. In Colonel McCall's observations upon Texan and New Mexican birds, published in the Philadelphia Academy's Proceedings for 1851, we find the following interesting account:

"The species was not seen before crossing the San Pedro, but it was not long before it made its appearance in the waste and rocky region into which we then entered. And from that time until we reached the Rio Pecos, a distance of one hundred and forty miles (westwardly by the route we traveled), it was frequently seen, though I should not say it

was very common. This region is a desert of great length from north to south, our trail crossing it at nearly right angles. The general face of the country is level, and consists of either a crumbling argillaceous limestone, or a coarse, gray sand, producing nothing but a sparse growth of sand plants. Water is found only at long intervals, and, except at those points, there is little cover for game, and apparently less food—the principal growth being cacti, of which the most common is *cactus arborescens*; yet here, among projecting rocks, or on the borders of dry gullies or in loose scrub, I found the Massena partridge in all the beauty of his rich and varied plumage.

"The habits of this species are different from those of any other species of partridge that I have met with. They were in coveys of from eight to twelve individuals, and appeared to be extremely simple and affectionate in disposition. In feeding they separated but little, keeping up a social 'cluck' all the time. They were so gentle as to evince little or no alarm on the appearance of man, scarcely moving out of his way as he passed, and only running off or flying a few yards, when perhaps half their number were laid low by a shot. This inclined me to think that they might with little difficulty be domesticated, near the habitation of

man. This trait of gentleness is the very opposite of those manifested by the Scaly partridge (*Callipepla squamata*), which I always observed to be, though found perchance in grounds as little frequented as these, remarkably vigilant, shy and difficult to approach. The call or signal note of this species is peculiar. I never saw it after crossing the Pecos."

This account of the gentle and confiding disposition of the Massena quail, so at variance with the character of nearly all the other species, agrees entirely with the representations which were made to me at Fort Whipple; and the same trait has also been noticed by other writers. Don Pablo de la Llave noticed it in his original account of the birds in the following terms, which I copy from Mr. Cassin's translation of his article: "And in everything it shows an amiability, and, so to speak, a kindness of character (*una bonadad de caracter*) which is not found in any other species of this genus, and it is naturally so tame and domestic as to permit itself to be caught with the hand." So, also, Dr. Woodhouse, in the following paragraph from Sitgreave's report:

"My attention was first called to this beautiful bird a few miles beyond the head of the Rio San Pedro, where we started three of them, and Major Backus succeeded in procuring a female specimen, which is now in my collection. This was the only time I observed this bird. Captain S. G. French, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, informs me that in the year 1849, when he first passed over this road, he met with these birds in a number of localities—at the head of the San Pedro, Howard's Springs, and also at the Eagle Springs—showing evidently that it has a range over the country lying between the Rio Grande and San Pedro Rivers. He also stated that he had never met with it near the settlements, but always among the wild, rocky and almost barren hills of this country. They are more sociable and not so shy as others of the same family. Their food appears to be principally insects."

To give, as nearly as possible, a com-

plete view of what has been put on record concerning the habits of the beautiful Massena, I continue with the following quotations from the notes made by the naturalists of the Mexican Boundary Survey. It will be noticed that Mr. Clark's account is considerably at variance with those just presented:

"Once, on flushing a covey of *Ortyx texana*, my attention was attracted by a bird which remained behind, showing no inclination to follow the rest. It attempted to hide in the grass, but not to fly, and on being shot proved to be a male Massena. It occurs in pairs or flocks, and when flushed it flies further than the Virginia quail, and does not lie so close. They may be approached within a few feet, and followed up, particularly when in pairs, running along before you like so many domestic fowls. It is quiet as well as retired; a subdued though sharp note is the only noise I ever heard it make, and that only when frightened. I have seen it pursued, and all the barrels of a six-shooter fired at it without giving it alarm, and finally forced to fly only by an attack of stones and clubs. It was first met in the neighborhood of San Antonio, and thence sparsely distributed, as an inhabitant of both prairies and mountains, as far westward as Sonora. It is a much wilder bird than the *squamata*; less conspicuous, as also less noisy, and never seen in flocks, living about old camps, as is often the case with the latter. Its haunts are far removed from the habitation of man, and the indifference it sometimes manifests to this presence is due to its ignorance of his power and attributes. Though distributed over the same country as the *squamata*, it is not found in such barren regions as the latter frequently is, preferring those regions most luxuriantly covered with vegetation."

"First seen in the Cañon Guapuco, twelve leagues south of Monterey. Though rather shy, it seemed quite at home in the cultivated fields and stubbles of the ranches."—D. N. Couch.

"This bird I have never seen further south in Texas than Turkey Creek. In this vicinity it was very common, and

also at various points thence to the Rio Grande. In the valley of this river it is very rarely seen, giving way apparently to the Scaly and Gambel's partridges. West of the river it was very common as far as we traveled, wherever there was fresh and permanent water. In the valley of the Santa Cruz River, and among the adjacent hills, it was extremely abundant. In the months of June and July it was observed there, always in pairs, while in Texas, in the months of October and November, it was found in very large flocks, sometimes of various ages, from the very small and partly fledged to the full-grown bird. When hunted it hides itself very closely in the grass, and I have often known Mexican soldiers in Sonora to kill them with their lances, by striking them either while on the ground or just as they rise. Some of these men are very expert in this business, and will kill many in the course of a day's travel."—C. B. R. Kennerly.

It is not difficult to gain from these accounts a pretty definite idea of the range of the species in the United States, though we do not know how far south it penetrates in Mexico, which is really its native country. We have no record of it as yet as a bird of California. To the indications of its range in Texas and New Mexico, I have only to add, as just now done, its occurrence in Arizona at Fort Whipple, a locality at some distance from those previously recorded, and further north, as well as west, than any before known. There it is rare, as stated, nor do I think that the species can be very abundant even in the southern portions of the Territory, unless it be at the southeast corner.

We see that none of the fragmentary published accounts are more than isolated facts of an imperfect history; yet they do good service as contributions towards a biography. The bird is mentioned as an inhabitant of the most barren, desolate and unfrequented regions, as well as the vicinity of cultivated ranches; as very unusually tame, or quite wild; as occurring in pairs or in flocks; each account being circumstantial and limited. But this very diversity of statement helps to a knowledge of the bird; and here,

as elsewhere, I cannot refrain from pressing the importance of the record of any facts whatever, however isolated, that may be gleaned by personal observation upon the habits and manners of birds, no matter how small and unpromising the field, or how often it has been gone over before. Any information, so be it that it is accurate, is better than none; though still it should be remembered that *ex parte* statements are liable to mislead, particularly when used in generalization, the inductive not being in natural history, as it is in the more exact sciences, always a safe method of reasoning.

There are two points in the history of this species to which attention may profitably be directed. One is the bird's remarkable unsophistication. Living in what we should consider lonely desolation, but which is to it a happy home, the bird has not yet learned to throw aside the gentle, confiding disposition its Maker gave. No contact with the lords of the universe, guardians of civilization and progress, jobbers in ethics and aesthetics, has yet begotten in its ingenious nature the wholesome change that the requirements of self-preservation will some day demand, and which it will instinctively adopt. Birds that live in populous districts have had a lesson to learn of bitter experience, and its fruits have been instilled through generation after generation, till a second nature replaces the first, and a shrewd distrust of the whole human race is instilled. It is a nauseous dose that these quail, like innocent children, have to swallow; but the medicine acts vigorously and beneficially, heart-longings and soul-breathings, and the like, giving way to something more substantial and sensible. Some day a fine old cock Massena shall say to his family, "*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*;" the newly-born wisdom shall take well, and become gospel to succeeding generations, to outlive in the code of quail ethics the memory of the *Aeneid* in the minds of men.

We are familiar with the structural peculiarities of the Massena quail, and it is not likely that these deviations from

a common standard are not reflected in some way in the bird's habits and manners; but how, we are still ignorant. Nothing accounting for these peculiarities has yet been learned; and yet there must be some traits that, for their proper exhibition, require the special modification that we find. These individualizing traits offer an inviting field for investigation. Mr. Cassin has, perhaps, taken the initiative toward such discov-

ery, in an observation founded upon consideration of the bird's colors. "The circular spots," he says, "which are numerous on the inferior parts of the body in this partridge, appear to indicate as a character an analogy to the guinea-fowls, which is further sustained by its habit of uttering its note continually when in company with its fellows or when feeding."—*Ellicot Coues, Birds of the Northwest.*

COTTONTAIL RABBITS IN RELATION TO TREES AND FARM CROPS.

By D. E. LANTZ, Assistant Biologist,
U. S. Biological Survey.

Among the serious pests in orchards and tree plantations are the several native species of rabbits. These animals do considerable damage to garden truck and other farm crops also, especially on lands recently opened to cultivation. North American rabbits belong to two general classes easily distinguished by their size and habits.

The larger forms include the arctic and varying hares, or snowshoe rabbits, and jack rabbits, and are found throughout nearly all of Alaska and Canada and in all the states west of the Mississippi except Arkansas and Louisiana. East of the Mississippi they inhabit the northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, most of New York and New England, and southward in the Appalachian mountains, parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

The smaller forms, generally called "cottontail rabbits," occur in every state, but are absent from the greater part of Maine, the northern parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and from the western parts of Washington and Oregon. In recent years they have extended their range northward in the New England States, New York, and portions of the West, and have invaded and occupied a considerable part of the Province of Ontario. In habits they differ materially

from the larger rabbits. They live in copses and thickets more than in open fields. The young are born blind, naked and helpless, while those of the larger rabbits have the eyes open, are partially furred, and active when born.

Rabbits of both genera, however, feed exclusively on vegetation, and are at times harmful to crops and especially to trees. Because of their size and great abundance in parts of their range, jack rabbits are by far the most destructive, but, except in a few places where they have been introduced, none are found east of the Mississippi. Epizootics (diseases which attack many animals at the same time) are an effectual natural check and after such attack occurs jack rabbits are usually so reduced in numbers that they are not troublesome again for several years.

Traps and other devices that are effective with cottontail rabbits do not always succeed with jack rabbits. The recommendations contained in this bulletin will, therefore, apply only to cottontail rabbits, but they may suggest methods that, with modifications, may be used against the larger forms.

Cottontail rabbits are so well known that little need be said of their habits. They breed several times each year during the warmer months, the litters averaging five or six young. The

nest is usually placed in a hollow or depression of the ground, often in open fields or meadows. It is composed of dead grass and warmly lined with fur which the female pulls from her own body. The male rabbit takes no part in caring for the young, and the female weans them as soon as they are able to leave the nest. These animals breed so rapidly that in spite of many natural enemies, and of the fact that they are hunted for human food, they often become numerous enough to inflict serious losses on farmers and fruit growers in many parts of the United States.

Cottontail rabbits eat all sorts of herbage—leaves, stems, flowers and seeds of herbaceous plants and grasses—and leaves, buds, bark and fruits of woody plants or trees. They usually prefer the most succulent foods, as young shoots, tender garden vegetables, clover, alfalfa and fallen ripe fruits; but they exhibit also a remarkable delicacy of taste in their selection of certain varieties of cultivated plants and in their neglect of others of the same species. Prof. C. V. Piper reports that in Oregon rabbits ate Arabian alfalfa down to the ground, while they did little or no damage to other varieties grown in surrounding plats. Prof. C. A. Mooers, of the Tennessee agricultural experiment station, reports similar observations in regard to their taste for soy beans, stating that they greatly relish the mammoth yellow variety and that it is practically the only one that suffers from their depredations. When favorite foods are absent rabbits resort to whatever is available. It is during summer droughts or when deep snows cut off ordinary supplies that the animals attack the bark of growing trees or shrubs.

Cottontail rabbits are valuable for food and afford excellent sport for gunners. In many states, especially east of the Mississippi River, they are protected as game. In fruit-growing and truck-farming districts farmers regard them with disfavor, and there is considerable rivalry between sportsmen and farmers to have their opposing views reflected in game laws. The interests of the two classes do not seriously differ, however,

for when rabbits are closely hunted losses from their depredations are usually reduced to a minimum. Still there is danger that in years favorable for their increase the animals may inflict serious injury to trees during severe winters.

Rabbits are protected (1915) by close seasons in states and provinces. Twenty-eight states, Alaska and the Canadian provinces do not protect rabbits of any kind. In the District of Columbia all shooting is prohibited except on certain river marshes. In Kentucky rabbits may be taken with dog, trap or snare at any time, and the close season for shooting is evidently solely for the purpose of keeping gunners out of fields and woods during the two months immediately preceding the open season for quails. In Wisconsin forty-six counties, mostly in the southern half of the state, have no close season for rabbits. In California only cottontails, or bush rabbits, are protected.

In about half the states that have a close season for rabbits the laws permit farmers and fruit growers to destroy the animals to protect crops or trees. Such provision might well be incorporated in game laws of all states. For lack of it farmers have sometimes suffered severe losses, and not a few have been compelled to pay fines for trying to protect their property from rabbits. In states that protect rabbits it is well for the farmer to be acquainted with the game laws and in case of doubt to have a clear understanding with local and state game wardens before undertaking to destroy rabbits.

Among the agencies that help to keep down the numbers of rabbits few are more effective than carnivorous birds and mammals. These include large hawks and owls, eagles, coyotes, wildcats, foxes, minks, weasels, dogs and cats. Eagles, the larger species of hawks, and all the large and medium-sized owls make rabbits a great part of their food. From the standpoint of the farmer and fruit grower these birds and certain carnivorous mammals are far more beneficial than harmful. On the other hand, poultry growers and sportsmen regard them as enemies to be destroyed when-

ever possible. In the absence of such natural enemies, rabbits, as well as rats and mice, often become a menace to valuable crops. Indiscriminate slaughter of carnivorous birds and mammals should be suppressed whenever rodent pests are to be controlled.

Hunting has been the most important factor in keeping down the numbers of rabbits in America. In some parts of the country the animals have been so reduced in numbers by shooting that sportsmen have invoked legislation to prevent their extermination. Shooting is undoubtedly the best method for hunting this animal. Ferreting is often impracticable, since our native rabbits do not habitually burrow; besides, the use of ferrets is forbidden by law in many states that protect the rabbit. Coursing with greyhounds is popular in the west, where the swifter jack rabbits are abundant. Cottontails are often chased with foxhounds, but the beagle is rapidly taking precedence as a favorite for hunting these animals, the gun being used to secure the game.

Where the country is sufficiently open for the purpose, the organized hunt, in which everyone who owns a gun is supposed to take part, is a good means of reducing the number of rabbits. These organized hunts are popular in the west, where they are also varied, in the case of jack rabbits, by what is known as the "rabbit drive." A large territory is surrounded by men and the animals are driven into a corral built of wire netting. While a few cottontails are sometimes included in the catch, these usually find refuge in open burrows or under cover of rocks or brush, so that this method is hardly applicable to them.

Rabbits are easily trapped or snared, and while these methods of taking them are slow, they are always feasible when cottontails infest woodlot, orchard, nursery, field or garden. Many are caught in old-fashioned box traps set with a figure four trigger with cord attached to hold up the box lid.

An improvement on this familiar trap, widely used in the middle west, and often called the Wellhouse trap, is a box 21

inches long and about 6 inches high and 4 inches wide (inside measurements) made of 6-inch fence boards, preferably old ones. The box is closed at the rear and has a wire door in front which swings inward from the top, a cleat at the bottom preventing its opening outward. The trap is set and the wire door kept open by a wire trigger-rod held in place by two staples in the top of the box. The trigger-rod is bent downward into a loop or figure 8 near the rear of the trap. As the rabbit enters the trap and crowds into the back part it presses against the loop, moves the trigger-rod backward and is imprisoned as the wire door is released and falls. Bait may be used but is unnecessary, since cottontails frequently take refuge in dark places from enemies or inclement weather.

The materials needed for making a Wellhouse trap are: Four boards 1 by 6, 21 inches long, for the sides; a piece 1 by 6, 8 inches long, for the back; a small cleat for the door stop; 28½ inches of wire for the door; 22 inches of wire for the trigger; 4 small staples for hanging the door and trigger; and nails.

Mr. J. M. Walmsley recently sent to the department photographs and a description of a permanent rabbit trap made of sewer tile and used on his and other farms in Kansas. A 12 by 6 inch "tee" is set with the long end downward and buried so that the 6-inch opening is below the surface of the ground. Two lengths of 6-inch sewer pipe are then connected horizontally with the opening. Soil is placed over the joints to exclude light. The upright tile should be fitted with a tight removable cover—Mr. Walmsley uses old harrow disks for the purpose. The projecting end of the small tile is surrounded with rocks, brush or wood, so as to make the hole look inviting to rabbits, and that they may appropriate the den as a place of concealment and shelter. A number of these traps in various places, and especially in the vicinity of the orchard, have kept Mr. Walmsley's farm comparatively free of rabbits. Rabbits occupy these tile traps, go in or out at will, and may be captured when desired. Whenever Mr. Walmsley visits his traps.

he is accompanied by a trained dog that locates the trapped animals. The cover is lifted from the upright tile and the rabbit captured by hand; if it bolts from the side opening it is caught by the dog. A short pole fitted with a 5-inch wooden disk may be inserted in the side opening to prevent escape.

These traps are especially suitable for open lands and prairies, where rabbits can not find many natural hiding places. Built on waste land, they may become a

permanent part of the farm equipment and will cost nothing for repairs from year to year. Their first cost may be greatly reduced by use of second-grade or even broken tiles. If one wishes to poison rabbits, the baits may be placed inside these traps and domestic animals or birds will not be endangered. The Walmsley trap also furnishes an excellent means of obtaining rabbits for the table or even for market without damaging them by shooting.



NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

An Interesting Quail.

We would strongly advise all quail breeders to give the Massena or Mearns quail a trial. These birds surely will bring excellent prices and since they are reported to lie well to the dogs they will undoubtedly be in great demand. In appearance the birds resemble a little brown guinea hen with white spots. The birds still occur in New Mexico and Arizona and they are plentiful in some parts of Mexico. The Massena is the name given the Mexican bird. The Northern species found in the United States was named the Mearns quail by Dr. Nelson, chief of the Biological Survey.

Quail Sales.

There seems to be no objection in many states to the sale and shipping of live quail and eggs for breeding purposes. This is as it should be.

The State Department, which endeavors to hamper or stop the breeding of game, will stand a good chance of being abolished. The department which shows a disposition to encourage game production has a good excuse for its existence and soon it can be made of great economic importance as we have often remarked.

Rabbits Do Their Bit.

Salina, Kan., Jan. 4.—Practically every town and county in Western Kansas is having what is called a Red Cross hunt this month. Rabbits are unusually

plentiful throughout the West, and real rabbit drives are being held, all of the rabbits sold for shipment to the Eastern States and the money is turned over to the Red Cross fund.

The other day a drive was held near Zurich, and more than 600 rabbits were killed. They were sold at 8 cents each for shipment to New York and other Eastern points, where it is said they are retailing at 75 cents each, while the jack-rabbits are selling at \$1.

In the Zurich hunt people from all the surrounding counties participated, some coming as much as fifty miles, regarding it as their patriotic duty.

Ringneck Pheasant in New Jersey.

Several days ago I noticed an article in the Rod and Gun by Chokes and Bores of New Jersey giving his creed as to conservation.

I cannot pass up his remark that he did not believe in stocking the State with English pheasant. He gave no reason for this, and therefore I take it he had none. To my mind there is every reason in the world for continuing to stock Northern Jersey with ringneck pheasant. This part of the State abounds in splendid pheasant cover and affords plenty of natural food for the birds except under the most unfavorable weather conditions. In spite of the terribly severe winter last year pheasants were plentiful this fall.

The only game bird of any numbers now left in Northern Jersey is the ring-

neck pheasant. Grouse have all but become extinct; woodcock are becoming scarcer and scarcer; quail are very seldom seen. If it were not for pheasant one could hunt day after day in many sections and his dog would never have a chance to freeze on a point.

The ringneck pheasant is perhaps the easiest game bird to raise in captivity. This is an important point in its favor. After the first few weeks pheasant are about as difficult to grow as chickens. The State has already done some good work with these birds, and the sections in which they have been released have afforded some excellent sport.

I confess that the English pheasant is far from being a perfect game bird. He does not lie well to a dog and often frequents land that is under water, thus making it hard for a dog to pick up the scent; but when brought to bag he is extremely beautiful and a splendid bird on the table. He appears easier to hit than he really is, and taken all in all is a far more satisfactory game bird than none would be.—The Sun.

Egg Percentages.

Those who have been provident and who have held over a good stock of breeding birds are fortunate since the prices of pheasants, wild ducks, quail and turkeys are higher than ever before, and it is evident they will go higher and that many can not procure breeding stock at any price. There is a great temptation always to shoot more birds than good management would allow but fortunately the big commercial game farms have held many thousands of birds and hundreds of thousands of eggs will be sold this spring. We doubt, however, if there will be enough early eggs to supply the demands since many new game farms and new shooting clubs and individual preserves are being started all over the country.

Those who rely on purchased eggs are interested in egg percentages. Owen Jones, one of the best English authorities, says, "If eighty eggs hatch out in a hundred this is considered good; if less than seventy hatch this is bad. A

keeper may congratulate himself if he turns a thousand pheasants into covert from fifteen hundred eggs set; anything below one bird turned into covert from two eggs is considered a poor result. Keepers believe that chicks cannot be hatched too late in May or too early in June."

There can be no doubt that eggs laid on the ground are better than purchased eggs; the percentage of birds hatched will be somewhat better from home eggs than from those shipped but we have had excellent results from purchased eggs in our experimental work, and the advertisers in The Game Breeder know how to pack and ship eggs safely.

Contract Rearing.

We have heard from a number of advertisers that they have received substantial contracts from our readers for pheasants to be reared and delivered in September and October. Some of the prices named in letters to the magazine are \$1.75 and \$2.00 per bird, September and October delivery.

A Good Order.

One advertiser writing to praise the results obtained from his advertisement says he has just received an order for 5,000 pheasants for October delivery, the price being \$8 per trio. He says he has recently received other good orders for an aviry species. We are always glad to hear that advertisements produce good results.

Wild Ducks.

A number of our advertisers will trap wild ducks for breeding purposes under permits issued by the U. S. Biological Survey. The demand for ducks is so great, however, that it seems evident there will not be enough to supply all those who wish to undertake duck breeding.

Some readers have reported that they could not get all the ducks and eggs they wish to purchase for breeding purposes.

Duck Eggs.

Since freshly trapped ducks often are too wild to lay eggs the first season, readers who wish to breed teal, pintails, gadwalls and other species besides the mallards are advised to purchase the eggs of these species. Although it is legal to take eggs for breeding purposes, under permits issued by the U. S. Biological Survey, comparatively few game breeders in the United States are equipped to gather eggs and in fact most of the wild ducks breed so far north that no eggs can be gathered in many of the states.

Our Minnesota and Dakota readers and readers in all of the northern states are advised to take out permits and to gather some eggs for breeding purposes and for sale to other breeders who hold permits. They surely can get excellent prices for wild duck eggs if they will advertise them in *The Game Breeder*.

Teal and Other Shoal Water Ducks.

Any breeder who will establish a flock of teal, gadwalls, pintails and other river ducks that will breed under control in protected marshes will have a valuable property since the demand for these ducks, which are tame enough to lay eggs, is great and it surely will increase since the new clubs and preserve owners are aware that it is desirable to have other ducks besides the common mallards.

Teal are splendid ducks both for sport and for food and they are regarded by many sportsmen as the best ducks we have.

Foxes and Nests.

In the counties in England where fox hunting is a popular sport and where foxes are preserved the game keeper has great difficulty in protecting his nests. In *The Game Keeper's* note book we are told that, "The keeper who must preserve game and foxes takes steps to overcome the scent of his birds. He sprinkles the neighborhood of all nests he can find with some ill-smelling fluid. But the foulest or strongest scent will not save a bird when a fox has once seen her. Fortunately he is not clever enough

to know a new trap from an old one, nor a sound from a broken one, and the keeper finds at nesting time a good use for his disused traps, placing them about birds setting in dangerous spots. Anything in the shape of scrap iron the fox suspects; anything unusual about a nest, such as a piece of newspaper or a bush nearby, will arouse his fears, and possibly save a bird's life. But as rooks learn to treat scarecrows with contempt, so foxes learn to have no fear for harmless terrors, and the keeper rings the changes on all the fox-alarming devices which ingenuity can suggest."

Fox Hounds on the Preserve.

In America where the preserves are widely separated the keeper must contend with the foxes which will come to him from all four sides of his ground and an abundance of game surely will attract the foxes. It is a good plan to keep a brace or more of fox hounds and to let them run the foxes often. It is easy to discover the route taken by a fox when pursued and he will repeatedly run over the same course. A few guns stationed on the line of his flight can get an easy shot which will put an end to the fox.

Foxes are very difficult to trap but traps adroitly set in paths where the foxes travel will take some of them and Owen Jones suggests that a cat buried in a likely place where the fox must step on the trap in order to approach it makes a good bait.

Lures and Charms.

To draw rats into his traps the keeper sprinkles them with the sweet-scented oil of rhodium and oil of aniseed. To attract cats he uses tincture of valerian; the essences in the root of that plant having so great a charm for cats that it will draw them from far and near. To attract stoats and weasels he uses oil of musk. To entice a fox a dead cat is one of the best lures and many a fox, to our knowledge, has owed its death to an over-keenness in unearthing a cat that

had been shot and lightly buried.—The Game Keeper's Note Book.

At the preserve of the Long Island Game Breeders Association steel traps baited with fish caught both cats and skunks.

Traps for Pheasants and Ducks.

A very simple trap to take up pheasants and to trap wild ducks is a good sized pen made of chicken wire with one or more openings, after the style of a lobster pot.

A round cylinder of wire with one end opening through the side of the pen and the other a few feet inside is all that is necessary but if the opening at the side of the pen is larger than the inner end of the cylinder the birds will go in more readily.

Corn or wheat scattered on a line leading to and through the opening will be followed by the birds to the grain liberally scattered inside the pen. The birds will run around the sides of the pen, jumping over the cylinder entrance and do not seem to have sense enough to go out as they came in.

Captain Oates, in his book on wild ducks, describes another very simple pen to trap ducks which requires an attendant.

A wire pen is constructed at the edge of the water frequented by the ducks with the front on the water open. The entire front slides up and is held by a When this is pulled by the attendant in simple catch to which a cord is attached. ambush some distance away the front falls and the ducks within are caught. Tame mallards are used to decoy the ducks into the pen. The wild ducks, seeing the decoys feeding, readily follow them and often a good number are taken at a time.

Hawks Fight Over Rabbit.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Shea, of Burns, report a very interesting sight viewed from their farm near Crow Camp, one day during the past winter.

A large American goshawk had caught a rabbit and was carrying it away when it was attacked by another hawk, of the

same species, seeking to deprive it of its prey. Both birds had attained a considerable height when the robber, after making several unsuccessful attempts from above, darted in from below and fastened upon the rabbit, wresting it from the opponent. Hawk number two was turned several times in the air by the falling rabbit, and, before it could regain its equilibrium, had lost its hold on the ill-gotten treasure. Just at that instant hawk number three appeared on the scene and, swooping down, picked up the coveted prize before it had reached the ground and made away with it, unpursued.—Oregon Sportsman.

Number of Pheasant Eggs and Chicks.

From 15 to 17 is the proper number of pheasant eggs to be placed under a common hen and a similar number of chicks should be placed in each coop on the rearing field. Fifteen is a safe number for the average hen but some hens will handle 17 nicely.

The Kitchen Garden.

An ordinary kitchen garden which is not weeded too closely makes an excellent feeding ground for young pheasants. The beans, asparagus, potatoes, corn, lettuce, beets and other vegetables and the small fruits all have a variety of insects and the birds will procure many green weed seeds; the lettuce and grass all will be sampled by the young pheasants. Upon several occasions when I cared more about the pheasants than I did about the garden I reared several fine broods by letting the hens run with the young birds in the garden. They were fed very little usually when the hen brought them in to the coops where they were shut up for the night; many days they received no attention and were not fed at all.

Most beginners, I am sure, feed their young pheasants too much. A very little hard boiled egg, grated and served with the pheasant meal and a very little chick-grain as the birds grow older is all they require, and when they have a good

range in the grass or garden where they can procure weed seeds and insects in abundance a mere trace of food before the coops is all the pheasants will require and they never should be given more than they will eat quickly. No stale food should be kept before the coops.

Ringnecks.

The prices of ringnecked pheasants rose rapidly as we predicted they would as the breeding season approached. Since it is very evident there will be a big demand for pheasant eggs and that those who advertise in *The Game Breeder* can sell their eggs for \$25 per hundred it is not surprising that owners of pheasants prefer to sell them after they have produced \$10 or \$15 worth of eggs and many young pheasants besides. This year it seems likely the prices for birds will remain well up throughout the year since clubs and individual shoots are purchasing more than ever before.

Aviary Pheasants.

Our suggestion that the game clubs and preserve owners should have a few pens of aviary pheasants seems to have increased the demand for these birds. We have letters from readers saying they cannot procure all the Golden, Silver, Amherst, Reeves and other aviary species they wish to purchase.

Readers should remember that as the breeding season approaches it is a poor time to try and buy any species of birds. The owner of an aviary pheasant which soon will lay a score and more of eggs worth from 50 cents to several dollars each will often not be willing to part with the bird about to lay the golden eggs. A few dollars will not tempt the owner of a bird about to produce \$10 or more dollars. He prefers always to gather the money from the eggs and to sell the hen a little later even if he gets a little less for the bird.

Increase in Game With Cats Killed.

Mount Holly, N. J., June 15.—Not in many years have sportsmen found game as plentiful in Burlington County as last season. Hundreds of hunters have repeatedly bagged their legal limit of ten

rabbits a day in addition to making good scores on pheasants, quail and squirrels.

Sportsmen and farmers in this section of the State declare that the warfare waged on vagrant cats during the last two years has been the chief factor in bringing a big increase not only in game animals and birds but also in native song birds.

Fear that the cats might be spreading germs of the foot and mouth disease in their wanderings from farm to farm caused dairymen upon the recommendation of State health authorities to open the campaign against cats during the 1915 epidemic.

Many granges in south Jersey later advocated the killing of cats to save the insect eating birds that are so important to profitable farming and orcharding.

It was found that a surprisingly large number of homeless cats made their abode in the woods, preying upon native animals and birds.

Sportsmen who have made it a rule to kill such cats whenever they find them while hunting have issued an estimate that every such cat killed means approximately twenty-five rabbits and fifty birds saved during the following year.

Bellmore Farmers Plan Hunt for Wild Boars.

Farmers and citizens of the Bellmore section of Long Island who possess any kind of firearm are awaiting a snowfall so they can go on a hunt for the six boars that escaped from the Phipps reserve at Wantagh, and earn a big reward offered for them, dead or alive.

Some time ago the boars escaped from the estate of John S. Phipps and made off into the woods. They were savage and have been doing much damage. Several times they have attacked farmers who saw them rooting up cabbages, and thought they were domestic hogs.

If there is no snowfall within a few days hounds will be used and a hunt started to exterminate the animals. Some of the soldiers from Camp Mills who live in the wild country of Oregon want to join in the hunt, which it is expected will make the meets of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club seem like an exercise gallop.

The Game Breeder

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We hope some of our South Carolina readers will write to Representative J. B. Morrison and urge him not to insist on abolishing the state game department but to see that a law be enacted requiring the department to encourage game breeding on the farms and the proper policing of the game on public lands and waters.

TRAPPING GAME.

In New York not long ago a fine of \$15,000 was imposed and paid because a landowner trapped a few wild ducks for breeding purposes. The Game Breeder gave full publicity to the outrage in the name of the law. Today any farmer or preserve owner in New York can trap any species of game for breeding purposes upon payment of \$1.00 for a license to do so, and the United States issues permits without charge to take migratory water fowl for breeding purposes. We are not lobbyists, but we observe with pleasure the effect which our publicity and comment has on the game laws. Rapidly they are changed to meet the views of breeders as expressed in the magazine. In this connection we wish to give credit to readers who write for the magazine pointing out legal wrongs which should be made right. These opinions of others when we give

them publicity have more weight often than anything we can say.

As an illustration, when General Wingate, of the Wyandanch Club, wrote that it was desirable to take up quail in exposed situations and to feed them in the winter in places where they would be safe from deep snow, he pointed out that it was illegal in New York thus to save the quail.

Now it is legal in New York to trap and to thus save the quail in winter and also to trap any species of game for breeding purposes.

FARM GAME.

The farmers throughout America are beginning to take a decided interest in the game laws as they affect the value of farm property and country living. Professor Bailey of Cornell Agricultural College, writing to the editor of The Game Breeder said the farmers' interests should be considered in making our game laws. More recently Professor Needham of the same college said the farmer should have the right to produce any kind of plant or animal and that he should possess his farm in peace.

Often we have pointed out that the attempt made by state game departments to rent the shooting on the farms for \$1.00 per year to all applicants only could result in a failure to preserve field sports or even to save the game from extinction in closely cultivated regions.

The farmers are opposed to having bands of licensed trespassers shoot up their farms. At a hearing before Governor Glynn some years ago when he was the governor of New York a state senator spoke with much emphasis on this subject. He said the farmers in his district were opposed to sport and trespassing sportsmen. Horses, cattle and poultry had been shot on the farms in his district, fences had been broken down, gates left open and other damage had resulted from the farms being raided by licensed sportsmen.

Farmers who find their trespass signs are not heeded always are ready to put game birds on the song bird list and to put an end to sport for terms of years or forever.

Where the farmers are wise they will see that all such prohibitive legislation contains a permissive section, similar to section 12 in the new United States statute, protecting migratory wild fowl. This section provides that nothing in the law shall be construed to prevent the breeding of game on game farms and preserves and the sale of the birds in order to increase our food supply.

The farmers should not overlook the fact that preventive legislation reduces the value of the farm. They should reserve the right to have all species of game for profit.

If the farmers will insist that they should have the right to produce game profitably, if they wish to do so they will at once add to the value of the farms. No farmer is obliged to have game on his farm if he does not wish to do so under protective laws. In many cases it is simply a tempting bait for licensed trespassers. This will not be true when the farmer owns the game he produces on his farm.

The farmer who decides to have game for profit, or who decides to rent the shooting on his place to agreeable people who will look after the game properly, soon will find that there is no trespassing and that the game will more than pay the taxes on his lands and buildings and if he wishes to sell game and game eggs he can make a lot of money besides.

One thing is certain, a farm where it is legal to produce such a desirable food, as game is, undoubtedly is worth more than one where it is criminal to produce such food either for profit or for sport as the farmer may decide.

DEER AND RABBITS ON THE FARM.

Laws protecting deer and rabbits often result in these animals becoming more abundant than it is desirable to have them on farms or in farming regions. The natural enemies of deer, the cougar, and wildcats, and eagles, are practically extinct in many states, and the illegal killing of a deer is easily detected, far more so than the illegal

shooting of game birds is. The result is that the deer increase in protected regions and often they do much damage on a farm. Laws have been enacted permitting farmers to kill deer when they destroy their crops. The law should provide that deer on a farm belong to the farmer, that he can have deer for profit if he wishes to do so (this now is the law in some states), that he can kill the deer and sell the food or rent the shooting if he wishes to do so. Deer on public or wild lands and in public parks well may be protected by laws providing for closed seasons and regulating the shooting.

Rabbits breed rapidly, several times a year, and the litters average five or six young. In fruit growing and truck farming districts the rabbits do a vast amount of damage. The farmers naturally are opposed to the sportsman's laws protecting these animals for sport. As Mr. Lantry well says, in a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture: "There is considerable rivalry between sportsmen and farmers to have their opposing views reflected in game laws." As a result a good part of the time of the state legislators annually is devoted to a discussion of changes in the game laws, and it is fair to say that this kind of legislation costs hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

Criminal laws should be permanent and not changed every year. It should be an easy matter to make a rabbit law providing for an open season for these animals during the fall and winter when the flesh is a desirable food and providing that the farmer can kill rabbits at any time on his farm when they are found injurious to his fruit trees or vegetables, and that he can sell his rabbits alive or dead. The attempt to protect animals for public sport on private farms never has and never can be expected to produce the results sought by the legislation. It would be unreasonable to license ball players to play ball in the farmer's wheat field, and it is fully as unreasonable to license gunners to shoot rabbits or other game on the farmers' gardens or orchards and to protect the rabbits in order that sport in such places

may be perpetuated. The sooner sportsmen become aware that they can not keep up sport on occupied farms against the wishes of the owners the better it will be for sport.

THE FARMER AND THE RABBIT.

Since the rabbit no doubt often does a lot of damage on a farm, the farmer should decide if he wishes to have rabbits and if it will pay to have rabbits. There are various methods of protecting orchards and gardens from rabbits, and there can be no doubt that it will pay to have rabbits on many farms, provided the farmer owns the rabbits and can trap or shoot them and can sell them alive for propagation or as food if he wishes to use or to sell the food. Rabbit shooting is an interesting sport, and the farmer's boy will find the sport attractive. Where the shooting is lively the numbers of the rabbits will be kept down.

The rabbit can be made an interesting and profitable farm asset, provided it pays to look after the game and to keep it from doing any damage to orchard and garden. It should be an easy matter to have plenty of rabbits, and an advertisement in *The Game Breeder* surely will sell them at attractive prices.

Rabbits are a good winter food, and it is well known that they are a protection to more desirable and profitable feathered game, the quail, grouse and pheasants, which should be abundant and profitable on every farm. Foxes and other ground vermin find rabbits easier to catch than winged game is, and Owen Jones, a talented English game-keeper and author, says: "The rabbit is the fox's bread and butter."

When it pays to have game on a farm, as it now does in states which have enacted game breeders' laws, it will pay the farmer to have plenty of rabbits. Sportsmen should make arrangements with the farmers, who are willing to rent shooting, and in many places they now pay all of the farmer's taxes.

Prohibition a Failure.

Two years additional immunity for the quail in this state, New York, has been

provided in a bill just signed by Governor Whitman. The quail, or bob white, as it is more familiarly known in certain parts of the state, some years ago became so markedly reduced in numbers that in 1913 a five-year closed season was provided for this bird.

That period has now elapsed, but, according to reports received by the conservation committee from observers in all parts of the state, quail have failed to make much headway in regaining their former numbers. The new law has therefore been passed in order that the birds may have further opportunity to reestablish themselves. It is expected they will be assisted by a decrease of their natural enemies, as a result of the rifles with which all game protectors are hereafter to be provided.

Long Island is an exception to the new law, where quail are fortunately sufficiently numerous to warrant their being taken from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31.

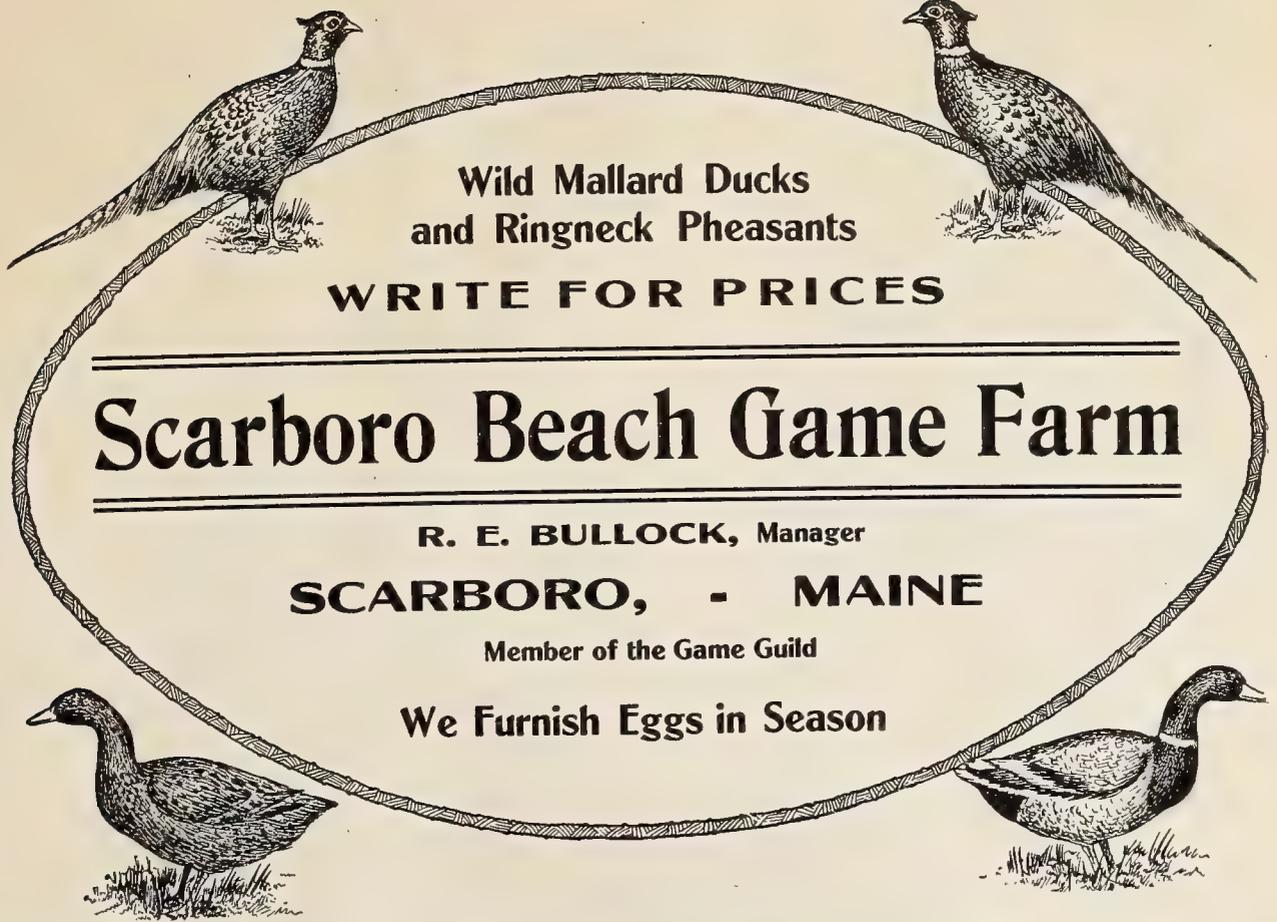
In other parts of the state farmers as well as sportsmen, are said to be longing for the return of the quail, which is well known to be a great devourer of weed seeds and injurious insects. According to the Conservation Commission, the quail is one of the few birds known to make a practice of eating potato bugs.

Commissioner George D. Pratt says every effort will be made to bring back once more to the farms the cheery call of the bob white, a sound so commonly heard in years gone by.

[We suggest to the up-state sportsmen to try the Long Island plan. Start some quail clubs; look after the birds properly; introduce some new breeding stock. Start up the shooting before all the bird dogs die of old age. Mischief makers were run off of Long Island by the quail clubs recently and anyone can go out on Long Island and find some quail shooting, since the clubs keep up the supply for others as well as their members.—Editor.]

Here is a formula which can be used to advantage in any legislative assembly when it is proposed to make the prairie grouse, the ruffed grouse or others protected songsters:

"Nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the breeding of the birds on farms and their sale for the purpose of increasing the food supply."



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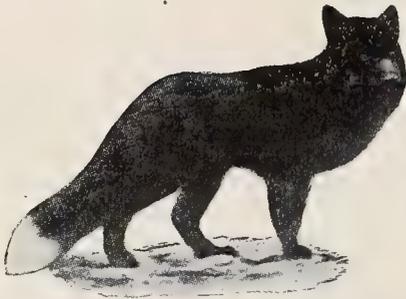
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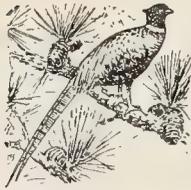
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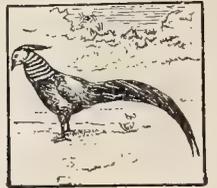
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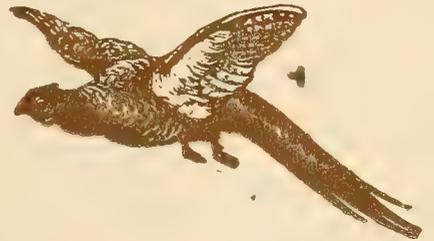
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