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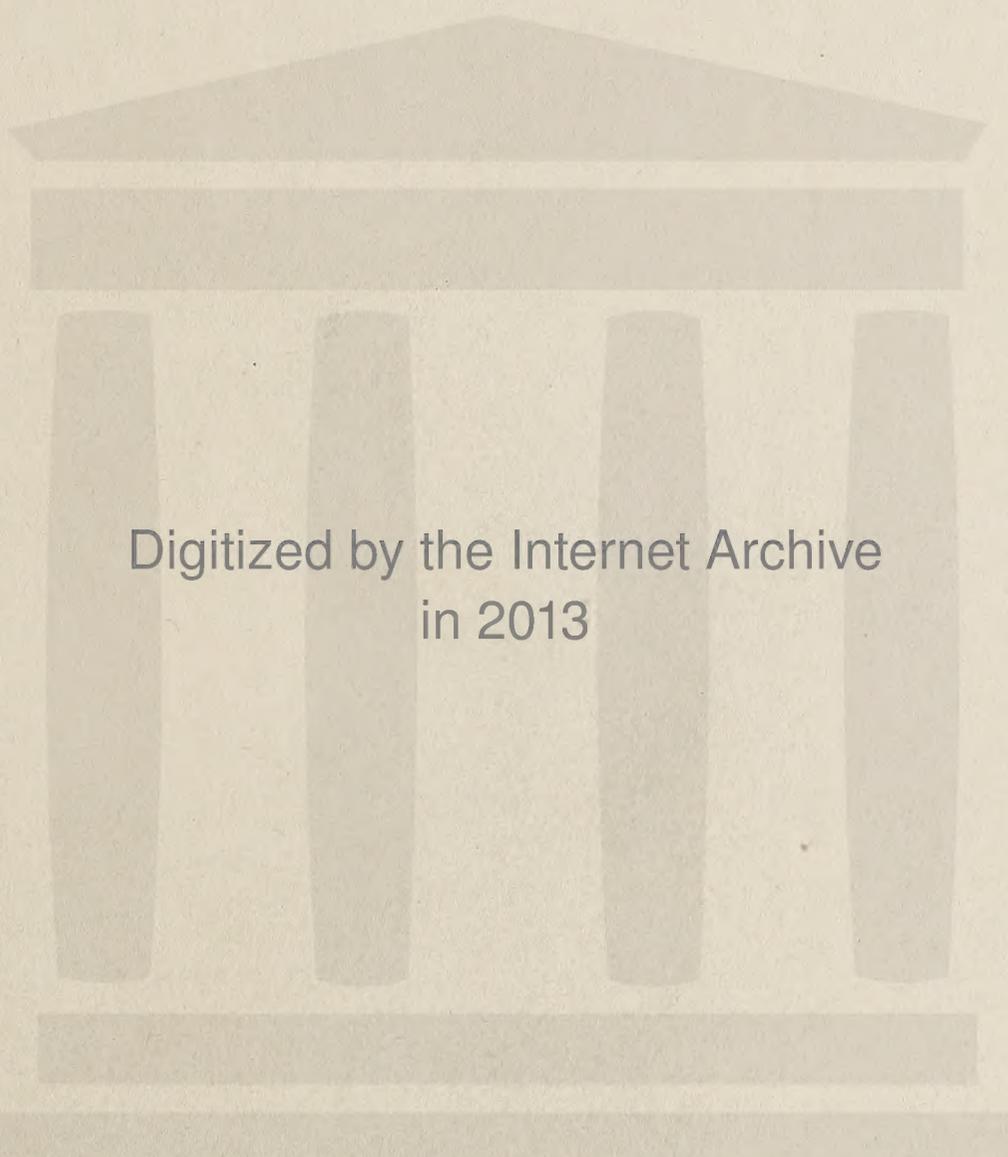
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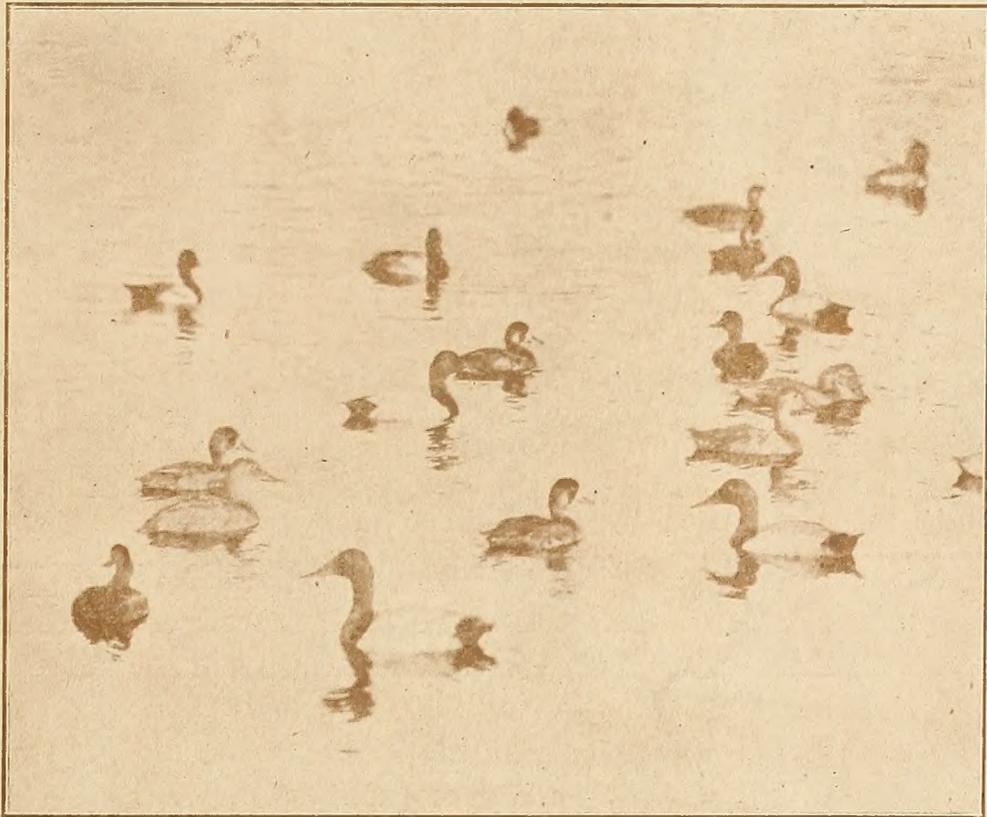
THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XV

APRIL, 1919

No. 1

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



CANVASBACKS AND OTHERS RAISED AT AMSTON

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THE GAME CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Inc.
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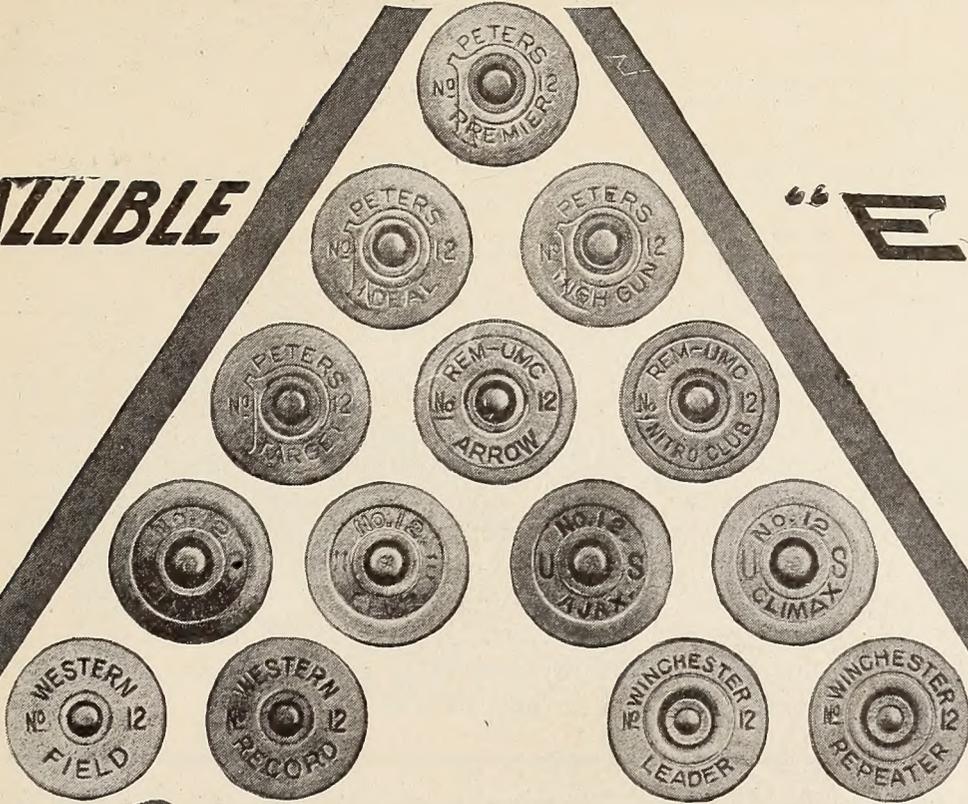
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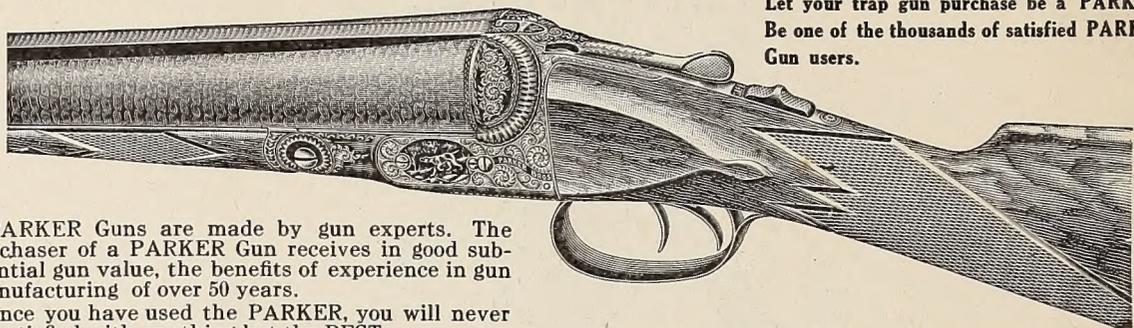
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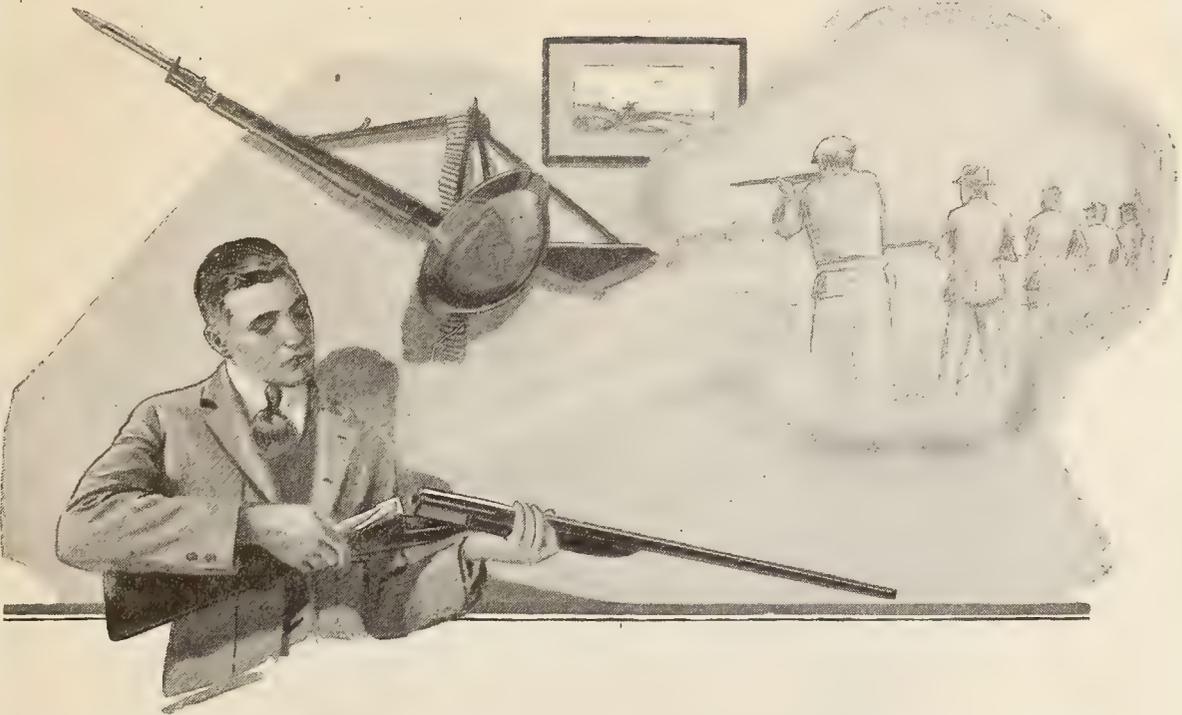
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The Game Breeder

VOLUME XV

APRIL, 1919

NUMBER 1



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Game in Wyoming.

The State Game Warden has issued a handsome illustrated report labeled "Wyoming's Wild Game." It is an able, truthful document and properly suggests an end to field sports until 1925. We are told that "the game of our State has not been holding its own the past year and that it is certain some changes must be made in our laws. * * * We must appropriate more funds for hay; we must provide more range for the elk, although this will meet with strong opposition from the cattlemen, especially in Lincoln County."

Here, as everywhere, the question of land ownership must be considered. If the elk lands are owned by the State and the State decides to make a public shooting ground, like the Adirondack Park in New York, well and good the cattlemen must herd their cattle on other public lands or on their own ranges. The great Yellowstone Park is an excellent ground for elk during part of the year. When the animals go out of the park, if they visit and damage farmers or ranchmen the owners of the land should have the right to destroy them. As soon as the State provides public parks for public shooting and grants the owners of farms the right to have elk and other game for sport or for profit or not to have them because they wish to have something else, either farm crops or domestic animals, the whole subject will be settled for all time, a simple statute regulating the taking of wild game can be enacted and it will not be necessary to change the game laws every season.

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Restocking Ranges.

The Wyoming warden well says: "From our experience in past years it is

foolish to try to restock ranges with elk. They invariably become a nuisance to the farmers in the re-stocked areas, and the State will find the claims for damages against it entirely too much to justify the income. This year we have been compelled to order seven head of elk killed in Crook County, and are disposing of the entire Careyhurst herd. It is very seldom that any of these herds increase to any extent owing to the fact that we cannot afford to keep a warden with them. Let a man steal a cow and it is reported to the authorities at once, but an elk—that's different; that's State property and it doesn't make any difference about the value."

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Fish Losses.

The warden says at present we are losing a great percentage of our fish in the irrigation ditches which are taken out of trout streams. Some screen must be adopted.

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Antelope and Deer.

"Antelope are not increasing in any district. Therefore there should be no open season on them, and as under the present law the season would open at the time of the big game season this year, I would advise that this law be continued in effect until 1925."

At the date named it surely will be necessary to recommend an extension of the closed season. Since the antelope is a plains animal easily seen and shot by those who destroy the elk, the increasing population soon will put an end to the antelope except on big ranches where they will be properly looked after when it pays to do so.

Antelope Breeding.

The laws of many States which permit deer breeding might be applied to antelope in Wyoming and if publicity be given to the fact the antelope are very valuable for sport and for food they quickly can be made and kept plentiful. Some of our readers now sell a good lot of deer every year to State game officers who turn them out in places where the public can shoot. A few big antelope ranches in Wyoming easily can be made to supply the Wyoming warden with animals to be liberated for the public to shoot provided the State maintains proper public shooting grounds. The antelope would not be worth much to the public on posted farms. The deer are said to be increasing in a few districts. In other districts there is quite a shortage. The Game Breeder suggests that some profitable deer ranches are needed to supply breeding stock and an abundant food.

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Mountain Sheep and Buffalo.

The sheep are reported to be increasing but hard to locate in very inaccessible places. I hardly think, the warden says, there has been to exceed twenty-five head killed in the State the past season.

The buffalo enclosed in the State Reserve are doing well. A warden at Cody reports about fifty head of wild buffalo on the Hoodoo Game Preserve which no doubt escaped from the park.

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Game Birds.

Sage chickens "are getting very scarce. * * * There is not one of our wardens who has not reported a shortage of chickens this year. * * * The automobile places the chickens at the mercy of the hunters. There should be closed seasons in various counties. Very few grouse are killed and there are very few in the State. Ducks and geese under the migratory bird law have increased to a great extent."

"There are very few quail in the State. A few may be found in the Platte Valley near the Nebraska line. As they are fully protected they are supposed to be increasing. However, owing to climatic conditions this is very doubtful. The closed season should be extended to 1925.

The pheasants have decreased instead of increased and they are not a success in this State. I think it would be foolish to spend any more money trying to stock districts of the State with them. They can, however, be raised in captivity, even in the high altitudes. One man in the neighborhood of Dubois has been very successful raising them. The closed season should be extended to 1925.

"It is a proven fact that more damage is done to the game and game birds of this State by predatory animals than from all other sources."

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Game Ranches Needed.

It is very evident that some good big ranches for game with gamekeepers in charge are needed in Wyoming. These would be very profitable under liberal laws. Some, no doubt, would entertain sportsmen at reasonable prices. All would supply an abundance of stock animals, game birds and eggs for propagation purposes. The markets would be kept full of cheap food. The State Game Warden could get all the game needed to turn down on public shooting grounds.

The warden's report closes with the sportsman's creed: "Obey the laws and work for better laws;" which in Wyoming would seem to mean quit shooting game birds until 1925 and meantime work for more laws. We think the people would do well to consider the game breeder's creed: "More game and fewer game laws," and to work for a big lot of game, good shooting during long open seasons beginning now and plenty of game for the people to eat.

State game officers who take pride in seeing a big lot of game produced in their States are modern and up to date. State game officers who discourage and prevent game breeding soon will ascertain that the sportsmen have little or no shooting and the people who are said to own the game never have any to eat.

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The Appetite for Legislation

Our readers will be glad to hear, no doubt, that more space will be given in

the future to the methods of game breeding than to the reform of the game laws. Enough States now permit and encourage the profitable breeding of game to enable us to predict that America soon will be the biggest game producing country in the world. States which continue to place desirable food birds on the song bird list and which rely on closed seasons for terms of years, in the hope that some day the game will come back, will be regarded as sadly behind the times; the abundant game produced in other States will pass through them to the States where there is more freedom. Game departments which arrest food producers may expect to be abolished.

The appetite for legislation still remains abnormal in States which have many game protective associations and it is evident that this appetite is encouraged by those who profit by the game law industry. The absurd list of new laws offered annually in States like Pennsylvania and some others has, however, attracted the attention of some prominent statesmen and it seems likely that a good part of the laws introduced will not be enacted and that possibly some of the most backward States may soon decide that the game laws do not produce satisfactory sport or any food for the people. They may learn the reason why they do not and cannot produce good results. Meantime the breeders in the free States will produce a tremendous amount of game and our readers will be told how they do it.

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Game Law Outrages.

We shall continue to make brief mention of the game law outrages as they may be reported by our readers or otherwise. It has been well said that the way to bring about the repeal of a bad law is to execute or enforce it and we have observed that our comment about the arrest of people for having stock birds or eggs in their possession for breeding purposes and for selling game and eggs often has brought about a change in the laws.

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The Wrong State.

A Washington warden writing to say

that the "Oregon Outrage" reported (the arrest and fining of a breeder because he killed one of his golden pheasants) was not an Oregon outrage but a Washington outrage. The officer claims that he made the arrest because the owner had no right under the law to kill his bird and to have it mounted; but he frankly says the laws require considerable repairs, or words to that effect. We gladly credit the outrage to Washington and apologize to Oregon. The young man who handled the survey containing the report had a big mail before him including some Oregon matters and he was under the impression the breeder mentioned in a telegram to a newspaper was one of our Oregon members. The newspaper clipping did not say where the outrage occurred. The golden pheasant owned by the criminal was an aviary species, not a game bird, and the laws protecting the vanishing game of Washington should not be enforced so as to make it not worth while to own aviary birds which are reared and kept in aviaries by their owners. It would be quite as proper to arrest the owner of a peacock or a barnyard fowl as to arrest owners of aviary pheasants. In many States these birds now are reared and sold as freely as peacocks, parrots and canaries are, and the intelligent game wardens never think of interfering with the industry.

Sad Outlook in California.

The California state report tells us few people take an interest in game breeding in that state.

This is not surprising considering the attitude of the department towards the new food and sport producing industry. Starting with a fine of \$25 for each person who wishes to experiment (this has been reduced we believe) and threatening such capable breeders as Miss Mary Rahlman and others with \$800 fines because they had breeding birds in possession is a poor way to encourage game breeding. The report says the experimental game farm will be abandoned and we fail to find a word about the desirability of game breeding, its methods and profits either in the report or in the

elaborate magazine, issued by the state department during the year. The commission thinks the people prefer poultry and poultry rearing.

If California will open the San Francisco markets to game produced by our members in Oregon, Washington and some other states for one season and will give us a little notice in advance we will guarantee to flood the market with game for the people to eat; and the result will be that our members referred to will have more game than ever since they will re-invest the proceeds of the sales.

If the commission does not want any game produced in the state it would be a good plan to open the markets to game produced in other states. The people will enjoy the food; our readers who produce game in more civilized states will be glad to have the money.

California can go on in its old-fashioned, sleepy way of protecting game if it wishes to do so; a large number of politicians (they should stop interfering with producers) can be kept on the payroll of those unproductively employed and the people, we are sure, will enjoy eating the food our readers in other states will sell them. A new lot of game officers can be specially employed to inspect and identify the food and see that no citizen of California has had any hand in the breeding business. Our readers will stand all the expense for the new army of game protectors no matter what political party they may belong to. We are non-partisan in such matters.

We saw a letter recently which was written by a California state senator in which he says that a law passed recently was reconsidered since it prevented pheasant breeding. How about the laws preventing quail breeding for sport and for food? Will the California commission sleep right through the more game and fewer game laws movement?

Those who are opposed to field sports and go in for preventive laws should remember that shooting is the big inducement to production. Why should the game protection societies claim to favor game breeding and also seek to destroy the inducement.

Since it is safe to say that five or ten cartridges are shot for every bird bagged and more at the preserves which have trap shooting also it is evident that our readers use a vast amount of ammunition. Some places use more than a country store. We trust they all use the kind advertised and we believe they do since they are interested in seeing more game and fewer game laws and are willing to purchase from those who help the cause.

The game conservation society contemplates starting a school for game keepers on one of its experimental farms. There is a big demand in America for skilled labor on game farms and preserves at attractive wages. The new industry promises to furnish agreeable employment for thousands of young men in the country and many farmers, no doubt, soon will learn that it is desirable to have game as a farm asset and to employ some one who knows how to produce it and to look after it properly.

The society also has been considering the idea of starting a shooting school where young men can learn how to shoot game flying. Trap shooting is interesting and desirable, but the best place to learn to shoot game is in the field where game is plentiful.

No one can expect to learn to shoot flying in places where it is only legal to shoot three cock pheasants in a year and with the chance of the bag limit being reduced it hardly seems worth while to own a gun and certainly it is not worth while to own a dog.

Readers who have not tried advertising in *The Game Breeder* should do so. They surely will receive an interesting mail and get in touch with some good customers.

The more we think about it the more we think it is a good plan to have "more game and fewer game laws."



View on Amston Lake

THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES AND GAME FARMING.

By T. GILBERT PEARSON.

Photographs by Herbert K. Job.

The National Association of Audubon Societies approving strongly of game propagation, has for several years been actively encouraging the practice. It has done much pioneer work in the publication of literature giving practical instruction in these methods, and operates a game-farm and experiment station.

Owing to the growing interest and many inquiries about the subject, in 1914 we were led to establish our DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ORNITHOLOGY, in charge of Herbert K. Job, well known for his writings, researches, and photographs of wild birds and game.

The evident need of practical, visible demonstration of details of method of propagating game and attracting and conserving wild bird life soon led us to look for a suitable tract of land on which to carry out our ideals. Realization of this began when Charles M. Ams, Esq., of New York City, offered the use of his great tract of land at Amston, in eastern Connecticut. This estate embraces three

or four square miles of picturesque country, the natural haunt of wild game and of abounding wild bird life, and includes a fine, large lake, ponds, and streams.

Under the management of Mr. Job, from small beginnings we have now, assisted by a group of prominent residents of Connecticut, organized as "The Amston Game Club," built up a considerable game-farm enterprise, employing as resident game-keeper one of the most widely experienced professionals in this country, Robert K. McPhail, formerly game-keeper to King Edward of England at Windsor Castle. We have equipped a pheasant-rearing venture, besides continuing and enlarging our propagation work with native wild ducks of a dozen or more species, the quail work, with the Bob-white and California Valley Quail, and the experiment with native wild doves and pigeons, particularly the Mourning Dove.

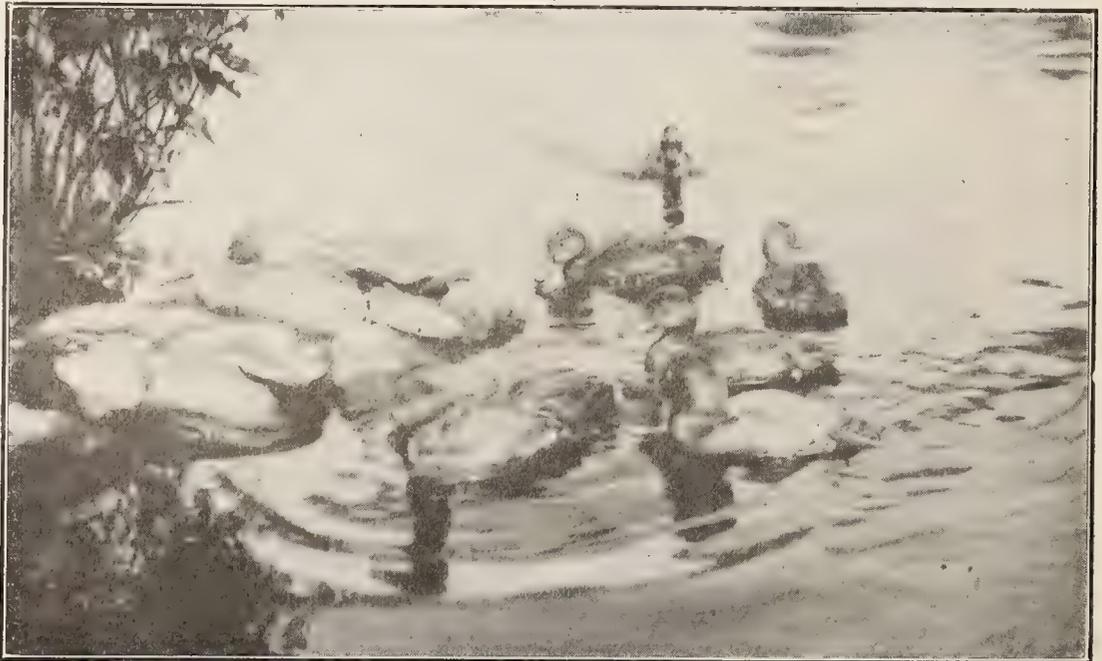
In order to make Amston a center of interest in all practical methods with bird

life, realizing that the great traffic in canaries raised in Germany has been cut off by the war, and that there may be a real opportunity for a new and growing American industry, we have encouraged a man possessing the requisite knowledge to start there an experiment of breeding canaries for the market on a commercial scale. This is now in operation, and, if successful, may lead to further aviary work. We plan also to add certain other lines of research.

This work at Amston keeps always in view the instruction of the public, and in this follows two main lines. The first is through experiment and demonstration, to ascertain all possible methods of increasing the abundance of birds and game

walking distance from the depot, but people interested in the work are encouraged to come, are shown the work, and have their questions answered. Further, at the AMSTON INN, right on the grounds, they will be accommodated comfortably as long as they may care to remain.

Not only may people come informally at any time, but definite periods of systematic instruction, in personal charge of Mr. Job, have been arranged. For the Summer of 1919 there will be two instruction periods, of three weeks each. The first, from July 5 to 25, will offer a course in each of the following subjects: (a) Field Ornithology; (b) Applied Ornithology, including elementary game



Young Canvasbacks and Redheads raised at Amston, 1918.—3 Months old.

in America, and to publish the results. The second is corollary to it, to give opportunity to the public to study these methods in actual operation. Most real game-farms are rather inaccessible. In some cases publicity is not especially desired, the methods employed being in a way business secrets. But even if visitors were welcome, it would be only for a brief survey, and there would be no facilities for remaining on the premises for any serious study. At Amston, however, not only is the place accessible by railroad and automobile, and the game-farm and experimental work within easy

propagation; (c) Nature Photography, both plate and motion pictures. Also there will be illustrated lectures by specialists. This will be immediately followed by another three weeks' term, from July 26 to August 15, in Commercial and Practical Game Farming, with a view to preparing people to raise game for profit or other purpose, or to fitting for employment on game-farms, preserves, or estates. At the conclusion of the formal instruction students may remain as long as they wish to observe the methods on the game-farm, or may return at any time to watch subsequent stages.

The AUDUBON HOUSE, headquarters of this Association, with its collections of bird specimens and reference library of Nature books, will be open to visitors from about the latter part of May till late autumn. Circulars giving full details and terms may be had by addressing our New York office, or, better, direct to Herbert K. Job, 291 Main Street, West Haven, Conn.

In reference to the matter of the game-breeding operations, we expect important

the Canvasback. His winter feeding method is based upon Nature, taking into account the fact that the wild fowl migrate south to locations abounding in aquatic vegetation and small life, where they feed up into prime physical condition. Beginning, then, not later than early January, he feeds intensively for egg production, besides using grain, giving plenty of vegetable and animal matter. His staple morning feed is raw vegetables, such as small potatoes,



Brood of California Valley Quail raised at Amston.

results this present season. Last season, among other work, we raised broods of young Wood Duck, Redhead, and Canvasback, with hardly the loss of a bird. This was attributed to great care and cleanliness in feeding, using only freshly prepared food, never allowing any of it to lie about and sour, also to having plenty of lettuce and clean sand, and occasional feeds of chopped angleworms.

The main problem in the propagation of our native wild ducks other than Mallards is to make them produce eggs. A proper place and stimulating winter feeding are the two main essentials. In this province our Keeper, Mr. McPhail, has had excellent success, even in breeding

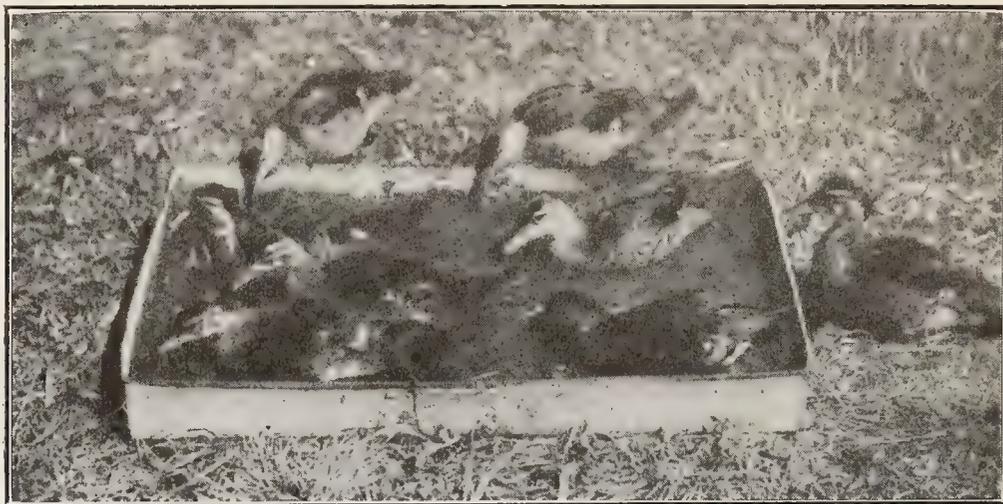
mangles, or other kinds, chopped up fine, scalded, and mixed with a rich mash, including plenty of beef or fish scrap, also occasionally some leaf vegetation, such as kale, celery or other tops or sprouts, sprouted oats, cabbage, &c. The evening feed is of mixed grain, especially cracked corn, wheat, and barley.

We winter the ducks in an aquatic house, described in *The Game Breeder* December, 1916, built out in the pond, with large frame windows, a platform with litter where they may feed and dry themselves, and a large, deep swimming-pool which never freezes even in severe weather, though without artificial heat. This winter we have not lost a bird,

though it is proverbially hard to winter diving ducks. They are all in splendid condition, and give every indication of early breeding.

In the quail work we find that it is easy to rear the young to maturity, using bantams, feeding lightly, and giving range on fresh grass in a large fenced

much in the shade, to avoid lung troubles. In feeding, the safest method is to provide an area of chopped straw litter, scattering the food in this, to keep them working for it, and not giving more than what they will clean up thoroughly. About every two weeks this litter should be replaced by fresh. Though they do



Brood of Wood Ducks, raised at Amston

enclosure. We now keep the hens in the coops, allowing the young to roam at will. Each coop has a pile of brush in front of it for shade. The young when small keep closely in the vicinity. Later they fly over the fence and feed in adjacent grain-fields or gardens, but return at night to stay near the hen, though usually outside the coop, often in an adjoining thicket. The real and vital problem is to keep them year after year in condition still to produce eggs. The tendency is, after one breeding, to lay few eggs the following season, and these less fertile, and then to peter out completely.

With a little bunch of California Valley Quails, which we raised here, we are trying the experiment of keeping them, pinioned, in the large enclosure around the duck pond, with plenty of room to range all winter. They stand the cold perfectly, having plenty to eat, and have come through to spring in seemingly the best of health. We have found that, in keeping quail penned, it is well to give them plenty of room, and important that the ground be well drained and not too

well for a while if fed in hoppers, there is great danger that they become sluggish and develop liver trouble.

Game farming has now reached a stage where the practice begins to rest on solid foundation, though there is yet plenty of room for further experiment and discovery. Despite the fact that in the past it sometimes has proven to be an expensive amusement, there are certainly now an increasing number of people who are beginning to realize profits from the business. The thing now is to get the effort as quickly as possible upon a sound paying basis, like any other industry, and then its full success is assured. Every additional person who can make game-farming pay is another source of strength to the whole movement. It will be our hope and purpose at Amston at least to make the work pay for itself, the main tried-out lines sustaining the research part, which may yet be experimental.

Having stayed at Amston, I am greatly pleased with the outlook there, and can recommend it as a most fascinating place to spend holidays or a vacation. The country abounds in bird-life, and the lake

is like one in the wilds of the Adirondacks. Besides being a lover of birds, I confess to being an enthusiastic fisherman. It has been a long, long time since I had such sport with the rod as I had last Summer at Amston Lake! We want to make it a rendezvous for lovers of birds, game, and unsullied Nature, and I

can heartily commend it as such. And further, it will always be a pleasure to us to fraternize and co-operate with the members of THE GAME CONSERVATION SOCIETY, and of all other organizations which have likewise at heart the conservation of the wild birds and game of America.



WILD TURKEY NOTES.

By CATON AND McILHENNEY.

It is quite an easy matter to breed a good lot of wild turkeys but often, if held up too closely, they become quite tame, too tame for sport in fact, and if kept wild and on a big range many will be lost to vermin and poachers. They are well worth having, however, and since on suitable ground containing natural foods it does not cost much to feed them the loss of some birds is not a very serious matter.

The late Judge Caton of Illinois (whose son was a classmate of the editor of The Game Breeder at Yale) raised many wild turkeys and made a long series of observations of birds which he kept in confinement. "At various times," he says, "he sent in all about forty wild turkeys to California in the hope that it may be acclimatized in the forests. Their numerous enemies have thus far prevented success in this direction."

It would be necessary to turn down a very large number of turkeys on a place where their natural enemies are not controlled in order to be sure of the birds becoming established. It is a well known rule of game preserving that where only a few birds are liberated in a place where their enemies are superabundant the enemies will get them all.

It is wise to thoroughly trap a place where turkeys are to be introduced before the birds are turned down in the wood and a beat keeper should be kept on the ground to see that the enemies of the game do not destroy it.

At the Wading River Preserve of the Game Breeders Association wild turkeys

were reared in captivity or under control in rearing fields, and also the birds bred in a wild state. The keepers had, however, all they could do with the pheasants and ducks and the wild turkeys after a few were shot disappeared. Some were taken by vermin. Some were shot outside the preserve.

The experiment indicated that wild turkeys easily can be bred both in captivity and in a wild state but the necessity for looking after them properly in order to preserve them was very evident.

Mr. E. A. McIlhenny in his excellent book, "The Wild Turkey and Its Hunting," says: "There are thousands of acres in the South which were once cultivated, but which are now abandoned and growing up with timber, brush and grass, such country affords splendid opportunity for the rearing and perpetuation of the wild turkey. These lands are vastly superior for this purpose than are the solid primeval forests, inasmuch as they afford a great variety of summer food, such as green, tender herbage, berries of many kinds, grasshoppers by the million and other insects in which turkeys delight. Such a country also affords good nesting retreats, with briar patches and straw where the nest may be safely hidden, and where the young birds may secure safe hiding places from animals and birds of prey; but alas! not at present from trappers, baiters and pot hunters. Check these and the abandoned plantations of the South would soon be alive with turkeys."

Mr. McIlhenny might well have added

that the turkeys will cost very little to raise and will sell for \$20 each, and that thousands of quail easily can be produced on the same ground worth \$24 per dozen. Under proper laws permitting and encouraging food production and sport the abandoned plantations easily can be made to yield an annual revenue larger than some of them can be bought for to-day. But no one will engage in the industry so long as the laws prohibit the producer from shooting his game or marketing it alive and dead. New York alone will send hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the owners of these abandoned and worthless plantations as soon as the laws are made right and the State game departments encourage the owners to produce the most profitable crop which can be produced on such places.

On some of the North Carolina preserves, where thousands of quail are raised and shot every year many wild turkeys breed in a wild state. The writer saw one nesting by a stump in a field where a farmer was plowing and he left a lot of grass and stubble about the stump because it paid to do so. The sportsman who produced the

game paid all the farmers taxes on lands and buildings and often something extra for good measure. A skilled gamekeeper controlled the enemies of the turkeys and other game and also saved the farmer's chickens from the hawks and other vermin.

As soon as the laws are made right in the South there will be many game ranches where the game will be worth more than the land now is; there will be many preserves where game is produced for sport and we predict there will be many resorts where sportsmen can go and find good shooting and comfortable quarters. It seems absurd to keep on making laws which cannot possibly save the upland game if no one looks after it properly, especially if such laws destroy the value of the plantations referred to by Mr. McIlhenny.

There is plenty of room in our vast country for every one who wishes to do so to have game and those who cannot afford to have game without selling some of it should be encouraged to produce the food and sell it to those who like to eat game.



BREEDING WILD FOWL.

By D. W. HUNTINGTON.

Readers of *The Game Breeder* know how difficult and, I may add, how dangerous it was a few years ago to procure wild fowl for breeding purposes. The protective laws, intended to save the vanishing game from extinction, were executed against those who wished to secure breeding stock and eggs in order to restore the birds to places where they no longer occurred and to make them and keep them plentiful for sport and for food. Numerous arrests were made and heavy fines were imposed on all who trapped wild ducks and other fowl for breeding purposes and a promising food and sport producing industry was prevented. *The Game Breeder* by giving publicity to outrageous arrests made it easy to have the laws amended.

When I first became interested in wild duck breeding I purchased my eggs and ducks in England. Unfortunately at this time the English game farmers had been infusing domestic blood with the idea that they could produce a duck which was easier to pen and manage and they thought the larger size of the birds would appeal to their patrons.

The result was that they produced many ducks which were not strong enough on the wing to provide sport and which often refused to fly.

For the most part the wild ducks which were obtained by many of the shooting clubs in America came from places which had procured their stock birds and eggs in England. The Rutherford Stuyvestant preserves at Allamuchy,

New Jersey, and our Game Breeders' Association at Wading River, Long Island, N. Y., were responsible for the distribution of many birds and eggs which were not as good as they should be for the reason above stated. Upon the publication of my book, "Our Wild Fowl and Waders," and numerous articles about breeding wild ducks for sport and for profit the industry of breeding wild fowl grew rapidly; there was a big demand for ducks and for eggs and many green-heads of the western barn yards, which had become common domesticated fowl, were utilized by breeders who advertised and sold birds and eggs, which often were worthless for sport and no better than tame ducks for food.

Numerous complaints came to The Game Breeder about the character and sporting behavior of the fowl and the numerous articles about "near mallards" and the advice to secure true wild ducks for breeding purposes caused a big demand for trapped birds which could not be supplied legally.

In our experimental work I learned that the introduction of some wild drakes to the flocks of "near mallards" soon resulted in the production of birds which could and did fly well and those who let some of their birds breed wild in the marshes surrounding their ponds soon had the satisfaction of showing ducks which were as strong on the wing as the true wild birds.

The U. S. Biological Survey has recognized the importance of trapping wild fowl for breeding purposes and under liberal regulations now issues permits to game breeders to take birds and eggs and to sell them to other breeders holding permits. The trapped birds can not be sold as food but any birds bred on the game farms and preserves can be marketed provided the young birds be branded on one foot with a V-shaped mark.

Our readers will remember the regulation requiring that in order to sell such birds as food they must be killed, "otherwise than by shooting," and the prompt protest of The Game Breeder to such a regulation as being in violation of the

Section of the law, protecting game breeders and preserve owners, which was added just before the law was enacted. The Survey quickly saw that our objection was well made and the regulation promptly was repealed.

Shooting, of course, is a great inducement to production and the U. S. Congress was well aware of this fact when it amended the migratory bird law, as The Game Breeder suggested, so as to encourage the breeding of wild fowl not only on game farms but also on preserves, "in order to increase our food supply."

Readers of The Game Breeder who are breeding or who wish to breed wild fowl for sport or for profit are advised to write to Dr. Nelson, Chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., for permits to trap and breed wild fowl and I would advise them to ask for instructions about the branding of the birds which will be sent to market after they are shot. The Game Breeder has asked for this information and will publish it. The permits cost nothing. The regulations are now fairly simple and reasonable and the result already is a lively interest and much activity in the wild fowl breeding industry.

Wild ducks are the easiest game birds to breed on farms and preserves. Any small pond or stream can be utilized for breeding wild fowl. Marshy ponds with some natural wild duck foods growing in and around them are the best, of course, but almost any water can be made to yield some wild ducks and some good shooting. My earliest experiment was made on a small place, just big enough for a garden, and a few fruit trees. My pond was a wash tub sunk in the ground and kept full of water. Here I successfully reared many wild ducks which spent much of their time on a bay several miles away. Some of the American game farmers now have good sized ponds and lakes with excellent feeding ground for the ducks and some soon will be prepared to furnish many thousands of eggs and young birds annually. The old "shoots" where thousands of "near mallards" were shot every season now are planning to have more

lively birds to shoot; many new game shooting clubs are being started and many more will be as soon as it becomes generally known how easy it is to have excellent duck shooting. Numerous inquiries come to The Game Breeder from people who contemplate starting commercial game farms and some of these places will use mammoth incubators and be prepared to sell many thousands of excellent wild ducks every season. Some stories about these places will be published during the year.

Since many advertisers in The Game Breeder supply thousands of pheasant eggs and the common "near mallards" and their eggs were in great demand it is evident that the demand for trapped wild ducks and for the young ducks and eggs will be tremendous. The fact that it no longer is criminal to produce food on the game farms and preserves and the repeal of the restrictive law preventing the trapping of stock birds, warrant my saying that America in a very few years will be the biggest wild fowl producing country in the world. The State game departments should supply wild ducks and eggs to those who will engage in the new industry, just as agricultural departments supply seeds to those who will multiply them. Numerous game shooting clubs quickly can be organized to utilize waste lands, containing ponds and marshes where no wild fowl are ever seen, and the result of such activity will be highly creditable to the departments and highly beneficial to the shooting on all public waters and marshes. The amount of food sent to market will make the State departments popular with all of the people and the sportsmen will be surprised at the improvement of their sport during long open seasons. The best State departments will show the best results.

Wild fowl, under the new regulations, are in no danger of being placed in the song bird list.

"The State Owns the Game."

In Pennsylvania, where a big lot of game laws are produced every season,

the State owns a big lot of game purchased from game breeders who are members of the Game Conservation Society.

Those who think the State owns all of the game are sadly mistaken. Pennsylvania and other States would hardly purchase as much game as they do if the State owned it all. We are confident that our readers have a very important "qualified" ownership in hundreds of thousands (possibly millions) of game birds and some States, like some clubs, find it very handy to buy from the producers.

The reason the markets are not yet full of game is the demand for live birds for breeding purposes and the bad shipping facilities in some backward States.

Good Work.

We still continue to hear from people who have read the booklet of the Hercules Powder Co. on game farming. Many seem to have decided the subject was interesting and well worth investigating. Some say they decided to become game producers after reading the booklet and find it pays to have more game for sport and for profit. It would be interesting to compare the figures showing the amount of money expended for ammunition for game bird shooting on the places where game always is abundant and with the figures showing the amount expended for trap shooting. We are in favor of both heartily and we often observe the traps for trap shooting when we visit the places where game shooting is the chief sport.

The game shooting clubs preserves and new game farms are the best customers of those engaged in game breeding. To enact "otherwise than by shooting" nonsense would result in depriving the game farmers of many customers and directly tend to prevent the breeding of game on game farms and preserves. We would remind mischief makers of the section which says "nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent," etc. The section is quite worth while and very statesmanlike.

GROUSE NOTES.

Big Bags of Grouse.

Mr. A. J. Stuart Wortley, after citing many big bags of grouse, a thousand or more birds being shot in a day, says: "I do not think any bad consequences have followed these rare feats. If they have, as is probably the case, stimulated others to improve their shooting and the management of their moors, they have done more good than harm, and merely resulted in an increase of the supply of grouse available as food or sport for those who own moorland estates."

The area suitable for grouse shooting in Scotland is very small in comparison with the vast prairies and plains in many of our Western States where the prairie grouse and sharp-tailed grouse were tremendously abundant to say nothing about the States Ohio and Kentucky, where the grouse have become extinct and where they can easily be restored when it becomes possible to procure grouse and eggs for breeding purposes.

Audubon described the grouse as a pest in Kentucky on account of the damage done to fruit trees. The grouse today easily can be made more valuable than any fruit and by proper management, using scare boys during the breeding season, they can be prevented from doing any damage. The Game Conservation Society before long will make it possible for grouse breeders to procure stock birds and eggs, and those who undertake grouse breeding will have more valuable birds than pheasants and far better shooting than pheasant shooting is. Why in the name of common sense should it be legal to have foreign pheasants and not American grouse?

Grouse Shooting in Scotland.

Although the area for grouse shooting is small, as we have observed, many Americans were in the habit of going to Scotland every season before the war, to shoot grouse because grouse shooting has been prohibited in America in order to "save the game." Shooting not only can be made to save the game but to keep it

plentiful although the markets be fully supplied; to accomplish such results it would only be necessary to utilize a very small part of the area where grouse are extinct or where shooting is prohibited. How will sport be damaged by such activity? The late Mr. A. A. Hill, formerly vice-president of the Game Conservation Society, told the writer about a good days grouse shooting which he enjoyed in Scotland. One day when traveling he was eating his dinner in a country inn, a gentleman who was present asked if he was not a stranger in Scotland. When he replied that he was from America he was asked if he was fond of shooting. The grouse season had just opened and Mr. Hill said he was invited to try the shooting. He said he had not come prepared to shoot and had no gun with him but the stranger said he could supply the gun and the result was an agreeable days sport.

In most of the States in America where the grouse still occur the shooting is prohibited and sportsmen from abroad often wonder that the shooting which should make and keep the grouse abundant is not permitted and that State Game Departments are supported by sportsmen in order to prohibit sport in the hope that some day the birds will come back. Truly said the late dean of sportsmen, Charles Hallock, we need "a revolution of thought and a revival of common sense." Some grouse shooting clubs are needed.

Grouse Management.

The Rev. H. A. Macpherson, writing about the grouse in Scotland, says: "If we allow the moors to become overstocked, we increase the susceptibility of the game to the various forms of disease which have been clearly exploited by Dr. Klein and other scientific workers. But the vital question in the management of a grouse moor is the maintenance of a proper food supply. Grouse are hardy fowl and can face wet seasons, not in-

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deed with impunity, yet without seriously losing ground.

On our great prairies and plains where wheat and other grain are grown the natural foods and covers of the grouse are absolutely destroyed. When the prairie grass is plowed under the grouse have neither cover nor food and during a long season before the grain grows they are exposed to their natural enemies. The arresting of a big lot of sportsmen because they shoot without a license will not save the grouse. There is more danger of the grouse becoming extinct than there is of the prairies becoming so overstocked that the birds will suffer from the diseases due to overcrowding.

The owner of a Western wheat farm or ranch who will leave a strip of prairie grass and wild roses and sunflowers on all sides of his fields soon can have a crop of grouse that will be more valuable than the grain, when, of course, the laws are amended so as to provide that it is not criminal to produce the food profitably.

Grouse Enemies.

Dr. Macpherson tells us the next point is to supplement a good supply of food for the grouse by waging war against its four-footed and winged persecutors.

When a keeper is employed to keep down the persecutors the grouse quickly become abundant and it is quite neces-

sary to shoot a big lot of them to prevent their becoming too abundant. Any farmer or ranch owner who owns a few broods of grouse should easily make the birds very abundant and he surely will have a valuable lot of birds when it becomes legal to sell grouse and eggs. We predict it soon will be possible to make such sales with as much freedom as the sales of pheasants and eggs now are made. The grouse can be bred much cheaper than pheasants since they will find most of their food at certain seasons on the areas planted for their protection and later they will procure wheat and other grains in the stubble after the harvest.

The Game Breeder will supply customers for all the game offered for sale at \$5.00 per bird and the eggs will sell for about twice as much as pheasant eggs. Why should it be criminal for a farmer to produce grouse profitably? Why should the laws require that the grouse must become extinct because their natural foods and covers are destroyed and the birds and eggs are devoured by vermin for the very good reason that it does not pay to look after them?

The answer to the question is that some common sense is needed in the laws protecting grouse. Dr. Needham, of Cornell, well said that the farmer should have the right to produce any plant or animal on his farm.

NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Some Fox.

Mrs. Simpson, widow of the Game Keeper of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association, reported that an impudent fox came to the opposite end of a pheasant pen where she was feeding the pheasants and barked at her.

Long Island Vermin.

There can be no doubt that Long Island, N. Y., is abundantly supplied with foxes and other vermin, including cats. The clubs which destroy vermin and keep quail and other birds plentiful not only are highly beneficial to the immediate neighborhood but also to shooting

grounds, open to the public, which are miles away. Many game birds desert the preserved areas and since some escape their natural enemies and breed on unprotected areas the quail shooting safely can be kept open for all hands quite near New York while it is found necessary to stop it in entire states where the sportsmen have gone in for more game laws than game.

Vermin Laws.

The owners of cattle and sheep ranches are permitted and encouraged to destroy wolves. They can shoot them and

poison them and the U. S. Biological Survey assists in this work we believe.

The owners of farms where poultry is raised are in the habit of destroying foxes, skunks, crows, hawks and other vermin when these predacious animals are observed destroying poultry and eggs.

In some states, many if not, all skunks, some hawks and other animals classed as vermin are protected by laws prohibiting the destruction of these animals. There are exceptions in many laws permitting farmers to destroy animals when found taking their poultry or damaging their crops.

Now that game breeding for sport and for profit is a big and growing industry in America the game breeders should have the right to protect their game from animals which are observed to destroy it. They should have the same freedom which ranch owners and farmers have.

Because the skunks, crows and some hawks are said to be beneficial on some areas, it should not be illegal to destroy them on other areas where they are decidedly harmful.

The fact that certain birds destroy grasshoppers is not a good reason why they should be protected on areas where so many game birds are produced for food that there are not enough grasshoppers to go round.

The fact that some predacious animals destroy mice is not a good reason why they should be protected on areas where they sadly interfere with the breeding of game birds for food. The land owner should and usually does, decide the question of the preservation of vermin when it is observed destroying his poultry, crops or game, provided he is interested in producing game.

Even on State game farms, I am quite sure the game keepers are in the habit of destroying marsh hawks and some or the smaller hawks, which are classed as beneficial, when they are observed taking young pheasants.

It is admitted by naturalists that birds which are beneficial and which do not destroy much game in places where there is little or no game to destroy may acquire "perverted appetites" and become decidedly harmful in places where they are tempted by a vast array of young game birds on the rearing fields.

I am quite sure that comparatively few people know what the laws protecting animals classed as vermin are and that many disregard them through ignorance. Few people would favor the jailing of a farmer because he shot a hawk after it had been observed taking a chicken daily.

A simple amendment to the laws might well provide that game breeders be permitted to destroy any species of vermin on their game farms or preserves when the vermin is observed taking their game. It is evident that game enemies residing on game farms and preserves are not beneficial to people who may reside elsewhere. They hardly can be expected to desert the abundant food spread out before them. The landowner should decide the fate of such animals. The control of migratory hawks and other birds which do considerable damage on a game farm is a more difficult question. There can be no doubt that some of these birds are more or less beneficial. They probably should not all be destroyed when they visit a game farm. Fortunately it is not possible or necessary to destroy them all. A good rule would be to permit the land owner to destroy them when they are observed to be decidedly harmful. Persecution will drive many of them away and they will increase in places where they are regarded as beneficial and show a proper decrease in places where evidently they are harmful.

In closely preserved countries where game is an abundant and cheap food supply there can be no doubt that the good results have been brought about by the destruction of vermin. Thousands of game keepers are kept busy protecting the game against its natural enemies so that it is evident all vermin is not destroyed. In England before the war the question of closely destroying vermin often was discussed and the best sentiment was in favor of only destroying such vermin as was known to be more harmful than beneficial and to only destroy "beneficials" when they acquired "perverted appetites." The Audubon Associations and The Game Conservation Society can conduct an educational campaign which will be heeded by intelligent game breeders and it would be safe

to have the laws protecting vermin amended so as to provide that game enemies may be destroyed on game farms when they are observed destroying game.

Here as elsewhere more can be accomplished by the excellent educational work of the Audubon Societies and intelligent game preservers than can be accomplished by a multiplicity of laws relating to skunks and others which surely will be changed often and for the most part will remain unknown, not observed and not executed. I am not one of those who believe in the wanton destruction of all vermin on suspicion that it may do harm. But until the game becomes abundant and cheap in the markets we surely can spare a good lot of vermin when it is observed destroying game.

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Prices.

The prices of pheasants have kept well up and we have had repeated inquiries for birds. Live hens sold at four and five dollars per bird and cocks brought nearly as much in some cases.

Pheasants sold in the New York markets for \$2.50 each in large lots.

We predict that good prices will prevail during the year since many new game shooting clubs and preserves will be started. We are kept busy writing those who contemplate having shooting.

Many State game officers purchase large numbers of pheasants and eggs and since many of the birds liberated are taken by vermin and most of the rest are shot the State departments will continue, no doubt, to be good customers.

True wild mallards sold for \$2 and \$3 each and the "near mallards" were not in as great demand as they were when nothing else could be had. Early eggs are \$25 per hundred, late eggs \$20 and \$15 per hundred.

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The Egg Market.

The egg market seems to be opening strong. There is especially a big demand for wild duck eggs from true wild mallards and from "near mallards" guaranteed to be strong on the wing. Purchasers are insisting more and more on knowing how the birds which lay the eggs are handled and if they are used for shooting. The "otherwise than by

shooting" duck and its eggs do not command very good prices any more. The "otherwise than by shooting" legislative nonsense if not checked, would result in a small production of not very saleable ducks.

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Late Eggs.

We predict there will be a good demand for late eggs if the breeders will advertise them since some of the places will rear late birds as well as early ones. Although it is not quite as easy to rear late birds as early ones it is evident there will be more game where both early and late birds are reared and some of the shoots have not sufficient equipment to rear a very large number of birds at once. Late birds come in well for late shooting and although we favor putting all of the birds on the rearing field at the same time when this is possible, we have seen some good results produced by two crops, early and late.

Readers who have eggs to sell are requested to send advertisements so that our readers surely will be supplied.

By all means advertise birds for late summer and fall delivery. It is a good plan to have the orders in and customers waiting for the birds and ready to receive them early.

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Early Ducks.

In England hand-reared duck are shot as early as August. We hope some of our breeders will be able to furnish ducks suitable for early sport so that the shooting can begin early and run through a long open season. We like to see the boys have a good shoot before school opens.

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Early Shooting.

There is no danger of State or United States ducks being shot on the preserves during the last of August and early in September since the migrants have not arrived at that time. Where the State laws permit breeders to shoot their game at any time we understand the State law prevails. If we are wrong about this we hope the U. S. regulations can be made to conform to the State law, "in order to increase our food supply." It

would hardly seem to be a "proper regulation" to limit a producer and prevent him from harvesting an early crop if he is enterprising enough to produce it. Ducks are big eaters and it would be unreasonable to compel an owner to keep on feeding his fowls after they have become big enough to fly well and to appear well on the table. Why compel an owner to add 50 cents or more to the cost of every duck he produces provided he desires to save the extra expense by harvesting part of his crop early?

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Unsafe Fields.

A big lot of penned pheasants, duck and other game birds surely will attract many game enemies. It is evident that that adjacent fields are not very safe for quail or other wild breeding birds or even for the pheasants when they are liberated. The game keeper in America has a far more difficult work than the keepers have in countries where there are more game farms and preserves. Vermin comes to him from all four sides of his ground and in wild regions where there is much cover for vermin the wonder is that the shooting can be made as good as it often is.

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Good Quail Ground.

The safest and easiest place to make and keep quail plentiful is a region of closely cultivated farms where there are no large wooded areas or covers for vermin, provided the cultivation of the farms be suitable for the game. Wheat and other grain farms are the best, of course, since the quail thrive in the stubble. There should, of course, be some small covers for the game; hedges and briars planted at the boundaries of the fields provide excellent cover, nesting sites and food at certain seasons of the year. Vermin is far more easily controlled on cultivated farms than it is on areas containing wooded tracts and lands which are not tilled.

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Scaled Quail in Connecticut.

Senator George P. McLean, of Connecticut, writes:

"As to my experience with scaled quail I will say that I had very good luck

hatching and raising the birds four years ago. I think ninety per cent. hatched and came to maturity. The winter was too much for some of them and when the spring came and I stopped feeding them they went somewhere and didn't return. I don't believe that any of them bred.

The second season we had a poor hatch and the few birds that came to maturity disappeared and I haven't heard anything from them since.

I have tried bob-whites, scaled quails and Hungarian partridge and regretfully come to the conclusion that the only bird that will stay in northern Connecticut is the ruffed grouse. The pheasants which I have raised and which I have released, clear out as soon as snow comes unless they are fed."

The fact that the experiment with the scaled quail was a failure should not prevent others from giving these birds a trial. They can be procured in large numbers from our advertisers and are very good to shoot and to eat. It may be that it will be found necessary to take up the breeding stock and feed it in confinement in the winter. Possibly the birds can be carried through the winter by using a snow plow and feeding the birds on the cleared areas as they feed the bob-whites at some of the Long Island clubs. One thing is certain that vermin is superabundant in most parts of Connecticut, as elsewhere, when compared with the few birds which often are used for experiments. Hand-reared birds are never as well equipped to escape their natural enemies as birds bred in a wild state are and when only a few hand-reared birds are liberated it is probable that vermin may take them all, just as Darwin says birds will take all the grain when only a few plants are planted.

A small number of bantams or other domestic fowls would hardly be expected to survive if turned down in Connecticut and left to shift for themselves, but bantams no doubt can be reared in Connecticut, and I am inclined to believe that if they be properly looked after and fed in the winter and if proper shelters or covers be provided, a wild breeding strain of bantams might be established in Connecticut.

Hand-reared pheasants have been

found more difficult to establish as wild breeding birds in England than pheasants procured from preserves where all the game is bred wild are. The Long Island Game Breeders Association will experiment with scaled quail and the result will be published in *The Game Breeder*.

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A Fair Sized Order.

The secretary of the game commission of Pennsylvania reports the purchase, since April, 1918, of 163 deer, 87 wild turkeys, 6,390 ring-necked pheasants, 200 rabbits, 60 varying or snowshoe hares, 26 fox squirrels, 197 Gambel's quail.

Practically all of this game was sold by readers of *The Game Breeder*.

The commission ordered 300 deer, 150 wild turkeys, 12,000 pheasants, 12,850 pheasant's eggs (7,664 were received), 1,500 rabbits, 800 hares, 450 fox squirrels, 35,000 bob-white quail and 1,296 Gambel's quail, but the secretary says, "As has always been our experience the shippers invariably overestimate the number they are actually able to deliver."

The secretary should remember there are many private customers who get their orders in early, as soon as *The Game Breeder* appears usually.

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Pheasant Business Improving.

Every one in the game breeding industry knows that pheasant breeding is booming and the prices are highly satisfactory. Hundreds of thousands of dollars now go to the game ranches and preserves of the states which have liberal laws encouraging game breeding. It must seem peculiar to the game officers of unprogressive states that big checks and money orders go continually through their states in one direction and big lots of desirable food birds pass through the state in the other direction, while little or no business is done in their jurisdiction.

The reason why the pheasants are produced abundantly is that the people are not arrested for such industry. Quail and grouse can be produced more abundantly and more cheaply than pheasants are when the laws permit the profitable production of quail and grouse.

That the pheasant industry is growing is evidenced by the following state-

ment of the secretary of the Pennsylvania commission:

"You will note that the number of ring-neck pheasants secured for releasing this spring is over twice the number heretofore secured in any one year, although some of our most reliable shippers fell down considerably in the number they had hoped to supply us. We are laying our plans now to secure not less than ten thousand (10,000) for this coming year if that is possible."

The state game officers are beginning to rely more and more on members of our game conservation society to supply them with "more game." Considering the fact that our readers have many private customers who pay a little better prices and who must be served first, it is evident that America is becoming a big game producing country rapidly.

=

Reaching Out for Cottontails.

The Pennsylvania secretary thus comments on cottontails:

"Concerning cottontail rabbits, beg to advise that we have reached out in all directions in an endeavor to secure desirable cottontail rabbits in goodly numbers, but find that the same conditions that exist in Pennsylvania prevail in many other eastern states, so that this year we will not be able to secure cottontail rabbits as we had hoped to do.

"Concerning the order for Snowshoe hares, regret to advise that the shipper is having considerable difficulty in getting these animals to us in good shape and it may be that unless he is able to get these hares to us in better shape we will be compelled to cancel further attempts.

"Concerning the order for Bob-White Quail, beg to advise that the order given is a maximum of three separate orders."

Often we have been surprised at the scarcity of live rabbits in the markets. Since the animals are regarded as a nuisance in Kansas and some of the other western states we would suggest to state officers the importance of issuing bulletins telling their people there is a demand for rabbits at good prices. Tell them to try an advertisement in *The Game Breeder* and watch results. We desire to be helpful to the Pennsylvania game officers and also to hundreds of game shooting clubs whose members read the magazine.

=

Reaching Out Generally.

The Pennsylvania secretary evidently goes in widely for "more game." He says:

"In general, we beg to say that we have reached out in all directions AND HAVE PURCHASED ALL AVAILABLE GAME, EITHER BIRDS OR ANIMALS, SUITABLE TO OUR STATE THAT COULD BE SECURED AT A REASONABLE PRICE."

Many of our readers never knew he was in the market for game.

It would be a good plan for the Pennsylvania and other state officers who want "more game" to advertise for it in *The Game Breeder*. Many of our members will be glad to sell their game after their regular customers are supplied. Some are prepared to rear ten or twenty thousand extra birds if the orders are placed in time. Our desire to be helpful is evidenced by our giving this reading notice of the wants of one state free.

=

More Game in Maine.

Mr. R. C. Bullock, manager of the Scarborough Beach Game Farm, writes:

You will be interested to know that I have spoken for 202 pair of trapped mallards, also some green wing teal. We are improving our duck pens and putting in some large and more secluded pens for black duck and teal.

I shall be in a position to furnish most any amount of black duck and mallards, teal and wood-duck, also Canada geese, some American widgeon (bald pate) and the like. Would like to hear from any party that is interested.

Later I am going to put into forty acres some English jack rabbits that I hope will multiply so I can put them on the market in any number. What do you think of the idea?

=

The Game Protective Association Dinner.

The game protective association held a game conference and dinner March 4th in New York.

A resolution which stated that in the death of Theodore Roosevelt all outdoor lovers and conservationists have suffered a deplorable loss was adopted.

Mr. Everitt displayed some magic lantern slides made in Norway and described a moose hunt. Mr. Carl Ackley gave his experience with big game in Africa, including a fight with a wounded leopard. John H. Wallace, Jr., game

warden for Alabama, favored a treaty with Mexico and Central America.

Wm. L. Finley had some excellent motion pictures showing at close range blue herons breaking through the shell and also some excellent angling pictures.

Dr. Grinnell, a director of the protection society, "who was the first advocate of the no-sale of game," told about the early shooting on the marshes of Harlem River. Mr. Grinnell evidently feels the more game and fewer game law breeze slightly and has heard some of the abundant sales of game now made by our readers, since "discussing hunting conditions in the past and for the future," he predicted that "the sportsmen of the future, fifty years from now, will have better shooting than their grandfathers knew."

Lee S. Crandall, bird curator, announced that three species of geese had been bred for the first time in the history of these birds. One of our readers, Mr. Jagers, bred the snow goose. Mr. Barnes, on the Wm. Rockefeller estate, bred the barnacle geese. The N. Y. Zoological Park bred Magellan upland geese.

Mr. Nichols of the American Museum of Natural History, told of the habits of shore birds, whistling the calls of the birds.

Dr. Nelson favored a treaty with Argentina, and said he believed the controversy regarding elk in the Yellowstone region could be stopped. The program calls for the purchase of additional lands which would provide ample feeding grounds.

A paper read for Aldo Leopold, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, brought out a discussion that led Mr. Graham of Massachusetts to say it would be a good policy to purchase cheap lands for the benefit of the man who does not belong to a hunting or fishing club.

(It might be a good plan, also, to urge many sportsmen to join one or more of the inexpensive clubs started by the Game Breeder.—Editor.)

A resolution was passed favoring cat laws to control vagrant cats. The shotgun and steel traps seem to work well on the game shooting clubs which do not need as many laws as seem to be required for unprotected areas. The only trouble arises when a neighbor's pet cat fails to return home.

The Game Breeder

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

EDITED BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1919.

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. PRIXOTTO, Treasurer,

J. C. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

E. DAYTON, Advertising Manager.

Telephone, Beekman 3685.

An advertiser writes that he had orders for 47,000 more game birds this year than he could supply; and he sells many thousand every season.

The war interfered somewhat with some of our proposed activities. We had proposed organizing the game farmers and sportsmen in order to be able to quickly engage in more experimental work and to see that proper amendments be made to the laws in states where still it is fashionable to arrest food producers on account of their industry.

With all of the young men away it was decided that some of the proposed work of the society must be deferred; but with the fight for more game and fewer game laws practically won (many details are to be worked out) we hope soon to have the school for game keepers and many other projects well started.

Since the game which goes to the clubs, preserves and to state officers is utilized for sport and later for food; and since vermin no doubt gets much of it the customers are continually in the market for more game and advertisers often write that they have a bigger mail than they can answer.

Those who appreciate the good work the magazine does for them keep their advertisements standing, in order to help the cause, and they do their best to se-

cure game for their customers, filling the orders in the order in which they are received.

It would be interesting to have Mr. Grinnell visit some of the game shooting clubs, game farms and ranches and see if he thinks we must wait fifty years for good shooting. We know places where grandfather's speed would seem to be a back number. We rejoice that we don't have to wait fifty years. We fear we hardly would shoot well with that number of years added to our present number—some sixty-odd.

Mounted Mammals Wanted.

(We hope some of our readers will write to Dr. Bigelow offering mammals.—Editor.)

My dear Mr. Huntington:

I am caring for the interests of the Bruce Museum as Curator free of all income, even paying my own expenses, doing it all as a labor of love in the great cause of promulgating the interest in nature.

I want you to help us in finding mounted mammals that will be presented to us or sold at moderate prices. Will you kindly insert a notice that gifts along that line will be much appreciated. Do you know of any one who has mounted mammals that would either give or sell at moderate prices?

Cordially yours,

EDWARD F. BIGELOW.

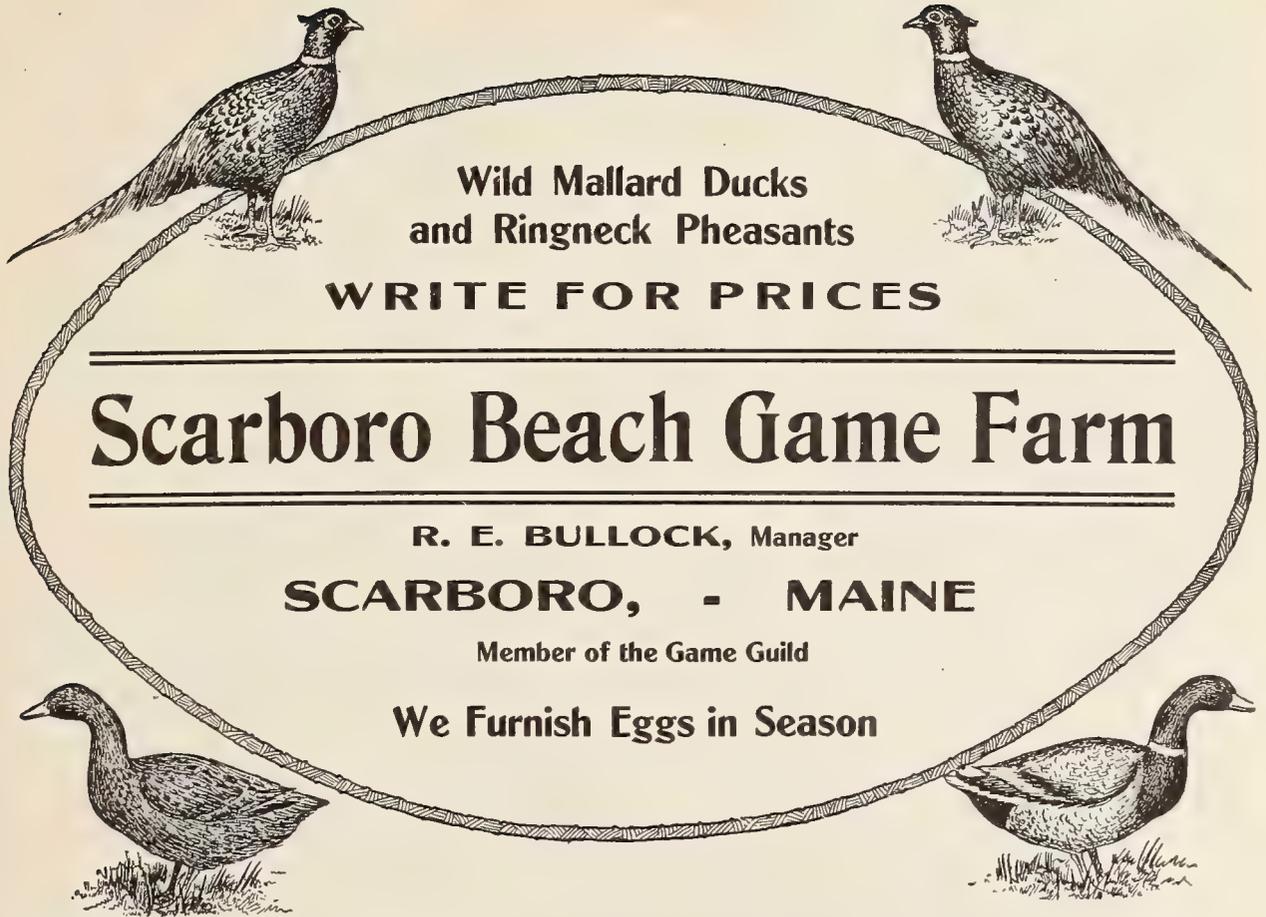
Dear Mr. Bigelow:

It will give me pleasure to have a few mammals we may take on our game farm and also some game birds mounted and sent with the compliments of the game conservation society if you care for these. Most of the readers of The Game Breeder are interested in game birds but some have elk and deer and possibly they may donate some weasels, mink, skunk or fox if you want these animals.

I am inserting your request, with pleasure, since our society desires to be helpful in all good work and we will pay for the mounting of several animals, provided our readers will furnish them to our taxidermist.

Very truly yours,

D. W. HUNTINGTON.



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

F. B. DUSETTE & SONS' GAME RANCH
BAD AXE, MICH.

BREEDERS OF

**Pure Wild Mallards, Black Ducks,
Wild Turkeys and Bob White Quail**

Our game is grown on our 240-Acre Ranch, with natural feed on our Several Lakes, which makes our stock very attractive for Breeders, Shooting Clubs and Preserve Owners at a minimum price. Our birds comply with the Federal regulations which permit shooting and sale.

Contracts Now Open for August and September

No Eggs for Sale This Season

F. B. DUSETTE & SONS, BAD AXE, MICH.



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

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

My birds are raised for my own shooting and are very strong
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Member of The Game Guild.

Member American Game Breeders Society.

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Best for Home and Market

The bushes make good cover for game.
Strawberry and Asparagus Plants.

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geese, turkeys (including the wild varieties), rab-
bits, cavies, pigeons, etc. Organ of the American
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A manual on American Game Birds with shooting illustrations in color, and bird portraits of all American Game Birds.

By **D. W. HUNTINGTON**

Editor of The Game Breeder

PRICE \$2.00

Our Big Game

A manual on the big game of North America with pictures of all big game animals.

By **D. W. HUNTINGTON**

Editor of the Game Breeder

PRICE \$2.00

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

OUTINGS AND INNINGS.

A Rebus.

M. G. F. G.

Answer—More game and fewer game laws.

A Solon Society.

Since Solon, of Athens, forbade the killing of game, because he observed that the Athenians give themselves up to the chase to the neglect of the mechanical arts, there is a rare opportunity to start a Solon society in America which might go in for prohibiting the chase and lawn tennis as a side line.

The fat girl in the side tent often takes in a good deal of money. Prohibition collectors, out of a job, can be utilized to rake in the stuff.

The solons on account of our opposition will send us a lot of business.

Peter P. Carney, editor National Sports Syndicate, says:

"Besides making the world safe for Demo-

crats," as a wit put it not so long ago, the last few years have made trapshooting "safe for democracy."

The Game Breeder has done much recently to make the game breeding industry and the game shooting clubs safe for both Democrats and Republicans. There are a few backward states like Kansas and California where food production is a little dangerous, especially if the producer tries to ship his game. This is what we refer to when we say "shipping facilities" are still bad in some regions. Common sense is rapidly coming back, however, and it is quite contagious.

We wonder what became of Forest and Stream's platform plank "No Sale of Game." State game officers and many others are purchasing large quantities of game from advertisers in The Game Breeder.

MORE GAME AND FEWER GAME LAWS.

WILD DUCKS AND WILD GEESE

*It Is Now Legal to Trap Wild
Fowl for Breeding Purposes*

Write to The Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., for information about Trapping Permits

The book, OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS, written by the Editor of The Game Breeder, contains full information about the trapping of wild fowl and how to rear the birds for profit and for sport. There are chapters on How to Form Shooting Clubs; How to Control the Enemies of Wild Fowl, etc. Fully illustrated with pictures of ducks on preserves, etc.

PRICE, \$2.00 POSTPAID

THE GAME BREEDER, 150 Nassau St., NEW YORK



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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.

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We Are Now Booking Orders for Eggs

for Spring Delivery from the following varieties of pheasants: Silver, Golden, Ringneck, Lady Amherst, Formosan, White, Mongolian, Reeves, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Impeyan, Soemmerring, Manchurian Eared, Melanotus, Black-throated Golden, Lineated and Prince of Wales.

Also Wild Turkeys, Japanese Silkies, Long-tails, and Mallard Ducks. S. C. Buff Orpington and R. I. Red fowls.

We also offer for sale five varieties of Peafowl. Also Crane, Swan and Fancy Ducks, Doves of several varieties. Deer. Jack Rabbits

Send \$1.00 in stamps for Colortype Catalogue

CHILES & COMPANY
MT. STERLING KENTUCKY

Member of The Game Guild
Member of The American Game Breeders Society

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WILD AND BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. PARCEL, Post Prepaid. VALLEY VIEW FARM, Bellevilles Pennsylvania. 1t

PHEASANTS WANTED

I will buy ringnecked pheasants regardless of sex as long as they are strong, healthy birds, large and no over two years old. Will purchase small or large numbers for cash. Reference by permission to the Game Breeder. ROBT. BOWMAN, care Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

BANTAMS—GOOD GENTLE BIRDS SUITABLE for quail and pheasant breeding. JOHN E. DARBY, Prop., Maplehurst Poultry Farm, Crosswell, Michigan.

BANTAMS—WILBERT'S FAMOUS BANTAMS. Forty varieties. Shipped on approval. Catalog 3¢. F. C. WILBERT, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WANTED

Twenty-Five Sportsmen

to join me in an exclusive hunting and fishing club. Property in Orange and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., adjoining the Hartwood Club, the Merriewood Club and the famous Chester W. Chapin game preserve. For particulars, apply to

J. S. HOLDEN, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

FOR SALE, WELL-BRED SETTERS

Dogs Trained for Shooting.

Young Dogs Suitable for Training.

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Member of The Game Guild

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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 Aire-dale 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.

Subscribe for The Game Breeder, only \$1 a year.

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TWO THOUSAND PHEASANT EGGS FOR SALE. Pure Chinese, \$3.50 per dozen. Ringnecks, Golden, Silver and Mallard Duck, \$3.00 per dozen. \$20.00 per hundred. CLASSIC LAKE WILD FOWL FARM, Manzanita, Oregon. 4t

RINGNECK PHEASANT EGGS FOR SALE. \$25.00 per 100. Golden Pheasant Eggs, 60c. each. Day old Pheasants, 60c. each. Booking orders now. Mrs. EDGAR TILTON, Suffern, N. Y. 5t

STOCK AND EGGS OF RINGNECKS, LADY Amherst, Golden and Silver Pheasants. Wild strain Mallards, Japanese Silkies, Buff Cochin Bantams. "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens Peafowl. MRS. IVER CHRISTENSON, Jamestown, Kansas. No. 1. 6t

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



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Pheasants, Amherst, Silver, Golden, Reeves, Mongolian, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Ringnecks, Cochins, Bantams, White King Pigeons. Eggs in Season.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY AND PHEASANT FARM
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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.

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Pheasant eggs for sale up to May 15, \$25.00 per hundred. 110 eggs sent for cash with order after May 15, \$20 per 110 eggs. Pheasants for September and October delivery. Write for prices. **GEORGE BEAL**, Levana Game Farm, R No. 1, Englishtown, New Jersey.



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Turkeys, Quail, Pheasants, Ducks, and all other game. Eggs in season. See space advertisement.

W. J. MACKENSEN, Yardley, Pa.
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**QUAIL
TWO
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Bobwhite Quail, Eighteen Dollars per dozen. Blue or Scaled Quail, Fifteen Dollars per dozen. Twenty years experience in handling quail. Safe arrival guaranteed. **PAN AMERICAN BIRD CO.**, Laredo, Texas.

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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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

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 Cochins Bantams

Baby Pheasants and Eggs in Season

THE HIRSCH POULTRY YARDS

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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



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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

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.



GEORGE J. KLEIN, Naturalist
Ellinwood, Kansas

Mallard-Pintail

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.

Chinese Pheasant Eggs, \$25 per hundred. Chinese Pheasants for Fall delivery.

Mrs. G. H. ROBBINS,
Route 2, Hood River, Ore.



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

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

FOX AND MINK WANTED

Wanted—Pair red fox pups; also breeders; pair mink and marten. **R. H. BARKER,** 2034 East Fourth St., Cleveland, Ohio. 1t

LIVE GAME

AMHERST, REEVES, SILVER AND MONGOLIAN
Pheasant eggs \$5.00 a dozen, two dozen, \$9.00. Chinese Ringnecks, \$3.50 a dozen, \$25.00 a hundred. Mongolians, \$35.00 a hundred. "Pheasant Farming," illustrated, 50c. **SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM,** Corvallis, Oregon. 2t

WANTED TO BUY.....PHEASANTS.....I WANT
Silvers. Lady Amherst. Golden and Reeves. Quote Prices, Ages, and Quantity. **Morgan's. Phsntry,** 244 E. 61st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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 retheads, Gadwalls, Widgeons, Canvasbacks, Spoonbills, at reasonable prices, for propagating and scientific purposes. **GEORGE J. KLEIN,** Ellinwood, Kansas.

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—PHEASANTS, PEA FOWL, PIGEONS,
Poultry, Bantams and Pit Games. Eggs from the above stock for sale. Rabbits, Cavies, Squirrels, fur bearing animals, etc. I buy, sell and exchange. **L. L. KIRKPATRICK,** Box 273, Bristol, Tenn.

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 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.

FIVE VARIETIES OF PHEASANTS, WILD DUCKS.
Wild Geese, Brants, Wild Turkeys and other Game.
List for stamp. G. H. HARRIS, Taylorville, Illinois. 4t

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
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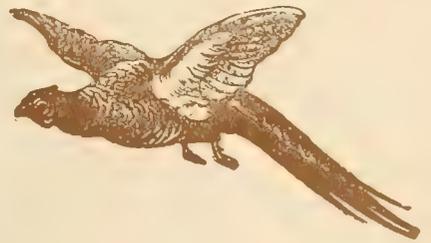
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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XV

MAY, 1919

No. 2

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

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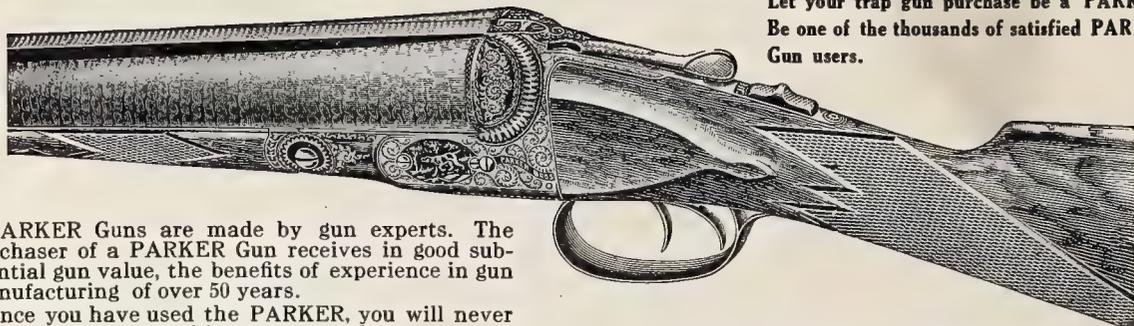
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NEW YORK

The Game Breeder

VOLUME XV

MAY, 1919

NUMBER 2



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

A Campaign Against Crows.

Mr. Peter P. Carney says: A nationwide campaign is being waged to exterminate the crow. Taking a leaf from the book of the citizens of Canton, S. D., where a crow shoot is held annually, a National Crow Shoot is being staged this year.

Grain can be conserved and game protected by removing the "caws." The crow's record is like his coat as black as black can be. The "caw" hasn't a friend. Those promoting the National Crow Shoot are doing the world a great good, for there will be fewer crows in 1920 than there have been in many years.

The crow has the universal reputation of being a wise, wily and wary bird. Yet it is surprising how easily he is fooled by any one who can properly manipulate a crow call. Indeed, the calling-in and shooting of crows by an expert is a revelation to many, who, all their lives, have known and hated these black marauders of the fields and woods. The crow call is a small wood instrument resembling a whistle and can be purchased at almost any sporting goods or hardware store. There are several good crow calls on the market. Directions for its use come with each call.

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Calling the Crow.

Preparatory to calling in the crows, the shooter should conceal himself carefully and remain as quiet as possible, for the crow has wonderful eyesight. Many crow hunters even try to wear clothing that will not contrast sharply with the environment. In using the crow call, it is desirable to try to imitate the cry of a young crow in distress and to indicate to the older crows that their young are being attacked by some

other bird, upon which they will immediately start flying toward the point where the caller is concealed.

It is important to kill the first crow shot at, as otherwise the crow will give a warning call that will alarm all the other crows in the neighborhood and they will not approach again for some time at least. The birds should be fairly close in, not over 35 to 40 yards, in order to insure a kill with a choke bore gun.

Among other methods suggested for luring the crows within range, the following may be recommended:

=

Owl Decoys.

A stuffed owl with movable wings placed up in a tree and operated by cords brought down through rings to the concealed shooter, used in conjunction with a crow call, has proved effective in many instances. If a wounded crow is captured, it will serve as an excellent decoy for attracting other crows.

The owl is the bugaboo of birds and the crows are sure to attack it. Excellent crow shooting is obtained by using owl decoys, which can be had from Fred Sauter, taxidermist, New York. See his advertisement on another page.

=

Meat Baits.

A farmer informs us that by placing a large piece of meat or the carcass of some animal in a field and then getting under cover at a distance of 40 or 50 yards, he has seen from 50 to 75 crows gather around the meat in a short time, and has been able to kill ten or more with a single shot.

Crow shooting in the winter when snow is on the ground is good sport, ac-

ording to another writer. Decoys are placed in open fields close to the edge of woods or a ditch and the crow call used. After one or two crows have been brought down, they are set up in the field on a couple of pointed sticks, and as they soon freeze, they make excellent decoys.

=

Cats and Cat Laws.

The game protective societies are busy securing cat laws and the game breeders are busy killing cats. As usual both groups get what they go after; the first named get their laws and the last named get the cats.

There is room enough in America for both industries. No cat laws are needed on the game farm and preserve where steel traps and shotguns are in constant use. We are quite sure the cats do less harm on game preserves than they do on the vast areas where they are supposed to be controlled by laws only.

=

Cats on a Game Breeding Ground.

A good big cat was instantly killed, at forty yards, by a shot from a Parker twenty gauge gun on the preserve of The Long Island Game Breeders' Association a few days ago. If the cat had nine lives he surrendered them all at once when the gun cracked.

Another big yellow cat which took a look at the quail lost a good tuft of hair from the top of its head when a load of shot struck it, and it left as if it had no intention of returning.

Another big cat remained when he stepped on a steel trap and the same trap baited with fish took a skunk the following evening.

=

Promising Subject for a Test Case.

R. P. Holland, U. S. Game Warden of Atchison, Kansas, arrested the district attorney of the state of Missouri on March 6th, along with some other prominent men who were shooting ducks in violation of the migratory bird treaty act, on Stultz Lake, near Clinton, Missouri.

There is nothing to show, as far as our information goes, that Attorney-

General Frank McAllister, of Jefferson City, was looking for trouble. In fact, he is quoted by a local paper as intimating that the arrest was unexpected and this despite the fact that in February a concurrent resolution was put through the Missouri legislature "suggesting to the attorney-general that he investigate the matter of enjoining the federal game inspectors from interference with the game laws of the state. Mr. McAllister, however, is apparently in something of a hole. He is quoted as saying: "Better that I be used as an instrument to test the validity of the law than some poor fellows who are unable to bear the expense of fighting such a case."

Apparently the Missouri legislature was induced to pass the joint resolution under the erroneous impression that the principle of state ownership of migratory birds was sustained by the United States Supreme Court in the appeal under the first migratory bird law. This, of course, is an error, as the United States Supreme Court gave no opinion on the original migratory bird law.

The friends of the federal law will welcome a test case, now or at any other time. It is proper that the constitutionality of the law should be determined. They agree with the attorney-general in Missouri that he will be an admirable instrument to try out the validity of the law. Let us by all means have the case pushed through as rapidly as possible, so that when the matter is settled there will be no further excuse for any one shooting at a time when the federal regulations do not permit it.

—*Game Protective Association Bulletin.*

Although we have doubted if the constitution of the United States can be amended simply by securing a treaty with another country, the migratory bird law with its Section 12 giving full protection to game breeders is so eminently satisfactory that we have no objection to the law. The Supreme Court undoubtedly has held that the state owns the game and that the regulation of the taking of it is within the police powers of the state. Possibly the court may now

hold that this applies to resident game and that migratory fowl are owned by the Nation, and that it is within the police powers of the United States to regulate the taking of migrants. One thing is certain, the property should not be regulated by both the state and the nation, since it is absurd for one government to permit the taking of game for breeding purposes and to permit the shooting at a time when another government arrests people for so doing. It is equally certain that many game breeders now own a big lot of game and are selling it to state departments, game farms, preserve owners and individuals for breeding purposes, export and for food.

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Domestic Pheasants in California Jeopardized by Bill.

Senator Chamberlain gave notice that he would move reconsideration of a bill passed by the Senate today making it a misdemeanor for any one in California to hunt, pursue, take, kill, destroy or have possession of swans, wild pheasants, quail or partridge. He said the bill as passed would prevent any one having possession of a domesticated pheasant. The measure was passed today.

The Senate also passed a bill by Scott prohibiting fishing within 250 feet of a fishway or within 100 feet of the upper side of any fish screen. The measure was the first to be passed at the second half of the legislative session.

The bill, we are informed, was reconsidered.

=

State Nullification.

Charles Stanley, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, writing to *The World* says:

The following clipping from a recent issue of the *Kansas City Star* is enlightening as to the attitude of Prohibition Kansas toward a national law that conflicts with the wishes of what must be a small portion of its inhabitants. I quote:

The Kansas Legislature has passed a law to legalize the shooting of ducks in defiance of the Federal law against that sport. The Kansas law, in fact, was passed for the purpose of defying the Federal law, and provides that any one arrested by the Federal authorities under the Kansas law will have the full legal protection of the State.

So there you are. If any one believes that Kansas can keep him out of a Federal jail, let him go out and kill a duck. It will add a lot of sport to the already bully sport of duck-hunting.

These same good, law-abiding citizens held up their hands in holy horrors when the brewers make the claim that the manufacture and sale of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. beer is not contrary to the letter and intent of the National Prohibition Law, inasmuch as it is not intoxicating. To illustrate: One pint of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. contains 44-100 of one ounce of 100-proof alcohol, or less than one tablespoonful of alcohol of the strength of the best whiskey. One quart, which should satisfy the thirst of even a Kansas Prohibitionist, would contain but a trifle over a tablespoonful and a half of 100-proof whiskey. The ordinary twelve-ounce glass used on bars contains only 33-100 of an ounce, or less than three teaspoonfuls of 100-proof alcohol.

If one State can defy the national law in protecting game birds, another State can defy the Anti-Saloon League's pet scheme to encourage moonshining throughout the country.

=

Sunday Fishing.

It should be a source of gratification to *The Sun* and to *The Sun's Rod and Gun* contributors that after a two years' fight against the penal code statute which prohibited fishing "upon the first day of the week" that statute has been eliminated from the law. Now any one can fish on Sunday without making himself subject to arrest, fine and conviction.

The *Sun* editorially stood back of the anglers in their demand for freedom on that day, and it is to *The Sun* as well as to Gov. Smith that thanks should go. Also to those who did the propaganda work, "Bob-o-Link," James F. Farnham, president of the Albany County Fish and Game Club; W. L. Loope, editor of the *Milton "Telegram"*; "Game Law" (who is a well known citizen of Albany), and others.

It is worth while to print what Gov. Smith said in a statement concerning the bill:

"As to the proposal to eliminate the prohibition against fishing," he says, "which many years ago became and has remained a dead letter, there seems to be no serious opposition, and it is proper that the law should be amended so that it will carry no longer an utterly unforced and unenforceable provision in this regard."

Good Work.

In the mail today a New Jersey member (N. J. 526, he requests that we do not mention his name) sent a check for ten dollars and a list of people whom he wishes to interest in *The Game Breeder*. In the same mail a New Hampshire member (N. H. 455) sent a check for four dollars with a note asking that *The Game Breeder* be sent to the libraries in three towns in his state and that his own subscription be advanced for another year. Activity of this kind is encouraging to editors.

An Iowa reader, in sending the money for some new subscribers, says he let them pay, since "anyone not willing to pay a dollar for the best magazine is not worth having."

Many members have sent three dollars each for three new subscriptions. Some say they wish to interest their friends; others, like the Iowa reader, let the new subscribers pay for their magazines.

When *The Game Breeder* was first issued game breeding was a criminal performance almost everywhere in America; many predicted that it would be impossible on this account to induce people to engage in the industry.

The rapidity with which the industry has grown is surprising and gratifying. One reason why it has grown faster in some states than in others is that our readers have taken a more active interest in some states than they have in others. The states where we have the largest circulation now have the best laws, the best state game officers, and game breeders are encouraged to produce game for sport and for profit.

It is a very easy matter for readers to send us the names of people in their neighborhood who are or who should be interested in game breeding. It is clearly to the interest of our members to increase the number of those who read the magazine.

It is not so easy for us to ascertain who are likely to become interested in any place and for this reason we rely upon our readers to help the cause as many do. If the cause is worth while it is worth helping; we hope our members always will bear in mind the fact

that there is strength in numbers. So please send in the names as requested.

=

Two Checks.

Two checks came back in the same mail today (April 26). One from a state game officer who thought he could secure some prairie grouse for scientific purposes; one from a state officer from whom we expected to secure some Gambel's quail. The deadly fool laws have made the game so scarce that it is next to impossible to secure breeding stock. Now that upland shooting is prohibited in most of the states and it is not worth while to own setters and pointers, we think it is highly desirable for those who own prairie grouse to hold on to them, but some of our readers are offering to send the birds for breeding purposes as soon as they can obtain proper shipping facilities.

We often wonder if the dog papers, *Sportsman's Review* and *American Field*, have not noticed the loss of their dog advertisements. Possibly this is the reason why one of the papers named is not so busy, as the story papers are, getting subscribers for the bulletin of the Protection Society.

Quail and Bandits.

One of our Texas members writes: "About Mearn's quail. I can get them if conditions in Mexico would get better, but as it is now, my men are afraid to go far into the interior where they are to be found on account of the bandits. It is not safe anywhere in Mexico away from the larger cities and main lines of travel."

Sunday Hunting in Maine.

The Committee on Fish and Game of the Main Legislature reported adversely a bill permitting Sunday shooting.

Not That Kind.

"Griggs and his wife are not getting along very smoothly, I hear," said Brown to Smith.

"No," replied Smith, "and you can't wonder at it. He married a girl that looked like a magazine cover, and then expected her to work like a cook book."

WILD FOWL AND GAME LAWS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

By E. D. PICKELL.

When I met you a year ago in New York City I told you I was going on a farm, where I hoped to recover my health. I was then looking for a farm in New England which would be suitable for wild game, fruit and poultry. I found many places suitable as far as water was concerned, but the soil did not suit me, being used to broad prairies, as far as the eye can reach; the hills of your state did not appeal to me. I had been told that a western man never would be satisfied in the East. As to that I cannot say, only this, something seemed lacking and, after travelling through the country from the shores of the St. Lawrence river to Chesapeake bay, I was very glad to turn my eyes westward to the big prairies of South Dakota, with her beautiful sunsets and sparkling lakes, dotted with myriads of wild water-fowl. To a man who loves game as I do, this is restful to the eye. It must be true that I love it, for my better half has accused me of it more than once.

I sold my game park at Huron and last season I spent on my brother's ranch in North Dakota, where there are lakes and game galore; where I could study their ways of feeding and raising their numerous families in happy contentment.

Here were the Mallards, Pintails, Canvasbacks, Redheads, Scaups, and many other varieties, and even the little ruddy duck raising her brood. Many mornings in May and June while roaming over the hills I have started the wild Mallard, Pintail, Spoonbill, Gadwall and both the Teal from their downy nests; sometimes it would be in a clump of buck-brush, again it would be in the open, near a tuft of grass. Generally there would be from 8 to 14 eggs of a greenish white color. The nests were lined with a beautiful soft down from the breast of the mother duck.

Many of the nests would be a mile or

more from water. It has always seemed strange to me that the ducks go so far away from the lake. The mother duck when the little ones are only a few hours old will start on their long journey to the water, and they very seldom give out on the way. In the thirty years that I have lived in the wild ducks' domain I have never found more than a dozen of the ducklings abandoned by the mother on the road to water.

The only way you can ever find the nests of Canvasback, Redhead and other deep water species is to get inside of a pair of waders and get out among the reeds and flags; generally you will find them from ten to twenty feet from the shore, built like a coot's nest floating among the reeds. Six to eleven eggs is about their number. I have known of a Redhead's nest being built on shore close to the water, but it is seldom you will find them on the bank. I have never found a Scaup's nest here in South Dakota, but they must breed here, as many broods can be seen on the lake in June.

I do not think that the Widgeon breeds in this state, as I have never seen any young during the breeding season. Many old birds stop here every spring and fall on their way north and south. The Gadwalls breed here by the thousands. Also the Spoonbill, which can be found on all the sloughs. I have raised many of these, but I always found them harder to start than most varieties since they suck their food from the water. They will learn to eat grain and I have kept many a one on a clear grain diet when the water and ground was frozen in winter and I could not get worms for them. They seem to like a duck mash more than grain when they cannot get bugs from the water. I like to watch the young males get their new plumage and I think they would be beautiful were it not for their ill-shaped bills.

Stale bread crumbs in water will start this duck eating quicker than anything

I have ever tried, unless it might be a live bug placed before him in the water; if the bug don't put life in him he is already dead but don't know it.

Some think the mallards, being so common, will eat anything a tame duck will eat. My experience is that pure bred wild mallards are just as particular about what they eat as any of the other breeds of ducks, the only difference is the mallards will eat any kind of grain just so it is clean and wholesome. Of course you can force a mallard to eat spoiled, musty grain by starving him to it; but you will be the loser. I feed more stale bread to young ducks than I used to as I find it a great deal cheaper and it also agrees with them; changing to egg custard and duck mashes as they grow older, adding chick food after 10 days. Gravel is kept before them at all times. A friend of mine raised a brood of Canvasback in a small back yard lot in the city, giving them nothing but stale bread and finely chopped lettuce, throwing it in their swimming pool. I bought these ducks and they were fine large birds.

I see a few flocks of the beautiful Bufflehead duck go through here, when the flight is on, but they do not stop but a few days. Ten years ago this duck was passing in large flocks; twenty-five years ago thousands passed over. A few years more and their flight will be a thing of the past. Both the Teal and the Gadwall breed here in large numbers, although the Greenwings are only a few in number compared to what they were a few years ago. Young Teal, especially Greenwing, are easy to raise, and they will learn to eat as easily as Mallards. I have had as many as twenty-five Teal with one chicken hen. Of course they are like all young ducks as they grow older, they then lead and the hen has to follow. I have raised Teal and Spoonbill with decoy Mallards as foster mothers, but I like them much better with a light chicken hen.

I have had young Teal so tame that I could not dig angleworms fast enough to suit them and while spading up the ground they would pull and jerk on the worms to get them from their holes.

I am enclosing photographs of a pair of Snow Geese which are owned on the game farm of H. J. Jager. This pair of Snow Geese are the first to my knowledge which have set and raised young in captivity. The mother is hatching and you will notice one of her babies in front of her. They have set now for two years, laying, I think, six eggs each year. Money could not buy this pair of birds of Mr. Jager. I have just received a letter from him stating that his Snow Geese and also his Blue Geese, of which he has a fine flock, have begun to lay already. Since it is only April 14th, it seems to be rather early for them to lay. Mr. Jager, who, by the way, is a thorough naturalist, has one of the finest collections of wild game birds anyone could wish for. He and his wife are both taxidermists and they have one of the finest collections of mounted birds and animals, covering nearly all species of birds, both land and water fowl, and many species of small fur bearers. Mr. Jager only keeps his wild fowl for the pleasure he gets from caring for them. It is no unusual sight to see pheasants and other birds in their lovely plumage parading on his beautiful lawn. You will enjoy a visit with him among his birds and will be entertained like a prince.

When I read in *The Game Breeder* about the Congress, at last, giving us game-breeders a chance to trap birds for propagation, I was very much pleased, as I had disposed of all my collection, excepting breeding stock, and I hoped I could get a few birds for new blood, if nothing more. I wrote our game warden asking what I had to do to get one of these permits from Washington, D. C., and I received this answer: "It would do you no good to get a permit as this state does not allow birds to be trapped for breeding purposes." Now how is this, Mr. Editor? I supposed when Congress passed a law it covered one state as well as another. Why have not I as much right to trap them for breeding in South Dakota as I would if I were a resident of New York?

About sixty rods west of my yards is a lake covering about forty acres. A

neck of land; or sand bar, runs out into this lake. Nearly every morning and until evening this lake is black with ducks; they will sit on this sandbar; it is most of the time covered with ducks. Imagine yourself in my place—I am not wanting to kill these ducks, only to propagate from them. In the open season I can take my gun and destroy these birds and nothing is said—that is lawful; but I cannot trap any of them to save them, for that is not lawful. I have walked within six rods of these birds; they are not shot at and for that reason are much tamer than in the fall. In the open season, every fall, thousands of hunters in this state slaughter the ducks and other game birds, more for the pleasure of killing than any other reason. Do they stop and think where this will end if we keep on? Twenty-five years ago geese and ducks by the millions crossed this state on their trips to and from their breeding grounds; now there are thousands where then there were millions. We wonder where they have gone. Where are the large flocks of cranes that used to light on our fields? We seldom hear more than a dozen flocks in a season now; they will soon be the same as the passenger pigeon, a thing of the past, the same place all game will be in a few more years if we are not allowed to propagate them. When I came to this state, thirty years ago, prairie chickens were more plentiful on our prairies than blackbirds are today and they, the black-

birds, are a nuisance in our grain fields. Last winter about a hundred prairie chickens stayed near our yards every day, getting a full feed of corn. I could have easily trapped them and raised a large flock of young from them this season and had a few to pass on to the rest of the game breeders for propagation, but the law says "NO, you cannot trap them to save them, but wait until fall and you can kill them!" This flock and their young will give the hunters this fall just a few hours of pleasure. How about the pleasure we would have had in propagating them? The sage-hen and the grouse are going the same way; only a few more years and they will be like the other inhabitants of these prairies. The buffalo is gone, only for a few specimens that some of our far-seeing people insisted on trying to save by propagating. When I came to South Dakota the Curlew and the other upland game birds were so abundant you could see them in large flocks. Now we seldom see any. A few more years of this keeping the lid tight on game breeding, and not allowing us breeders to propagate them, and the game birds will be far more scarce than the hairs on our bald heads. Then the smart ones will say, why didn't someone say why did not we think of it. Well, here is to The Game Breeder and its editor, the magazine that has worked for game breeding and fought for us ever since the first copy came from the press.

WILD-BRED AND HAND-REARED BIRDS.

By THE EDITOR.

There are two methods of breeding game-birds which are well understood in all countries where such birds always are abundant. The hand-rearing, which may be described as the poultryman's method applied to game, is commonly used in the old countries to produce pheasants and ducks. Easily these birds are bred in large numbers by those who

know how on the comparatively small rearing fields of the commercial game farms and shooting preserves. The stock pheasants and ducks are confined in closures where the numerous eggs are gathered and hatched under barn-yard fowls or in incubators. The young pheasants and ducks are raised in rearing fields where numerous coops are

placed in long rows, each containing a hen and a brood of young birds, which are permitted to run about before the coop where the hen is confined.

The wild-breeding methods are almost universally applied to partridges and grouse. This method consists of making the property, owned or leased by the game preserver, safe and attractive to the birds, which are permitted to nest in a wild state in the attractive and safe places provided for them by special plantings where such are needed to make the various fields attractive.

Two kinds of game keepers are required for the two kinds of work. The men engaged in hand-rearing are busy during the breeding season about the hatching house, pens and rearing fields. When the young pheasants are able to fly well and are two-thirds or nearly full grown, often they are trapped and confined in pens. This is the method on foreign game farms where the birds are to be sold alive, and this is the method of many shooting clubs in America where it is deemed desirable to confine the pheasants until the shooting season opens. For the shooting, a certain number of birds are liberated, often on the day the shooting is to be done. Many pheasants would be lost to vermin in America if they should be taken to the coverts from the rearing fields and given their liberty some time before the shooting season opens.

The hand-reared pheasants often do not roost in trees and where they remain on the ground at night they are an easy prey for ground vermin. In America they also are in great danger from owls when they are induced to nest in the trees and, as I have observed, many of the clubs trap up their young pheasants on the rearing fields and hold them in pens (which are covered at the top) to protect them from their numerous enemies.

The hand-reared ducks usually are taken from the rearing field to ponds where often they are protected by fences of chicken wire enclosing the pond and some adjacent land, or at least a part of the land. An island is attractive to

ducks since they are safe from ground vermin.

It has been found difficult often in the older countries, especially in countries where foxes are preserved for sport to turn down hand-reared pheasants in the coverts. The keepers usually see that the young birds quickly take to the trees at night. On some preserves I have been told brush is erected in the rearing fields to induce the young birds to form the habit of roosting above the ground.

It would be difficult for a poultryman, in many places in America, to attempt to establish his poultry in fields and woods and to leave the birds out over night, and it is evident that hand-reared pheasants, although somewhat wilder than barn-yard fowls, are in danger of serious losses due to vermin when an attempt is made in America to distribute and establish them on the farm or country estate.

There are places in England where the pheasant has been established as a wild breeding bird and where no hand-rearing is done.

Mr. Ogilvie Grant, an authority on English game birds, says there can be no doubt that if the pheasant were not artificially reared it would soon cease to exist, but Captain Aymer Maxwell in his excellent book on pheasants says the pheasant maintained its foothold in England for some fifteen hundred years without much assistance at the hands of man and that it is less than a century since the practice of rearing pheasants became at all well known.

He refers to places where pheasants are exclusively bred wild and where none are hand-reared, and publishes a letter from a preserve owner who describes how he manages to secure an average yield of 1,400 to 2,000 wild pheasants. Captain Maxwell says that special plantings are required and that the birds must be fed at certain seasons.

On many English preserves some of the pheasants are left out throughout the year and many wild eggs are gathered from their nests and brought in to be hatched with the eggs gathered from the penned pheasants. It should be remembered always that ground and winged

vermin is closely controlled on the foreign preserves and that many of the preserve owners are protected by neighbors who employ keepers to control the vermin.

Birds reared in a wild state are much better equipped than hand reared birds are to escape their numerous enemies. From their earliest days they are taught by their parents how to be on their guard at all times and how to hide and to seek the protection of the briars when an enemy appears. Birds from preserves where vermin has been practically exterminated are in great danger when they are liberated in places where vermin abounds. The innocent creatures, not having been taught to be always on their guard, fall an easy prey to foxes, hawks, owls and numerous other enemies, and their nests are robbed by numerous ground and winged robbers.

The attempts made by individuals and by state game officers in America to establish pheasants and gray partridges as wild breeding birds have often resulted in complete failures, largely because the birds do not know how to escape their enemies. They, of course, suffer additional losses from shooting, legal and illegal, and we have had many demonstrations of the entire disappearance of the birds from the places where they have been liberated.

Where only a few birds are liberated it is evident to naturalists that they can not be expected to survive since nature's balance is against them at the start. The enemies are far too numerous when compared with the game and, of course, when the birds liberated are hand-reared, innocent creatures, no one should expect them to escape their enemies.

Should a large number of birds be turned down on a comparatively small area, some might survive and these no doubt would be an illustration of the survival of the fittest. These birds having survived because they proved to be smart enough to escape their enemies, might breed and teach their young how to properly look out for the dangers of field and wood, and in time the land might become stocked with wild breed-

ing birds. There can be no doubt that the best results have been obtained on ground where vermin has been controlled as far as possible by the persistent trapping, shooting and poisoning of the enemies of the game. But the preserve owner who wishes to have wild breeding pheasants established on his property would do well to secure birds from a place where they have been bred wild and he certainly should have his ground well protected against vermin. The protection must be continuous if he expects to see many birds on his ground.

The hand-rearing keeper is simply a skilled poultryman, who knows how successfully to rear large numbers of game fowls on protected rearing fields where the young birds are shut up at night. He is usually a good trapper and a good shot.

The keeper in charge of wild breeding birds is known as a beat keeper and his duties are to protect his wild breeding birds by patrolling his grounds, being ever on the look-out for the natural enemies of his game and poachers. He is always a skilled trapper and a good shot. Usually, we are glad to observe, he does not approve of poison, and he is able to get along without it. During the winter when snow is on the ground he is able to discover, easily, what ground enemies are about, and it is his business to reduce their numbers as far as possible. At all seasons he is quick to discover the work of vermin as he makes his rounds and he is especially careful during the nesting season to see that the nests of his birds are made as safe as possible and that the losses of the young birds when they are hatched are reduced to a minimum.

Climate is something which he cannot control, of course, but he can do much to offset bad seasons by feeding his birds in winter and by inducing them to nest in safe places. He can suggest the planting of briars and other protecting covers and foods and often he removes the eggs from nests in very exposed situations and places them in safer nests, or perhaps hatches some of them under barn yard fowls or in incubators.

The grouse in the older countries are

usually bred wild. It has been found to be an easy matter for beat keepers to so protect the birds that quickly they become and remain as abundant as they should be on any area, although much shooting be done in the open season. Sometimes the birds become so abundant that they are subject to diseases; the remedy is, of course, to thin them out.

The partridges, also, are bred wild in the fields and very little hand-rearing is ever attempted, and when it is done it is simply to supplement the main work of the wild-breeding keepers.

There are two very good reasons why grouse and partridges should be bred wild in the fields. First, because this is the cheapest method and, second, because it is the safest and best method.

Should a lot of grouse or partridges be hand-reared and brought to maturity without any knowledge of their natural enemies and the dangers of the fields, they would suffer great losses when turned down to shift for themselves. It is evident that the feeding habits are quite different when birds are fed by hand in enclosures than they are when birds are required to glean in the fields and find their own living.

Wild bred birds, widely distributed on a shooting area, are to my mind far more interesting than birds which are reared in enclosures. It certainly is not necessary to attempt to breed our grouse and quail in captivity, and there can be no doubt that this is the more expensive and often the most difficult way of producing sport, excepting, of course, where the birds are reared and penned to be liberated for the shooting. Should an attempt be made to restock any area with hand-reared quail and grouse I am inclined to believe the undertaking would fail just as attempts to restock American farms with gray partridges and hand-reared pheasants have failed. When wild breeding partridges have been procured and liberated, these, also, often have disappeared because they were too innocent to cope with our vermin or were turned down in too small numbers to have any chance of becoming

established. Sometimes when shooting is prohibited they get a foothold and soon become abundant, but more often they become extinct.

Hand-rearing produces such large numbers of ducks and pheasants quickly that it would seem to be more attractive than the attempts to establish wild breeding birds, which undoubtedly are far more difficult to produce for shooting, provided the original stock be hand-reared. There are ways, however, of restocking areas with wild breeding American birds, and in fact vast numbers now are produced and shot on many places in America where no coops or hens or incubators are ever used and where no artificial production of any kind is attempted.

The owner of a country place, in my opinion, will have a far more interesting shooting provided a good part of his game be bred wild in the fields, all over the place, than he will if he simply has an array of pens and inclosures and coops where thousands of birds are hand-reared. There can be no possible objection to having some hand rearing as a supplementary undertaking or to supply a lot of birds for some sure and easy shooting, but the places which entertain me best when I visit them are the places where there does not appear to be much game until a ramble in the fields with well trained dogs discloses its abundance, and, I may add, its natural wildness. I am pleased to observe that there are many places in America where American game has been made abundant.

State Departments and Game Breeders.

The live state departments which are trying to furnish some shooting on public lands are good customers of the game breeders, and are beginning to see that it is highly desirable to have places where they can secure ten thousand or more eggs or birds at attractive prices. Some of the commercial farms now sell upwards of twenty-five thousand eggs in a season. These, for the most part, are common duck and pheasant eggs.

PERMITS TO TRAP AND SELL WILD FOWL.

[Many inquiries have been made concerning the methods of obtaining permits to trap and sell wild fowl. Readers who have obtained applications for permits have not understood them or have been at a loss how to properly make them out. The confusion has resulted partly from the fact that two separate and distinct forms of application are issued and some of the requirements can not possibly be complied with by most persons. Where the requirements are impossible they seem to be in violation of Section 12 of the Migratory Bird law which was added to protect Game Breeders, and they are therefore void, and no attention should be paid to them. Some of the permits contain a clause prohibiting the applicant from shooting the ducks. This prohibition is in violation of Section 12 and is void on that account. The Biological Survey will issue a new permit to those holding permits preventing shooting and did so promptly when the Long Island Game Breeders Association notified the Survey of the error in the permit issued to the Association. Readers will find the following instructions sufficient to enable them to secure both permits where it is possible to do so. No charge is made for issuing them.—EDITOR.]

How to Obtain Them.

1. The application for permits should be addressed to Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

A simple letter saying: "Please send me the two applications for trapping and selling wild fowl," is sufficient.

Upon receipt of this letter the department will send two forms for applications which should be filled out by the applicant.

One of these forms is for a permit to trap wild fowl; the other is for a breeder's permit permitting the breeding of the fowl and the sale of the birds for breeding purposes and for food, after they are shot.

The two regulations under which permits are issued are as follows:

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.

Readers will observe that the permits are fairly liberal in their terms and that they are intended to promote game breeding, "in order to increase our food supply," as Section 12 of the statute reads.

In order to properly fill out the application for the permits to propagate and sell it is necessary to have two witnesses to the signature of the applicant, one of whom must be a public officer. The easiest public officer to secure, in most neighborhoods, is a Notary or Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Alderman or any person holding any public office. Politicians now are so numerous that it should be an easy matter to find one holding some public office.

The second regulation, it will be observed, requires the applicant to secure certificates from two well known ornithologists. The application blank contains a form which seems to require the ornithologists to state that they have known the applicant for years. The number of years to be filled in by the ornithologists.

Since a great majority of game breeders live in the country, often on a rural delivery route, as their address on the index cards of The Game Breeder shows, it must be evident that in most cases there are not two (or even one) well known ornithologists within several hundred miles of their residences; and we venture to say that not one game breeder in a thousand knows a well known ornithologist or would know one if he saw him. The well known ornithologists are comparatively rare; they are by no means as common as politicians, holding a public office, in any neighborhood. It would seem, therefore, that the applicant in most cases is required to perform an impossibility, and we doubt if the Congress had such performance in mind

when it said that nothing in the act should prevent the breeding of game on game farms and preserves. It is quite important for breeders to have birds to lay the eggs. We suggest that the regulations be amended.

The regulations made by The Survey do not require a shooter to secure two well known ornithologists to certify that they have known him for years before he can destroy twenty-five wild ducks in a day. We hope the regulation can be amended so that those who wish to take twenty-five ducks or other wild fowl in a day can do so with as much freedom as is awarded to the destroyers. The game breeder who takes live ducks for breeding purposes should certainly have as much freedom as The Survey grants to destroyers. We suggest respectfully to The Survey that it read Section 12 of the law and consider if the regulation is a substantial compliance with its terms, which are expressed in no uncertain language. The regulations provide that state laws must be observed, and it is quite true that some states, many, in fact, are so far behind the times as to only permit the taking of wild fowl with shot-guns, and most of the birds so taken are not suitable for breeding purposes when Remington cartridges are used, as they are very largely.

In New York it is now legal to trap birds for breeding purposes and, of course, since The Survey holds that state laws govern this subject no national permits are necessary. Mr. Henderson, of The Survey, called our attention, in sending a permit, to the fact that it did not permit the taking of wild fowl, and he evidently had the New York law in mind. We have no doubt that in states which properly permit the trapping of birds for breeding purposes The Survey is powerless to prevent the trapping for such purpose, since Section 12 of the law was made to cover such actions. Any attempt to do so would be a flagrant violation of the law which says nothing in it shall be construed to prevent the breeding of game. When New York breeders are engaged in taking birds for breeding purposes they would

resent any interference. Fortunately they are not required to secure the aid of two well known ornithologists who have known them for years any more than the shooters are required to have such assistance. It would be a poor sample of a sportsman who would say that a game breeder should have no birds to lay eggs for him. We are inclined to think that such a shooter is more rare in most neighborhoods than the well known ornithologists are.

We sincerely hope that the regulations can be simplified and that the game breeders in all the states can be permitted to take all the birds they may need for breeding purposes. The prices of food are so high that there is no danger of any breeder taking more than he can use to advantage. Notwithstanding the difficulty, which is prohibitive in many neighborhoods, a good number of breeders have secured trapping permits and these, added to those who can operate under state laws, can sell a large number of breeding fowls to those beyond the reach of ornithologists.

Readers who secure permits are advised to examine them and see if they prohibit shooting. As originally printed this error appeared and although the provision is void, being a violation of the law, it is a good plan to return such permits and the survey promptly will correct them.

There seems to be a disposition to treat game breeders fairly, but the survey seems to have been badly advised when its regulations were made and possibly the advisers were those who, to gain some private ends, were opposed to the protecting section added to the preventive law which made it highly permissive. We are quite sure it never could have been enacted had it not been repaired so as to give full protection to game breeders.

A South Dakota reader, a capable game breeder, who inquired of his game warden how he could procure a permit to take birds alive for breeding purposes. since he prefers to produce ducks rather than to destroy them, was informed it would do no good to get a permit since

the state law prevented taking fowl for breeding purposes.

South Dakota, no doubt, has an intelligent state game officer who is not opposed to food production on the farms and who will favor the amendment of the state law so as to permit the taking of birds for breeding purposes when his attention is called to the matter. If he should not do so the proper remedy is to retire the officer or to abolish the department. A department of the state government which insists that no food can be produced by a farmer and no fowl can be taken for breeding purposes has no excuse for its existence, and the farmers and intelligent sportsmen quickly can bring about a change when their attention is called to the matter.

An interesting case may be presented if a game breeder taking wild fowl under a national permit be arrested for so doing by a state officer who may believe that food production should be a crime and that the Congress had no right to make a law encouraging it. It will be interesting to learn what such an officer was doing during the war and how many of his associates put in their time preventing the production of food. The writer is a sportsman with a very wide acquaintance among sportsmen in many states. He has made numerous inquiries to see if he could find a sportsman who would say that it should be a crime to produce food on a farm. If any such there be, a letter from such an individual will be printed in *The Game Breeder* if sent to the office.

Mexican Quail Survive a Blizzard.

A big lot of Mexican quail arrived at the preserve of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association during a snow storm. Most of the birds, however, survived and all are now in fine condition. If the breeding season is a good one a big lot of quail of several species will be produced and many will be harvested in the proper manner known to scientists who like shotguns and field shooting.

NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Gambel's Quail Vanishing in New Mexico and Increasing in New York.

The Hon. Thomas P. Gable, the newly appointed State Game Warden for New Mexico, writes: "I am sorry that I will be unable to comply with your request for quail and am obliged to return your check. The hard cold winter was so severe on the birds that in some localities they have been entirely depleted. I am making every effort to purchase fish and game for restocking this state, and now have parties in El Paso and Mexico who are trying to secure quail for me from that locality. At present I cannot hold out any hope of shipping you quail from this state; in fact, there is no law authorizing the game warden to sell quail or ship them out of the state except for scientific purposes."

Our request for quail was for scientific purposes. The birds were to be donated to the Long Island Game Breeders' Association, where the most important scientific experiments ever undertaken with quail are conducted. Gambel's quail from New Mexico were bred successfully on the farms of this Association last year and the experiment included the most important part of such experimental work, the harvesting of the crop, "by shooting."

What possibly can be more scientific than the transfer of quail long distances; the hatching of their eggs in incubators and under hens; the rearing of many birds, and the harvesting of the food crop in a highly scientific manner with the Parker and Remington guns and ammunition. The scientific experiment was even carried to the cooking and eating of the food in New York City, where the serving of quail on toast has been somewhat unusual: as we have pointed out, the cooking of game properly is now regarded as a science as well as an art.

The Association had some losses of breeding stock. Thirty Gambel's quail were liberated by a cow which scratched open the door of their inclosure. The death of a game keeper left a lot of birds exposed in a pen, made especially unsanitary by a bantam which should have

been taken out. Some of the quail perished. It was desired to procure a few additional stock birds in order to continue the scientific work on a larger scale this year.

The Long Island Association now has the largest number of Blue Quail, Gambel's Quail and Bob Whites ever assembled in America for experimental work, and it is to be hoped as the shooting fails in New Mexico it will be conducted on an increasing scientific scale on many places associated with the Game Conservation Society.

Covies of Gambel's quail have been seen crossing the road some distance to the east and also to the west of the farms of the Game Breeding Association, and beyond its boundaries. Numerous cats and other vermin also are reported and the Association is collecting these enemies by scientific methods. Although it is too early to say if the Gambel's quail has been thoroughly established on Long Island, N. Y., and we fear the cats are too numerous when compared with the game, it can not be denied that the birds still occur, although some scientific harvesting occurred last fall. It seems likely more birds will be produced this summer and harvested next autumn. By keeping the game laws off of the farms and preventing the enactment of the laws and regulations most fatal to all game (laws preventing shooting, which destroy the inducement for production), the scientific character of the work has been emphasized and made known to many intelligent people.

We hope in time some of the game breeding associations affiliated with the Game Conservation Society will be able to supply the State officer of New Mexico with quail and that he will not have to reach out and secure his birds in Mexico, sending money abroad which should go to American farms. The Game Conservation Society does not sell game in competition with the game farmers who advertise in *The Game Breeder*. It is actively engaged in creating new

shooting customers for the game farmers.

A Bird in the Hand Worth Two in the Bush.

Howard Hettzer, of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, is reported, in *Sportsman's Review*, to have flushed a woodcock when walking over a range where he was target shooting. The cock flew about thirty yards and hid in the grass. As he put his hand down the cock "scrambled along the ground," but allowed Mr. Hettzer to pick him up, which he could not account for. He released the bird and it flew to the willows. That afternoon Mr. Hettzer went gunning and flushed the bird twice, but missed him, as the woodcock was very wild. The date of the occurrence is not given. The action of the bird would indicate that it might have had young birds or a nest.

Canadian Ducks and Grouse.

One of our Canadian readers says:

"It would be no trouble to procure the different species of duck eggs if there should be a ready market for the same. The reason why I say this is, I wrote to several of the game preserves in your locality last fall about the sale of canvasbacks and mallards. The birds were hand-raised from incubator and brooder and the only reply I could get was the distance was too far for birds to travel. So I killed my mallards and a number of my canvasback, which I sincerely regret now, because I think if I had put my advertisement in your paper I should have got results. But anyway, I shall do my best to secure some of the eggs you mention and to raise ducks for fall delivery. My space is limited, but if the orders should be such as to make it worth while I would devote my whole time to the business. I am going to try to raise a good number of sharp-tailed grouse and ruffed grouse this season. This will be my first experience in this line, but I am hoping for success. I will let you know the result."

We have not had the opportunity to experiment with the grouse, but our

numerous experiments with quail and the reports of many quail breeders indicate that great care is necessary in feeding the young birds. In a wild state the young upland game birds do not procure grain and the foods commonly used to hand-rear pheasants and ducks. There can be no doubt that the food of young grouse and quail consists very largely, if not entirely, of insects and green foods. The excellent bulletins of the late Dr. Judd are quite complete in so far as the food habits of old grouse and quail are concerned, but they are very incomplete concerning the food habits of young birds. An excellent field for scientific investigation remains open and it is to be hoped that the Biological Survey will investigate the food habits of young upland game birds and report the result.

It seems likely that many green weed seeds and small insects found in the grass are eaten by the young birds, since these are seasonable. Our observations of quail in a garden indicate that the young birds are fond of small green weed seeds and the numerous insects found on the plants. Later the birds undoubtedly add berries to their bill of fare, and we know, of course, that old birds eat the dry and hard weed seeds to be found in the autumn and also grain, which is seasonable and suitable for old birds.

In the winter, when snow is on the ground, these birds eat the red hips of wild roses, sumac and dried berries which remain on tall briars and the seeds which fall from them. Undoubtedly they eat many dried weed seeds when these can be found above the snow.

We are inclined to believe that the best method of hand-rearing sharp-tailed grouse and the other grouse of the open country would be to let the young birds run with a bantam in a garden bordered with prairie grasses and that the best way to rear ruffed grouse would be to let the young birds run with a bantam in a safe wood where the natural foods of young grouse are abundant. Probably a little garden full of vegetables and weeds and berries might well be included in the range. The breeding ground should

be enclosed with wire netting and kept quiet and safe. All game enemies should be controlled and kept out.

We especially want reports from our readers who experiment with grouse and quail. The safest, simplest and best way to breed these birds is, of course, on a large area which is made especially safe and attractive by planting briars and natural foods, including berries and grapes; the birds being permitted to nest and rear their broods in a wild state. There is an old saying that "the partridge makes the best mother," and in the older countries grouse and partridges are bred wild and very little hand-rearing is attempted.

Pheasants and Quail.

A reader who called at the office of The Game Breeder recently reported the killing of a number of quail by a hen pheasant.

Two winged quail, a cock and a hen, taken in the shooting field, were placed in a pen and the following summer fourteen eggs were discovered, from which nine quail were reared to maturity. On October 31, a hen pheasant which was on the place was trapped, in order to prevent its being shot by trespassers, and it was put in the pen with the quail. The following day the pheasant killed the two old quail and eight of the young ones; only one quail remained alive.

The question of introducing pheasants on quail preserves has been much discussed, some preserve owners entertaining the opinion that the birds are not harmonious and that the pheasants are not desirable in fields where it is proposed to have an abundance of quail. A keeper at the Rassapreague Club many years ago told the writer that he had a good lot of quail at a time when he had several thousand pheasants, and in the winter he had observed repeatedly a big covey of quail feeding with the pheasants when he fed the last named birds. He said the birds appeared to get along nicely together.

Upon another occasion a farmer on a large game preserve in New Jersey, where thousands of pheasants were reared, told the writer that he had seen pheasants chasing the quail in the corn,

up one row and down another, as he said.

I have observed on several preserves in which I am interested that the quail liberated in good numbers near pheasant pens and rearing fields disappeared to a large extent, in some cases entirely, but I have never seen pheasants actually fighting or annoying quail. I formed the opinion that fields near enclosed rearing fields and pheasant pens and, in fact, near rearing fields for duck, were frequented by much vermin, attracted by the birds in the inclosures, and for this reason the quail moved away. I would like to hear from readers who have pheasants and quail what they think about the matter.

The Right Kind of Ammunition.

The Game Conservation Society, through its numerous affiliated game breeding associations and game shooting clubs, and the many game farmers, is responsible for the production of vast quantities of game. Some of the birds, of course, are taken by vermin, but immense numbers are now shot. The sportsmen who shoot this game should always remember that it should be shot only with guns and ammunition advertised in The Game Breeder. The enthusiasm with which members of the Society pull together when game and eggs are purchased and sold, indicates that those who profit by the more game and fewer game laws movement and have good shooting will take our advice and support those who support the cause by advertising. A lot of ammunition is used during the year on game farms and preserves to control vermin. Game keepers should see that they have the kind which helps to make their employment possible.

More Praise.

"Your good paper is either getting more interesting or else I myself am becoming more appreciative; perhaps I have stated the truth in both cases," writes one of our Colorado readers.

It was a difficult matter during the war to improve The Game Breeder. Many who sent notes about their experiences quit doing so because they went abroad

as all our young men did. The new industry has a boom now and the readers who contribute the most interesting matter to the pages of the magazine will make their paper better than ever. There is so much freedom in some of the states that an immense amount of game soon will be produced and the states which appear to be far behind the times no doubt will wake up and get live game officers when the people see the game passing through in one direction and the money going through in the other direction to the producers, and when the sportsmen hear how good the shooting is in the free states. We expect to exhibit the good shooting to some non-residents in several places and to send them home prepared to get busy.

The Long Island Game Breeders Association.

The Long Island Game Breeders Association now has a variety of state and national permits to possess and breed game and to trap birds for breeding purposes.

The new game keeper, J. H. Wise, has had a wide experience, not only with pheasants and ducks, but also with American game birds on preserves in the South. Numerous cats and others have had good cause to regret his coming to Long Island.

In a large number of aviaries the Scaled or Blue quail, Gambel's quail, Bob Whites and pheasants are in the pink of condition. Many hens already are setting on wild duck eggs in the hatching boxes in the orchard, and although the ducks are only a side line on this farm, which is devoted especially to quail and pheasants, it seems likely a few hundred wild duck will be raised.

Some of the ducks which were in the habit of making long flights, remaining away for a day at a time, were trapped and clipped in order to see that they did not nest outside of the preserve.

The Association undoubtedly has the largest collection of Scaled quail, Gambel's quail and Bob Whites ever assembled for hand-rearing purposes and since the quail left out after the shooting last season have evidently survived the winter and their natural enemies and are

heard whistling on all sides, it seems likely that a good crop may be harvested in the proper manner and "not otherwise," next autumn.

The special plantings of alternate strips of corn and buckwheat made the ground very attractive to the quail and many birds evidently wintered in a wild state quite near the house.

The doves seem to be increasing in numbers and in fact coming back in good numbers and it is to be hoped before long these excellent birds can be served on the club table and taken home as food. The martins are busy arranging their boxes; the robins and bluebirds have arrived, and these will be followed, no doubt, by the meadow larks and numerous songsters and weed seed eaters which seem to respond better to practical game protection and an abundance of food than they ever were known to respond to numerous laws. The interesting work will be observed by many visitors during the breeding season.

The Beneficial Owl.

The game keeper of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association trapped a few dozen rats and mice and placed them on a bench in the barn which was closed for the night. In the morning all of the rats and mice excepting one were gone. A small window was open and he says the owls undoubtedly took the food. No cat or other animal could have taken the rats and mice since several dogs were sleeping in the barn, and the evidence seems conclusive that the beneficial owls were the visitors. Some screech owls live near the house and barn and are heard nightly. They are not molested since the game keeper agrees with us that they do not harm the game. These owls, no doubt, will increase in numbers since there seems to be no end to the rats and mice, which evidently come from neighboring places.

Small Hawks.

The evidence in favor of the small owls is not so conclusive concerning the small hawks. Why these birds should sit on trees and apparently admire the quail in the aviaries if they have no interest in such birds is not apparent. A

few shots fired at them at long range sends them away unharmed and it may not be necessary to destroy them. Game keepers at a state game farm reported that the small hawks appeared to be as bad as the big ones, and it may be they quickly acquire perverted appetites when they are tempted with a good lot of young quail and pheasants spread out on a rearing field.

Some years ago when visiting a pheasant preserve we heard the game keeper's gun as we approached his rearing field and he picked up a small hawk which had struck a young pheasant. He said the bird had been doing this daily for several days and that he decided to stop the performance.

It seemed to us then that he was, or should have been, clearly within his rights as the shepherd who destroys a wolf is. It would be wise, undoubtedly, to make it legal everywhere for the game farmer to destroy enemies, when observed taking his game, and we think it decidedly wise for preserve owners and game farmers not to destroy the so-called beneficials when they appear not to be taking game. One thing is certain, the hawks are wise birds and there is no danger of their all being destroyed.

Market Prices.

The prices for early pheasant eggs remained well up. Sales at \$30 and \$35 per hundred were reported. Those who had their advertisements in early and were nearest to the best markets had the best results. Many people entertained the idea that eggs can not be shipped safely for long distances. We have records, however, of thousands of eggs being shipped from New England to the Pacific coast, and many eggs now are shipped from the Western states to the Eastern states. We had very good results with eggs which we purchased in England for our experimental work. If eggs will stand the railway journey to the ship and the sea voyage it would seem that they should stand a long journey by rail, provided they be properly packed and properly handled.

The common price for pheasant and duck eggs is \$25 per hundred for early eggs, \$20 for later eggs, and sales will

be made, no doubt, in June and later for \$15 and possibly for \$10 per hundred. We have records of some late sales as low as \$10. It is a good plan to rear some late birds in addition to the early birds, and the performance is not so difficult as some seem to think it is.

Quail and Quail Eggs.

Quail eggs have been selling for about twice as much as pheasant and duck eggs. Since quail are small eaters when compared with the larger birds, and since they lay numerous eggs when penned, it is evident that the quail are very profitable. Mexican quail sold at \$18 to \$24 per dozen for bob whites. Scaled quail sold for \$15 to \$24 per dozen and there was a demand for hundreds of thousands of quail which could not be filled. Owners of northern quail did not need any advertising to sell all the birds and eggs they wished to sell. Some entertained the opinion that it might not be wise to advertise just yet, since some game wardens do not seem to yet know the difference between quail owned by individuals and quail owned by the state. In time, like Sunday fishing in New York, the quail industry will be so common that the laws which might appear to prevent it will be repealed.

New York Laws and Federal Regulations.

Dr. Nelson, chief of the Biological Survey, writes:

"The provisions of the Federal regulations closely follow the provisions of the New York statute, with which you probably familiar. We refer you to Rule VII, Section 33, of the Rules and Regulations of the Conservation Commission of New York, found at page 147 of the compilation of the Fish and Game Code. This rule does not specifically provide that the mark of identification shall be shaped in the form of a "V," but we understand that the "V" shaped mark has been universally adopted in the state. The New York statute also provides that ducks so killed shall be tagged under the supervision of the Conservation Commission. The provisions of the New York statute, as well as those of the Federal Regulations, of course, must be complied with. There is no conflict

between the rules of the State Commission and the provisions of the Federal Regulations, but the state rules contain requirements that are not mentioned in the Federal Regulations.

Under the Federal Regulations no wild ducks that have been captured for propagating purposes can be killed or sold for food purposes, but may be sold only for propagating purposes under Federal permits and in accordance with state laws. The increase from such captured wild ducks may be killed and sold as provided by the Federal Regulations and in accordance with state laws.

The Bureau has been preparing a draft of an amendment of Regulation 8 providing for the tagging of wild ducks that have been captured for propagating purposes and wild ducks raised in domestication. The provisions of this tentative amendment are not onerous, but are designed to place a reasonable check on the traffic in order that ducks captured for propagating purposes and those raised in domestication may be distinguished from wild birds.

For your further information we take pleasure in sending herewith a memorandum which explains the scope and application of the present Federal Regulations with respect to propagating migratory waterfowl and the authority conferred by Federal propagating permits."

Breeders can get full information about the Federal Regulations and the game laws of their states which relate to wild ducks by writing to the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

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, 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. This includes migratory waterfowl held by any person on July 3, 1918.

Two forms of permits are provided. A permit issued pursuant to paragraph 3 of Regulation 8 should be applied for on form Bi-279 and will authorize a person to take a limited number of wild migratory waterfowl and their eggs, and to traffic in such birds and eggs and in other migratory waterfowl and their eggs solely for propagating purposes. 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. The permit will not authorize any migratory waterfowl to be killed and trafficked in for food purposes.

A permit issued pursuant to paragraph 2 of Regulation 8 should be applied for on Bi-281 and will authorize the permittee to possess, purchase, sell and transport for propagating purposes migratory waterfowl, their increase and eggs, lawfully taken and possessed, and to kill birds raised in domestication and to sell and transport their carcasses for food purposes as provided in said Regulation 8. Such permit does not authorize the taking of wild migratory waterfowl for any purpose.

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

These Federal permits do not authorize migratory waterfowl 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.

Reports of operations under these permits must be furnished during the month of January next following their issuance as required by paragraph 5 of Regulation 8.

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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The Time to Advertise.

Many game breeders delay sending in their advertisements offering eggs until the birds begin to lay. This is a mistake. The people who want a big lot of eggs begin inquiring for them early and those who keep their advertisements standing get the best results, of course.

The Game Breeder

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

EDITED BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

NEW YORK, MAY, 1919.

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E. DAYTON, Advertising Manager.
Telephone, Beekman 3685.

MORE LAWS.

More laws and more litigation evidently have been secured by the Game Protection Association during the last winter months. We sincerely hope that the Migratory Bird Law may be declared constitutional provided the court can say that wild migratory birds not owned and branded by game breeders are owned by the nation and a proper subject for national police regulation.

The ample protection given to game breeders by Section 12 of the law; the evident intention of the Biological Survey to permit the trapping of wild fowl for breeding purposes and the shooting of big bags of game by game breeders, and the sale of the abundant game as food under proper regulations (which in time can be made very simple), make it desirable that wild fowl should be governed by the national law and not by the ever changing state enactments:

It certainly is a hardship for game breeders to be forced to comply with two sets of laws and regulations; to have state officers and national officers, both requiring the tagging and branding of the food before it can be marketed, and to have state officers and national officers inspecting the breeding plants and requiring reports of the game produced and sold.

There are many thousands of game breeders. Some have only a few birds. In the Middle West it was a common

sight, before the numerous laws were enacted, to see a few tame green-heads, or mallards, in the barnyards. We have seen many Canada geese on the western farms, and if the farmers be required to pay for licenses and to tag and brand their fowls and to make reports to the state and to the nation about what they are doing with a few pairs of tame ducks or geese, the result will be that they will eat the birds and have nothing on the farms to tempt state and national officers to make arrests, because breeding fowls are "in their possession."

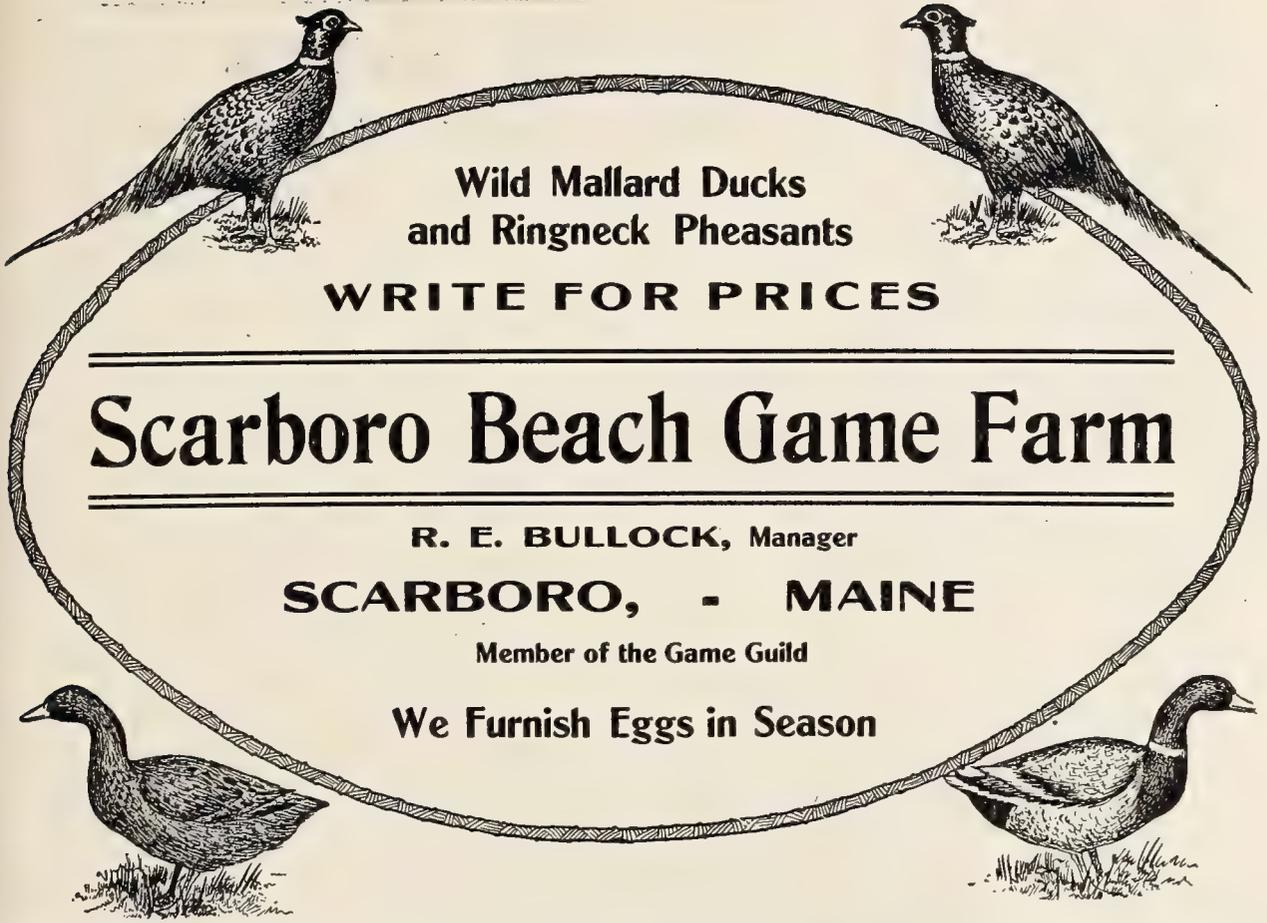
When Iowa enacted a law requiring a \$2.00 license for game breeders, many farmers who had tame mallard did not apply for licenses, and it hardly seemed to be good politics to arrest them because they had barnyard ducks before the law was enacted.

The correct way to handle the whole subject is to let any farmer or other land owner have a qualified ownership in the game he produces, wild or tame, on his farm. The ownership practically is absolute so long as the game remains on the farm, since the trespass laws prevent anyone from taking the game. The ownership of game, at the common law, is said to be a qualified ownership, since game often departs from places where it is produced abundantly, and the ownership is then lost and the game cannot be followed and taken in replevin because it cannot be identified. The place to regulate the sale of game is not on the farms but in the market. Producers should not be licensed and annoyed by numerous laws, regulations and officers. The game dealers should be licensed and regulated and ample records can be required from them.

A Uniform Law for Massachusetts.

Mr. Bailey of Danbury has prepared a bill providing for a uniform fishing season. The numerous laws opening and closing the fishing season on various ponds are wrong, of course. They are the direct result of the appetite for legislation to which often we have referred. Local protective associations continually run to the legislative assemblies seeking

(Continued on page 59.)



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and Ringneck Pheasants

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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

(Continued from page 56.)

to procure new laws relating to fish and game, but they seem to overlook the fact that they would fare better if they would put in part of their time and money in providing more fish and more game. As we have pointed out, the game law industry results in the people getting what they go after—more laws; but we are glad to observe the increasing numbers of people who are associating to secure more game and more fish. The result is, of course, more shooting and more fishing.

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 April, 1, 1919. 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 (and if a daily paper, the circulation), 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., Post office address, 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: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) The Game Conservation Society, Inc., 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. Stockholders: C. B. Davis, Grantwood, New Jersey; A. A. Hill (deceased); F. R. Peixotto, 55 John St., New York, N. Y.; John C. Huntington, U. S. Transport Ship Siboney in service; D. W. Huntington, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; D. W. Huntington, Jr., 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; 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: (If there are none, so state.) 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 stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustees 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 1st day of April, 1919. GEORGE F. BENTLEY, Notary Public, (102) New York County. (SEAL). (My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

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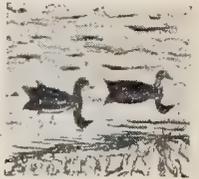
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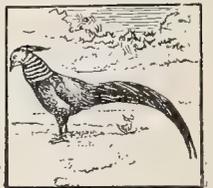
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Purchasers can rely upon advertisers in The Game Breeder. The Game Conservation Society has a committee known as the Game Guild, which investigates complaints promptly and insists upon fair dealing under a penalty of dismissal from membership and the 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.

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Department V.

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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XV

JUNE, 1919

No. 3

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

CONTENTS

Survey of the Field—The Aeroplane Sport—Game Breeders in Colorado—Why Any Penalty?—The Sale of Game in Quebec—A Punch for Branding Young Ducks—Again the Crow!—Wanted a Permit—Conflict About Permits—More Laws—Wild Ducks in Minnesota.

Reflections on Game Breeding - - - Aldo Leopold

Some Black Ducks Hatched in an Incubator Z. Ted DeKalmar

Rabbit Growing to Supplement the Meat Supply Ned Dearborn

More Game and Fewer Cats - Massachusetts Commission

How to Make a Duck Pond - - - C. B. McGee

Notes from the Game Farms and Preserves - By Our Readers

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Editorials—Back to the Land—A Feeling in the Bones—Our

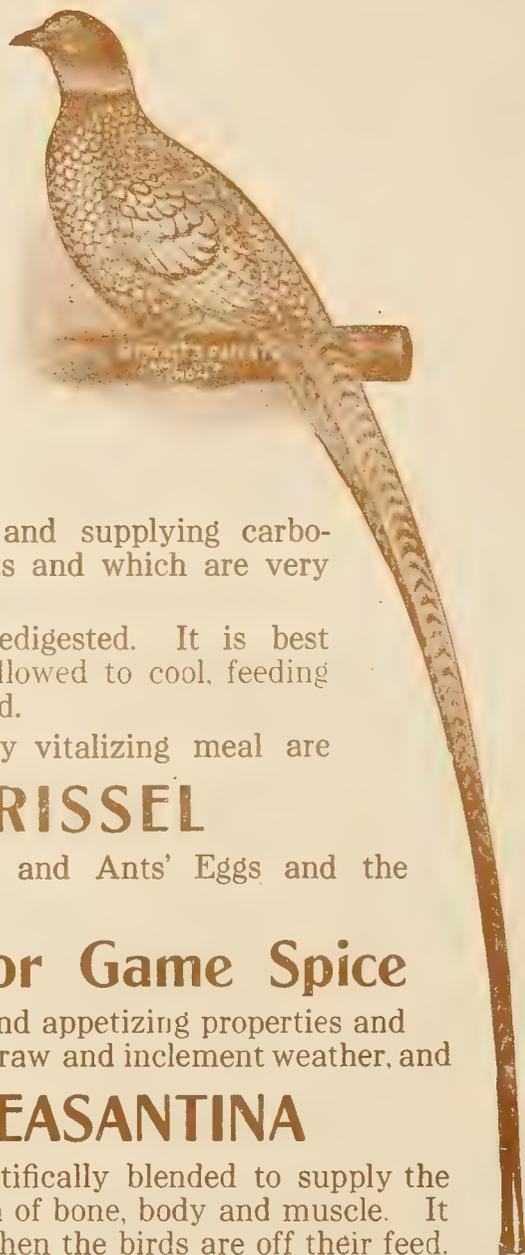
Desire to Be Helpful—Beware of the Cat.

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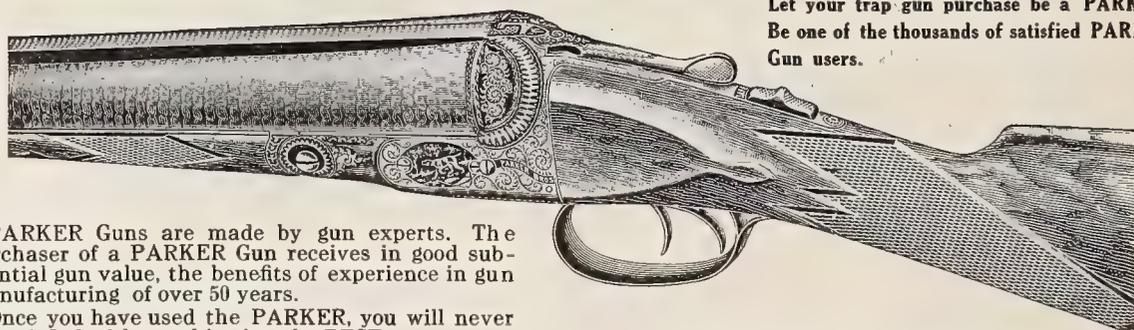
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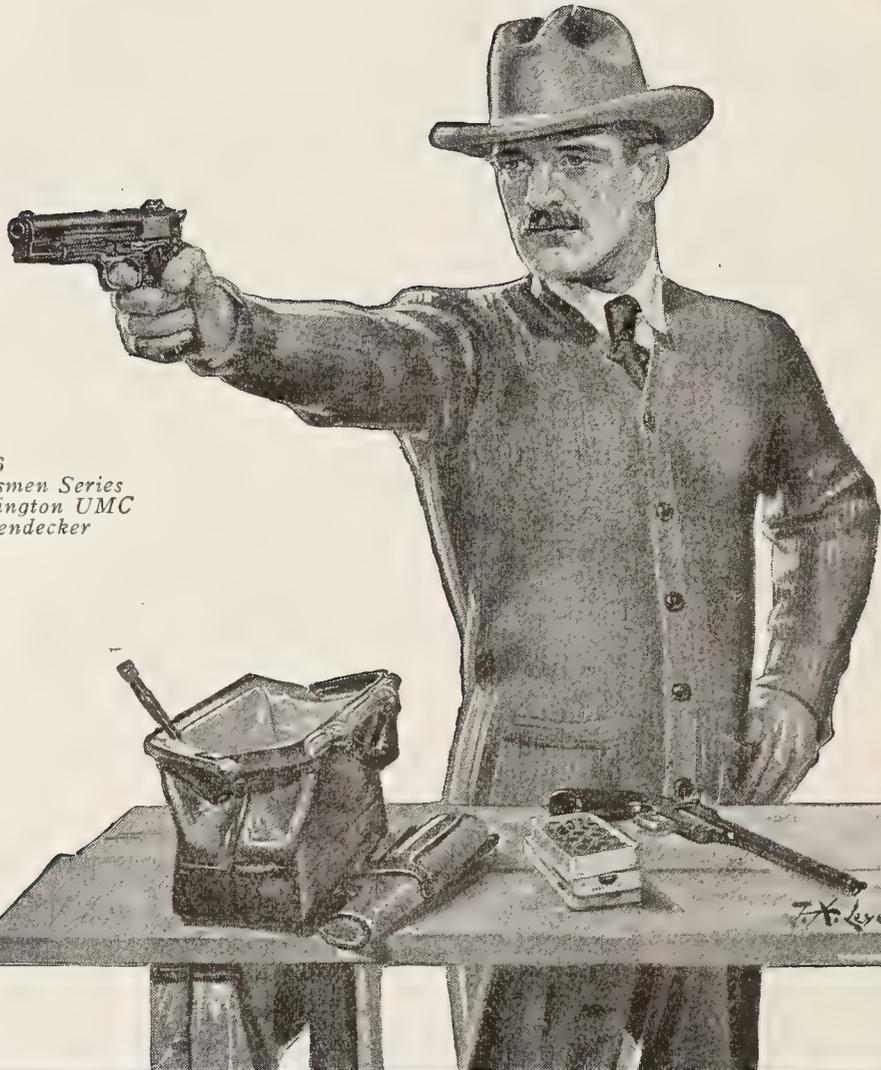
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NEW YORK

The Game Breeder

VOLUME XV

JUNE, 1919

NUMBER 3



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The Aeroplane Sport.

Mr. Charles W. Howell in a paper read at the annual meeting of the Aeronautical Society of America said: "In the fields of sport and recreation, it is hard to conceive a more ideal and at the same time a more practical means of transportation. With it one may breakfast at home, have an hour of fatigueless, exhilarating flight, and be an hundred miles away, with a full day for shooting, fishing or recreation. Then an hour of restful air travel and we may be home to dine and to sleep in ones' own bed. This is not possible with any other means, and further, as fish and game are rarely found in places reached by good roads or the usual transportation routes, the value of the aeroplane for sporting purposes is very apparent. It will extend vacations by the time it saves."

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Game Breeders in Colorado.

When forwarding an application for a breeders' license (which is known as a Game Park License in Colorado, and which costs \$25 for ten years) the game officer of Colorado wrote to one of our members, "one license can cover as much ground as you require provided it is all connected, but it is necessary for me to have the metes and bounds in order to properly fill out the license."

In another letter written by W. B. Fraser the late State game officer of Colorado shortly before he died, Mr. Fraser says he is much interested in the work of the Game Breeders' Association, which has undertaken the propagation of game birds in Colorado.

He adds: "I am expecting at almost any day a report from three different sources regarding the cause of the mor-

tality suffered by some quail, and upon receipt of the same I shall be pleased to supply you with a copy. The last six dozen of these birds that we secured through Mr. Hoppes' efforts died while we were watching and trying to discover the cause. If this department can be of any assistance to you I would appreciate your commands."

Mr. Fraser was a capable State game officer, and in his death Colorado has suffered a great loss.

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Why Any Penalty?

Mr. Perry writes that by forming an association one license fee is sufficient for all of the members. This saved us six hundred and fifty dollars and made it possible for us farmers to engage in the game breeding business. Mr. Perry well says, "But why penalize the business at all? And the Game Breeder says, Amen. No charge is made in Massachusetts.

We hope to get the reports about the trouble with the State quail in Colorado, and this will remind our contributor to send the report along; when it comes from the State Department.

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The Sale of Game in Quebec.

In the Province of Quebec, Canada, the sale of birch or spruce partridge is prohibited until October 1, 1920. Game lawfully taken may be sold from the third day of the open season to and including the fifteenth day after the expiration of the open season. Licensed hotels, restaurants and clubs may serve game lawfully taken, except birch or spruce partridge. The sale of migratory birds is prohibited during the closed season.

The three-day limit at the opening of the season evidently is intended to permit the taking of game for the market before the opening date. The fifteen-day limit at the close of the season permits dealers to dispose of stock on hand and unsold at the closing date.

The old common law idea that game legally taken is owned by the person taking it, because of his industry, is expressed in the law. If the person legally taking game owns it he should, of course, have the right to give his property away or to sell it under proper regulations. The sale of game, undoubtedly, will hasten its extermination, provided there be no practical production of game, but it long has been evident that the shooting of game, even when its sale is prohibited, produces the same result, for the very good reason that game cannot stand the loss due to shooting (which is an extra or additional check to its increase) unless some practical game preserving be done and some of the natural checks to its increase be controlled in order to make a place for the shooting.

Since the people are said to own the game, it seems fair that they should have some of it to eat when the game is legally taken, and the Quebec law is founded on this idea, no doubt. If the game vanishes, as it will, if there be no production the remedy is either to put it on the song bird list, or to encourage production by private enterprise in order to keep up the food supply. There is plenty of room in Quebec for game farms and preserves and also for public shooting, which should be as good as it is on Long Island, New York, where game shooting clubs are numerous. Mr. Chambers, the special expert officer of the Department of Mines and Fisheries—Fisheries and Game Branch—thoroughly understands the game and the causes for its increase and decrease in numbers. He is the secretary of the North American Association, which was among the first to indorse the "more game and fewer game laws" movement and to declare in favor of laws permitting the profitable production of game.

We have said often that we will not oppose laws prohibiting the sale of game

taken on public lands and waters; that we will not oppose laws creating short open seasons and very small bags. We will not oppose closed seasons and the prohibition of shooting, provided these laws contain a clause exempting game breeders who may wish to have plenty of game and good shooting.

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A Punch for Branding Young Ducks.

In answer to inquiry as to where the proper punch (to be used by game breeders to brand the feet of their young ducks) could be obtained, Dr. Nelson, chief of the Biological Survey writes: "We do not know where a punch ready for use can be obtained but do not believe that any difficulty will be had in having a common punch changed at any locksmiths or other repair shop so it would clip out a good sized "V" from the web of the duckling's foot."

We hope all good breeders will secure a proper punch and live strictly up to the regulation requiring the branding of young ducks. The commercial game farmers will brand their ducks before they are shipped and they will be ready for the shooting and later for the market provided more ducks be shot than can be used by the preserve owner or members of game shooting clubs. Many clubs which made a late start will rely largely on branded ducks purchased from our advertisers.

Don't wait to be asked to advertise. We are entirely too busy to solicit advertisements of game birds and eggs. Send space advertisements if you have many birds or eggs to sell. A few lines of classified advertising will be sufficient for small breeders.

An advertisement sent by the year is the cheapest and the best. It is always before our readers and some say the advertisements are the most interesting part of the publication.

Our advertisers do a great public service in letting the people know where to procure stock birds and eggs.

=

Again "The Crow!"

Do you know that Pennsylvania has abolished its crow law? For a time the

state offered a bounty of fifty cents for each crow killed. The state paid out about a hundred thousand dollars in bounties before it repealed the law. It was discovered that rats, mice and other pests had increased alarmingly; and the generally approved estimate was that this bounty law had cost the farmers over two million dollars, as well as costing the state over a hundred thousand dollars. Illinois had a crow-bounty law at one time, and was glad to take it off the books. Enterprising gentlemen of other states were shipping in crows in car lots. They found that the crow had its place in the plans of Nature—Saturday Evening Post.

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Wanted a Permit.

One of our western readers writes, "I did want a permit to trap ducks so much but now the birds soon will be setting. There is no other naturalist that I could get to indorse me as I am the only man in this neighborhood that I know of who breeds game and I would need two signers to indorse me or recommend me." We think it might be a good plan to amend the regulations so that those who wish to produce thousand of wild fowl can secure permits to take live birds for breeding purposes.

It seems peculiar not to require shooters to get the indorsement of two well-known ornithologists, who have known them for years, before they can shoot twenty-five ducks per day and to require a game breeder to secure such indorsement before he can take twenty-five ducks alive in order to produce hundreds of ducks.

The late Dr. Judd, one of the best assistants the Biological Survey ever had, said in a bulletin that the laws prohibiting the trapping of quail should always provide for the trapping of the birds for breeding purposes.

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Conflict About Permits.

When the United States issues a permit to take wild fowl and eggs for breeding purposes it certainly will seem peculiar to the holder of such permit if a state game warden decides to arrest him

for his attempt to produce food on his farm. We would not care to insure the continuance of a state officer in office should he arrest a game breeder and we hope any game breeder holding a national permit who may be interfered with by a state official will promptly report the matter to the Game Breeder. We are able to pass news of this character directly to the farmers and to intelligent sportsmen.

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More Laws.

The sportsman's league of Pennsylvania strongly favors twenty-two new game laws which have been introduced and which are outlined in its legislative bulletin. It demands amendments to or opposes other bills, eight in number, and it lists fourteen proposed laws which have not been passed on by the league. Quite a swell bunch of new laws for Pennsylvania!

We are surprised that so few new laws are needed to satisfy the Pennsylvania appetite for legislation this year. Now that the ruffed grouse is on the song bird list and the Pennsylvania foxes and other "varmints" have probably eaten up any Mexican quail which survived the cold spring weather one would think that the sport of getting more game laws in Pennsylvania might produce bigger results. Possibly the fewer game law idea may have affected the league.

In addition to the new laws proposed by individuals and leagues there is a big bill called the Conservation Department Bill, which the league wishes to have amended in many places. These measures should keep the Pennsylvania legislators busy for a long session.

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Wild Ducks in Minnesota.

One of our Minnesota readers writes: "It has always seemed to the writer that we are too far north and our winters are too cold to engage in this business (breeding wild ducks) successfully. It would be too expensive to winter over the breeding stock. What do you think about this?"

We think there is no state in the union where wild duck breeding can be

made more profitable than it can be made in Minnesota. The best place to breed any kind of game is the place where it now breeds or where it formerly did abundantly.

It has been proved that wild ducks can be wintered safely and at no great expense by providing simple winter quarters for the birds during two or three months in the winter. During the rest of the year if the ground included in the game farm or preserve contains natural foods the ducks will require very little artificial feeding, far less than poultry requires.

A little corn fed once a day or even every few days will hold the ducks and they can be fed both summer and winter on some less expensive foods part of the time. Turnips, potatoes, apples and other fruit which are not suitable for the market are suitable duck food, and in fact the ducks will eat almost any vegetables and fruits and acorns and other waste of all kinds.

The common mallards sell readily at \$3 and \$4 per pair and other species bring much better prices, some as much as \$10 and \$15 per pair. When the ducks are trapped and wing clipped they can be induced to lay their eggs in wire inclosures where easily they are gathered and the ducks persist in laying when the eggs are gathered daily, so that the breeder can count on marketing two or three dozen eggs from each duck. The eggs of the mallard sell readily in large lots at \$20 and \$25 per hundred. The eggs of teal, wood-duck, gadwalls and other shoal water ducks sell for at least one-third more. The eggs of red-heads and canvas backs sell for \$8 and \$10 per dozen.

Wild ducks now are bred successfully and profitably on game farms in New England and as far north as Maine in places where the natural food for ducks is not nearly so good or so abundant as it is in Minnesota.

Wild ducks and geese are successfully bred in the Dakotas and in Michigan, Wisconsin and other northern states.

Flocks of wild ducks and geese reared under control but which are permitted to fly about at all seasons (excepting dur-

ing the breeding season when some birds are clipped in order to make them nest where the eggs can be gathered easily and during two or three months in the winter when they may be housed part of the time) are a beautiful ornament to any farm or country estate and they are the easiest game birds to keep at home and to breed successfully. Under the game breeder laws in many states the ducks can be shot during long open seasons and they will provide a highly desirable food for the table and excellent shooting for those who enjoy field sports. We have enthusiastic letters from those who are engaged in the new industry and there can be no doubt about its being made profitable as well as entertaining in Minnesota.

An advertisement in the Game Breeder will surely sell all the birds and eggs which the owner may wish to sell. A country hotel owner or a farmer who will produce a good lot of ducks for sport surely will have all the customers he may wish to entertain at attractive prices. In the older countries many rural hotels conduct game preserves for their patrons. In some places in America game-shooting clubs make such hotels their headquarters and look after the game preserving, employing the game-keeper and breeding the game on lands purchased or rented for the purpose.

It always has seemed strange to us that in a big country like America the people who are said to own the game cannot have any to eat, while in countries which have common sense laws the market gunners bring in the game to the markets just as our fishermen bring in the fish. All broad guage, fair-minded men will agree that if any errors are made in the distribution they should be "in the direction of liberality," as Owen Jones said when giving advice about supplying rats with rat poison.

The Game Breeder, an advertiser writes, evidently reaches them all.

"More Game and Fewer Game Laws" has come to stay.

REFLECTIONS ON GAME BREEDING.

BY ALDO LEOPOLD

[We take pleasure in printing the following article, taking exception to what the writer seems to think is our attitude towards restrictive game laws. The magazine is open at all times to those who wish to express their opinion. The best possible way to arrive at any just conclusion is to hear both sides. We are not opposed to laws prohibiting the sale of game and providing for short seasons and small bags. We believe the bags must be made smaller and the seasons shorter as the game continues to vanish and that the closed seasons for terms of years or forever are exactly right where no one looks after the game. We believe the farmers cannot be induced to look after the game simply by the promise that the state will furnish licensed trespassers to shoot up the farms. All that we ask is that profitable game production be permitted and not prevented by the game laws which have not kept quail and grouse shooting open on the farms. We believe that sportsmen of small means can have good and inexpensive shooting on many of the posted farms if they be permitted to sell some of the game they produce. We have no objection to licensing the dealers and requiring them to sell only the game from game farms and preserves, but in countries which permit free shooting it is a fact that market gunners also can sell the game they shoot. We are opposed to applying the prohibitive laws to game breeders. We have said repeatedly we will not oppose a thousand more laws if they be not applied to producers. The addition of Section 12 to the migratory bird law protecting game breeders put an end to our opposition to that law. Our ideas are well expressed in said Section 12.—Editor.]

I have followed with much interest the policy of your magazine, and in particular the editorial utterances of your April issue. Your program of nationwide game farming embraces many constructive and really helpful proposals, which you are hammering into the mind of the public with the most commendable energy. This very fact, however, intensifies my regret over what appears to me as an unfair attitude toward certain highly important questions.

Take, for instance, the question of markets. You will hardly deny that it was the open market which, more than any other one thing, originally destroyed our natural supply of wild game. By dint of twenty years of hard fighting, our sportsmen have at last succeeded in closing this market. Comes now the Game Breeder, and wants the market reopened!

[There are two kinds of markets. We favor the market which induces production and keeps game abundant—not the market which causes extermination. We hope you will see the difference and how you misunderstand our attitude.—Editor.]

Of course nobody will deny the right of the game farmer to market the product of his licensed game pens, duly marked in accordance with the law. But there is more than a veiled hint that the Game Breeder considers this mark-

ing, this distinction between wild and private game, as more or less of a nuisance, and that eventually the markets should be thrown wide open to all game alike.*

Now what would become of our real game with the ranks of sportsmen divided over the market question? The gourmand-hotel-pothunter combination is hard enough to beat with a solid front—do the game farmers now propose to split that solid front and reinforce the common enemy? If so, what would become of our wild game? It would evaporate. Such an outcome would profit the game farmers, but disgrace the country. What are the game farmers going to do about it?

It may well be that I misinterpret your proposals, and misjudge their probable future results. If so, I think there are many sportsmen like myself who would appreciate enlightenment through the columns of your magazine.†

*We have no objection to licensing dealers and to requiring the identification of the game sold. The best game breeding is done in fields not in pens. When game is bred in fields much of it escapes and is shot beyond their fences. Pinned game often suffers from diseases.

†Game breeders can get better prices for

their game provided the sale of game taken on public lands and waters be prohibited. We do not think they object to such prohibition. We have said that in countries where there is more freedom than there is in America the market gunners own the game they shoot and we think it important that people who imagine only Dukes and Lords shoot in the free countries should know that not only small farmers and town clerks and business men who produce game but also non-producers, the market gunners, shoot and sell it.

Secondly, allow me to take exception to the emphasis which you place on game as a food supply. I "feel it in my bones" that to make food production one of the major objects of game conservation will eventually lead to trouble. Game conservation has one object and only one—to perpetuate wild life as an indispensable source of human recreation. Game conservation is not a matter of the flesh-pots. It concerns not so much the belly, as it does the eye, the mind, and the soul. To bring home a mess of game for the family—this indeed is necessary to satisfy that high human instinct, the exercise of which we call sportsmanship. In so far forth, game conservation is a matter of food. But to produce game to sell as food is a human benefit of such insignificance, as compared with producing game for recreation, that the two can hardly be mentioned together, much less listed together as the two main objectives of game conservation.

This may sound like pretty fine-spun theorizing, but I think it highly important that the cause of game conservation should rest on its real merits, not on its incidental benefits. I am reminded of those preachers, happily few, who tell us we should go to church because church-going benefits our business standing. By thus emphasizing the incidental they debase their high calling, and inspire not confidence, but disgust.*

*The most devout preacher will tell you that money is needed to keep the church going. Laws preventing the profitable production of sermons would be disastrous. I once said, when speaking at a sportsman's dinner, that if our game laws were applied to religion they would close the churches. A minister who was present asked what I meant by the statement. When I explained that money was necessary he agreed with me.

Thirdly, are you not a bit unfair about closed seasons and restrictive game laws? "Laws have not restored the game—therefore abolish laws and try game farming; cure guaranteed." This, I think, is but a very slight exaggeration of your general attitude. For my part, I fully share your impatience with the paper game protector—the man who thinks that laws alone, enforced or unenforced, will save the game. Of course laws alone will not raise game any more than a "no trespass" sign will raise a crop of melons, but is that any reason for tearing down the sign, burning down the fence, and chloroforming the bulldog? Hardly. But for restrictive laws, game farmers might today hunt a long while for even a seed-stock of many of our best game species. And how about law enforcement? What could we expect of laws that due to the slothfulness

*You are entirely mistaken about our attitude. We agree, no doubt, that laws do not produce and cannot permit upland shooting in populous regions. Where they do permit a little shooting the game vanishes from the farms for scientific reasons well known. We have never suggested tearing down the sign, burning the fence or chloroforming the bull dog on farms where a game crop is produced. We think there would be about as many quail as there would be melons in places where the bull dog is absolutely necessary for proper conservation. Your cattle barons have larger ranches than most dukes. We strongly favor the encouragement of the average sportsman who can have cheap shooting. As to your idea that game only should be conserved for those who wish to shoot it for fun, we think the average citizen is inclined to say that food production, which will reduce the cost of meat for all of the people, is fully as important as class recreation is. The tendency is to denounce field sports; to say shoot only clay pigeons and take all your exercise in the golf course or tennis field. The field sport prohibitionist is a big money maker and when the people have cheap game to eat this class of mischief-maker will be more easily circumvented. You may be interested to know that I have seen many shore birds breeding abundantly in a club ground where they had the protection from vermin. Snipe, tattlers and plover fed within a few feet of where I was seated one day making some sketches of the marsh. This place and many others would be uninhabitable for game were it not for the fact that it has the same protection some melon patches have. There are no Dukes but plenty of Ducks.

of our citizenship have existed mostly on paper? Moreover, how about our hundreds of migratory game species, such as the general family of shorebirds, which can probably never be "farmed," and which must be saved by laws or not at all?

Let us have fewer game laws and more game, by all means. But we will get neither unless those "fewer" laws are well advised, well enforced, well respected—and not undermined by veiled contempt for the efficacy of game laws in general. If the Game Breeder wants the

autocratic European system of 1,000 grouse per day for earls and dukes, with the privilege of looking over the fence reserved for the common citizen, then your magazine is headed in the right direction. But if we want to temper the undoubted "efficiency" of the European plan to the spirit of our American institutions, then I would beg your greater tolerance toward closed markets and restrictive game laws. These measures need to be simplified, perfected, enforced and supplemented by game farming—but not abolished.



SOME BLACK DUCKS HATCHED IN AN INCUBATOR.

BY Z. TED DEKALMAR

I told you in one of my letters about a clutch of black duck eggs that I found in my swamp, laid by one of the visiting blacks and which I felt obliged to steal, as the duck did not return after several hours' absence. The story about the eggs follows: I found the eggs on Monday, April 7th, at about one o'clock, P.M. Under the circumstances I presumed the eggs had not been set upon since I dared not to hope that any of the visiting blacks would nest on the place in view of the fact that I had been busy for weeks past enlarging the enclosure. One Tuesday, April 8, at 7.45 A. M., some eighteen hours later, these eggs were put into an incubator having in the meantime been kept in a cool room but without any special precaution.

I thought it best to follow the usual procedure of starting the incubator at 101 degrees, treating the eggs as if they had not been set upon. In two weeks' time I raised it to 102 degrees, still presuming that the eggs set on April 8 would only be due May 5. To my utter amazement I found the eggs pipping on April 28 and on the following morning I found eight ducklings out; one was dead in the shell and two eggs were added of the original eleven eggs. This would indicate that these eggs had been incubated not less than eight days. What

I wish to emphasize, however, is the fact that any eggs hatched after having been "cooled" for 18 hours in a room the temperature of which was about 55 degrees. It speaks volumes for the staying power of wild-bred stock and their offspring and I was gratified to have experienced the singular occurrence.

This, however, is not all. It so happened that when 36 hours old I smuggled the ducklings under a hen with a brood of five day old chicks and housed in the barn on account of inclement weather. The exchange was made late at night and the hen was quite ignorant of its nature. Having made sure she would accept the ducklings, I retired.

During the night there was a heavy rainstorm, and at six o'clock A. M. when I went down to look after the ducklings my setting hens, chicks and everything were dripping wet. Opening the barn door I found one of the little ducks outside of the hatching room, standing in the middle of the bare floor. I went to the nest to find the hen sitting on two ducklings crushed to death and the rest were missing. Printers' ink, paper and time are too precious nowadays for me to recite my utterances. I made a complete search of the barn and immediate neighborhood but I found nothing. I "spoke" duck, then duckling, but

no answer came and I gave it up. Two and one-half hours later when on my way down to the swamp, following a path and much down-hearted, I came upon five of the missing ducklings not less than 400 feet from the barn and apparently on their way to the swamp. They, no doubt, had heard the mallards calling there. With heads erect, look-

ing like a bunch of drowned rats, ragged and wet to the skin, there they stood bunched and piping at the top of their voices. I rushed them up to the house and put them into the incubator. The six survivors are now six days old. None perished as a result of the exposure and I have a wholesome respect for the hardiness of wild-bred stock.



RABBIT GROWING TO SUPPLEMENT THE MEAT SUPPLY

From a Bulletin by NED DEARBORN,

Assistant Biologist, Bureau of Biological Survey.

Consuming annually more than his own weight of meat, the average American regards it as an essential part of his diet. But with its cost mounting higher and higher, many people can no longer afford to buy the better cuts. Former low prices of meats can not be expected to return, for, in keeping with the principles of diversified farming, much of the vast unfenced range of the West has been divided into farms producing less meat but more cereals and dairy products. Not only is our output of meat proportionally less than formerly, but its cost per pound has increased with increasing land values and expenditures for buildings, fences, labor and taxes. To meet the requirements of a growing population, more grain has been produced, but meat production has not kept pace with it. High prices attract to our shores meat from foreign countries, and, strange as it may seem, the United States, which ranks first among the meat-producing countries of the world, ranks fourth among those importing meat.

In attempting to solve the meat problem, we may well profit by the experience of thickly populated countries of the Old World, where long ago it became necessary to learn to produce meat by raising animals which would thrive under restricted conditions. The fact that raising what we ordinarily consider meat animals—cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry—costs more than formerly makes it very evident that the meat sup-

ply must be supplemented from other sources.

The course of events during the stress of the world war in congested countries of Europe and also in the United States indicates how waning supplies of meat may be most conveniently and economically supplemented. When beef fails, horseflesh frequently becomes its substitute. While wholesome enough, horseflesh does not appeal to the American appetite, and its general adoption as food is not anticipated so long as other kinds of meat are available or can be developed. A far more promising meat animal is the rabbit, which, both wild and domesticated, has long been used extensively as food in Europe, and to a comparatively small degree in this country.

There are four animals which may be kept by thrifty people to convert farm and garden refuse into meat—the chicken, the goat, the pig, and the rabbit. Any one of the first three is likely to become a nuisance in a thickly settled community unless great care is taken, but scores of silent, wholesome rabbits may easily be kept on a city lot without giving the slightest offense.

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Consumption of Rabbit Meat in Europe.

Before the outbreak of the war in 1914, rabbits were kept on the farms and in the towns of northern France and Belgium for home use and for market as commonly as poultry. In the greater

part of Europe, excepting the more northerly portions, rabbit breeding was an important industry. About 100,000,000 rabbits were marketed annually in France. Approximately 2,200,000 rabbits were raised in Belgium in 1898 for home consumption and for export. The value of rabbits annually exported from Ostend to England exceeded \$1,000,000, while, including wild hares raised in her game preserves, England herself was producing from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 rabbits. In 1911, the consumption of rabbits in London amounted to 500,000 pounds daily, and in Paris to 200,000 pounds. The use of rabbits for food is not a novelty in England, for, as far back as 1874, 350,000 rabbits were sold annually in Birmingham, 300,000 in Manchester, 200,000 in Nottingham, and 150,000 each in Sheffield, Newcastle, and Leeds. The value of rabbit meat imported into Great Britain through London from Australia and New Zealand was \$4,500,000 in 1910. In Germany, rabbits have been raised mainly for consumption in the homes of the breeders. Bavaria produced 415,000 rabbits in 1911. This aid to the solution of the meat problem in Europe is practicable in America.

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Rabbit Growing in America.

For many years rabbits have been raised in this country as pets and as fancy stock for competitive exhibitions. Until recently, however, there has been no real incentive to breed them for practical ends, as they were not actually needed for food, and better fur than theirs could be had for little money. So long as they were looked upon merely as pets they were rarely utilized for food.

Wild rabbits are common everywhere. They are hunted and trapped by farmers, sportsmen and others and are consumed at home or sold as game. Between November and March they are shipped in carload lots from the Great Plains to Boston, New York and other eastern cities. Virginia and the states in the Mississippi valley furnish a great many wild rabbits for local markets. At a time when round steak was selling at 12½ cents a pound and cottontail rabbits at 25 cents a pair or even at 25 cents

each, no one was interested in raising rabbits for the table.

During the years 1899 and 1900, while the cost of food was still low, there occurred what has been known as the Belgian hare boom, which, while it lasted, attracted much attention. Importers went to England for pedigreed breeding stock, pedigrees being at that time rather more highly thought of than the rabbits themselves, and shipped back dozens of Belgian hares every week. Wealthy fanciers went to great lengths for prize-winning stock. Fifty dollars was not an unusual price for one of these rabbits at breeding age, and \$265 is said to have been paid for one rabbit imported for exhibition at a show in Chicago in 1899. The boom spread rapidly and continued as long as there was a demand for such breeding stock, but when the demand came down to a meat basis the boom collapsed, as there was then no real need for a new source of meat.

Lately, people here and there have very quietly taken up rabbit raising, first for home use, then for sale. This movement, undertaken to supply an actual need for meat, is fulfilling expectations. City and suburban dwellers are raising rabbits in back yards. Although the total production is yet comparatively small, it is steadily increasing. In certain localities in California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan and several other States, the domesticated rabbit is recognized as a regular meat animal. Rabbits are either shipped alive to market in crates or are neatly dressed ready for cooking and packed in a sanitary manner for transportation.

The saving and earning power of rabbits is illustrated by the following concrete examples of what is actually being done with them: One resident of Kansas City, Kans., raises 300 or 400 pounds of rabbit meat a year for his own table at a cost of only 8 or 10 cents a pound. Another resident of the same city, who breeds registered stock on a space measuring 20 by 24 feet in his back yard, has raised and sold enough rabbits in 18 months to clear \$2,400. A large religious

institution in Nebraska raises rabbits instead of poultry and reports the meat more satisfactory than chicken, and the experiment profitable. According to a former county commissioner of the State of Washington, rabbits were grown on the county farm to provide for the county hospitals a substitute for chicken; the initial stock numbered 119 rabbits, which increased to 1,200 in 10 months, besides those used in the hospitals. These are not isolated cases, they are simply examples of what is being done in rabbit raising, and are an indication of what this industry is likely to become when its profitableness is more generally recognized.

UTILITY BREEDS OF RABBITS.

Of about 20 varieties of rabbits competing at American shows under established standards of size, form and color, there are seven which, because of size, are classed as utility rabbits. These seven are comprised in three types, represented by the so-called "Giants," the Belgian hares, and the New Zealand red rabbits.

THE GIANTS.

One group includes the different varieties of giants, which, according to their color, are named gray, steel gray, checkered and solid colored, as black, white or blue. All are long-bodied and massive, weighing when adult from 11 to 20 pounds each. Across the throat of the doe is a thick fold of skin called the dewlap, which is conspicuous when the chin is drawn inward. The grays run especially heavy, the standards calling for a weight of at least 13 pounds. The standard for checkered giants requires a weight of 11 to 13 pounds. Giants are mature when about 15 months old. Those raised for meat purposes are usually sold before attaining full size, as the flesh of young rabbits is preferred to that of old ones. Checkered giants were developed in Germany. The other varieties, ordinarily grouped under the name Flemish giant, originated in that part of Belgium and northern France known as Flanders. Flemish giants are now bred in all parts of the country. They grow rapidly, withstand cold well,

and where the market demands a heavy type of rabbit, they are highly recommended.

BELGIAN HARES.

The Belgian hare, one of the second group, has descended from giant stock brought to England from Belgium, France and Germany. In the hands of British fanciers its size has been reduced, its limbs lengthened, and its general appearance changed by selective breeding to such a degree that it now looks and acts like the wild European hare. In recognition of this resemblance it was formerly called the Belgian hare rabbit, a name since contracted to Belgian hare.* It is a slender, muscular and graceful animal. According to the present standard, its proper weight is about 8 pounds. Typical does do not have the dewlap. The color of Belgian hares ranges in different specimens from a bright orange-brown or tan to mahogany, varied by a mingling of black hairs, which gives the effect known as ticking. The Belgian hare was the first utility rabbit to make its appearance in America, and although it was introduced when conditions were unfavorable for its adoption as a meat animal, it has remained a favorite with fanciers, and at last seems destined to fulfil the purpose for which it was unsuccessfully advocated a score of years ago. The "rufous red" Belgian is one conforming to the American standard as to color, which is a dark cherry-red or mahogany, uniform over head, ears, chest, feet, back and sides, varied by scattered black hairs.

NEW ZEALAND REDS.

A third type of utility rabbit is the New Zealand red, an animal intermediate in size and form between the Flemish giant and the Belgian hare. It may have been produced by crossing the white Flemish giant with the rufous-red Belgian hare. This is suggested by its size

*One difference between rabbits and hares is the condition of the young at birth. Rabbits, including the cottontails of America and the rabbits of the Old World, are born blind and naked. Hares, on the other hand, including the so-called snowshoe rabbits and jack rabbits of this country and the wild hares of Europe, are covered with fur and have eyes open at birth.

and color, and by the fact that the earlier specimens had considerable white on the legs. It may, however, have descended, as has been claimed, from rabbits obtained by sailors in New Zealand and sold to California fanciers. Its origin is of less interest than its development, which has been accomplished in California since 1909, when it first gained recognition. Although the name New Zealand red may have no geographical significance, it fairly describes the standard color of this animal, the back and sides of which are of a clear reddish buff, free from black hairs. At maturity, which is attained at the age of one year, New Zealand bucks should weigh 9 pounds, and does 10 pounds. The doe has a dewlap similar to that of the giants. This rabbit is compactly built, with thick hind quarters. It is best known near the Pacific coast, where it first appeared, but it is being bred to some extent in practically all the states.

OUTLOOK FOR RABBIT BREEDING.

Evidently something should be done to lower the high cost of meat. Meat produced at home saves freight and several profits. The example of Europeans and the experience of breeders in America indicate that the utility rabbit will be a large factor in solving the meat problem. The question of food has been brought very close to us. The doctrine of the clean plate has been revived. Many have turned their yards into vegetable gardens and have been delighted with the results. Many have started rabbitries and are enthusiastic about them. In every garden there is feed for rabbits, feed that will be wasted unless there are rabbits to eat it. Dandelions are a pest in lawns, but they are excellent rabbit feed when used with alfalfa or clover and oats or other grain, as also are leaves of the burdock, yellow dock and other weeds, and prunings from apple and cherry trees.

The first object in rabbit raising is to supply home needs. The best indorsement an article can have is the fact that it is used freely by its producer. If one is inclined to disdain domesticated rabbits on account of experience with wild rabbits, he should consider that the lat-

ter, as sold in butcher shops, are not to be compared as a delicacy with tender young hutch rabbits.

Rabbit skins are being used in increasing quantities for fur, as the supply of wild fur decreases and as improvements in tanning and dyeing contribute to make the pelts more attractive. Some of the varieties of utility rabbits have pleasing colors naturally. For example, the checkered giant, which is mainly white, with conspicuous spots or patches of color on head, back and sides, has been exploited as a fur rabbit on account of its striking color contrasts. Pelts of solid-colored rabbits, however, when prime, sell readily for fur purposes and are used extensively in natural colors and also, after being dyed, in making muffs, capes, stoles and trimmings for garments. Rabbit fur is used also in making felt hats. Many thousands of pounds of rabbit skins are bought by manufacturers of hatters' fur in this country every year. After the fur is removed the skins are utilized in making glue.

Boys' and girls' clubs, organized by the United States Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges, have been a most important factor in demonstrating the good points of rabbits. Boys, girls and older persons having leisure can do much to increase the production of meat and fur by applying their spare time and energy to raising rabbits. Whenever rabbit raising has been undertaken in a community a demand for breeding stock and meat sufficient to absorb the surplus has quickly arisen.

A survey of existing conditions, including the food situation and the economical tendencies of the times, as well as the development of the rabbit industry at home and abroad, justifies the assertion that the outlook for rabbit breeding in America is good. In recognition of this prospect, the Department of Agriculture is prepared to furnish advice on the breeding and marketing of rabbits, to assist in forming clubs, and to gather and distribute information as to breeding stock, current values of rabbit meat and fur, and other matters affecting the rabbit industry.

[The remarks about the food situation are applicable to all species of game.—Editor.]

MORE GAME AND FEWER CATS

[The following was sent by the Commissioners on Fisheries and Game of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Commission is quite up-to-date. It encourages the breeding of all species of game under permits which cost nothing.—Editor.]

The nesting season for the wild birds has arrived, and the commissioners on fisheries and game once more call attention to the necessity of keeping the family cat in control during the time the eggs are being hatched and the fledglings are helpless, either in the nest or when first on the ground.

It is a matter of common knowledge that on the activities of the insect-eating birds depends, in a large measure, the success of the crops and the preservation of the forests.

It is not so well known how enormous are the inroads on the wild birds by the family cat and the abandoned, hunting house cat. Often the owners honestly believe their cats to be innocent of the practice of killing birds, because the work is not done where they can see it.

Careful studies on this subject have been made, and the results are surprising. One cat, which was watched carefully, was seen to kill 58 birds in a single season.

Assuming that the average cat on the farm kills but ten birds a year, and that there are two cats on each farm in Massachusetts, we have, in round num-

bers, 70,000 cats killing 700,000 birds annually. And this does not take into account the cat population of cities, towns and villages. Song and insectivorous birds are sociable. They breed to a large extent in thickly settled communities. It is here that cats get in their deadliest work.

These figures tell their own story.

The commissioners appeal to every person who owns a cat to make it a personal matter to see that the family pet is not permitted to roam at large in the day or night during this crucial period when the success of the hatch of birds depends on the freedom they have from molestation.

The season extends from May 15 to August 15.

Over the weather conditions, which may reduce the number of the hatch, we have no control; but this other danger can be minimized if every one will make an effort to do his or her part. The birds can be depended on to do theirs.

Every bird lover is asked to see that homeless and wild hunting house cats are humanely killed.

HOW TO MAKE A DUCK POND.

BY C. B. MCGEE

Any one interested in making a pond for wild ducks should know that the use of dynamite is the best and cheapest way to remove the dirt for making the hole to fill with water.

I think it best to make the pond where there is running water, as pure water is much better than a pool of stagnant or filthy water.

Dynamite will remove stone or stumps or any obstructions, and you can make the pond any place that is suitable.

I would place a charge of about three sticks of Du Pont Red Cross Extra 40 per cent. dynamite in the center of the place I wished to make the pond. The force of the explosive will remove the dirt to start the pond.

There was some stone in the dirt in the place shown in the photograph I send you, but the explosive did a nice job.

After placing your center shot, place about six charges of about two sticks

each evenly distributed around the center shot.

This will make a small pond about twelve feet in diameter at a cost of about \$4.00 for the dynamite, fuse and caps.

The amount of explosive to use for each charge will vary some in the different kinds of soil.

The use of dynamite would be the cheapest way to make a duck pond of any size and in any kind of material.

[We think the best pond for ducks can be made by dynamiting a circular or oblong ditch, leaving an island in the center. At the Wading River preserve of The Game Breeders Association a pond of this character was dug by hand labor in a wet field where there was no water. Here over twenty-five hundred ducks were raised in one season from eggs laid in a wire inclosure which surrounded the pond. The pond could have been made much quicker and cheaper by the use of dynamite. Mr. McGee says he will be glad to answer any questions about the use of dynamite made by those who would like to make ponds for ducks. He is quite right in saying it is desirable to have running water. A little brook can be made to flow through the pond; but, although this was impossible at the Wading River preserve since there was no flowing water, the pond was used several seasons and many ducks were reared successfully and later transferred to other ponds where the shooting was conducted.—Editor.]

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Home from the War.

The Game Breeder:

Will you kindly send me a statement of my standing with you, and tell me when my subscription ran out or when it will run out.

I have returned from overseas and find that your fine magazine has been coming regularly in my absence, but I am under the impression that my subscription has expired and I want to make it right if that is the case, and to thank you for your kindness in continuing it.

You may be interested to know that as I was in the air service (first lieutenant flying) I had considerable spare time (waiting for the liberty motor and plane to arrive) and took every opportunity to observe the game and conditions in

France and to talk to the people interested, both there and in England, though I was in England but a short time.

I was also a prisoner in Germany for a short while but did not have much opportunity to learn anything there—except to gain an everlasting hatred against the Boche—I am now held up here in Boston with a sickness which is the result of having the influenza in Germany. I have been treated daily for months by a specialist and am not cured yet, but I hope to get back in the game if it is not too late in the season when I am finally cured.

Arthur L. Clark.

[We would like to publish the result of your inquiries about the game.—Editor.]

A BIG GAME RANCH

Mr. Dusette, of the Dusette Game Ranch, Bad Axe, Michigan, writes: After August 1 and up to September 16 we can fill large orders received early at less money than it costs most preserves to produce their birds. We shall make a specialty of supplying shooting clubs pure wild ducks and geese, with full wing and branded with the required V, so they can shoot and sell their birds. The ducks will be strong on the wing and have the natural wild flavor, since the ranch contains hundreds of acres with ponds and lakes full of wild duck food. The Dusette ducks already are favorably known to readers of The Game Breeder. The only trouble was there was not enough of them.

We strongly advise readers to place their orders early, otherwise they probably will not get birds this season.

A Missing Steak.

Waiter (hinting for a tip)—“And how did you find your steak, sir,”

Diner—“Oh, I just moved that little piece of potato and there it was.”

—*Du Pont Magazine.*

NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Prize Quail.

Mr. D. Kalmar, one of our prize winners, writes, "Many thanks for the blue quail. They arrived in excellent condition and I am hoping to see them lay this season. I shall report the progress made."

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More Prize Quail.

General Wingate writes that the scaled quail we sent to the Wyandanch Club arrived all right. They have been placed in separate coops and seem to be doing very well and will be turned out shortly. All are very much interested in what will be the result.

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Periods of Incubation.

Wild duck eggs (the mallards) may be said, roughly, to hatch in about twenty-six days. Capt. W. Coape Oates, a capable duck breeder and author, says: "Duck eggs take from twenty-four to twenty-nine days to hatch as a rule, though occasionally a lot of eggs that have been put down soon after being laid will hatch in twenty-three days, if set under a good hen. He regards twenty-six days as "the usual period of incubation."

The period of incubation of pheasant eggs, as stated by Maxwell, is twenty-three or twenty-four days.

The period of incubation of quail is about 24 days. The cock bird often will hatch the eggs if the hen dies after laying the eggs.

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Turkey Hen as a Foster-Mother.

JAS. M. PERRY

You may tell your readers that the turkey hen makes a good foster mother for ringnecked pheasants. With her it is not necessary to coop them up till they learn the "cluck" as it is with the chicken hen. It is best not to have any young turkeys in the flock as they monopolize the mother turkey and oppress or tyrannize over the little pheasants.

Twice last summer we were called up from the dinner table by the cry of distress from little pheasants and each time killed an eighteen-inch garter snake that was attempting to swallow them; both birds died in a few days. I wonder how many little quail fall a prey to the garter and other snakes.

We had one ring-necked hen that incubated her own eggs in the aviary last season and brought off a brood of young pheasants.

Both the silver and Reeves pheasants are more expert on the perch than our ring-necks are. The last named frequently fall to the ground when perching on the trees at night.

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More Quail Wanted.

Mr. H. H. Shannon,

Long Island Game Breeders Assn.

Dear Sir:

Mr. C. Von Lengerke advises us that you are raising quail for sale.

We have been raising a sum of money locally and can possibly get three or four hundred dollars with which to buy some birds. Kindly advise us if you can do anything for us. Let us know just what you can do as to quantity, price and time of delivery.

If you are not in a position to do anything, can you inform us of someone who is?

Yours very truly,

Newburgh Gun & Rifle Club Inc.,

R. W. Whitehill, Secretary.

The Long Island Game Breeders Association will breed quail of various species to be harvested not otherwise than by shooting. When the laws are amended so as to encourage the profitable breeding of quail these birds will be more abundant in New York and more profitable than pheasants are because sportsmen prefer them to all other feathered game and they are excellent food. Advertisers in the Game Breeder supply quail; mostly Mexican.

More About the Massena Quail.

Mr. W. H. Pigg, one of our Colorado members, writes:

I have just finished the article on massena quail in the March number of the Game Breeder and I will add my experience and observations of the little bird.

I have found them in west Texas in the vicinity of Sanderson; in the Santa Rosa mountains of the state of Coahuila, Mexico, and in the Sierre Madre mountains, in both Chihuahua and Sonora states. As I have only hunted in the mountains in these different localities I cannot say whether they are found in the lower or level parts or not.

In the article reference is made to their food being principally insects, I have examined the crops of several in each locality where I have found them and have always observed them to contain bulbs of a certain onion-like plant.

I find them very gentle and they take cover and lay closer than the bob-white and they are a little smaller in size; the breast and back are speckled not unlike the guinea fowl and they make a noise much like the latter.

I have a mounted pair in my collection which I shot on my first hunting trip in Mexico.

Yours very truly,
W. H. Pigg.

Colorado.

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Decoy Owls.

The Minnesota Game and Fish Department recommends the use of decoy owls for crow and hawk shooting. These owls can be procured from Fred Sauter, taxidermist, 42 Bleecker street, New York. All game shooting clubs and preserve owners should have a decoy owl. It will produce some lively shooting and will save a lot of game birds.

We are strongly in favor of big public parks where the public can shoot. If the sportsmen who are interested in game breeding will form game shooting clubs to rent the shooting on many of the posted farms and the state will properly look after the game on public lands and waters, including parks especially pro-

vided for shooting, soon there will be an abundance of game for all hands.

It seems absurd to talk about shooting only for dukes and lords. We are interested in many game shooting clubs with small dues and those who wish to do so should sell some of the game produced in order to help pay their expenses.

The game protection society which will rent some of the posted farms and provide shooting for its members will find it is quite as easy to have more game as it is to have more game laws.

The more we think about it the more we become convinced that too much time and effort are devoted to securing more laws and not enough time and effort are given to producing more game.

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Movements of Keepers.

J. H. Wise has gone to the Long Island Game Breeders Association; Mrs. Simpson remains as housekeeper. Wm. Butler has gone to the Kings County game farm in Washington. Ralf Lee goes to the Outpost farm. A good lot of game will be produced at all the places no doubt.

Game keepers changing their situations should give prompt notice to the magazine in order that their new address can appear on our mailing list.

"Yours for more game and fewer game laws" often appears at the end of letters received by the Game Breeder.

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Crows.

Mr. A. H. Berwald in Du Pont Magazine tells about a man in Bradford, Pa., who was able to call crows within easy range by imitating the hooting of an owl. The decoy owl made to attract crows also certainly does the work. A man who can imitate the hoot of the owl should be especially fatal in connection with the stuffed decoy.

Many men can call crows simply by imitating their cawing. The keeper at the Climax Kennel Club was very good at calling crows and the editor of the Game Breeder saw him call a crow from a great distance and shoot it within easy range. The imitation of the hoot of an

owl will call hawks as well as crows and the imitation of the crow's cawing surely will bring a lot of birds if it be well done. A decoy owl mounted on a pole in connection with some good hooting or cawing surely will keep the guns hot in a place where crows are abundant. This combination easily should win a Du Pont crow prize. Sauter, the New York taxidermist, makes and sells the decoy owl; a little practice will make a good hooter or cawer.

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More Quail.

Mr. Montanus of the Middle Island Quail Club reports the quail as abundant and good shooting is anticipated. This club has found it is not a difficult matter to have good quail shooting every season and to keep mischief makers off of Long Island.

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Unsatisfactory Records.

Mr. Perry of the Western Game Breeders Association reports some rather unsatisfactory experiments with eggs of aviary and game species shipped various distances. We are inclined to agree with him that the record "looks pretty rotten." Since many have had good results using eggs shipped long distances the poor result reported is not necessarily due to the shipping. If the eggs were purchased from reliable dealers, as they no doubt were, it would seem likely that the trouble was due to delays in setting the eggs or some other error after the eggs were received. It does not seem likely that such a large percentage of eggs shipped from various points and for various distances should have failed to hatch simply on account of the transfer. Express companies are not as careful as they should be either in the handling of eggs or live birds. Since the business promises soon to be a big one because it is profitable, the express companies should take every care to see that eggs and birds are carefully handled in order that those who may become big annual customers of the express companies may have small losses due to shipments.

The Record Sent by Mr. Perry.

From Oregon one dozen Reeves eggs hatched two chicks, raised two.

From Oregon one dozen Silver eggs hatched two chicks, raised two.

From Oregon three dozen Golden eggs hatched no chicks, raised none.

From Oregon two dozen Amherst eggs hatched one chick, killed in nest.

From Kentucky one-half dozen Swinhoe eggs hatched no chicks, raised none.

From Kentucky four dozen Ringneck eggs hatched six chicks, raised six.

From Virginia one dozen wild turkey eggs hatched no chicks, raised none.

From Kansas nine dozen Ringneck eggs hatched seven chicks, raised five.

From Illinois one dozen Ringneck eggs hatched eight chicks, raised seven.

From Illinois one dozen wood-duck eggs hatched five chicks, raised none.

With the exception of the Illinois ringneck record the results are all bad. Anything less than fifty per cent raised is not good. The Illinois record referred to is very satisfactory for a beginner; in fact, most game keepers, year after year, would be well satisfied to rear seven birds from every dozen eggs set. Mr. Perry adds that in his own home-produced eggs gave him 80 to 100 per cent hatches but none of a dozen of his eggs sent to Nebraska hatched. He concludes "Where lies the trouble?"

Since Mr. Perry was brave enough to send the above record we trust some of our readers will tell him where they believe the trouble lies. Our guess is that it is partly due to transportation, partly to some local cause which can be remedied when it is ascertained.

We hope other readers will send hatching records. We shall publish some from the Long Island Game Breeders Association.

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Moose and Wolf.

Walter Howard Eaton in the Protective Association Bulletin says there are at present, so far as the game wardens can estimate, thirteen moose wandering in Berkshire, Mass., and perhaps browsing over the range of the New York side.

They are to be sure an escape from the old Wm. C. Whitney game preserve on October mountain, near Lenox. Four got loose ten years ago. One was shot, for which the hunters were fined \$250 apiece. Since then the remaining three have roamed in comparative safety and increased their tribe. Automobile tourists do not see them, but they are here.

More surprising than the moose, however, was the animal shot by the gamekeeper for the New Marlboro Game Association (composed of a group of New Yorkers who own 14,000 acres of wild country east of Great Barrington) on the second day of December, 1918. This animal had got into the inclosure where the wild geese were penned and had killed and was carrying off a fifteen-pound goose. Cornered in a fence he could not jump the animal turned savagely on the gamekeeper, who gave it both barrels of his shotgun, almost blowing its head off. It was a gray or timber wolf.

I don't know how long it is since a timber wolf was shot in Massachusetts, but I don't remember hearing of such a case. Certainly the skin of this animal stretched and dried on the barn door was the first one I ever saw east of the Michigan pine plains. It was a big fellow, too, an inch or two over the standard, 4 feet 9 inches. When a snowshoe tramp in the beautiful Berkshires includes the possibility of crossing the track of a bull moose and connecting up with a timber wolf, things are lapsing back a century!

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What It Costs.

Often we have inquiries as to what it costs to breed a wild duck, pheasant, quail, etc. Since these inquiries keep coming we can not answer all of them by writing long letters. In fact we do not know the cost in the particular place from which many letters come.

It costs much more to rear a duck, for example, on a small place where there are no natural foods than it does on a larger place where natural foods are abundant either on the place or in the immediate vicinity. Ducks will fly out

to feed and return to places where they are properly looked after. It will probably cost as much to feed a duck exclusively on purchased corn throughout the year as the duck is worth, but if many eggs are sold these should pay the food bill. We know places where ducks have been wintered with very little artificial feeding, almost none in some cases. The cheapest kind of foods often are waste products grown on the place, turnips, potatoes and other vegetables not suitable for the market.

The cost of a hand-reared pheasant varies in different places and always it is higher than the cost of a wild-bred pheasant which obtains much of its food in field and wood. Hand-reared quail cost more than wild-bred quail, the last named in some places cost nothing after suitable wild foods and covers have been planted, excepting the cost of protecting the birds from their natural enemies.

In the northern states a little food in winter is desirable. In the southern states this is not necessary except on places where a very large number of quail are bred and a large breeding stock is left after the shooting.

Some of the commercial game farms and some of the game clubs and owners of country places are beginning to keep accounts of the cost and we hope some of our readers who do this will send us letters telling just what it costs to rear a given number of birds. We all know the good prices obtained for birds and eggs.

Undoubtedly some of the commercial game farms keep the cost of rearing lower than such costs are on private preserves and even on state game farms. The last named purchase many birds and eggs; some of the clubs now have birds reared by contract.

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Not Otherwise.

It is not a difficult matter to hand-rear thousands of pheasants, quail and wild ducks on comparatively small rearing fields. It often is found very difficult to introduce and establish hand-reared birds all over a country place with

(Continued on page 88)

The Game Breeder

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D. W. HUNTINGTON, President,

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Telephone, Beekman 3685.

As the prohibition of drinking comes in the prohibition of game eating seems to be going out. Already there are inquiries if the game dinners of the Conservation Society, which were suspended during the war, will be resumed. They will be.

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Quail on toast surely is coming back. Members of the society report that thousands of quail will be produced this year on the game farms and preserves in the free states and the toast we have always had with us.

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"And when the pie was opened the birds began to sing." Suggestive of quail pie in Ohio when these birds now on the song-bird list become an abundant food. It will not be long. Common sense is returning.

BACK TO THE LAND.

The World says: A speaker at the convention of booksellers in Boston held out the cheering prospect to the trade that Prohibition after July 1 would compel many people to seek solace in reading, which is all right in its way, provided the publishers quit manufacturing novels warranted to drive people to drink.

Our specialty is books and bulletins on game breeding; including the magazine for game breeders, warranted to send people to live in the country on places where there is enough freedom to permit the restoration of quail on toast and possibly a little near cider as a side line.

A FEELING IN THE BONES.

Mr. Aldo Leopold, a New Mexico reader, says: "I feel it in my bones that to make food production one of the main objects of game conservation will eventually lead to trouble." Many years ago we had the same feeling in our bones, but we have learned that our bone barometer was faulty. Under the impression that the sale of game hastened its disappearance and that the game laws were not properly executed we joined one of the strongest and best equipped game protective associations in America. This association employed detectives to discover and lawyers to prosecute game law violators, and among many others we arrested and convicted the hotel keeper where we often dined.

We secured many restrictive laws and we placed the wild turkey on the song-bird list so that no one could even shoot it. We closed the quail shooting for terms of years. During the time when turkey shooting was prohibited the turkey became extinct. The quail vanished rapidly on our favorite shooting grounds after the sale of the birds was prohibited and prevented and notwithstanding the fact that most of the farms in the neighborhood were posted and the farmers did their best to keep out the shooters—including ourselves. A little pond where we shot ducks was drained and the place where we often shot a few dozen jack snipe also was drained. Houses were built along a little river once frequented by many ducks and there was probably a gun in every house. The duck shooting came to an end because every one was willing and eager to destroy any fowl that put in an appearance and no one knew enough to look after the ducks. Quail shooting in the state is now prohibited forever.

By keeping some of the game laws off of Long Island, N. Y., we have found it an easy matter to have shooting quite near the great city which contains one-twentieth of the population of the United States. The shooting is kept open not only for those who produce the quail, pheasants, etc., but also for any one who wishes to shoot, since comparatively little land is used for game breeding.

It costs something to purchase stock birds and to restore the shooting. The sale of some of the game always makes it possible for people of small means to have shooting if they wish to do so. There can be no doubt that the people who are said to own the game should at least have some game to eat if those who produce it are willing to sell it.

OUR DESIRE TO BE HELPFUL.

Our comment on the California Game Commission was intended to be helpful. The commissioners say in their excellent annual report that they have attempted to induce private parties to breed game without success; that the people seem to prefer poultry.

It seems peculiar that the California people are unwilling to get into a most interesting and attractive industry which easily can be made far more profitable than poultry. It is as easy to gather and sell eggs which bring \$3 and \$4 per dozen as it is to sell 50-cent eggs. Since thousands of people are breeding game in other states it occurred to us that probably the California commission was not encouraging the new industry. As we said, readers of the Game Breeder in Oregon, Washington and many other states are prepared to supply the people of California with plenty of game birds, provided the California markets be opened to the sale of the desirable food. To make a food industry good it is desirable to have the food eaten.

If poultry men can sell and the game breeders can not sell food in California this would seem to account for the difficulty the commissioners complain about in their report. It may be the entire trouble is in the game laws, but some of

the actions of game officers no doubt also may affect the situation.

For example, when a California farmer takes some quail eggs from the water of an irrigated field and hatches 80 quail we think it has a bad effect on the industry if the Los Angeles deputy game commissioner drops in and tells the farmer he can avoid an arrest provided he pays \$800 fine for this food-producing crime; we should say if she would pay \$800, since in the case we have in mind the game farmer was a California woman. It is true the officer came down in his price from time to time, and when the Game Conservation Society offered to telegraph \$300 to begin the lady's defence the matter was dropped.

We think this and some other performances which we can bring to the attention of the game commission may make it difficult for the commission to induce people to produce the food as abundantly as the people now do in the free states where no attempts are made to lift \$800 or any other sum from those guilty of the crime of food production.

If the commission would like to have the difficulty referred to in its annual report investigated by the legislature we will help. We believe such an investigation will be proper and helpful to the commission.

BEWARE OF THE CAT.

In well settled regions there are numerous checks to the increase of game besides shooting and the natural enemies of the game. The loss of the natural foods and covers and the exposure of game birds to climate and their natural enemies often are sufficient to exterminate the game. When cats and dogs are added to the other checks to increase we have learned that we must either prohibit shooting or encourage some of the people to look after the game.

The cats, both the innocent looking tame animals which live in houses and thousands of cats which once were tame but now live wild in the woods, are known to be a fatal check to the increase of upland game birds. Experi-

ments in game breeding made by the Game Conservation Society and many others have proved conclusively that cats both wild and tame are very destructive to many species of birds.

The Hon. W. C. Adams, chairman of the Massachusetts Game Commission, says, "One cat which was watched carefully was seen to kill 58 birds in a single season."

The Massachusetts commission was among the first of the state departments to recognize the necessity for looking after the game properly and always it has welcomed and encouraged the assistance of game breeders who produce many thousands of game birds every year and who aid in destroying the cats and other vermin. The Massachusetts commission conducts able and valuable experiments with the quail and other game birds and its annual reports easily rank first in value among all of the reports published in the United States and Canada.

Massachusetts with its large population and severe climate is by no means the easiest place to protect and increase the game, but the shooting is kept open for all hands and it is significant that it is necessary to prohibit shooting in states where there should be an abundance of game.

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Aviary Pheasants on the Preserve.

Many preserve owners and clubs are beginning to breed a few ornamental pheasants as a side line. A good keeper easily can produce a few dozen Reeves, Golden, Amhersts and others. The skins make handsome hats for the ladies.

(Continued from page 85)

the idea of having them breed wild in many fields and woods in order that the shooting always will be good. There is a way of sending the tame birds back to a wild breeding existence but the vermin must be controlled.

We are opposed to otherwise than by shooting laws and regulations because shooting is the inducement to make the game abundant on many places.

Wild Breeding Ducks.

We are much interested in some of the places where hand-reared ducks have been turned down in marshes and induced to find all or a good part of their food. The birds seem to be stronger on the wing than most hand-reared ducks are. There is, of course, a decided saving in the food bill where the ducks are only fed once in a day or only occasionally during the week. It has been proved that a very little food will hold a good lot of ducks on a ground where there are some natural foods; that the birds will nest and rear their young without any artificial feeding for the young birds. We hope to secure some illustrated stories about some of these places where the crop is harvested by shooting.

=

A Failure to Fertilize.

Could you give me a little information regarding the raising of wild Canada geese?

I purchased a pair early in April but up to this time the goose has not started to lay, neither have I seen the gander try to fertilize the goose which made me wonder whether they need water deep enough to swim in.

The man from whom I purchased them said that this pair raised young last year.

I am feeding them chicken chowder and scratch feed mixed and all of the greens they wish to pick. They seem now to be acquainted with their surroundings but they are not in a very secluded spot. Would this have anything to do with them not breeding?

Any information that you might give me will be appreciated.

Wm. L. Zeller.

[Illinois wild-geese breeders say it is best for the geese to have water to swim in during the mating season. It is believed that otherwise the eggs will not be fertile. The geese need grass, of course. Many breeders rear the young birds away from the pond. We shall publish some articles written by successful breeders of wild-geese—the question of seclusion probably depends upon the wildness of the birds—usually geese become quite tame.—Editor.]



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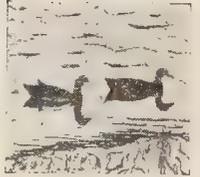
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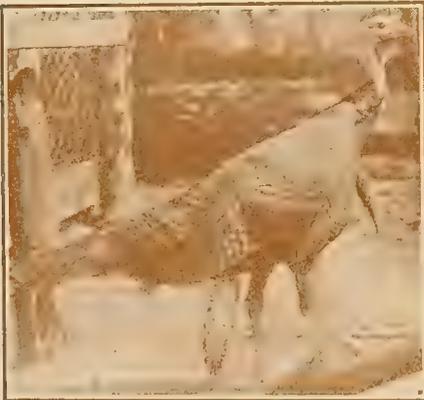
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Department V.

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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XV

JULY, 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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A New Member—Thousands More.

Editorials—Death of a Beneficial—We're All Doing It—Rules
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Innings, Trade Notes, Etc.

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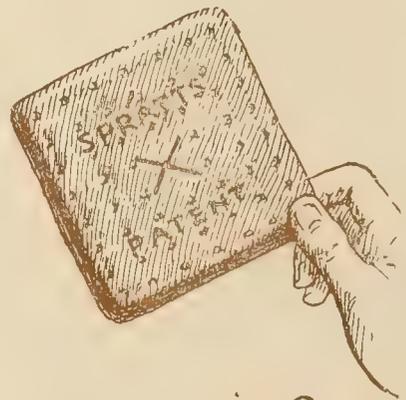
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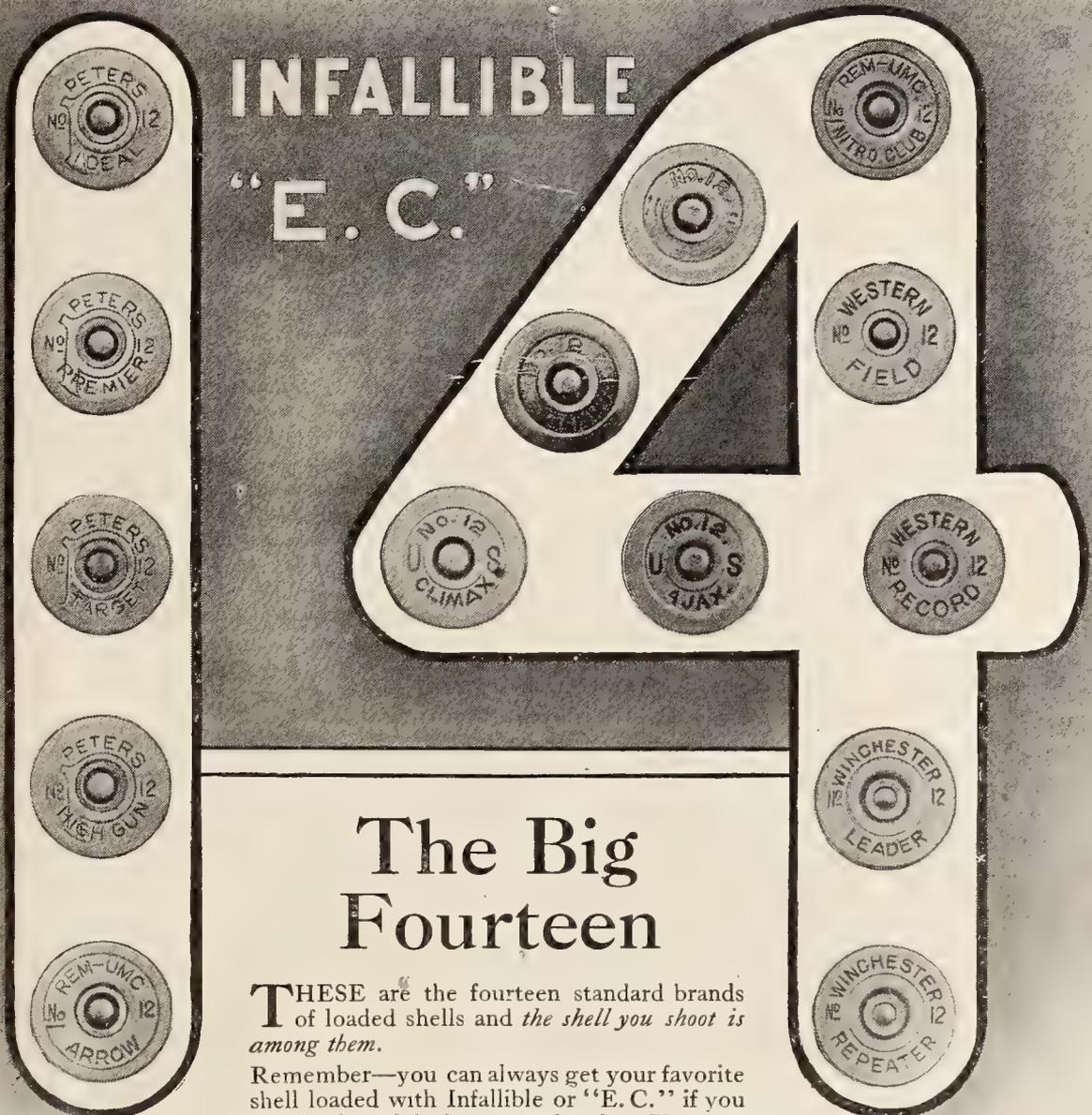
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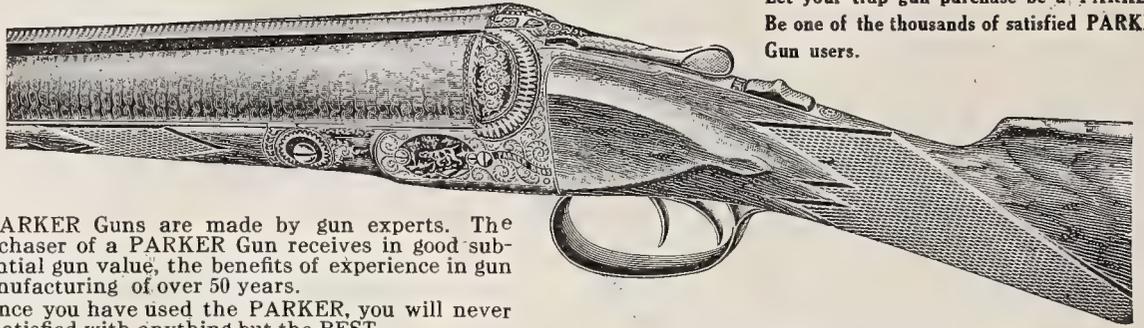
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WOOLWORTH BUILDING

NEW YORK

The Game Breeder

VOLUME XV

JULY, 1919

NUMBER 4



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

More Game and Fewer Game Laws.

Mr. Aldo Leopold has written a story about an imaginary controversy. It gives us pleasure, Mr. Leopold, to read what you say about the "more game and fewer game law" question which seems to have attracted the attention of all of the sportsmen and naturalists in America. You write so well that we are sure our readers, who may not agree with some of your ideas of democracy, will be interested in reading what you say.

All will agree with you that "there has been a general and growing scarcity of game all over the United States, that the decrease has not been checked so far as upland game is concerned; that the annual drain on the game supply will greatly increase after the war."

This is true not only in the United States but also in Canada where most of the wild ducks we shoot are bred. Hundreds of thousands of gunners have not been shooting in Canada for some years and this may have helped the migratory law some, as the stopping of spring shooting in our Northern States, by State enactments, undoubtedly did. Since the result of our numerous laws has not been to save the quail and grouse shooting (we know they were given a fair trial in our native State a score of years ago when we executed the laws more effectively than they have been executed anywhere) it is evident that there is something the matter.

We are glad you observe that the words "more game and fewer game laws" started something. There is, as you say, a "nation-wide determination that something must be done." In fact, something is being done.

Should Be No Controversy.

As to your imaginary controversy the game farmers are too busy to engage in any controversy. When we read the statement that "our enemies are publishing a monthly magazine," we made some playful remarks about the singularity of any one being the enemy of common sense but our readers never were much interested and we are quite sure no one ever took the matter seriously.

There is plenty of room in America to hunt with the camera and there will be more game to snapshot when America becomes the biggest game producing country in the world.

Col. Wallace well said that you erred in stating there is any antagonism between the two propositions, one is a direct corollary to the other.

As Col. Wallace said, all the farms are closed to free shooting in his State.

=

Shooting on Farms.

Most of the farms in all of the States are posted. No good reason can be assigned why the owners of the farms should not profitably breed any species of plant or animal if they wish to do so. No good reason can be assigned why sporting game breeders should not keep the game abundant on some of the posted farms if they wish to do so. As a matter of fact thousands are doing so. When it becomes legal to sell all species of game as food many men of moderate means can get shooting on these posted farms by combining to share the expense of looking after the game properly. Our advice to the sportsmen is that they form shooting clubs or syndicates as they say in England and go

after some of this closed shooting. Open it up and speed it up is our motto. We are pleased to observe that many sportsmen are taking our advice.

The sportsmen who open up the posted farms leave the free shooting on public lands and waters for those who are not industrious in the matter of game saving. A noisy game refuge is more beneficial than a quiet refuge, but there is room enough for both.

Sporting Breeders.

Mr. Leopold in discussing his controversy overlooks the fact that there are thousands of game breeders who are sportsmen and who deal with the game farmers when they need stock birds to start some good shooting. It may interest him to know that probably there are over an hundred thousand sportsmen who have excellent shooting every season. The country is so big that we can readily see how he overlooked them.

We fail to see why he should suggest that game farmers are "cranks." They go about their business in an industrious manner and he may be interested to know that a number of them will take an order for 50,000 game eggs if any one wants as many at one time. We know of a large number whose output will be over 25,000 next spring. There is nothing cranky about any of these people or about many thousands of others in the game breeding industry in a smaller way. The shooting game breeders who deal with the game farmers are a splendid lot of sportsmen of all grades of wealth (some only pay \$15 a year for their shooting). There is not a crank in the lot; but of course he did not refer to these since he only mentioned the game farmers. We represent all of these people and know them and their splendid industry well.

His review of a controversy is a review of something which we are sure does not exist. It takes two to make a controversy and the game farmers are not opposed to people who wish to hunt only with a camera and "to preserve," as he says, "at least a sample of all wild life." The game farmers are actively engaged in saving a very big sample of

all species of game. They have to their credit: (1) The saving of the bison or buffalo. They have sold a lot of these animals to zoological gardens. They have sold a big herd of bison to Canada because the U. S. market seemed to be oversupplied. They will take an order for a carload lot of bison or more at any time if he will find a place to establish some "free shooting" at these animals.

(2) The game breeders have saved the antelope which rapidly were vanishing and the State game officer of Mr. Leopold's State says in the last last annual report that a game breeder or game farmer owns the largest herd of antelope in existence (under a liberal game breeders' law). Any one who wishes "a sample of wild life" can procure it by applying to the proper game breeder. See advertisements in *The Game Breeder*.

(3) In States which have liberal game breeders' laws the game breeders have saved the quail and keep these birds so abundant that it is safe to shoot large numbers every year. The owners of the quail are generous and will sell or even give away quail where the laws permit them to do so. The Game Conservation Society has given away quail of several species to people who wrote common sense articles describing how they saved the game.

(4) The game breeders have saved large numbers of prairie grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and ruffed grouse. They will sell some of their birds and give some away as soon as the shipping facilities are free and it becomes legal to make these birds plentiful as it now is to make pheasants plentiful.

(5) The game breeders already have made the United States the biggest pheasant producing country in the world. There are more pheasants in the United States than there are in China where the breeding stock for pheasants was procured, both for England and the United States. A little reading notice in *The Game Breeder* stating that the game warden of Pennsylvania wanted pheasant eggs brought him several thousand eggs late in the season after many hundreds of thousands had been sold.

(6) The game breeders have made the mallard ducks abundant in many places. Hundreds of thousands of these birds and their eggs will be offered for sale and many have been sold (see advertisements in *The Game Breeder*). The game breeders purchased many wood duck in Belgium, prior to the war, and they now own thousands of these birds. The Belgians had no wood ducks until they procured their breeding stock in America. The reason mallards are more abundant than other wild fowl is that in some States it is criminal to profitably produce teal and other fowl. The mallard is, also, a little easier to handle. But for this reason the laws should encourage and not prevent the production of the more difficult species.

(7) The game breeders have saved the wild turkey and have introduced it in States where it had ceased to exist. There are many quail "shoots" where wild turkeys commonly are shot by the quail shooters. The sportsmen as a rule do not own the farms where the shooting is done. They simply pay a few cents per acre annually for the right to go behind the signs prohibiting trespass and to literally shoot the wild life into great abundance, paradoxical as the statement may seem. The shooting is the inducement to keep the game abundant. The quail of course eat more potato bugs, boll weavels, and others when quail are abundant than they do when quail are scarce. The quail and turkeys are bred wild in the fields and woods and there is a generous "sample of wild life" preserved where any one can get permission to hunt with a camera. The writer had no trouble in getting permission to see the abundant game including wild turkeys nesting in fields when the farmers were plowing. Wild quail and wild turkeys (more abundant than we had ever seen them before) were "gratifying to the eye and the soul"—to say nothing about eating.

Game Farms and Game Breeders.

Mr. MacVicar properly explained to Mr. Leopold the difference between the game farm and the game preserve. The

game farmer usually owns his farm where he produces large numbers of game birds and game quadrupeds. He sells game and game eggs in big numbers to the owners of country places, to shooting clubs and to the State game officers.

Hundreds of thousands of birds and eggs have been sold by the American game farmers who advertise in *The Game Breeder* to the customers named. The industry is young in America but growing with great rapidity.

Free Shooting.

Mr. MacVicar makes another good statement: "Free shooting is very beautiful in theory, but where there is free shooting it usually means no shooting at all." How true this is of the farms posted by the farmers! How true it is where they have secured laws putting the quail on the song bird list in order to see that those who have disregarded trespass signs have no excuse for so doing.

Natural Enemies.

Mr. Leopold says the game farmer is right in his ideas about vermin. Here again he sees that the "more game and fewer game laws" movement started something quite worth while. The word vermin was not used in our literature until the game breeders began to discuss the damage to their game crops. State reports now contain statistics about the vermin killed on game farms. (See one in this issue.)

Here it appears that the game farmers are by no means cranks. Their magazine is fully aware that vermin should not be indiscriminately destroyed. It agrees with the Audubon Association, the Biological Survey and the naturalists that some game enemies are beneficial and that these only should be destroyed when they acquire perverted appetites and are harmful to the game. The question is one to be studied and the people who have game in abundance should be educated to control only the harmful species, and that no great harm will follow the toleration of some of these.

Game Markets.

As to game markets, the game owned and produced by industry should be sold of course under proper regulations. The Game Breeder often has said that game farmers and breeders will fare better if the sale of the game from public lands and waters be prohibited than they will if it be permitted.

Mr. Leopold jumps at the conclusion that game farmers wish to have competition. His erroneous ideas are based on the statement that in free countries the market gunners own the game they legally shoot and trap and they sell it as a matter of course. Here is a provision for the impecunious sportsmen, Mr. Leopold, which enables them to purchase ammunition and have a good time. We have mentioned the matter simply to illustrate the mistaken ideas of those who try to arouse the people to go in strongly for more laws by assuring them that only dukes and lords shoot in England. There are many shooting syndicates formed to share the expense of keeping up some sport. We agree that it is wise to confine the sale of game in America to game produced by industry, because the sale of public game would undoubtedly result in too much being shot, at least until game becomes very abundant. There is no controversy here. Mr. Leopold simply misunderstands why we mentioned the freedom of the poor in the free countries. We can see why they should give way in America until game is more abundant just as we see why the quail should go on the song bird list. We never have been able to see any moral turpitude in a poor man's living out on the beach and supporting his family by taking fish from the waters and fowl from the air. We have put in some time shooting with these industrious people and it has always seemed to us when we observed their healthy, happy children, that they were better off than they would be in a crowded tenement in the city. In countries where game is properly looked after they can sell the food they secure to the people at absurdly low prices. Sportsmen who own country homes and sportsmen who

rent shooting on the posted farms see no more objection to market gunners than they see to market fishermen.

Much as we sympathize with and approve of the conduct of the good old gunners who formerly sent game to the markets we can see that this was as much overdone as the quail shooting was and that excepting in places where game is produced both the sporting vocation of the wild fowler and the shooting of quail for fun will not be permitted.

=

M. G. or F. G. That's the Question!

We have tried the sport of getting more game laws and in fact worked hard at it some years ago. We find the industry of producing more game far more interesting and there can be no doubt that we have increased our opportunity for good bags of quail and other game. Since the food procured goes a long way towards offsetting the cost of production we have ascertained that anyone can have excellent shooting during a long open season if he wants to. We know some people who frankly say there is more money in the game law industry and who point with pride to their leaders who take in a surprising amount of coin. All we ask is if we do not interfere with this money-making game that the money-makers be not permitted to prevent the breeding of game on game farms and shooting grounds where our game shooters have a big lot of sport every season and where game farmers produce game birds and eggs profitably. We like the shooting and we are glad it is coming back everywhere in the free states.

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Game Wanted

If you want any game or game eggs by all means put in a small advertisement stating just what you want. If our advertisers can not furnish it you, no doubt, will hear from those who can.

Those who have not tried an advertisement in The Game Breeder should do so. They will get in touch with the best customers in the country.

MENTAL RECREATION IN GAME BREEDING.

By G. H. CORSAN.

Game breeding is such a fascinating hobby that in a very few years the few thousands now engaged in it will grow to many thousands. It is an expensive hobby if one wishes to go into it suddenly, but entered by degrees it can readily be made a wonderfully good paying business. It pays a person if they get pleasure out of it even if they don't make money out of it. I am sure that the Great Geometrician of the universe must endorse the plan of the game breeders to restock this continent with beautiful utility birds.

But skunks come around and the great horned owl and the mink and weasel have to be fought. Very well, they are far from discouraging to me. I love to fight and I love to kill injurious creatures; and I trap and I shoot and I poison and I use my brains to destroy the enemies of the game farm.

The great horned owl has killed pigs twice to my knowledge and a full grown mute swan once and I have set my hand against it, and I trap it on posts by erecting the head and neck of a guinea fowl with wire, then nailing the wings on each side of the post and the tail behind, on the top of the post and in the center lies the jump trap; then good-by Mr. Great Horned Owl.

But should the varmint kill, then the traps lie around the kill to the number of eight and he may snap seven but the eighth has him fast. And stake the traps down well for he has tremendous strength, as any bird must have that can kill a full grown house cat or skunk. The first night the owl pulls off the head and neck of the toughest kind of a bird and swallows it whole. Then he pulls out the entrails from the breast and devours them. The next night he visits the kill to have a second feast. So tie the kill to the ground tightly, unless you want to eat the kill yourself, then leave legs, wings, feathers and tail in the very same spot. Cover feathers

lightly over the traps. He is a stupid bird and will be there in the morning spitting and looking like a real hun.

You may also go out to the nearby pine and hemlock woods and find him at roost by day but on the lookout and quite well able to see. And he also hunts by day and can kill a bird that is not tough in an extraordinary short time.

This bird in the photograph killed my blue, snow and black brant geese leaving me the ganders. But the Canada ganders will fight him and he leaves them alone. As watch dogs and alarm clocks they take the place of the guinea fowl at night time.

Snow geese are being bred now and I feel that it is up to me to breed blue geese and whistler swans. But first get the birds. Secondly have a suitable place. Third use judgment and don't overfeed the birds as they are fed at the zoos, nor crowd them up too much.

Tennis and golf, etc., may have their valuable side for drawing a man's mind off business and family worries, but they are not to be at all compared to the power that lies in game breeding. The fresh air, the exercise and the mental satisfaction of accomplishing something not only difficult but rare.

One day a few years ago I was motor-ing in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan when I saw a very beautiful, tall young woman as straight as an Indian. I stopped the machine and I watched her—for I knew that she was someone unusual. I did not have long to stop before I heard a wonderful clear voice call out, "Birdie!" "Birdie!" "Birdie!" Then what should appear free, and from all kinds of cover? Scores of most beautiful pheasants of some dozen varieties as well as peafowl.

We—for we were a machine full—jumped out and walked over and had a long talk with Miss Helen Bartlett.

That was indeed a day of joy to us all. I am writing from Baltimore and this June Sunday I intend to take a run over and see how that pair of trumpeter swans are doing in the National Park Zoo.

The dog "Togo" in the picture, I send is a white Boston bullterrier and as good natured an animal as lives. But he infernally hates skunks and keeps his master's poultry farm absolutely free from them, as he never fails to make a kill when the overconfident skunk comes

around to Mr. Eugene Sites' poultry farm at Elyria, Ohio. He has "Togo" to deal with. "Togo" always digs himself into the damp ground under the barn after each encounter and stays there without eating for two or three days. May his kind increase, is my wish, and I guess that the reader will say amen!

The National Park Zoo has lost their female trumpeter swan and now they are looking for another bird as the male wants to mate.



MORE ABOUT GAME ENEMIES.

From the Report of the Massachusetts Commissioners on Fish and Game.

Each year furnishes, despite the utmost watchfulness on the part of the superintendents, new evidence of the depredations of hawks, owls and other enemies on the stock under their care. In the quail breeding work, even though the birds are kept in wire covered enclosures, they are not safe from the attacks of hawks and owls, for when frightened the birds have a natural instinct to fly upwards to escape, and in doing so thrust their heads through the openings at the top of the enclosure, only to have them bitten off.

At the Sandwich Bird Farm a systematic trapping of destructive birds was carried on as usual, and also of the rats which concentrate about the feeding places in the duck yards. Foxes occasionally give trouble, though not to the extent that the birds do. At this station the score was 368 for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, as follows:

One long-eared owl, 5 great horned owls, 1 short-eared owl, 2 red-tailed hen hawks, 3 red-shouldered hawks, 6 goshawks, 15 Cooper's hawks, 2 screech owls, 5 sharp-skinned hawks, 2 pigeon hawks, 4 sparrow hawks, 8 marsh hawks, 1 rough-legged hawk, 260 rats, 16 weasels, 3 foxes, 6 skunks, 10 black-snakes, 18 snapping turtles.

The record at the Wilbraham Game Farm was not kept as accurately as in other years, but among the vermin destroyed were:

Sixteen skunks, 30 rats, 5 snakes, 9 hawks, 3 owls, 4 cats. In addition to those taken by hawks, 131 young birds are known to have been taken here by other enemies. This year crows have been more of a nuisance at this station than hawks, and it was almost impossible to get within gunshot of them. The boxes containing young birds were closed each night against cats and skunks, but on one occasion skunks gained an entrance by digging under the boxes and killed forty pheasants in one night.

At the Marshfield Bird Farm the snapping turtles are found to be one of the worst pests. As they bury deep in the mud about the only remedy is to board the entire edge of the pond around and to probe all over to kill them.

Numbers of great horned owls were about this season. One gained entrance to the brood house one night by breaking through a pane of glass, and by morning he had killed fifteen ducks. After that pole traps were put out and several owls taken by this means. Crows added to the losses by taking both eggs and ducklings.

A Hawk Takes a Trout.

Not only the game farms but the fish hatcheries as well suffer from the activities of predatory birds which are responsible for the loss of substantial numbers of fish every year. At the Sandwich Fish Hatchery last February one of the workmen noticed a red-shouldered hawk on the bank of the brook. He succeeded in killing it, and found it held in its talons a live, perfectly healthy female brook trout 13 inches long, weighing 13 ounces. As the legs and the underpart of the hawk were wet, unquestionably the bird had gone into the

water after the fish. In the superintendent's fourteen years' experience this is the first instance that has come to his attention of any species of hawk going into the water after fish, excepting the fish hawk. The bird measured 3 feet 6 inches from tip to tip, and 19 inches from beak to tip of the tail. It had been seen around the hatchery for several weeks, and up to that time had evaded capture.

In another instance a black crown night heron which had been shot at this station was found to contain ninety-two 2-inch and 3-inch brook trout fingerlings.



NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

Trapping Quail.

A plan for trapping quail for breeding purposes is described in the report of the Massachusetts Commissioners. The superintendent of the Marshfield Bird Farm was detailed to do the trapping. He began work January 11, at which time the weather was extremely cold and the ground covered with ice. The first steps in the work were to locate the quail; to select the desirable places to set the traps; and, finally, to bring the quail to the place. The latter end was accomplished by placing grain at the trapping places selected, so as to accustom the birds to come to the spot.

Six traps designed for this work were put out. They were shaped like a scallop shell, covered with linen thread net and set on figure four spindles. When set on the ground they resembled an umbrella with the handle cut off. The traps were visited twice daily, morning and night, the last visit about dusk. Thus no birds remained in the traps any length of time, and (with the exception of one taken by a cat) none died in the traps. When a snowstorm threatened the traps were taken up so that none might be caught and perish.

The heavy snows, the winds that blew down the traps, and more especially the

small birds and animals which would get in and spring the traps necessitated many fruitless sets and trips before the quota (50 quail) was secured. Many and many a time traps were inspected only to find that they had been sprung by the small swamp birds, and sometimes the quail were seen running around the outside of the trap ready to go in had it not already been sprung. In some localities these small birds were so troublesome that it was necessary to abandon operations on that spot. Rabbits and squirrels added to the difficulties by damaging the nets gnawing their way out, making it necessary to mend the holes on the spot with the temperature at zero.

A trap 8 feet by 18 inches by 18 inches covered with wire netting, working on the same principle as a rat trap that would catch as many as would go in, was also used and found convenient for picking up the odd birds in flocks after the larger portion had been caught. Each lot of birds caught was immediately placed in a stall in the brood house furnished with cedar trees, large box of dusting sand, straw covered floor, charcoal, oyster shells, water and feed. Forty-four birds were trapped and kept at the game farm from the middle of January to August 10. They submitted

to confinement readily and lost their first wildness in a short time, though they retained their instinct to hide. It was a pretty sight to see the birds running about in the straw, under the dry cedars, and dusting in the sand in the sunlight on a cold day when snow was heaped high outside the brood house.

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Quail Breeding at Marshfield.

The quail trapped by the Massachusetts Commission were placed in breeding pens at the Marshfield Bird Farm. The following description of the breeding experiment is from the excellent report of the Fish and Game Commission. The breeding pens were located in a 5-acre piece of natural quail cover. The brook separated it from the game farm, and a locked gate kept visitors out, as the birds must be undisturbed during the breeding season. The pens were 8 feet square made of one inch mesh wire netting, frame painted. Tarred paper on north and east sides kept out the winds, and a bundle of straw arranged in this corner formed a natural hiding place and shelter from the rains and cold. The tops were covered to keep out vermin. The pens were located on grassy spots, and each contained a bunch of growing bayberry bushes for cover and feed. An old stump was provided also, as the cock quail likes to stand on this and whistle. The hen bird likes to build her nest in the old grass, leaving so small an entrance to the nest as to make it difficult to discover even on close inspection. This is as natural a sort of cover as can be gotten for quail. Each pen contained finely ground oyster shells, charcoal and sand, and was supplied with fresh feed and drinking water every day by the superintendent. No one was allowed near the pens. When the quarters were ready the birds were paired. A cock bird caught on the land of A would be mated with a hen bird from the land of B, 10 miles away. (The birds were marked with different colored celluloid rings indicating the land where taken.) There were twenty pens with a pair of birds in each. The pens were

numbered, and as the eggs were taken out they were marked with the pen number. This was done to keep track of the fertility.

With the quail in the yards the war with vermin began. A close watch was maintained at all times and traps set, and as a result of constant care no birds were lost from this cause.

As fast as enough eggs for a setting were secured they were placed under bantams for incubation. The total laid was 384 of which 131 were infertile.

Laying proceeded from May 15 to August 10, when 42 of the 44 trapped birds were liberated. At the time all were laying and the chances are that most of them made nests in the open, as several flocks of young birds have been seen in the localities where they were freed. Four lots of six adult quail each were distributed to owners of land from which quail had been taken; the remainder of the trapped birds were turned loose in the Marshfield Reservation.

Of the 384 eggs collected 253 hatched. Thirty-four of the young birds escaped, 112 were lost in the course of rearing, and 107 reached the age for liberation. Some of these were liberated on land where birds had been trapped in the spring, and where the cover was particularly suitable, and others were sent out as part of our general distribution. In three cases the hen built two nests and laid in each, which fact was not known until the superintendent discovered the young from the stolen nests, which had been incubated by the cocks. The broods consisted of 13, 9 and 4, respectively. In one case the chicks were not discovered until they were so far advanced that the tail feathers had started. Each pair of quail and the chicks were immediately liberated, and the station has taken no credit for the rearing of these birds, counting them as though hatched in the wild.

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Wood Pigeons.

The wood pigeons are so abundant in England that they are said to be a nuisance. Now that the shipping facilities

are again good for foreign game birds it might be a good plan to import a few thousand pigeons and give them a trial. We suggest to the importers that the numerous game breeding associations and game shooting clubs affiliated with the Game Conservation Society are in a mood to buy any targets wearing feathers, provided, of course, they be edible, and the wood pigeon is said to be very good to eat.

There is no law against shooting and eating wood pigeons and it would be interesting to see if these birds rapidly would become abundant on the club grounds and would fly all over the country to be shot by an admiring populace.

We doubt if a few birds liberated in one place would escape our numerous hawks, cats, et al., but some of a good lot of birds might pull through and become established. Any club which acquires these birds will, of course, not shoot them all the first season, and it seems likely if they thrive at all they will thrive abundantly.

If some of our enterprising importers will bring over a lot of wood pigeons we will boom the product with some reading notices and we know it is easy for us to make game birds fashionable.

All the blue quail offered for sale last season were sold although no one yet knows if they can be introduced in the North successfully.

Send in a reading notice if you import any wood pigeons and we will put it in free. We think more about making America a big game producing country than we do about making money.

If our readers who would like to try wood pigeons will write to our larger advertisers who import birds they, no doubt, will get the pigeons.

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More Gray Partridges.

We can announce on good authority that good big importations of gray partridges (often called Hungarians in America although they are abundant in England and also in other continental countries besides Hungary) soon will be coming this way. Readers who want the

so-called Hungarians can get their check books ready. They soon can send money to the importers with the assurance that they will get the birds. As usual we can forecast coming events in the game bird industry.

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Advice to State Game Officers.

State game officers who wish to purchase job lots of Hungarians would do well to write to the Game Conservation Society and get some good advice about how to turn these birds down successfully so they will become established. Heretofore thousands of dollars have been expended to feed vermin with the innocent imported birds. We can plan the introduction so that it will probably be successful and there are vast tracts of land in America where public shooting is perfectly proper and where it should not be necessary to rely on the prohibition of field sports for terms of years to insure some good partridge shooting.

In Connecticut where an attempt was made to introduce some thousands of dollars worth of Hungarians by turning down a few pair of birds here and there, a game warden reported that a hawk took one of a pair of birds he liberated, before he left the field. There is a way of turning down partridges which we feel sure will be successful. Game officers who are subscribers can get some good advice if they will let us know when they get the partridges.

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Our Best Game Bird.

English gamekeepers who have made our American quail, the bobwhite, abundant and who keep it so in places where big bags of quail are shot every season, say that bobwhite is the best game bird in the world. Often they have referred to the way our quail performs before dogs. It will be an easy matter for some inexpensive quail clubs, or syndicates as they say in England, to restore quail shooting in Ohio and other prohibition states on many of the posted farms. All that is necessary is to

rent the shooting for a few cents per acre and to look after the birds properly—which means to employ a beat keeper to control the hawks, crows and other vermin, and to see that the quail have some covers and suitable nesting places and an abundance of food. The Game Conservation Society often is consulted about the formation of new clubs, the cost, etc. There should be no possible objection to sportsmen combining in order to have excellent shooting on the posted farms in the prohibition States. The farmers quickly will join them and aid in having the law amended so that quail can be bred in good numbers and shot during a long open season. When it is desired to keep the annual dues down, so that anyone can shoot, some of the abundant quail should be sold to help pay the shooting rent and the wages of the keeper. It is absolutely necessary to control the hawks, crows, cats, snakes and many other enemies of the game in order to keep it abundant to see that it does not again go on the song bird list when the shooting is lively. When the natural enemies of the game eat birds and eggs in large numbers it is not safe to do any shooting because the birds shot are always the stock birds left by vermin for breeders.

It is highly desirable to shoot quail in October when the weather is fine and it is a pleasure to be out of doors. Sensible game breeders' laws permit those who look after their game to shoot during long open seasons and they, of course, fix their own bag limits, always large, so as to leave some breeding stock on the ground.

Don't be afraid of anyone calling you a duke or lord if you provide some good quail shooting at say \$25 per year.

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More About Wood Pigeons.

Owen Jones says wood pigeons are the wild fowl of waterless districts. I have had my share of sport with wood pigeons if I never have any more; also I have missed my share of pigeons. The man who can hit wood pigeons can hit anything that flies. Not every man who

has killed a brace from a covey of driven partridges so that both birds have fallen to the ground in front of him—to accomplish the feat at the expense of wood pigeons coming straight is not so simple as it seems. I never did it with partridges but managed it with wood pigeons once and once only. I came within an ace of doing it a second time during the last days in my keeper's berth but the second bird fell, as it were, "on the line." However, to serve a double at wood pigeons, brings in my experience of shooting as much satisfaction as anything, no matter how or where the birds fall. There is nothing like wood pigeon shooting for teaching a man how to take birds coming to him, and the habit of aiming well forward, which is the keynote of good work. * * * I have lost several chances to do great things through shortage of cartridges. The best of pigeon shooting is that it lasts almost the year round, and that without bringing about even a desirable decrease in the number of birds.—Ten Years of Gamekeeping.

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Partridges and Foxes.

Owen Jones says, "Partridge shooting, if only because it is cheap, is bound to remain the most popular form of shooting; and since less can be done to prevent, or to make good, the damage by foxes to partridges than to other game, foxes must give way to partridges."

Our American quail or partridge undoubtedly can be handled as cheaply as the gray partridges are and quail shooting (even in the prohibition States where the bird is on the song bird list for a term of years or forever) undoubtedly will become the most popular form of sport not only because it will be cheap but because the quail is our best game bird.

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Mexican Bobwhites.

Experiments were made last year with Mexican quail by the Massachusetts Commission and the Sandwich and Marshfield Bird Farms. The following

reports of the work are from the fifty-third annual report of the commissioners:

The Sandwich Bird Farm.—In order to make a practical test of the feasibility of buying quail in the market for stocking the covers rather than to rear our own stock, a trial order was placed for 120 Mexican bobwhites to be sent from Eagle Pass, Texas, price to be \$2 each, only live birds to be paid for. They were shipped by express April 16 and arrived at East Sandwich late in the afternoon of the 23d, having been on the road the greater part of eight days. Thirty-eight were dead on arrival, the remaining 82 very weak. They were immediately put into roomy quarters in a favorable location, lightly fed and watered, but in a few days 43 more had died. The shipping crates seemed large enough for the dozen birds that were in each, and there was plenty of air, grit and feed and a chance for water; but the kind of feed seemed entirely wrong, being mostly ordinary cracked corn with very little kaffir corn. The remaining birds were held until May 22, when two lots of 8 each were sent for liberation in Reading and Gloucester, 8 to the bird farm at Marshfield, and the remaining 15 placed in breeding quarters.

The first egg was laid on June 5 at which time 12 breeding birds remained. One hen laid 7 eggs and died, leaving 11 birds, one of which died the latter part of July. The last eggs were picked up August 26, at which time but 7 of the birds remained alive. On October 1 the last six remaining were released on the grounds, hoping thereby to save them for experiments next season. Total eggs laid was 107, which, as nearly as can be reckoned, considering the deaths during the laying season, compared favorably with the record of the native quail. Of the 107 eggs laid 45 were distributed to applicants. The remaining 62 were set under bantams and 43 hatched, their being 11 infertile ones and five which contained dead germs. This gave a fertility of about 82 per cent, and a hatching per cent of 69.

Fourteen young were raised, but one nice brood of 18 was lost by accident when a few days old, but for which undoubtedly as good a percentage would have been attained as with the native quail. Both old and young birds had practically the same conditions and feed as the native birds. The young were retained at the hatchery, none being distributed. The old birds took well to confinement, though they appeared to be more nervous when anyone was about the coops, jumping about instead of hiding as the native birds are inclined to do. They have the same calls and the bobwhite whistle, are slightly smaller in size, not so much of a whir to their wings when starting, and have a distinct grayish cast to their whole plumage instead of the more brownish of the native birds. This effect is readily noticed as a flock starts in the open.

The Marshfield Bird Farm.—On May 28 eight Mexican bobwhite quail were received from the Sandwich Bird Farm. In a few days two of them had died. The remainder after being kept for a while, began to lay a few eggs and they were hatched out with the others. The young which hatched did not seem to have the vitality of the native stock and only a few reached maturity and were released with the rest of the young from here. They received the same care as was given the native stock but did not seem to thrive well in this climate. The six adult birds were released with the rest of the native brood stock.

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Swinehoses.

Game Breeder:

Dear Sirs—Can you tell me what young Swinehoe pheasants should be fed on? I have been very successful in raising young Golden and Amherst pheasants (sometimes I have raised every one hatched out of a setting) but I have failed entirely on the Swinehoe. Some of the young Swinehoe lived two weeks, and would eat a meal worm occasionally, also some bread soaked in milk, but I could see I did not have the

right food for them. Please tell me what food is required for them.

Yours truly,
Delaware. WALTER J. WILLIS.

[We have had no experience with Swine-hoes. We suggest that you write to our advertisers and ask if any special food is required. We cannot think so. The birds are pheasants and it seems to us that they should be fed as other aviary species are. When we don't know anything we simply say so and tell readers where to get the best advice. Our advertisers certainly are successful.—Editor.]

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More Eggs.

One of our readers says, "I have not had time to write as I should. I have just sold 1,500 ringneck eggs by telegram. I sold another order of 1,500 and numerous small orders for 800 eggs; and I have set 2,500 myself. Next year I shall have about three times as many." Who says the Hercules Powder Company has not promoted the sale of cartridges?

We are always glad to hear from readers. We seem to have mislaid a note from one who says he will have 50,000 eggs. We are a little curious to know which one of our readers produced the most eggs. We have several records of 25,000 and more and the best part of it is all of them sold all they wished to sell, being determined to have much larger breeding stocks next year than they had this season. Who says our dream about making America a big game producing country is not coming true?

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More Crows.

A New England reader writes: "I found two nests with 11 and 12 eggs respectively completely cleaned out this a. m. by the crows. There is a big colony of them right off my enclosure and in an untenanted corner of a neighboring farm. Surely they are hard to deal with for although the "22" is working overtime to a very good purpose and I have a few carcasses hung up for all to see as well as some poisoned eggs left out in the swamp, they are so bold they will rob the nests in spite of all."

Remedial.

Try a Sauter decoy owl (see advertisement) and a Remington automatic scatter gun (see advertisement). We think it likely some of your neighbors will join and enjoy the "free shooting" at crows. You can help make them good soldiers for future wars although we hope there will be no more wars.

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Pheasants and Pigs.

A reader says: "The second night after the keeper had placed the pheasant coops in the field with the 167 pheasants in them, some pigs which I keep broke down the fence which separated them from the pheasant field and killed 147 of the young birds.

"Only 75 duck were hatched from 200 eggs and a proportion of 37½ per cent of fertile eggs is rather less than it should be."

Among the discouraging records which come from new places this is the first pig record. The pig is a dangerous animal. A little girl who wandered from the yard into a field where there were pigs was killed and partly devoured by the animals. A setter, which belonged to a friend of ours, who shot on the farm, made frantic efforts to induce the mother of the child to come out of the house, but when she followed him to the field it was too late. A bulldog probably would have handled the matter differently.

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More Silkies.

Many game breeders use silkies and all say they make excellent foster mothers. There seems to be a big demand for these birds. One of our readers who uses silkies writes: "Can you put me on trail of some more silkies? In my estimation and in opposition to the opinion of Mr. Lee S. Crandall, who is quoted as saying, 'I am afraid the silky fowl is not very practicable as a foster mother because it is too small,' the silkies are better foster mothers than bantams, since they are very gentle, light and they can cover as many eggs as an

ordinary hen. I had 19 silkie eggs under one of these birds and she hatched 14 eggs and reared the 14 chicks."

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More About Democracy.

A Connecticut reader say "no doubt the remarks about a wide open market, etc., and the undemocratic, unsocial and therefore dangerous management of game met your eye." We read it all, and it amused us so much it occurred to us our readers should have it as they have in this issue. We are glad, especially glad to get all the hostile opinions we can. The sunlight of common sense shines so strongly now that there is no fear that trespass laws will be repealed. Since most of the farms are posted we can see no possible objection to industrious sportsmen opening them up for shooting, with their owners' consent. They will shoot where now there is no shooting; they will leave the only free shooting there is at present for the exclusive use of the people who object to industry. If the sale of game be absolutely prohibited only people who can spend a lot of money can have the shooting on the farms. If the sale of game be permitted the club dues can be small since the game will pay all or a good part of the expenses of the sportsmen who have intelligence enough to know why shooting has been prohibited by law and by posting and how to put an end to the necessary prohibition of field sports.

If it is democratic to arrest men, women and children because they produce food on the farms we are republicans. If it is republican to arrest people for selling food produced by industry we are democrats. We are quite sure the majority of intelligent Americans have about the same political views.

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Putting in the Pep.

Mr. C. A. Benson writes: "You fellows are the ones who are putting pep into the business and it's up to us fellows to help you along some. The European fracas all but demolished our game producing business from lack of

help and feed. Should any of you get away from home as far as Oregon there is a little game farm there welcoming you. Let us know and we will chain the airedale."

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Aviary Species at Shooting Clubs.

We are glad to observe that many of the game shooting clubs and preserve owners are taking our advice to rear a few aviary species as a side line. The Long Island Association decided to try the Reeves pheasants. We shall not be surprised to hear that a few of the long-tails have been shot for a thanksgiving dinner. If there should be enough of them we would favor teaching the people to eat them at the annual game dinner of the society which is given to interest the people in the rare sport of game eating, warranted to be more interesting than a Pennsylvania campaign for six dozen new game laws.

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We prefer most of all the preserve which looks least like a preserve. The place where the game introduced is permitted to breed wild in the fields and woods and where the shooting is done under the most natural conditions.

It is not an easy matter to turn down game birds with the hope that they will become established and will breed and become abundant.

State game officers as well as individuals know that the losses are large often, because vermin of many species is abundant.

We are by no means opposed to intensive artificial breeding both on the game farms and ranches and on the club shoots. On the last named a large number of guns can have good shooting on a comparatively small area since the abundant game going out from the rearing fields and pens will be plentiful in the fields.

Where many sportsmen (as many as the land can accommodate) arrange to

shoot on some of the farms now closed to sport, it must be evident that they leave the free shooting for those who are not industrious.

Experience has proved over and over again that where the shooting is lively many birds go out and restock entire neighborhoods. The shoots or noisy refuges are far more beneficial than any quiet refuges are since far more game is produced on areas which are properly looked after than is produced on refuges where vermin checks the increase of the game. We have records of thousands of game birds being shot in a season in the vicinity of places where game was produced abundantly.

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A Famous Booklet.

Mr. Aldo Leopold says:

"What are the Game Farmers?" Since the Hercules Powder Company started to advertise them two years ago, the country has had little opportunity to forget them. In general, the Game Farmers propose to supplement wild game with, or substitute for it, a supply produced under artificially regulated conditions. Radical Game Farmers tend to regard restrictive game laws as eventually hopeless and ineffective.

The Hercules Powder Company, observing that field sports rapidly were coming to an end, issued a little booklet suggesting methods for producing "more game." Modesty prevents us from passing on the merits of the now famous booklet, excepting to say that it contains a common sense view of the subject.

The booklet was read by the sportsmen of America and was universally approved.

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Hercules Powder Company Advertising.

An advertising department is intended to back up the selling department. The salesmen, no doubt, reported no sales of cartridges possible for quail and grouse shooting in entire States. A manufacturer of cartridges naturally would like to see something more than sentimental ramblers with the camera, and the Hercules Powder Company, fully aware that there is plenty of room on the North

American Continent for both field sports and sentimental ramblers, did a great public service in calling attention to the "more game and fewer game laws" idea.

Already millions of game eggs and game birds of many species are produced and the ratio of increase evidently is geometrical. If North America quickly becomes the greatest game country in the world, as it surely will, the advertising campaign will be regarded as one of the biggest and most valuable ever undertaken. Game farmers only regard the game laws as hopeless and ineffective when they interfere with and prevent or prohibit game breeding. All that they have ever asked was that they be not applied to their industry.

In State laws which formerly said, "the State owns the game," we now often read, "excepting game privately owned and legally acquired," or words to that effect. See the New York statute for illustration.

Before the game breeders consented to the enactment of the migratory bird law, which was highly preventive in its terms, the bill was amended so as to read that "nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the breeding of game on game farms and preserves and the sale of the game so bred in order to increase our food supply."

All of the people were represented in the Congress and it is fair to say that the people favored the more game idea advanced by The Game Breeder. There was some opposition. A statement appears in the Congressional Record "that we don't want any game preserves or the sale of game in America," but The Game Breeder was cited to illustrate the big industry now conducted in the country; the Audubon Society (which undoubtedly is as much in favor of camera hunters and sentimental ramblers as we are) favored the amendment and it became the national law. Congressmen and Senators, we are told, expressed surprise that there should be any opposition to a food producing industry. Surprise also was expressed at the size of the industry and a request was made that the evidence displayed by advertisements

in The Game Breeder be made a part of the Congressional Record.

The game breeders are heartily in favor of restrictive laws intended to save the game said to be owned by the State or Nation, but they are not in favor of applying the restrictions to game produced by industry and owned by the producers. They are very friendly to the State game departments and all intelligent State officers are glad to see a big lot of game produced on the posted farms where no one could shoot. It is such areas that the game breeders seek to occupy. They are the most suitable for shooting.

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Grouse and Quail in Oregon.

One of our Oregon readers writes, "I will not be able to get you any sharp-tailed grouse or eggs either. Grouse are becoming alarmingly scarce here, but a few years ago they were very plentiful. The country has been settled up pretty fast lately and much of the natural lowlands where the grouse once bred in large numbers has been cleared up for agricultural uses and the birds, driven from their natural haunts and relentlessly punished by tin-horn sports and other natural enemies, have, in consequence, diminished almost to the vanishing point. Our blue quail too, one of our beloved acquaintances, has followed the path of the grouse.

"Bob whites alone are on the increase."

[It is evident in Oregon, as elsewhere that the upland game birds can not stand the sports and the other "natural enemies" provided any shooting be permitted and no one is permitted to look after the natural foods and covers on some of the lands which are, "cleared up for agriculture." We are glad to learn that bob white can survive as a song-bird in Oregon. We have never doubted that it is right and proper to put this bird on the song-bird list in places where is it a crime to profitably produce it for sport or for food. All we ask is that it be not regarded as a singer in places where those who prefer sport to game laws, keep it abundant, and shoot it properly every season. The game shooting clubs (many with very small dues) have plenty of quail every season in all of the free states where quail production is not a criminal performance.—Editor.]

Quail Breeders.

The people who produce quail and grouse, on lands which they own, from stock birds legally procured undoubtedly own the birds produced by their industry. We are glad to observe that these people are selling their quail and eggs (without interference) to other breeders who wish to produce quail. Laws intended to protect wild game, said to be owned by the state, evidently do not apply to birds produced by industry and owned by game breeders. Some breeders soon will be prepared to sell quail to the state game officers who have been obliged to send their money to Mexico for quail. We doubt if a state department would survive if it made a practice of arresting game breeders. It might as well raid hen roosts.

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Popular Game Preserving.

The Game Conservation Society believes that if one-half or even one-fourth of the farms which are now closed to all shooting can be utilized for sport all of the sportsmen in America will enjoy far better shooting than they now have.

It is evident that the farmers who have posted their lands have no intention of ever again opening them to the gunners. In entire states the farmers have favored the prohibition of quail shooting since they have observed that trespassers do not heed the notices and persist in shooting without permission. Having been told that the quail are beneficial to agriculture they object to the kind of shooting which must result in the extermination of the quail. No upland game can stand the shooting of very small bags by a large number of guns without decreasing in numbers since it is a scientific fact well known that if we add to the checks to the increase of any species it rapidly will vanish and soon will become extinct.

Our advice to the sportsmen who wish to preserve upland shooting is to form inexpensive game shooting clubs and to rent the shooting on some of the posted farms. We believe if the sportsmen will organize to secure more game in

this way they will find they can have good shooting under very natural conditions.

More Law.

A California senator writes to one of our readers:

"In reply to yours of recent date relative to the passage of a bill affecting the present game law, I beg to advise that there was a bill in the senate last week which passed at first, but we discovered that it would affect the domestic raising of pheasants, and we thereupon moved for a re-consideration of the bill and had it re-considered and sent back to the committee from which it came, so as the matter stands at present there has been no change in the game law, and we will see that the present law is not amended."

American Game.

Mr. Leopold's idea that game farmers prefer pheasants is erroneous. He says: "If Chinese pheasant is cheaper and easier to raise than the American heath hen, then let the heath hen go hang."

Commercial game farmers would be glad to sell heath hens, quail prairie grouse and other birds and their eggs. Sporting game breeders will pay even better prices for these than for the pheasant which does not lie well to the dog. The pheasant is considered the more expensive bird to rear. Quail can be produced much more cheaply than pheasants and we have no doubt the same is true of grouse, including the heath hen. Audubon says prairie grouse easily were produced. They were produced cheaply. The reason why pheasants are being substituted for American game birds is that until recently it was illegal everywhere to trap American game birds for breeding purposes, to transport them and to sell the birds and eggs for breeding purposes.

It is evident if one product can be handled legally and another cannot be that one will become abundant before the other. This has happened.

Here again Mr. Leopold will observe that the "more game and fewer game

laws" movement started something quite worth while. Quail and quail eggs are now sold for breeding purposes and the grouse and grouse eggs soon will be.

The large importations of quail from Mexico do not indicate that the game farmers or the sporting game breeders prefer pheasants. We know some who will not have pheasants at any price. There are some owners of American game birds who think the pheasants interfere with them.

Freedom would seem to suggest that game farmers and sporting game breeders should be permitted to make the American game birds abundant. There can be no doubt that American game farmers and sportsmen are not opposed to breeding and selling quail and we never heard of one who wished to "hang" the heath hen. The heath hen and the grouse will bring splendid prices and it is quite certain that the breeders must have some birds to lay eggs for them before they can make these birds as abundant as the pheasants are.

Mr. Leopold's idea that the game farmers are prejudiced against heath hens, quail and grouse is erroneous.

Mr. Leopold's idea that there is a controversy surely is erroneous. We probably may have caused him to think there was when we made some playful remarks about "our enemies are publishing a monthly magazine," but our readers called for more practical articles about game breeding and soon ceased to be amused at what Mr. Leopold thinks was a controversy. The matter was forgotten long ago. We are for camera hunting and everything sentimental. We are for free shooting, refuges, quiet and noisy, and for all attempts to produce "more game" and to reduce the appalling output of "more game laws." We never should be called enemies of common sense since that is what we advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE

A New Member.

Game Breeders' Gazette:

Dear Sirs—I hear that there is a game

breeders' gazette What is the annual subscription rate for Canada? Have you any back samples containing articles on water fowl such as teal, widgeon, duck, geese and swan breeding?

I have the best collection of water fowl in Canada. I will call on you when next in New York. I have had a lot of experience in vermin destruction. At present I have quite a puzzle to solve as two of my white swans have died within a week and one of my blacks has mysteriously disappeared. I am a member of the Waterfowl Club of Canada, also a member of the Northern Nut Growers Association. My present hobby is to try and breed whistler swans, and later on a cross between whooper and whistlers, should I succeed in the first instance. It may take years and lots of waiting, but I can watch a hickory grow. I have 17 acres of a most beautiful valley in a lonely place close to Toronto. A clear continuous running creek flows through the center of the valley and woods crest the hillsides. It is protected from the north and northwest winds and exposed to the winter sun.

G. H. CORSAN.

Editor, Game Breeder.

I will be glad to pay the express charge on any shipment you may send me of game bird eggs that are not suitable for hatching. I should be able to recognize the Gambels when I see them, but may not know the other species unless some memorandum is also enclosed to let me know what they are. A 1 might be marked on a few eggs, and on a memorandum opposite 1 name the bird it represents, a 2 on a few others, etc. Pennsylvania.

C. B. K.

Thousands More.

Editor, Game Breeder.

I have sold all of my surplus stock of pheasants for this season. There was an immense demand for live pheasants and I could have sold thousands more of them if I only had them. There's certainly a great future for pheasants in our country.

C. W. SIEGER.

The Game Conservation Society, Inc.

I received The Game Breeder today and immediately got very much interested in it. It sure is the best magazine published on the subject I like to think of most: breeding animals, pheasants and ducks. Keep up the good work and the fight for better game laws in New York.

Yours for more game,
New York.

R. V. P.

OUTINGS AND INNINGS.

No Hitch.

From the Hot Springs Thomas Cat.

Bert Hall, who came in from Peavine Ridge Saturday, reports that the Anderson wedding went off without a hitch Thursday night. Groom didn't show up.

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Kentucky Hospitality.

A Kentucky farmer is reported in the Angler & Huntsman to have posted his farm with the following notice to trespassers:

Hunters take Notice: Hunt all you durn please and when you hear the horn blow, come to the house for dinner. If you accidentally kill a cow, skin her and hang the hide in the barn. If the quail are scarce, kill a chicken or two, and if you can't get any squirrels kill a hog.

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The Better Way.

From the Baltimore American.

One way to get the old job back is to marry the girl that has it.

[After you do so, fire the old job. Get some land from Uncle Sam and start a game farm.—Editor.]

=

Narrow Confines.

Hibbs—Rover never runs to the door to meet me any more, wagging his tail.

Mrs. Hibbs—I know he'd like to, dear, but in this flat there isn't room for him to wag it.

[Tell the dog to wag his tail up and down instead of sideways. All the dogs in the Harlem flats have learned to do this.—Editor.]

The Game Breeder

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DEATH OF A BENEFICIAL.

When a "beneficial" red-shouldered hawk takes "a perfectly healthy female brook trout 13 inches long," as reported in the Massachusetts annual report, it would seem that he had acquired a perverted appetite and that the death penalty was properly imposed. In the case reported, however, it seems that the trout was discovered after the penalty was inflicted and that the culprit was shot on suspicion, as it were. However, we all learned something from the event and even if the red-shoulder is a protected species—"the king can do no wrong," and the killing was a state affair, and besides it seems sort of mean in the hawk to take a female brook trout.

WE'RE ALL DOING IT.

"There is a nationwide determination that something must be done," says Mr. Leopold.

Game breeders everywhere are doing it on a large scale. State game officers also are doing it. They are purchasing thousands of game birds and game eggs from game breeders.

They are controlling a lot of vermin on the farms where they produce "more game."

The record of forty pheasants taken in

one night by the "beneficial skunks" at a Massachusetts game farm lends emphasis to the idea that "something must be done." Something, no doubt, was done to the skunks.

A record of 147 pheasants eaten by pigs at a meal also suggests a new activity. There are many interesting things which must be done.

One reason why game breeding is so interesting to thousands of people is the numerous unusual things which must be done.

Owen Jones, an Oxford graduate, who says he was destined for the church but decided to become a game keeper, says he found many interesting things to be done; he found the control of vermin good sport.

"We're all doing it," and none of us are rueing it.

RULES OF THE TRADE.

As the game breeding industry has become a big one trade rules and customs are beginning to be considered and discussed. Numerous interesting propositions are put to The Game Breeder.

It is a well established rule with most game farmers that the cash must accompany the order for game birds and quadrupeds and eggs. The shipping usually is at the risk of the purchaser. Often an extra charge is made for the guarantee of live arrival.

Many of the controversies relate to the fertility of eggs and breakage due to bad packing. A very large number of cases have been handled by the game guild this year. When the eggs are received by a capable gamekeeper or an expert game farmer the fertility is easily ascertained, and in many cases satisfactory settlements have been made. In one case the eggs were very bad and blew up when placed in an incubator. The shipper made a settlement.

The dealings of game farmers with each other has been discussed in our mail and our opinion has been asked about the proper prices in such cases.

In most industries where one dealer buys from another in order to re-sell a

discount is made from the market price to enable the purchaser to sell at a profit. When one publisher, for example, purchases books from another he gets the trade discount always; and so it is, we believe, in most business transactions of this character. Some game farmers we know make a special price to dealers and this amicable rule always should prevail. It is more important that the dealers in the game breeding industry should help each other and be on the most friendly terms than it is in any other industry. The trade is much hampered by restrictive laws, some of which are reasonable, but there have been entirely too many cases where ignorant game wardens have acted as if they were sure the state owned all the game and that they were the state. Some of the more outrageous performances have been reported and discussed in *The Game Breeder*. The society has defended some cases and has brought others to an end by correspondence, or by giving publicity to the outrage.

Our advice to the game farmers and sporting breeders is to stick well together and to act on the most friendly terms, giving trade discounts always when dealing with other dealers. The industry will grow so rapidly that all will be benefitted. Competition is the life of trade and friendly dealing is its twin brother.

PECULIAR IDEAS OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Leopold says the European system of game management is undemocratic, unsocial and therefore dangerous. He admits that it is a fact that in America "the posting of farm lands, theories of democracy to the contrary notwithstanding, is in some places fast rendering free hunting a thing of the past." This is a fact and not a theory and we must face it as such, he says.

We have long known the reason why upland field shooting rapidly was coming to an end. The farms are the best places for quail, grouse and pheasants, and (some of them) for ducks,

woodcock and snipe, all of which respond to proper care.

Mr. Leopold sees that the posting of the lands by farmers makes it impossible for state game departments to carry out his idea of free shooting. It is peculiar to say that democracy vanishes when a farmer refuses to allow all trespassers to shoot up his place. It is peculiar to say that a farmer should not have the right profitably to produce any plant or animal on his farm.

There are more people in America who may be heard to say that no one should shoot for the pleasure of shooting than there are who will say that the farms must be thrown open to trespassers and that the farmer must be arrested if he produces and sells food.

Mr. Leopold jumps at the conclusion that the game farmers are opposed to restrictive game laws which certainly limit the freedom of shooters. We are quite sure there is no opposition to restrictions and we deplore the fact that they must be increased to supplement the posting of the farms by their owners. All that we have ever asked is that the restrictions be not applied to producers; that the people be not arrested for food production. Our sympathies are with the poorer classes (this is where we reside) who should have game and shooting if they wish to do so and who should sell some game to help pay their expenses if necessary.

Our ideas of democracy are different from those of Mr. Leopold. We do not think that true democracy demands that the people must be arrested if they have game birds or eggs in their possession for food—or even for sport-producing purposes. We do not believe that true democracy demands that the farms be thrown open to trespassers with the hope that they will only destroy the game and will not shoot farm animals or steal melons.

As to "sociability," referred to by Mr. Leopold, we have had some very sociable times when shooting with market gunners; we have had some very sociable times when shooting with people who have organized game shooting clubs and

who look after the wild breeding game sufficiently to keep it abundant every season. We fail to see anything undemocratic in their paying the farmers a few cents per acre or the amount of their taxes for the privilege of turning down game on farms where there was none and where they enjoy good shooting. The restoration of free shooting would again close the farms to all gunners and result in laws putting the quail on the song bird list. If these remedies be not applied the game would again become extinct.

The most important matters overlooked by Mr. Leopold are: (1) That free shooting without some production means extermination; (2) that there are vast areas in America which are gameless and a small portion of the posted farms alone can be made to provide shooting for all who are industrious; (3) the sale of some of the game produced will make it possible for sportsmen of small means to have good shooting where there is none today; (4) the area of the United States is larger than the area of more populous countries where all classes, including market gunners, shoot; (5) our laws of entailment and primogeniture prevent the entailment and perpetuation of estates in families; (6) it is legal to drain vast areas and put an end to duck shooting. It is legal to establish large cattle and sheep ranches and dairies which exterminate game. It is legal to create bonanza wheat farms and by plowing a vast area at a time to exterminate the prairie grouse and quail. It should be legal for sportsmen who wish to do so to combine and share the expense of saving some of the areas referred to for sport.

It seems peculiar to insist that democracy requires that the industrious should be put out of business by small sporting politicians who are unwilling to properly look after game on the places now closed to shooting.

Intelligent sportsmen concede the desirability of trespass laws and rapidly many of them are making terms with the farmers under which they have inexpensive shooting.

We join Mr. Leopold in urging the states to provide big parks for indigent gunners. New York has very big ones. There is plenty of land.

Grouse Wanted.

The Game Breeder:

In the February number of The Game Breeder you state in an article on "What Grouse Owners Should Do" that you are willing to assist anyone in getting a start with grouse. Can you refer me to someone of whom I can buy eggs or stock of ruffed prairie or sharp-tailed or any variety of grouse? If you can I will appreciate it very much. Trusting to hear from you, and hoping to see you keep your good little paper on deck, I am, yours truly,

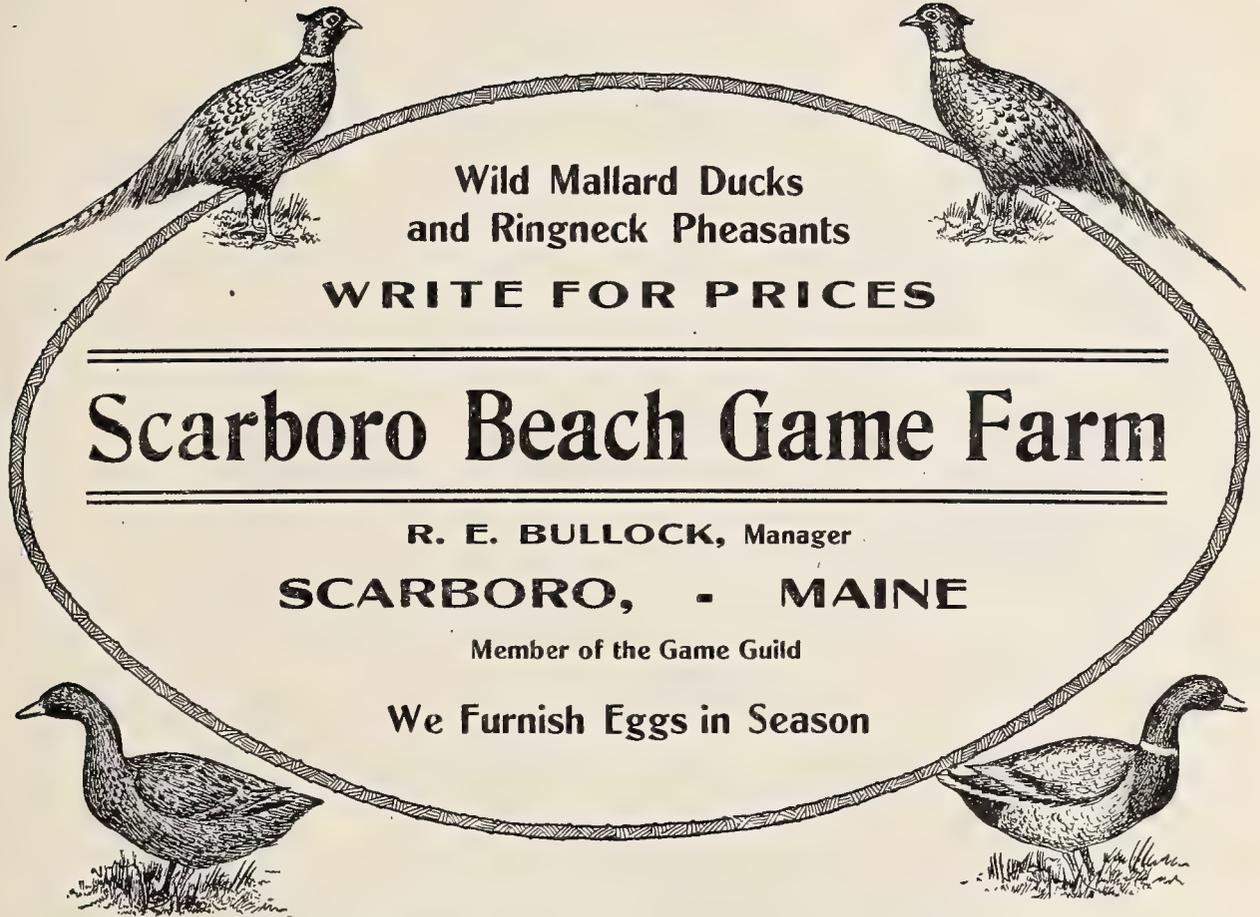
J. MILES ROBINSON,
U. S. Dep. Game Warden.

Nebraska.

[We were told by the U. S. Biological Survey that the State Game Commission of Nebraska possibly would issue permits to take grouse and eggs for breeding purposes. We suggest that you apply to George G. Koster, Chief Deputy, Lincoln, Nebraska, stating just what you want and what you propose to do. You might try, also, E. C. Hinchaw, State Fish and Game Warden for Iowa, whose address is Spirit Lake, Iowa. We hope you will report the results promptly to The Game Breeder.

We are expecting daily to receive a few grouse from another state and later some eggs, but we have long ceased to count this class of chickens until they are hatched when we will give publicity to the result and proper credit to those who perform a great public service. We are glad to learn that you evidently agree with us that it is time to save the grouse from extinction and to restore grouse shooting by practical game breeding methods. Write to the U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., for additional advice about procuring grouse. Dr. Fisher, of the Survey, read a paper on "A Plea for the Breeding of American Grouse" at a Protective Society meeting and of course should know where to get birds and eggs for the purpose. We will tell you how to breed grouse when you get stock birds.—Editor.]

The country is so big there is plenty of room for all kinds of shooting. All that is needed is "more game," and the permission of the farmers for orderly shooting.



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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.

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TWO THOUSAND PHEASANT EGGS FOR SALE. Pure Chinese, \$3.50 per dozen, Ringnecks, Golden, Silver and Mallard Duck, \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per hundred, CLASSIC LAKE WILD FOWL FARM, Manzanita, Oregon. 4t

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



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 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.

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 Onawa - Maine

Member of the Game Guild.

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Pheasant eggs for sale up to May 15, \$25.00 per hundred. 110 eggs sent for cash with order after May 15, \$20 per 110 eggs. Pheasants for September and October delivery. Write for prices. **GEORGE BEAL**, Levana Game Farm, R No. 1, Englishtown, New Jersey.



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.

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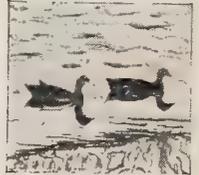
I can supply nearly all species of wild water fowl and eggs at attractive prices. Mallards, Pintails, Teal, Canvasbacks, Red Heads, Gadwalls, Widgeons, Spoonbills, Canada Geese, Snow Geese and other wild ducks and geese. Write, stating what you want.

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

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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.

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Wild Geese, Brants, Wild Turkeys and other Game.
List for stamp, G. H. HARRIS, Taylorville, Illinois. 4t

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IF YOU WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL IN RAISING
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position on club preserve or game farm. Experienced on game and ornamental birds or animals, gun dogs and extermination of vermin. MILTON, in care of Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York. 6t

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



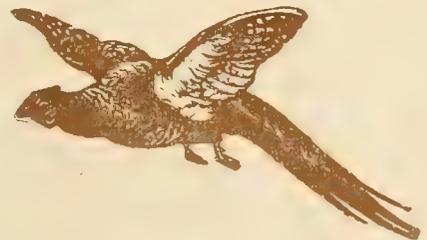
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Department V.

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Care Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York

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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XV

AUGUST, 1919

No. 5

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

CONTENTS

The Farmer and the Law—Death of a Game Farm—Various Opinions—Wild Ducks—Too Much Publicity—Private Breeders Succeed—The Wrong Remedy—Many Breeders in California—Safe Arrival of Canvas Backs—Free Shooting—Shooting Hotels—Another Excellent Plan—An Important Matter—Good Advice—Expensive Game.

Game Farms and Preserves - Theodore Rouault, Jr.
Land For Returning Soldiers - - - - F. W. Wilson
The 10th Cat and Three Broods of Quail - By the Editor
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Outings and Innings, Trade Notes.
Editorials—Rapid Growth of the Industry—More About Cider—Chances About Even—The State and Game Farmers' Game—Prize Letters Wanted.

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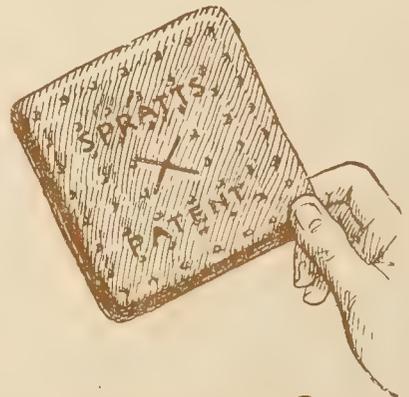
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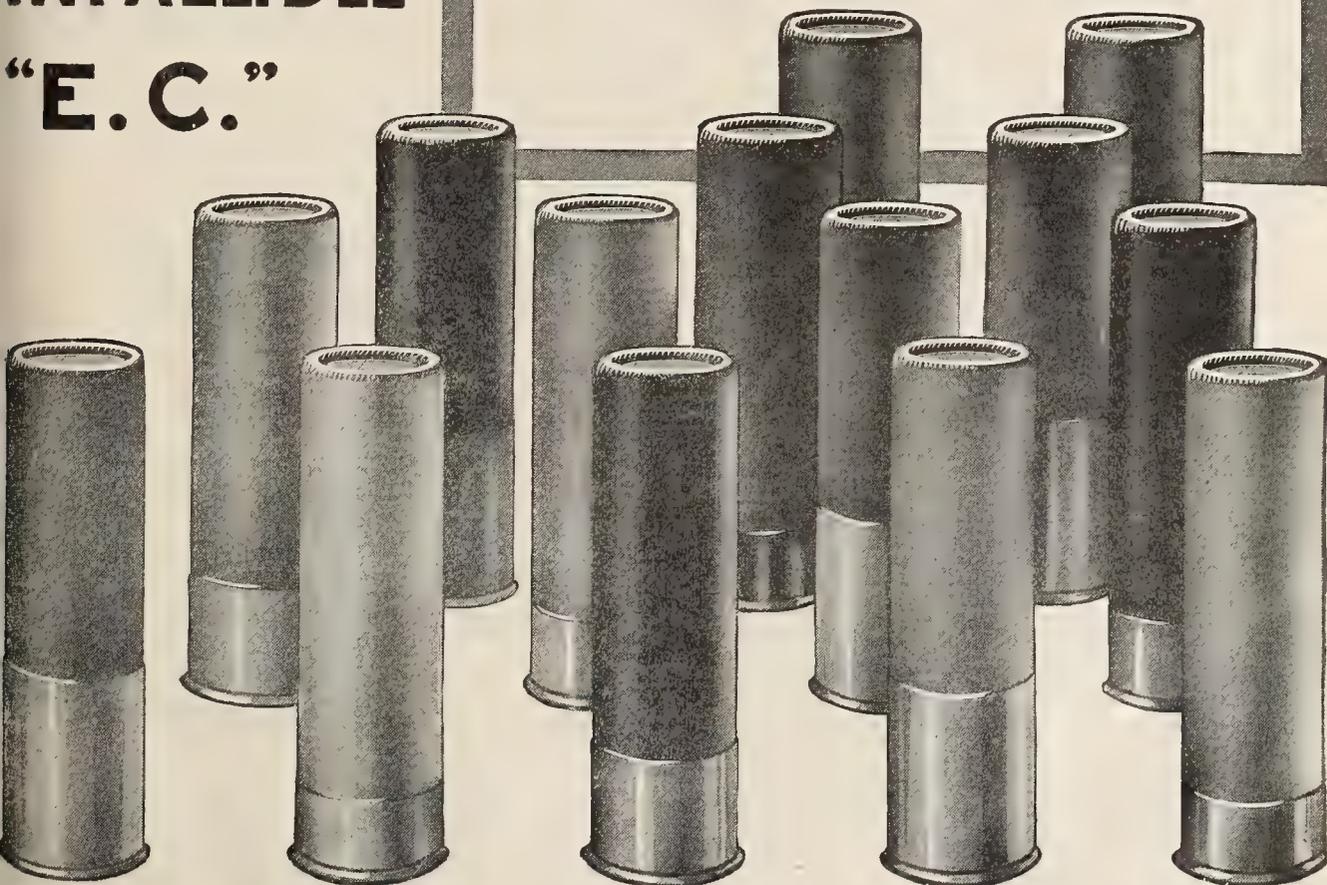
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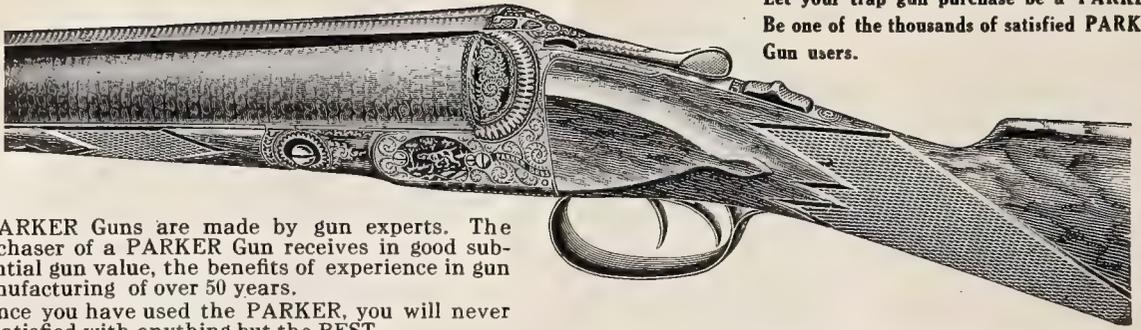
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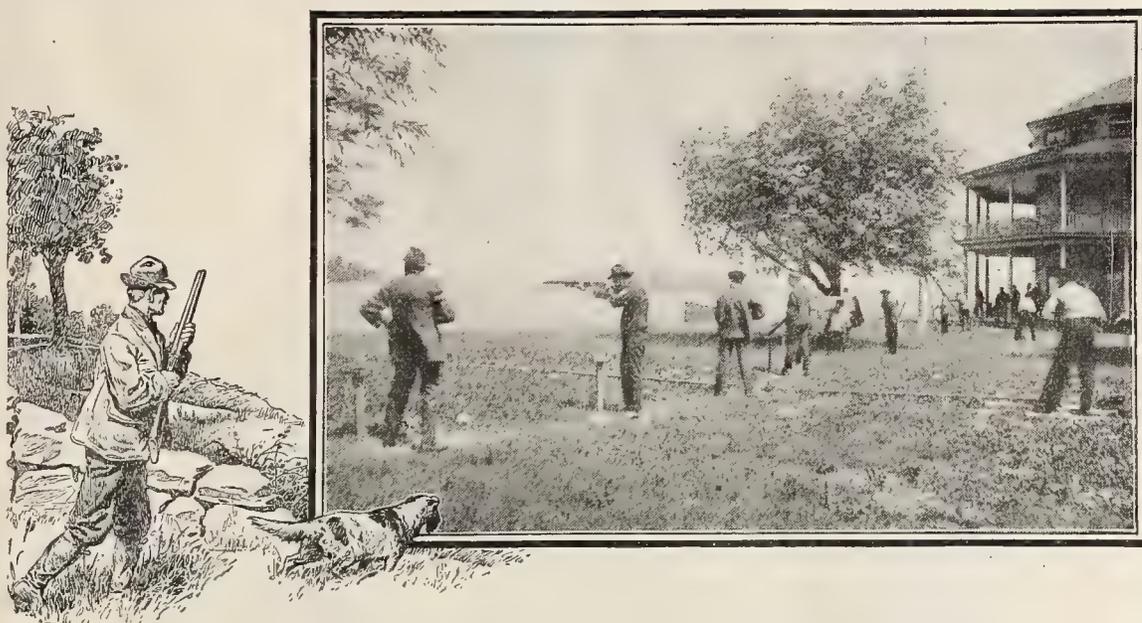
*Pheasants, Peafowl, Waterfowl, Quail,
Ornamental Birds, Utility Flemish Giant
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WOOLWORTH BUILDING

New York

The Game Breeder

VOLUME XV

AUGUST, 1919

NUMBER 5



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

The Farmer and the Law.

Farmers' organizations that attempt a co-operative business face uncertainty as to where they will stand under national and state anti-trust acts. In several states one bureau is urging the organization of co-operative associations while another department is threatening to outlaw these combinations as being a restraint to trade. In New York, for instance, the Bureau of Markets encourages farmers to co-operate while at the same time the dairymen's league is threatened with prosecution. In nearly every particular the rapidly changing conditions resulting from the development of collective bargaining and co-operative marketing are complex and puzzling and there has been no central clearing house to which farmers and legislators could turn for the facts.

The American Association for Agricultural Legislation has tackled this job of getting some sort of order out of the chaotic mass of laws and court decisions on the subject. This organization is made up of agricultural leaders, farmers and educators, and is modeled somewhat after the American Association for Labor Legislation, which has accomplished much good work. Under Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, of Cornell, as president and Richard T. Ely, of Madison, Wisconsin, as secretary the association is rapidly organizing its work to cover questions of food production, land settlement, rural education, taxation, credits, roads and markets. Anyone interested may become a member.

It might be supposed that some Federal department should be charged with

this duty of digesting and systematizing our medley of conflicting laws, but it is palpable that if anything is to be done, it must be by a nonpartisan organization of agricultural leaders, such as are included in the membership of the American Association for Agricultural Legislation. This organization deserves support.—The Country Gentleman.

We shall support this association. Some years ago, when the "more game and fewer game laws" idea was proposed Dr. Bailey wrote to the editor of The Game Breeder a letter which was given wide publicity and which did much to advance the "more game" cause. He said that our fundamental idea that the farmers' interests must be considered in our game law making was sound. Later he requested the editor to write the article on the game laws for his excellent encyclopedia of agriculture.

There can be no doubt that laws concerning shooting on the farms should be made by the farmers who own the farms, and not by the sportsmen who can not enter them without permission. The absurdity of sportsmen making the profitable production of food on the farms a criminal offence long has been evident and soon the nonsense will be ended as it has been in some states.

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Death of a Game Farm.

Edward T. Martin, in Hunter-Trader-Trapper, describes the "Mistakes in Game Farming," and the death of a state institution.

The Game Farm of the State of California is dead and sleeping a dreamless sleep in the grave of oblivion. No child was ever born under prospects so fair as this same Game

Farm. The wealthy State of California its sire, an army of conservationists the land over, its sponsors, but also it was damned by every fish enthusiast in the state and this proved its undoing, helped as the fisher people were by many false economists who grudged a few thousand dollars taken from the money received for gunning licenses and used for the Farm's support. Money which otherwise would have been available for the planting of salmon and trout fry in places where the gulls, the crows, the irrigation ditches and the drought of a long dry season would make way with them by wholesale, all of which last mattered little to the politicians who were pulling the wires because while their constituents saw the fish fry planted, few kept track as to whether they lived or died and the votes came when and where they were needed.

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Various Opinions.

Discussing the varied opinions as to what should be done, Mr. Martin says:

One thought it bad policy to raise wild turkeys. Perhaps it was, the kind of "wild" turkeys the experiment was being tried with. Into the discard they went, but not until a few lean coyotes had grown fat on the square meals those foolish birds supplied them, and in places the ranchers were able bodied allies of the coyotes.

"Hungarian partridges?" said an employee of the Commission. "This isn't Hungary if these birds are," and they followed the turkeys.

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Wild Ducks.

Then came the ducks. This looked like getting down to business. Some were grabbed from the wild, mostly netted around Lake Merritt in Oakland or from the banks of the shallow lakes down Fresno way. These last nearly all cinnamon teal. Then nests were robbed of their eggs in the nearby Alvarado marsh and the supply of ducks was run up from a single pair to at one time about 600.

So far, so good, but they would not lay. Early in the game the mallards and a few teal started nobly and then backslid. Wood ducks, prolific layers and good breeders in the East, one and all became confirmed old maids. The other varieties acted like they had never seen an egg and didn't know what the word nest meant. Yet a local rancher but a few miles from the state farm "borrowed" a few mallard eggs from a nest in the wild, hired an old red hen to incubate them and started business this year with two ducks and a drake.

While the State Farm with a flock numbering several hundred was doing nothing—I do not believe that one of the scattering few that were hatched lived to reach maturity—this old man raised a flock of a dozen and sold

them at a fair profit. Yet the only pond he had was a tin pan replenished night and morning with pure water, which the ducks shared with the barnyard fowl.

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Too Much Publicity.

Mr. Martin thinks that carting the game birds all over the state for exhibition purposes was bad and that the location of the duck pond also was bad. A public highway ran just outside of the duck pond fence. There was a constant tooting of horns and the head lights shone on the pond. "While the ducks didn't say so, it is certain they didn't like the auto parade a little bit. This fire business is something no wild bird or animal ever gets used to."

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Private Breeders Succeed.

These and like things did much to keep the waterfowl from increasing, multiplying and replenishing the land.

Macomber of Picones has a game farm in his own right and on his own land. He permits none of the annoyances the state birds were subject to nor does he stint on expenses. He keeps in all several thousand ducks, geese, pheasants, quail, partridges and I believe turkeys, just to see them around.

With private breeders all game has done well. Pheasants in particular have proved very profitable. It is hardly complimentary to the fish and game commission that they have made a failure while every other raiser of game, the rancher with his three ducks and dishpan pond, Macomber with his thousands of birds, the schoolboy with his pair of quail, have succeeded. Such alas is the case, and now our only hope is in a close season covering a term of years.

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The Wrong Remedy.

Mr. Martin well says:

Those same people, though, are sincere in their desire to believe that game is on the increase, but fail to realize that thinking a thing is so does not make it so. "None so blind as those who won't see," and those who say that any sort of feathered game in California is even holding its own are fit for a post-graduate course at any institution for people who have lost their vision.

We are quite sure that the fashionable remedy—a closed season—is not the right one, unless the law excepts industrious private breeders who are far more numerous in California than most people think they are.

Many Breeders in California.

Notwithstanding the statement in the California State report that the Commission has failed to interest the people in game breeding and that "they seem to prefer poultry," it is a fact that many readers of *The Game Breeder* are successfully breeding pheasants, ducks, quail and other game birds in California.

We have had no reports recently of anyone being arrested for any of the food-producing crimes (?) such as having birds or eggs in possession for breeding purposes, and although the shipping facilities may not be as good as they are in some of the free states, we are quite sure the California breeders will continue in business and that in time the game laws will catch up with their industry.

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Safe Arrival of Canvas Backs.

One of our readers in Northern Canada recently shipped some Canvasbacks to another reader in California; the birds arrived safely and, no doubt, will be properly looked after.

In a short time game breeding will become such a common industry in California that no one will think of raiding game breeders, stealing their game in the name of the law, and fining or jailing the criminals who produce food.

The California sportsmen, when they read the good stories about the abundant game and good shooting which we shall publish, will no doubt decide to patronize the game farmers and to become sporting breeders.

It will not be long before the courts decide that game purchased or otherwise legally obtained by breeders does not belong to the game politicians and that they must not interfere with a highly profitable and proper food producing industry.

The State does not own all the game. In many places in America there is far more game owned by game breeders than is owned by the State. The ratio of increase of the first named is geometrical and the State game is vanishing, as Mr. Martin and all other competent observers well know.

Free Shooting.

Mr. Barlow, advertising manager, in the *Remington Live News* notes, says:

Free shooting and fishing must not be allowed to disappear, for directly thereon rest not only the health and happiness of thousands of our citizens, but in a large measure our national security. No one doubts that as a nation we must always depend upon the virility of our young manhood.

The incentive to go afield being provided, some place to go must be furnished. The federal government, the States, associations, or philanthropic individuals should set aside at once as many public hunting preserves as possible. This duty is the duty of the State, but the State is an abstract term. It is up to the citizens to start the ball rolling. Marshes are being drained and thickets cleared to provide more grain and incidentally more dollars to some individual. Now is the time to buy, while much territory can still be purchased at a small figure. Again, the question is not who shall provide, but the fact that some territory for public shooting and fishing must be provided. All interested should put their shoulders to the wheel and help. This does not mean simply sportsmen, but all Americans who wish to see our nation composed of strong, healthy men, who may be better able to withstand the duties of our "strenuous" life.

This is good advice. There is plenty of room in the United States for big public shooting grounds, for game farms, state and commercial, and for all the game shooting clubs which the sportsmen may decide to organize. Many thousands of sportsmen now belong to one or more game shooting clubs, or syndicates, as they say in England, and all have excellent shooting every season for the very good reason that the game is properly looked after and is not eaten by vermin.

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Shooting Hotels.

The *Game Breeder* also advocates another kind of free shooting, which is provided for sportsmen in the older countries. Country hotels should provide shooting for their guests at reasonable rates on game preserves owned or leased by the hotels. It is an easy matter to keep grouse, quail, pheasants, duck and other game abundant on protected areas. At some of the hotels the guests are permitted to shoot a good lot of game. They can take a little of it

home or they can take a larger amount if they wish to pay for it.

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Another Excellent Plan.

In some of the continental countries of Europe the sportsmen of a village combine to rent the shooting and they all shoot a good lot of game. After the shoot abundant game is sold to pay the expenses, which consist of the small shooting rental and wages of the game keepers. The cheapest shooting, of course, is partridge, rabbit and hare shooting, since the game breeds abundantly in a wild state when protected from vermin. Game always is so plentiful that it sells for very little and the shooters pay for the game they take home. They all have excellent shooting and since the game they purchase at the end of the shoot is cheaper than poultry or meat the shooting really costs little or nothing. In other words, they stop a butcher's bill larger than the cost of their sport.

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An Important Matter.

The important matter is that they shoot without exterminating the game. They, of course, shoot with the farmer's permission and the farmers are paid a little for the right to shoot, just as thousands of American farmers are paid by American sportsmen who conduct game shooting clubs.

Any trap shooting club or game protection society easily can form a game shooting club and have excellent and inexpensive shooting if the game is restored and properly looked after. Some of our game shooting clubs meet at a country hotel where they have a special rate for board and lodging, and where quail is the game shot the dues are very small since the quail breed abundantly in a wild state.

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Good Advice.

The Game Conservation Society and The Game Breeder always are ready to advise sportsmen of generous behavior how to organize game shooting clubs and to deal fairly with the farmers. The advertisers in The Game Breeder

supply stock birds and eggs, and when a little food is planted for the game and the cats and other vermin are not permitted to eat it, the shooting, of course, is excellent every season. We are always glad to have sportsmen visit game shooting clubs, and the free shooting often is excellent in the vicinity of a club where there is any wild or unoccupied land.

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Expensive Game.

There can be no doubt that the pheasant is the most expensive game to produce in America as it is in other countries. Owen Jones was right in saying that partridge shooting will remain the most popular form of sport because it is cheap.

Grouse and quail bred wild in protected fields and woods can be produced abundantly far cheaper than hand-reared pheasants or even wild ducks are produced.

All capable state game officers admit that it is not possible to keep quail and grouse shooting open if no one looks after the birds and gives them proper protection. The state reports are filled with recommendations for closed seasons for a term of years, and usually it is deemed necessary to extend the term when it expires. The close tillage of the farms, no covers or foods being left for the game, is as fatal to upland game as the draining of marshes is to duck shooting.

How state game officers can be expected to provide even a half dozen pheasants for a gunner who pays one dollar is beyond our comprehension. No club with careful business management ever has been able to provide one pheasant for a dollar. It should be remembered always that club pheasants are not to a large extent eaten by vermin as state pheasants always are when liberated.

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(From the Buffalo Enquirer)

Come to think of it, the majority of the League of Nations are "wet" nations.

GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

THEODORE ROUAULT, JR.

Mr. Rouault, of New Mexico, was one of the best State game officers in the country. He advised closed seasons for terms of years for most species of game in order to prevent its extermination, but he also favored game farming by the State and individuals and the creation of game preserves. The following articles on Game Farms and Preserves are from his last annual report before he retired from office. In his excellent State report, one of the best published by any State Department, he refers to the bobwhite as "the Ohio song bird," but he seems to overlook the fact that the bird is also on the song bird list in his own State and in many others besides Ohio.—Editor.

Game farms are now being most successfully operated by game and fish departments of practically every state in the union, as well as by many individuals. The purpose of a state game farm being to raise, what might be termed, seed stock for distribution in those areas where there now exists a shortage of game birds or game animals. Such a farm could be operated by the game and fish department of this state under the direction of the state game warden and supervised by a superintendent.

There is at present in New Mexico tracts of land owned by the state which beyond any doubt would make ideal game farm sites. At the present rate of depletion, it must be realized that it will soon be absolutely necessary for this state to own and operate such a farm in order to meet the wastage problem.

Game farms have gone beyond the experimental stage. They have proven their utility in practically all of the older states of the union. The federal government has indicated its belief in this by setting aside large areas of valuable timbered land for the conservation of wild game. These national game refuges, such as Yellowstone Park, are nothing more than game farms on an immense scale. This only proves the statement that game farms are beyond the point of experimentation.

The value of the game farm is that large numbers of game birds or game animals may be produced annually and raised in captivity for liberation at the proper season of the year throughout

those sections where there may exist a shortage, and which sections should be producing a fair portion of the meat supply. A game farm can be operated to greater advantage in the propagation of game birds than game animals, the former not requiring such large areas. For instance, turkey, pheasants, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, ducks, geese, etc., may be produced on a comparatively small acreage of well selected land.

Wallace Evans this past year, I am informed, produced some 15,000 pheasants and several thousand waterfowl on a comparatively small acreage of land. The same may be said of W. J. Mackensen of Yardley, Pennsylvania, and hundreds of other breeders throughout the United States. In fact there are today large numbers of game farms being started throughout this country. If these farms can be operated at a financial success by the private individual, why should not the state also be able to do likewise with experienced assistants to carry on the work. Steps should be immediately taken for the selection and setting aside of a suitable tract of state land for a state game farm, regardless of whether it is placed in use this year or five years hence. The question is to make the start. With the number of game animals which this Department is in a position to confiscate annually from illegal keepers, it would only be a short period until a state game farm would be well supplied with a variety of game.

Adequate laws should be passed by

the forthcoming legislature to license private game farms in this state, and they should be so construed as to encourage the industry. A license fee of \$10.00 per annum should be charged for each game farm permit, which permit would allow the purchase, importation, propagation and sale of game animals and game birds. It should also allow him immunity from the state game and fish laws in every respect, except that he should abide by such rules and regulations as may be formulated from time to time by the state game and fish warden.

GAME PRESERVES.

Game preserves are distinguished from game farms in that the former are usually immense tracts of wild timbered country, in this state usually mountainous, where wild game and birds are permitted to propagate unmolested and under natural conditions, and by close protection against predatory animals, and constant policing against poachers, they increase rapidly in these preserves as compared to adjoining areas where this class of close protection is not given.

The game preserve laws of this state are most liberal and a great number of the larger land holders have taken advantage of the state's liberal policy by taking out game preserve licenses. These owners of game preserves are to be congratulated as they not only have assisted to protect and increase the game supply throughout their own large enclosed holdings, but also throughout the immediate surrounding country, as an example the finest and best deer and turkey shooting in this state is to be found in Colfax county, where there now exists and have existed for many years past large private game preserves, the overflow of game from these preserves has naturally drifted out into the surrounding country, and now affords splendid hunting to the average individual from town who can afford a week's trip into the hills for big game. This statement is admitted by all as being true, but the average citizen also believes that the

preserve owners should be forced to observe the same seasons and bag limits as he. There has been some feeling aroused over this situation in some localities. In my opinion, this should not be. I know of my own personal knowledge that the owners of these preserves are observing the open season, but possibly not the bag limit. On the latter point, I am not advised. It must also be admitted that inasmuch as the men who control these large areas are paying heavy taxes, not only on the lands, but also on extensive improvements and that they have further paid the necessary license fee and are also paying their own game warden for policing the property out of their own purse, and most certainly helping to a great extent to restock the surrounding country by the overflow from their protected properties. For these reasons, if none other, they should be granted certain special privileges as now provided by our laws if they are not detrimental to the game and they remain within their rights as granted them by their game preserve licenses. Personally I am heartily in favor of game preserves, and the more the better, not only on account of the increase of game but also that it may give the ordinary once-a-year hunter an opportunity to bag his deer or turkey from the overflow which is constantly leaving these preserves. I am more than willing to give the game preserves full credit for the abundance of game which occurs in those counties where a large number of such preserves are now located. I mention particularly Colfax, Taos, Union and Rio Arriba counties.

The following game preserve owners are directly responsible for the protection which has been given to the big game supply of their respective sections, and throughout which sections will be found a most satisfactory increase:

The Bartlett Ranch of Vermejo, which covers portions of Colfax and Taos counties, and is composed of several hundred thousand acres, is one of the largest and best protected preserves in the

state. The last figures which were received from there and which were compiled after a great deal of investigation, as well as painstaking observations, indicate that there are now ranging on this tract of land one hundred and fifty elk, twenty-five hundred deer, a great many bear and several thousand turkey. This ranch is posted against all trespassers, as well as being under the observation of two or three paid game wardens employed by the Bartlett Ranch.

Another very extensive tract is the Springer Ranch, which is the refuge for a large number of deer, bear, turkey, etc. This concern also employs a paid man to protect their game interests.

The George Webster Ranch also containing a very large acreage is well stocked with elk, deer, bear and turkey.

The Stern Land and Cattle Company's holdings are also large and very well stocked.

Likewise the same may be said of the William H. Smith Ranch near Brilliant, New Mexico.

These five large cattle ranches adjoin one another and probably cover 750,000 acres or more, therefore it can be seen that it is nothing less than an immense game preserve, composed of high, rough and heavily timbered mountains, low rolling foot hills, and hundreds of small well watered valleys. The topographical arrangement is indeed excellent, and the climatic conditions certainly cannot be surpassed, therefore it can only be said that it is an ideal game preserve.

The Bell Ranch of San Miguel County is also another large and well protected game preserve. On their range may be found today what is probably the largest single herd of antelope in this country, numbering between five and six hundred head. Their game reports also indicate that approximately 3,500 deer are ranging within their fence.

George A. Fowler of Union County also controls a game preserve of 60,000 acres, on which a great number of deer, some antelope, and other small game now

ranges, and of which he is taking exceedingly good care.

Messrs. McNary and Lee, as well as Cadwallador and Harvey, owners of large tracts of cattle range under fence on the crest of the Sacramento mountains, have also been recently granted game preserve licenses and have taken active steps to increase the game supply of that section by the proper policing of their large holdings from poachers. A further and chief reason why these large land holders and cattle owners have taken advantage of the game preserve law is the fact that in this manner they have been able to protect their cattle from being shot by careless hunters and inexperienced guides. It has also placed them in a position whereby they could protect their pastures and timber from destruction by fire generally caused by reckless campers. I believe that all fair minded people will agree that these "game protectionists" are entitled to this protection.

A Wise Remark.

Mr. MacVicar made a wise remark when he said, "Where there is free shooting it usually means no shooting at all." It is true, however, that where game farms and game shooting clubs are numerous often there is some very good free shooting in the neighborhood. Mr. Rouault pointed this out in his report as state game officer. We became converted to the "more game and fewer game laws" plan when we found some free shooting quite near New York.

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We know many places where the sportsmen can shoot many more than one quail for a dollar and they often take a few ruffed grouse and rabbits for good measure. This can be done in the song bird states if those who wish to have inexpensive quail shooting be permitted to do so. It is unfortunate that state officers are obliged to advise closed seasons as they do in their annual reports.

LAND FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS.

F. W. WILSON

There should be a large volume of explosives trade in prospect for Du Pont dealers arising out of the "Land for Returning Soldiers" movement, which has been set on foot by the United States Department of the Interior.

Secretary Lane of the department started the movement by his letter to President Wilson, dated May 31, 1918. In it he stated that he thought the time had come when the country should give careful consideration to the preparation of plans for providing employment for our soldiers returning from the war.

In May their return was merely a somewhat dim prospect. Now it is a present and pressing reality. Thousands of soldiers in training in the United States are, at the time of writing, being demobilized and sent to their homes. It is just as important to provide these men with employment as those coming back from Europe.

It would seem as though the vast industrial army who were engaged in various branches of munition or war supplies manufacture should be considered as well as the soldiers in uniform. They, too, will be as badly in need of employment and as deserving of government aid as the men who wore the khaki.

It was Secretary Lane's idea as expressed to the President that soldiers desiring to take up farming as an occupation should be provided with the means whereby they could become the owners of raw land that could in the course of time be converted into fertile farms.

The secretary pointed out that there were millions of acres of unappropriated land in the United States suitable for the purpose under consideration. An article in the Scientific American of November 9, 1918, contains tables showing the number of acres of stump land and the number of acres of swamp land respectively

in the various states of the United States as follows,

State	Acres Stump Land	Acres Swamp Land
Alabama	14,785,000	1,479,200
Arkansas	13,893,000	5,912,300
California	3,031,000	3,420,000
Connecticut	.....	30,000
Delaware	.....	127,200
Florida	10,109,000	19,800,000
Georgia	20,141,000	2,700,000
Illinois	.....	925,000
Idaho	676,000	.....
Indiana	.....	625,000
Iowa	.....	930,000
Kansas	.....	359,380
Kentucky	3,222,000	444,600
Louisiana	11,877,000	10,196,605
Maine	6,135,000	156,520
Maryland	1,848,000	192,000
Massachusetts	.....	59,500
Michigan	11,686,000	2,947,439
Minnesota	14,022,000	5,832,308
Mississippi	13,203,000	5,760,200
Missouri	8,900,000	2,439,600
Montana	674,000	.....
Nebraska	.....	512,100
New Hampshire	2,608,000	12,700
New Jersey	1,151,000	326,400
New York	5,997,000	529,100
North Carolina	12,745,000	2,748,160
North Dakota	.....	200,000
Ohio	.....	155,047
Oklahoma	.....	31,500
Oregon	3,537,000	254,000
Pennsylvania	5,297,000	50,000
Rhode Island	.....	8,046
South Carolina	8,994,000	3,122,120
South Dakota	.....	611,480
Tennessee	7,833,000	639,600
Texas	12,936,000	2,240,000
Vermont	2,070,000	23,000
Virginia	9,929,000	800,000
Washington	3,330,000	20,500
West Virginia	4,634,000	23,900
Wisconsin	13,246,000	2,360,000

Total 228,509,000 79,005,023

In the opinion of Secretary Lane, about half of the uncleared stump land and undrained swamp land could be cleared and drained and made cultivable.

He also made reference to the arid lands in the west, many thousands of acres of which could be taken in hand by

the reclamation service, and by irrigation made available for this purpose.

Every dealer in Du Pont explosives should get behind this movement and push. It is a splendid thing for the country, because its consummation will ward off the spread of discontent and possibly something worse in labor circles. It is a good thing for the various states, because it will develop their resources, increase their trade, their bank reserves, and add to their general prosperity. It is a good thing for the soldiers, because it will make property owners of them with a definite interest in a business of their

own, and every political economist recognizes this to be a very desirable condition. It reduces the volume of floating, unattached labor, and it makes the country less liable to upheaval in time of industrial depression.

There is good profit in the sale of dynamite and blasting supplies, as many of the dealers in the cut-over land regions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and other localities can testify.

[All of the swamp lands should be used for breeding wild fowl. Wild ducks are the best game birds for beginners.—Editor.]



THE 10TH CAT AND THREE BROODS OF QUAIL.

BY THE EDITOR.

Nine cats of various sizes and colors had fallen to the game keeper's gun as they came to the rearing fields of the Long Island Game Breeders Association. The little 20-gauge Parker gun had spoken nine times effectively and the cats went to the happy hunting ground before they had a chance to eat any of the young quail and pheasants.

Some of the cats were big wild cats from the woods, which evidently had no owner; others were cats of more refinement which, no doubt, lived part of the time, at least, in houses. There were yellow cats, gray cats, black cats and parti-colored cats of high and low degree.

The heads and tails of the wilder specimens were tacked on the end of the food house, used as a vermin rack; the milder mannered cats were buried out of sight for reasons well known to game keepers who wish to avoid controversies.

Three big broods of quail, one each of Gambels, Scaled and Bobwhite quail (between 40 and 50 birds) were in the quail nursery with their bantam foster

mothers. The little birds ran about inside the wire fenders before the coops. They were a week or ten days old and all of them were healthy and active. I had planned to move these three broods to the kitchen garden near the house in order to ascertain what garden insects and weed seeds the little quail preferred. A few of the birds were to have been killed in order to have examinations made of their stomach contents.

Our neighbor was known to have a cat. He had it last year when it was quite young. But since over a hundred quail had been successfully reared in the garden last season, we decided to take a chance on the tenth cat. There was good reason for sparing its life. About a hundred of our young mallards recently had raided our neighbor's onion patch and he had called to complain about them in a friendly way, and it seemed to be hardly fair to slaughter his little black cat on suspicion.

The quail were moved to the garden. But in an evil moment when the keeper was engaged in the rearing field with his pheasants the little black cat got busy.

How many quail were actually killed we do not know; some, no doubt, escaped to the asparagus beds and the tall weeds in the garden, but the St. Swithin's rain immediately was ushered in with a heavy shower; it rained for five days with little intermission and the little birds which escaped probably perished since none returned to the bantams.

The game keeper when he observed the cat quickly went after it with the gun, but our neighbor appeared on the scene and it was deemed wise not to

inflict the death penalty. A promise was made that the cat would be locked up for the rest of the season. We had run a wire about our young ducks. Fortunately we had many more young quail and many eggs set under bantams. A new line of coops has been placed in the garden and last Sunday I enjoyed observing the young quail darting about in the weeds in pursuit of insects, and running in and out of the coops to have a little chat with their foster mothers.



NOTES FROM THE GAME FARMS AND PRESERVES.

King Birds.

A number of King birds nested in the orchard which adjoins the rearing fields of the Long Island Association. Across the road to the north there are numerous crows which often make excursions to the preserve but the little King birds go aloft as soon as the black enemies come in sight and it is interesting to see how quickly they drive the crows away.

Upon several occasions I have observed the encounters. As the little birds struck their enemies the crows croaked at each blow and made haste to return to their wood the King birds following and striking them until they were out of sight. Never, so far as we know, has a crow been permitted to visit the rearing fields or do any damage to the young quail, pheasants and ducks. The crow as all game preservers know, is an early hunter. He sets out at daybreak and hunts silently. But the King bird also is awake and on guard at the first signs of dawn and the martins are soon in the air ready to drive away their enemies.

The fields are guarded on two sides by numerous dogs which live in kennels strategically placed. The dogs are held by long chains which rattle when they rush out of their kennels and the numerous foxes and other ground enemies have had no chance to dine on game.

Very little vermin of any kind, excepting cats and snakes, has been killed and there have been very few losses due to vermin. The hawks secured only one pheasant and, like the crows, seldom they are seen near the game.

A Call for Notes.

We wish many of our readers would write a few lines telling us about their good and bad luck during the breeding season. The reports which are beginning to come in indicate that this will be by far the biggest and most successful season since the "more game and fewer game laws" idea was promulgated.

We know how busy all game breeders are at this season but it only takes a few minutes in the evening to record some of the astonishing things which happen and we are quite sure the notes of actual occurrences are more interesting than anything else which appears in the magazine, not even excepting the advertisements.

Market Prices.

All indications are that the prices for quail, pheasants, ducks and other game birds will be higher this year than ever before. We are aware that there are many more thousands of birds than there

were last season but we also are aware that many new game-shooting clubs have been formed; many owners of country places have decided that it is a good plan to have some game for sport and for food, and hundreds of new breeders, who breed and sell game for propagation purposes, are going into the new industry. Although some purchase only a few dozen birds, intending to start in a small way, there are others who have had sufficient experience to know that game farming is profitable and who have decided they can make more money if they have more stock birds. We advise all purchasers that they can buy more cheaply in September and October than they can later. Many breeders will sell some of their birds (in order to raise a little money) at a lower price than they will expect to get later. As the breeding season again approaches the prices will be twice what they will be in September and we predict the September market will open with the prices well up.

Those who have their advertisements in early or who keep them standing by the year will surely sell all their birds. A few unwise breeders who did not advertise last season wrote asking if we knew anyone who wanted birds. Our advice in such cases usually is that the improvident sell at a cut price to our advertisers who are equipped to place all the game offered and who should be paid for doing so.

It would not seem fair and it certainly is not businesslike for the publication to put its time, stationery and postage trying to sell birds for people who forget to send early notices that they have birds to sell.

New Customers.

The Game Breeder goes to scores of new people each month who write to say they are interested in game breeding either for sport or for profit.

During the war many people either were abroad or too busy at home to think about creating game farms or preserves. As we expected, there has been a great interest in the new industry since the

war ended. Returning soldiers have called at the office to subscribe for The Game Breeder and to say that they proposed to have some game. There are repeated inquiries from the owners of country places who seem to be aware of the desirability of having "more game and fewer game laws" on the farm. We are especially interested in the projects of sportsmen who drop in to ask advice about the formation of game shooting clubs. All of these must have game to introduce since on many of the farms there is absolutely nothing to shoot.

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Buckwheat.

It is well known that quail are fond of buckwheat but buckwheat makes a very poor cover and on this account I believe our bobwhite is even more partial to wheat stubbles which often are full of rag-weed and are excellent cover. The seeds of the rag-weed are eaten even more abundantly than the fallen wheat probably because the seeds are more plentiful than the grain. The gray partridges of Europe (often called Hungarian partridges since many of our imported birds come from that country) also are fond of buckwheat and since this grain will grow in almost any soil it often is planted for the gray partridges in England.

Captain Maxwell in his book on the partridges says it is not a bad plan to sow a few strips of Hungarian millet in the same field; this makes good cover which buckwheat does not. Where special plantings are made in order to hold the quail evenly distributed it is an excellent plan to plant the strips of buckwheat and millet adjacent to briar patches where these occur and a very attractive and safe feeding ground can be made by planting borders of wild roses and blackberries at the sides of the strips of buckwheat.

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Long Island Quail.

The quail shooting promises to be excellent on Long Island, New York, not only on the club grounds but every-

where. There are, also, many ruffed grouse and rabbits and some of the clubs have deer.

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Deer Shooting.

It seemed a pity to put an end to the free shooting of deer on Long Island, but it was quite necessary to do so. The death rate of the free shooters and bystanders was growing and promised to exceed that of the quarry so that there was no alternative. Populous farming regions are not proper places for deer.

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Quail Eggs Profitable.

Experiments made by the Massachusetts commissioners, by the Audubon Association, the Long Island Game Breeders Association and other game shooting clubs and game farmers all prove that penned quail lay numerous eggs. As many as one hundred eggs have been laid by a hen quail in captivity but the average at the Sandwich bird farm, according to the last report, was 22+. A better average than this has been obtained by other breeders.

Quail eggs sell readily for four or five dollars per dozen and better prices have been obtained for small lots. The price for adult quail is now from \$18 to \$24 per dozen. Gambels quail and Scaled quail sell readily for \$15 per dozen.

It is evident that if a \$2 bird will produce a dozen eggs worth four or five dollars and some additional eggs, which can be hatched by bantams or by quail, that the breeding of quail is a highly profitable industry.

The birds are smaller eaters than pheasants, duck and other game birds, and they thrive in much smaller enclosures than those required for pheasants. Many quail can be reared in a garden.

There is a bigger demand for quail and quail eggs than for any other game birds or eggs; a breeder will always have more orders than he can fill.

The California valley and mountain quail are as profitable as the others, and

the Mearns or Massena quail will be even more so as soon as stock birds can be procured. This will not be very long. We expect soon to be able to inform readers of *The Game Breeder* where they can purchase the interesting spotted quail which we are sure will become popular both as aviary and sporting birds, provided the experiments with these birds indicate that they can be acclimatized in the northern states. We feel sure they will do well in the south and, of course, they will thrive in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, where they formerly occurred in good numbers. Some of our southwestern members have a rare opportunity to make a big lot of money breeding quail.

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The Breeding Season.

All game breeders take much interest in the weather reports during the breeding season. Wild ducks, the easiest game birds to raise, do not mind the rain after they are a few weeks old and hand-reared birds can be shut up during cold rain and hail storms which are most disastrous to all young birds.

Pheasants can be confined in their coops part of the time at least during cold rainy weather and they can be liberated between showers. They will thrive better if the weather be fine with only occasional summer showers which keep the young grass green and which seem to bring out more insects.

Wild nesting partridges in the older countries and our quail and grouse in America are affected more by the weather than the pheasants and ducks. Long cold rains just at the time the young quail and grouse are hatched decimate the broods and exterminate many of them. This accounts for many broods of very small birds at the opening of the shooting since the quail often nest a second time when the first brood is destroyed.

Quail were nesting abundantly and were just hatching their young broods on the preserve of the Long Island Association when a rain storm came which

lasted a good part of five days. Many of the quail nested in places where food is plentiful and it was not necessary for them to move about much. Fortunately the rain was a warm one without heavy winds. It will be easy to determine a little later what effect the storm had on the game. It is probable that there were some losses but that many birds survived. Had the long rain been a cold one, accompanied with high winds and hail, there would have been a big loss of young quail.

Possibly some shelters erected in briar patches and provided with food, grit and dusting places would save a lot of young birds.

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Casualties

At the Long Island Game Breeders Association.

Nine cats, some of heroic size, fell dead on the field (for pheasants and quail) and several were seriously wounded.

The cow broke loose and stepped on a young mallard, killing it instantly. This was practically the only wild duck fatality.

Grasshoppers, needed as a food supply for the beneficial hawks, are so scarce that a pigeon hawk was obliged to take a young pheasant from the rearing field. He dropped it when the keeper tossed his hat at him. The young pheasant was alive when picked up and carried to the field hospital, but the wounds made by the hawk's talons proved fatal. This was the only loss due to hawks and crows.

All the rats on the place are dead. There were many hundreds of them but not a single one survived the war of 1919. Mice ditto.

Several snakes have gone to the happy hunting ground, if snakes go there. Their earthly remains are in evidence, tacked up with a lot of cat's heads and hawk wings as ornaments for one end of the food house.

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Wild Ducks.

Nine wild ducks after contributing

many eggs which were set under hens stole away and nested in the grass by a fence festooned with grapes. All brought off fine broods of young ducks, excepting two black ducks whose eggs were not fertile. There were no losses due to foxes, weasels, rats, hawks, crows or other vermin, the only casualty being the one duck lost to the cow, and one pheasant.

This speaks well for the quiet of the place. The truth of the matter is vermin has become scarce and wild. The result is large numbers of wild breeding and hand-reared quail, hundreds of pheasants and wild ducks.

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Quail.

A number of bob-whites, scaled quail and Gambel's quail died in the aviaries where they laid numerous eggs. The birds arrived in a blizzard, before the keeper was on the ground, and some were too weak to survive the long journey from Mexico and the want of proper care upon their arrival.

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Pheasants.

A few young pheasants died natural deaths in the rearing field when quite young, but the percentage was very small, too small in fact to be noticed. A healthy brood can be seen at every coop, many without the loss of a single bird. Considering the fact that many of the birds were hatched from eggs which came from other states the losses were surprisingly small.

A very few of the young hand-reared quail have died; but many of the birds have not passed the danger point. The appearance of the young Gambels, scaled quail and bobwhites, however, suggests that the losses will be very small. The loss of old birds in the aviaries exceeds that of the young which is unusual.

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Wild Breeding Quail.

There was only a little game left after the shooting at the Long Island Game Breeders' Association last season, com-

paratively little game was reared last year due to a late start. But the wild nesting quail seem to be plentiful. The cock birds were heard last week whistling on every fence and many birds were seen flying about. Some came to feed in the rearing field for pheasants. Hundreds of pheasants and wild ducks are being reared this season.

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Cheap Shooting.

Since the expense of producing a good lot of game was increased it was decided to add a few members to the list of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association. Sportsmen recommended by a member are eligible and can be sure of some good shooting next fall at three species of quail and pheasants and wild ducks. Dues are \$1.00 per week.

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New Places.

The many new game farms and game shooting clubs which are being started will undoubtedly purchase a big lot of game. We are often consulted by farmers and owners of country places who contemplate getting into the new industry either for sport or for profit. Although several times as much game undoubtedly has been produced this season as was produced last year we predict all of it will be sold before the next breeding season opens.

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Good Purchasers.

The State game departments were big purchasers last year and they will purchase more extensively this year since they realize it is quite important to have some game on the lands which are open to the public. To supply hundreds of thousands of sportsmen with two or three birds each requires a vast amount of game and the State game when liberated is subject to more serious losses to vermin than the game is on club grounds where the keeper's gun and traps reduce the number of game enemies. The amount of game produced at the State game farms will only provide one or two birds for each hundred guns if there be

no losses to vermin, so that it is fortunate that the commercial breeders can supply the departments with many thousands of pheasants.

Some very big commercial farms soon will be started in the Central States in places where the natural foods and covers are excellent.

We are beginning to take a great interest in the new game shooting clubs and the game farms. It is highly important that the last named have plenty of shooting customers in order to keep the business good.

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Chicks Hatched by Steam.

Believing they could hatch chickens without the use of a hen or incubator, pump-men in a Shamokin, Pa., colliery placed 18 eggs in a cotton filled box beneath the even-tempered steam pipes. Twelve chickens was the result.

Some of our older readers will remember that the late Mr. Blanton, one of the pioneers in breeding and selling wild turkeys, hatched a brood of these birds in his hotel room, using the electric light for an incubator.

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Trying It Out.

"Taking a glass of water, Colonel?"

"Just experimenting a trifle," said the Colonel genially. "I may have to drink it as a beverage later on."—From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

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A Contrast.

After spending a few days at the farms of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association, we were more convinced than ever before that it is far more interesting to produce "more game" than it is to go after more game laws. It is fully as easy to get the first named as it is to secure the other commodity. We wish some of the protective sportsmen who have the greatest appetite for legislation could see the shooting and the eating of quail, pheasants and ducks which surely will take place next fall. We honestly believe they would quit the pursuit of more laws, purchase some set-

ters and pointers and go in for more game.

We hope to be able to invite some sportsmen from other regions to try the good shooting on Long Island in order that they may learn how easily the thing is done and that they may return home and form new shooting clubs. They will become customers of the game farmers whose products always are advertised in *The Game Breeder*. They will purchase guns, ammunition and dogs. Game is becoming abundant so rapidly that it soon will be necessary for the game farmers to have more shooting customers. Those who advertise report excellent results. It is the aim of *The Game Breeder* to keep up the supply of good customers as the industry assumes large proportions.

Sportsmen Buy Preserve in Adirondacks.

The famous Low estate in the Adirondacks, known as the Lake Marian preserve, has just been sold to a club to be used as a hunting and fishing park. The club, to be known as the Lake Marian Association, Inc., has a very small membership, but includes such well known people as Winant Vanderpool and P. H. B. Freylinghuysen of Morristown, N. J., Paul Moore and George Plumer Smith of Convent, N. J., Bradford Brinton of Dickson, Ill., and A. A. Low of New York City.

The tract which the club has purchased is 11,600 acres in extent and includes several mountains, vast stretches of forest abounding in deer, and nine lakes among which some of the best known are Lake Marian, Colvin and Panther.

Lake Marian, known to old timers as Silver Lake, is probably the most famous lake in this section of the country, both for its exceptional beauty and for its remarkable fishing. One of the most extraordinary things about the lake is that, although it has never been stocked, the fishing is as good today as it was thirty years ago, and then as now is was excellent.

It is not in the least unusual to catch a good number of brook trout in an hour on the fly in its waters. Colvin pond was discovered in 1873 by Verplank Colvin on his first exploration and survey of the Adirondacks. It is high up on the top of a mountain and is a very beautiful pond. Years ago it was stocked with Ouaniche (land-locked salmon) which in this lake attain a size of seven pounds.

The Lake Marian Club is connected with Horse Shoe, which is on the Adirondack division of the New York Central, by a private road over the Low estate, and may also be reached by motor from outside points via Long Lake west over another private road.—*Sportsman's Review*.

Quail and Pheasants.

The Game Breeder.

In the May number of *The Game Breeder* you ask the readers who have pheasants and quail what they think about them running together. I will say that I have ring neck pheasants and bob white quail in the same pen and they never fight. They lay in the same nest. I have a ring neck pheasant setting now on six pheasant eggs and eight quail eggs. However when the eggs hatch they will have to be separated.

I would like for you to give the address of some one who has ruffed grouse for sale.

JACK HOLLAND.

Texas.

The only Ruffed Grouse dealer was arrested so often that we understand he quit. The New York markets probably will be supplied with imported black cock and the cats only will be permitted to have American grouse. Rapidly these birds are going on the song bird list. Connecticut is the latest State to approve this notion. We believe the game shooting clubs and preserve owners will continue to shoot the grouse they own, but the shipping facilities are so bad that none of them cares to ship any grouse.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have heard of a ruffed grouse game farm which is starting. It surely will make a lot of money. It will be announced in *THE GAME BREEDER* later.—Editor.

Bounty Figures Are Shown.

Joseph Kalbfus, secretary of the Pennsylvania game commission, writes:

"It will be of interest to you to know the result of our bounty work during the last fiscal year, June 1, 1918, to May 31, 1919, inclusive, which has just been tabulated, and as a matter of comparison, give you below data on this work for the four years we have been operating the bounty division.

"The year 1915, as below listed, includes the animals killed and presented from April 15, 1915, up to May 31, 1916, inclusive, and the remaining years given are the fiscal years from June to June. This data complete being as follows:

"Animals presented:

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Wild Cats.....	792	432	297	459
Gray Foxes ...	4,748	3,758	3,287	4,446
Red Foxes.....	4,911	3,360	2,790	4,351
Minks	4,014	6,022	4,248	5,549
Weasels	28,225	44,631	30,397	31,944

Bounty\$56,309 \$67,481 \$48,581 \$57,841

"Under the new bounty act which became effective June 1st, as you have already been advised, all skins no matter before what official presented, must come to this office without mutilation. The bounty on the wild cat has been increased two dollars and on the weasel one dollar so that this next year the amount of money required for this purpose will no doubt be approximately \$35,000 more than during the present year, because of the increase in the county and the additional interest that will be created in the killing of these animals.

"It occurred to us that this data would be of considerable interest to your sportsmen readers.—In the Open.

Federal Migratory Bird Law Held Constitutional.

The constitutionality of the federal migratory-bird treaty act approved July 3, 1918, is upheld in an opinion rendered by Federal Judge Jacob Trieber of the eastern district of Arkansas in the case of United States against E. D. Thompson, of Memphis, Tenn., charged with

killing and possessing one robin in violation of the act.

Judge Trieber in 1914 in the case of the United States against Harvey C. Shauver, decided that the migratory-bird law approved March 4, 1913, was unconstitutional. The present law repealed the act of 1913.

Sage Cock.

Young birds of the year that have fed largely on grasshoppers and other insects are regarded as being a choice food, and are esteemed as highly as the ruffed grouse or bobwhite.

That the young are quite as good as any game bird in the land was proven to me by the delicious repast set before me by some of the good people of this arid country—T. Gilbert Pearson, in *Bird Lore*.

You are quite right, Professor. We have shot and eaten hundreds of these birds. Why not suggest some good big sage cock ranches where the birds can be produced inexpensively and sold reasonably to a delighted people after they have afforded the excellent sport you no doubt are familiar with?—Editor.

The Dove.

Our dove is an excellent game bird. It is bred abundantly in the northern states to be shot when it goes south where the people know a good thing when they see it.

Audubon says: "The flesh of these birds is remarkably fine, when they are obtained young and in the proper season. Such birds become extremely fat, are tender and juicy and in flavor equal in the estimation of some of my friends, as well as in my own, to that of the snipe or even the woodcock; but as taste in such matters depends much on circumstances, and perhaps on the whim of individuals, I would advise you, reader, to try for yourself. These birds require good shooting to bring them down, when on wing, for they fly with great swiftness, and not always in a direct manner. It is seldom that more than one can be killed at a shot when they are flying, and rarely

more than two or three when on the ground on account of their natural propensity to keep apart.

"When raised from the nest, they are easily tamed. I have even known some instances of their breeding in confinement. When caught in traps and cooped they feed freely, and soon become fat, when they are excellent for the table."

Our Correspondence.

We have found it impossible to handle our correspondence politely. The numerous requests for information about starting new game shooting clubs; the many letters about game law amendments; the appeals for assistance in reforming the laws in many States and the thousands of questions about breeding problems have made it impossible for us to answer many of the letters.

The necessity for additional help in the office becomes more and more evident. Our readers must realize, when they think about the matter, that we cannot furnish a magazine for a dollar and spend a lot of money in active work which is necessary to secure legal amendments favorable to game breeders. The correspondence is necessarily heavy in every case since it is necessary to not only write letters to State officers and members of the legislative assemblies but also to many people who must be requested to write to their member.

We are not lobbyists. The successful work which has been accomplished has been done largely by correspondence.

It has been decided that the work of the society and the work of the publication should be conducted separately and each should have a competent clerical force. The reorganization will take a little time, but with double the revenue now received twice as much effective work can be accomplished and members of the society and readers of the publication will receive much better service than we have been able to render.

Prizes.

In reply to an inquiry about live game

prizes—a number will be given this year. There will be several live quail prizes and probably one or two prizes of grouse and grouse eggs. These prizes are given to those who write the best practical letters giving their experience in game breeding.

We were unable to procure the birds for two of the prize winners this spring. The birds were ordered early but the checks came back because the birds could not be delivered. Those entitled to the prizes will get their birds later and we expect to send them in ample time for the next breeding season. We have increased opportunities for procuring quail (better birds than we could expect last season) and we hope and expect to award good big Northern quail instead of the smaller Mexican birds. The grouse and grouse eggs can be secured this year we are quite sure.

OUTINGS AND INNINGS.

A Reason for It.

"A scientist declares that meat-eaters are more active than vegetarians."

"They've got to be, to get the meat to eat."

The most active of all American citizens are the members of the Game Conservation Society who own the quail they produce and whose meat-eating includes quail on toast.

The Transcript will appreciate the claim of the game breeders in the game prohibition states who manage to eat quail on toast that they are the most active of all the meat eaters. They have to shoot their meat before they eat it.

A Woman's Way.

(From the Edinburgh Scotsman)

Mollie—Can you keep a secret, Pollie?

Pollie—Oh, yes! I can. But I am frightfully unlucky in telling them to other girls who can't.

War Time Natural History.

Seven whales washed ashore along the Atlantic coast had been riddled by shells fired at supposed German submarines. If a whale insists on looking like a U boat he must take the consequences.

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RAPID GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

The game breeding industry is growing so rapidly that the laws will soon be made to conform with it. As a matter of fact it is now generally conceded that game farmers own the stock birds they have legally acquired and the eggs and birds produced by industry. Quail and quail eggs, pheasants and ducks of all species are freely sold and transported for breeding purposes in most of the States, and the only reason more game is not seen in the markets is there is a big demand for the birds from game shooting clubs and country places, from new commercial breeders, big and small, and also from enterprising State game officers who wish to see their constituents shoot a few pheasants in the open season.

The New York market was fairly well supplied with pheasants, mallards and black ducks last season. There will be more game sold next fall.

MORE ABOUT CIDER.

In an editorial, "Back to the Land," we remarked among other things: "Our specialty is books and bulletins on game breeding, including the magazine for game breeders, warranted to send people to live in the country on places where

there is enough freedom to permit the restoration of quail on toast and, possibly a little near cider as a side line."

We have numerous readers in the House and Senate and to-day we read a headline over a Washington dispatch to a daily paper: "Cider Scares Drys—Decline to List it as a Barred Drink!"

The Congress acted promptly when we pointed out that the Migratory Bird Bill, as it was introduced, prevented and prohibited the production of game birds for sport and for profit and even for food. The bill was amended so as to prevent anyone from interfering with the production of the desirable food.

It is appropriate, therefore, for the Congress to permit rural residents, many of whom now go in for "more game" (in fact for an abundance of the desirable food) to have some cider to go with the birds. The traditional cold bottle having gone out upon the incoming of the restored hot bird, it seems to be a fair legislative compromise to permit all rural residents, who find it pays to have game on their farms, to have some cider to drink with it.

There is a nice lot of grapes on one of the farms where we shoot and possibly a little of the amber or ruddy juice of the grapes also may be permitted, provided the percentage of "kick" be not greater than that contained in cider. This seems to be perfectly fair and reasonable.

Lecky, the author of the History of Morals, tells us that "field sports tend to keep people in the country and form a sufficient counterpoise to the pleasures of the town." Now that the sports of the field are coming back under liberal laws permitting game breeding and it no longer is a criminal offence to profitably produce game on the farms, we have predicted that many people will live in the country. If the Congress shall decide to let them have a little wine and cider to drink with the game the counterpoise, referred to by the historian, will be emphasized; the possibilities of a back to the land movement seem to be tremendous. It may even become a veritable

stampede and deplete the population of the cities and the towns. The problem of the abandoned farms will be solved to a moral certainty.

CHANCES ABOUT EVEN.

The most enthusiastic game politician will hardly claim that the State will some day introduce buffaloes on the farms and restore the chase as we knew it in the good old days when dodging hostile Sioux was part of the fun. It does not seem likely that State game departments ever will make elk or deer shooting or the coursing of antelope with fleet hounds as good as the sport we once enjoyed was before the advent of agricultural operations. Deer in fruit orchards and truck gardens are not favored by the farmers and even the State rabbit is liable to be shot, trapped or poisoned when he is found injurious to the crops. Since it was evident that the farmers did not seem to be aware that there were laws requiring them not to destroy animals which were observed to be harmful many of the States decided that it was not good politics to arrest farmers for defending their property and promptly amended the laws so as to permit them to do so.

The close tillage of many farms and the draining of vast areas have put an end to quail and duck shooting in many localities where we once shot big bags of quail and ducks. Even the advice to the farmers that quail are beneficial to agriculture has not induced many agriculturists to set aside covers and food areas for the birds. The advice has resulted in the posting of practically all of the farms against shooters and it is found to be easy to put the quail on the song bird list for terms of years or forever.

There is about as much chance for State game officers to introduce mad dogs on the farms or a good lot of cats in the bird stores as objects of sport as there is to provide for free buffalo, deer or quail shooting on the farms.

The most intelligent State officers now

agree with us that the best they can do is to try and keep up some shooting on the public lands and waters and that it is wise to distribute birds and eggs to those who will look after them properly letting the sportsmen arrange with their owners for shooting on the farms under liberal game breeders' enactments.

THE STATE AND THE GAME FARMER'S GAME.

Mr. Martin's statement that carting the birds from the California state game farm all over the state for exhibition purposes was bad reminds us of an amusing display in another state some years ago when an accommodating game breeder loaned a big lot of pheasants, ducks, etc., which were labeled "from the state game farm" and paraded about for a time and then returned to their owner.

Game breeders, both the game farmers and the sporting breeders, are an accommodating lot of people. Always they stand ready to sell vast quantities of game and game eggs (many thousands in fact) to the state commissioners, and all sensible game department officers now realize that it is quite desirable to be able to procure plenty of game and eggs at attractive prices. It is quite necessary to admit that the game and eggs do not belong to the state until the bargains are concluded.

The game farmers soon will be able to supply all the grouse, quail, deer, pheasants, wild ducks and other game that the departments can find a place for. There are plenty of buffaloes.

Many farmers will not permit the state officers to turn down pheasants or other game birds on their farms since they are aware that the birds bring undesirable trespassers. Many states fortunately contain much wild land, and before long many of the states will have public shooting and fishing parks for those who are not sufficiently industrious to properly look after their game and to shoot it with the farmer's approval, he being properly compensated for the shooting and for the land planted with covers and foods for the game.

PRIZE LETTERS WANTED.

There was no game on the farms rented by the Long Island Game Breeders' Association a year ago last spring. Next fall hundreds of pheasants, wild ducks and three species of quail will be harvested (not otherwise than by shooting) by as clever a lot of sportsmen as ever formed a shooting syndicate to restore the game and shoot it.

Dues \$1.00 per week and a small war tax—\$5.20—to help out Uncle Sam. The editors will be pleased to publish letters from more game law enthusiasts explaining in detail the objections to producing good shooting in a place where there was none. They will pay a good price for them.

The old farm house is rented from a widow. The association pays a little more rent than the preceding tenant agreed to pay, but we believe he found it difficult to do so.

There is another old house on another place which has not been occupied for years and from which the windows and banisters were stolen before the syndicate rented the shooting.

Employment is given to the widow of a game keeper who has two young children and who acts as housekeeper. Employment is provided also for a capable keeper who sees that the cats et al do not eat up everything in the game line.

Enough cats have been killed to explain why the place was gameless. We shall be glad to publish letters from sportsmen of generous game law behaviour stating why they think a closed season or a small bag should be applied so as to vacate the premises, stop the rent, turn young children out of doors or send them to the city and end the activities of a skilled cat and other vermin destroyer, who enjoys living and working in the country. We will pay a good price for a few short articles discussing why in the interest of game politics and protection the place should be closed by one more game law.

For the information of Mr. Aldo Leopold, capable writer and game warden, who fears that dukes and lords may only

let the common people look over the fence, we would add that no patents of nobility have been issued to any of the members of the shooting syndicate and we extend an invitation to the alarmist to visit the place, shoot for a few days and see if he thinks any great public wrong is being done.

Possibly it may be necessary to sell a little food to keep the dues down. If so some game will be sold if the members so desire, but at this inexpensive place we think they can eat it all, or at least give some to friends. Please let us hear from you promptly if you desire this place closed, Mr. Leopold. Quail on toast has come back to stay, we think. Our birds are now singing more abundantly than they are in Ohio.

He Shot Low.

A party of gentlemen at a hotel were telling stories one night recently of famous shots and how many quail, partridges, ducks and other birds had been killed at a single discharge. After listening to what seemed a willful exaggeration by different narrators, a stranger who was present volunteered his experience of his only use of the fatal double barreled gun as follows:

"I went into the field one day to try gunning. The only game discovered was an immense flock of crows. I should say there were 10,000 in the flock. Slowly I crawled up to them, and when not more than four rods away the crows rose in a solid mass. I fired both barrels, and how many do you think I killed?"

Different guesses were made by the party, ranging from 20 to 100.

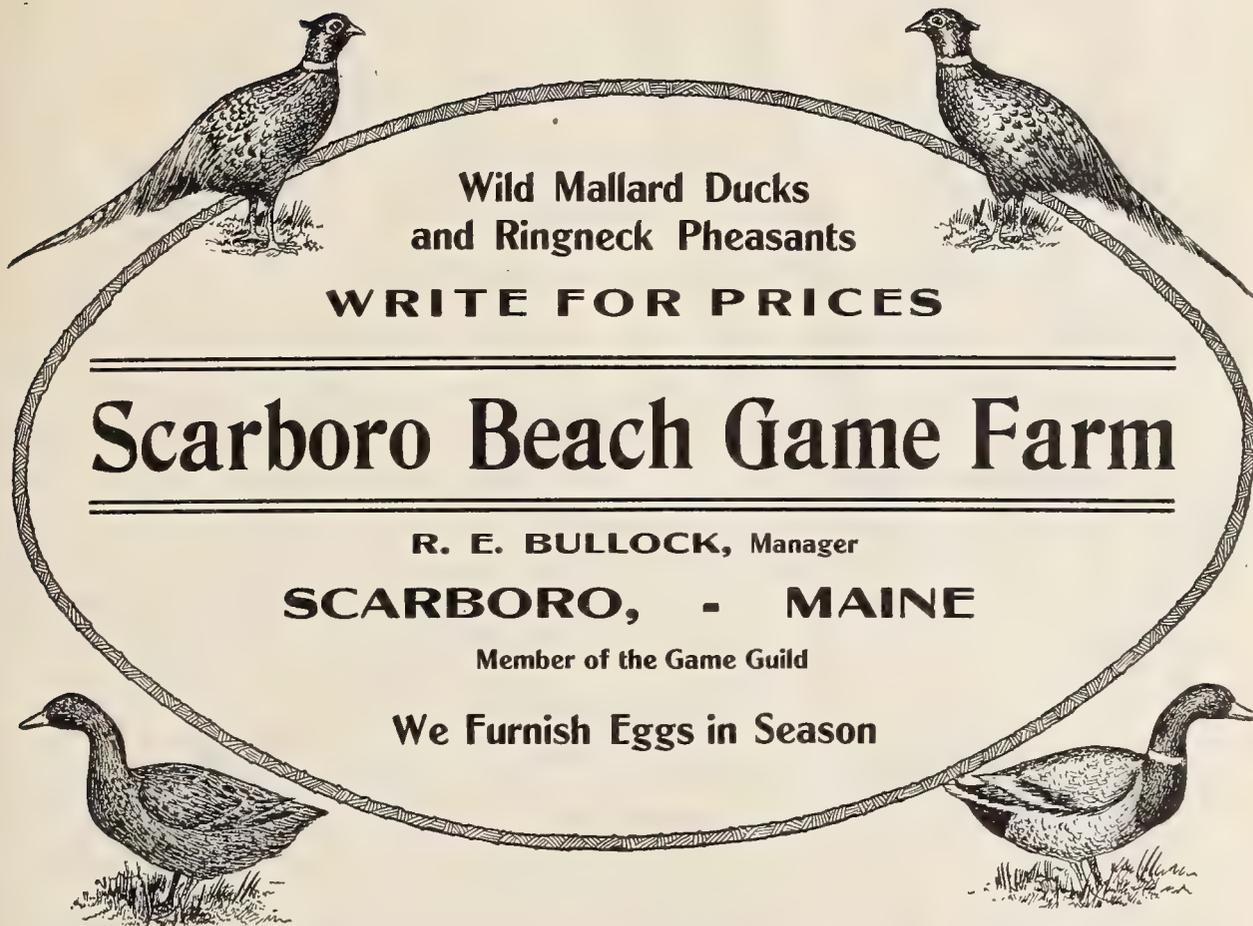
"Not one," said the stranger, "but I went out with my brother to look for the results and picked up four bushels of legs. I had shot a little under."—Du Pont Magazine.

He Stood the Raise.

"Papa, give me a nickel."

"Why, son, you're too old to be begging for nickels."

"I guess you're right, papa; make it a dime."—Browning's Magazine.



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

F. B. DUSETTE & SONS' GAME RANCH
BAD AXE, MICH.

BREEDERS OF

**Pure Wild Mallards, Black Ducks,
Wild Turkeys and Bob White Quail**

Our game is grown on our 240-Acre Ranch, with natural feed on our Several Lakes, which makes our stock very attractive for Breeders, Shooting Clubs and Preserve Owners at a minimum price. Our birds comply with the Federal regulations which permit shooting and sale.

Contracts Now Open for August and September

No Eggs for Sale This Season

F. B. DUSETTE & SONS, BAD AXE, MICH.



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.

THE HONEYSWEET BLACK RASPBERRY

Best for Home and Market

The bushes make good cover for game.
Strawberry and Asparagus Plants.
Price Lists Free.

A. B. KATKAMIER MACEDON, N. Y.



America's
Pioneer
Dog Medicines

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by
the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street, New York

FOR SALE

Elkhorn Park, consisting of 40 Acres under nine foot fence.
Eight Buffaloes, seven Elk, Four black and three white English Fallow Deer,
ten Japanese Sika Deer and a number of fawns and calves belonging to the
Deer and Elk.

Cy. DeVry said of my Game: "You have the finest band of Elk I ever saw, and your Buffaloes are equally fine."

Price for Land and Game \$14,000.

Reason for selling, I have been given eight months yet to live. This "ad" is for immediate sale and will not appear again. WARREN R. LEACH, Rushville, Ills.

(Our readers will regret to learn of the illness of Mr. Leach, who has written some excellent articles for the Game Breeder and has sold many deer to readers of the magazine.—*Editor*)

Blue-Winged Teal

I AM prepared to furnish Blue-Winged Teal to Game Breeders at the following prices in lots of ten or more pairs at \$2.75 per pair. Single pairs at \$4.00 per pair.

Also a few other varieties such as Mallards, Pintails, Green-Winged Teal, Spoonbills, Coots, at very attractive prices.

The Game Breeder has done more for the propagation of birds than any other magazine. I believe every Game Breeder should support the paper for this cause.

Geo. J. Klein

Breeder and Dealer in all kinds of Birds

Ellinwood, Kansas

Galvanized Steel Wire Netting

For Fox Farms, Game Farms and Preserves.

We are prepared to quote lowest prices for all widths up to 72 inches from ½ to 2 inch mesh, and No. 14 to 20 gauge. We can guarantee prompt deliveries to any point.

If you are going to start a game ranch, farm or preserve this year, or contemplate enlarging your old one, get our prices before placing your order elsewhere.

Price list on application, estimate, freight paid if you will send specifications of what you require.

Fenimore Haverstick & Co., Inc.

109 Chancery St., Trenton, N. J.



THE BLUE GRASS FARM KENNELS of BERRY, KENTUCKY

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 alone to judge the quality, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sixty-eight page, highly illustrated, instructive, and interesting catalogue for ten cents in stamps or coin.

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

WILD DUCKS AND WILD GEESE

*It Is Now Legal to Trap Wild
Fowl for Breeding Purposes*

Write to The Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., for information about Trapping Permits

The book, OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS, written by the Editor of The Game Breeder, contains full information about the trapping of wild fowl and how to rear the birds for profit and for sport. There are chapters on How to Form Shooting Clubs; How to Control the Enemies of Wild Fowl, etc. Fully illustrated with pictures of ducks on preserves, etc.

PRICE, \$2.00 POSTPAID

THE GAME BREEDER, 150 Nassau St., NEW YORK



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

Decoy Owls for Crow and Hawk Shooting

Established 1860
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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 Are Now Booking Orders for Eggs

for Spring Delivery from the following varieties of pheasants: Silver, Golden, Ringneck, Lady Amherst, Formosan, White, Mongolian, Reeves, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Impeyan, Soemmerring, Manchurian Eared, Melanotus, Black-throated Golden, Lineated and Prince of Wales.

Also Wild Turkeys, Japanese Silkies, Long-tails, and Mallard Ducks. S. C. Buff Orpington and R. I. Red fowls.

We also offer for sale five varieties of Peafowl. Also Crane, Swan and Fancy Ducks, Doves of several varieties. Deer. Jack Rabbits

Send \$1.00 in stamps for Colortype Catalogue

CHILES & COMPANY
MT. STERLING KENTUCKY
Member of The Game Guild
Member of The American Game Breeders Society

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

CHINESE PHEASANT EGGS, \$3.00 A DOZEN, CAN use tame squirrel and Hungarian Partridge Eggs. P. W. SCHWEHM, 4219 4th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Washington. 2t

PHEASANTS WANTED

I will buy ringnecked pheasants regardless of sex at long as they are strong, healthy birds, large and no over two years old. Will purchase small or large numbers for cash. Reference by permission to the Game Breeder. **ROBT. BOWMAN**, care Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

BANTAMS -- GOOD GENTLE BIRDS SUITABLE for quail and pheasant breeding **JOHN E. DARBY**, Prop., Maplehurst Poultry Farm, Crosswell, Michigan.

BANTAMS -- **WILBERT'S FAMOUS BANTAMS**. Forty varieties. Shipped on approval. Catalog 3¢. **F. C. WILBERT**, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WANTED

Twenty-Five Sportsmen

to join me in an exclusive hunting and fishing club. Property in Orange and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., adjoining the Hartwood Club, the Merriewood Club and the famous Chester W. Chapin game preserve. For particulars, apply to

J. S. HOLDEN, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

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.

Subscribe for The Game Breeder, only \$1 a year.

EGGS

TWO THOUSAND PHEASANT EGGS FOR SALE. Pure Chinese, \$3.50 per dozen. Ringnecks, Golden, Silver and Mallard Duck, \$3.00 per dozen, \$20.00 per hundred. **CLASSIC LAKE WILD FOWL FARM**, Manzanita, Oregon. 4t

RINGNECK PHEASANT EGGS FOR SALE. \$25.00 per 100. Golden Pheasant Eggs, 60c. each. Day old Pheasants, 60c. each. Booking orders now. **Mrs. EDGAR TILTON**, Suffern, N. Y. 5t

STOCK AND EGGS OF RINGNECKS, LADY Amherst, Golden and Silver Pheasants. Wild strain Mallards, Japanese Silkies, Buff Cochon Bantams. "Ringlet" Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Peafowl. **MRS. IVER CHRISTENSON**, Jamestown, Kansas. No. 1. 6t

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, Cochin 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.

PHEASANT EGGS AND PHEASANTS



Pheasant eggs for sale up to May 15, \$25.00 per hundred. 110 eggs sent for cash with order after May 15, \$20 per 110 eggs. Pheasants for September and October delivery. Write for prices. **GEORGE BEAL**, Levana Game Farm, R No. 1, Englishtown, New Jersey.



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.

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.

GEORGE J. KLEIN, Naturalist
Ellinwood, Kansas



Mallard-Pintail

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.
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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 Cochin 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



WANTED—PAIR OF RED-FOX PUPS, MALE AND female. Z. TED DeKALMAR, R. F. D. 30, Stamford, Conn.

A MILLION FOOD RABBITS WANTED—WE CAN sell a million food Rabbits every month right here in Chicago and pay you 17¢ a pound live weight, and all who have wearied of gambling in Rabbits and raising them merely for pets when the whole world is clamoring for food should turn in and help raise the Rabbits for us. Send for full particulars in the July, August and September issues of the **RABBIT MAGAZINE, OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.** Only 25¢ for the three months (none free). Do not miss this wonderful opportunity.

WANTED:

WHITE EUROPEAN SWAN, FEMALE.

State age and price in your first letter.

Z. TED DeKALMAR, R. F. D. 30, Stamford, Conn.



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.

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

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

FOX AND MINK WANTED

Wanted—Pair red fox pups; also breeders; pair mink and marten. **R. H. BARKER, 2034 East Fourth St., Cleveland, Ohio.** 1t

LIVE GAME

AMHERST, REEVES, SILVER AND MONGOLIAN
Pheasant eggs \$5.00 a dozen, two dozen, \$9.00. Chinese Ringnecks, \$3.50 a dozen, \$25.00 a hundred. Mongolians, \$35.00 a hundred. "Pheasant Farming," illustrated, 50c. **SIMPSON'S PHEASANT FARM, Corvallis, Oregon.** 2t

WANTED TO BUY.....PHEASANTS.....I WANT
Silers. Lady Amherst. Golden and Reeves. Quote Prices, Ages, and Quantity. **Morgan's. Pheantry, 244 E. 61st St., Los Angeles, Cal.**

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

BREEDER IN THE WEST WHO CAN FURNISH
Hungarian Partridges, write **P. W. SCHWEHM, 4219 4th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.**

PHEASANTS AND EGGS FOR SALE. GOLDENS, Lady Amhersts, Versicolors, Manchurian Eared. Golden Eggs \$5.00, and Lady Amherst \$7.00 per dozen. **ROBINSON BROS., Aldershot, Ontario, Canada.** 2t

RAISE SILVER FOXES. NEW SYNDICATE JUST started. New plan. Not much money needed. Your location will not interfere. Particulars free. **C. T. DRYZ, 5244 South Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Illinois.**

GRAY STAR PHEANTRY

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 PHEANTRIES, 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 Pheantry and Game Park.**

BELGIAN HARES—GET YOUR BREEDERS FROM me, pedigreed and utility matured and young stock for sale, best grade stock. State wants fully, no catalog. **ROSEDALE RABBITRY, "Reliable Rabbit Raiser," 730 College Ave., Rosedale, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—PHEASANTS, PEA FOWL, PIGEONS, Poultry, Bantams and Pit Games. Eggs from the above stock for sale. Rabbits, Cavies, Squirrels, fur bearing animals, etc. I buy, sell and exchange. **L. L. KIRKPATRICK, Box 273, Bristol, Tenn.**

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 Wanted

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

THE GAME BREEDER

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.

FIVE VARIETIES OF PHEASANTS, WILD DUCKS.
Wild Geese, Brants, Wild Turkeys and other Game.
List for stamp. G. H. HARRIS, Taylorville, Illinois. 4t

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

HAVE SIX MALE CANVASBACKS FOR SALE.
\$10.00 each or will exchange for wood duck pairs. These are hand raised from pure wild stock. Have a few canvasback eggs for sale, \$12.00 per dozen. A. WOLFE, 9848 76th Ave., Edmonton, S., Alberta, Canada. 1t

THE BLACK SIBERIAN HARE, THE GREATEST
rabbit for flesh and fur in the world. Send for full information and price list. SIBERIAN FUR FARM, Hamilton, Canada. 6t

EGGS

PHEASANT EGGS—RINGNECK, \$2.50 PER 13.
Wild Mallard Eggs. \$1.50 per 11. JOHN SAMMONS, Yankton, South Dakota. 2t

GOLDEN PHEASANT EGGS, \$5.00 per dozen. Cash with order. F. W. DANE, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. 3t

PURE BRED WILD DUCK EGGS FOR SALE—
From my New Jersey farm, pure bred, light gray wild mallard duck eggs. Stock strong on wing. \$3.50 per 13; \$25.00 per 100. H. W. VAN ALEN, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 2t

FOODS

WILD DUCK FOODS

Wild duck food plants, and seed, Wild Celery, Sage 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.

IF YOU WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL IN RAISING
a high per cent of your baby birds—quail, pheasants, wild turkeys, etc., feed them MEAL WORMS, a choice, clean, insect food. 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$5.00. Express prepaid. See last year's advertisements in April, June and August numbers. C. R. KERN, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania. 2t

GAMEKEEPERS

GAMEKEEPER AT LIBERTY. RELIABLE, WANTS
position on club preserve or game farm. Experienced on game and ornamental birds or animals, gun dogs and extermination of vermin. MILTON, in care of Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York. 6t

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

WANTED—SITUATION AS GAMEKEEPER. THOR-
oughly experienced in rearing Pheasants, Wild Turkeys and Wild Ducks. Good references. GAMEKEEPER, 463 East 57th St., N. Y. C. 1t

WANTED—SITUATION AS GAMEKEEPER WITH
a game shooting club or preserve owner. Experienced in breeding all species of game, dog breaking and the control of vermin. Good references. WM. J. STRANG, care Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUNG MAN, RETURNED FROM FOREIGN
service. General knowledge of game breeding and farming. Exceptional dairy experience. Thoroughly experienced in handling pedigree horses, cattle and sheep. Best reference. Available right away. J. A. TYLER, care of THOMAS MACINTYRE, 9129 121st Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y.

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.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GAMEKEEPER. EX-
perienced on game rearing and dog training. Excellent references. Age 36, married. W. E. B., care of The Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., 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.



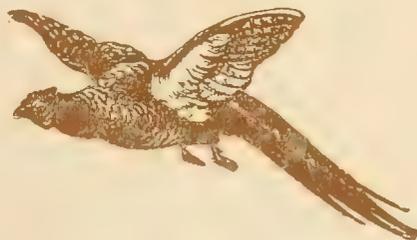
Also Pheasant Eggs by the 100 & 1000

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.

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THE GAME BREEDER

VOL. XV

SEPTEMBER, 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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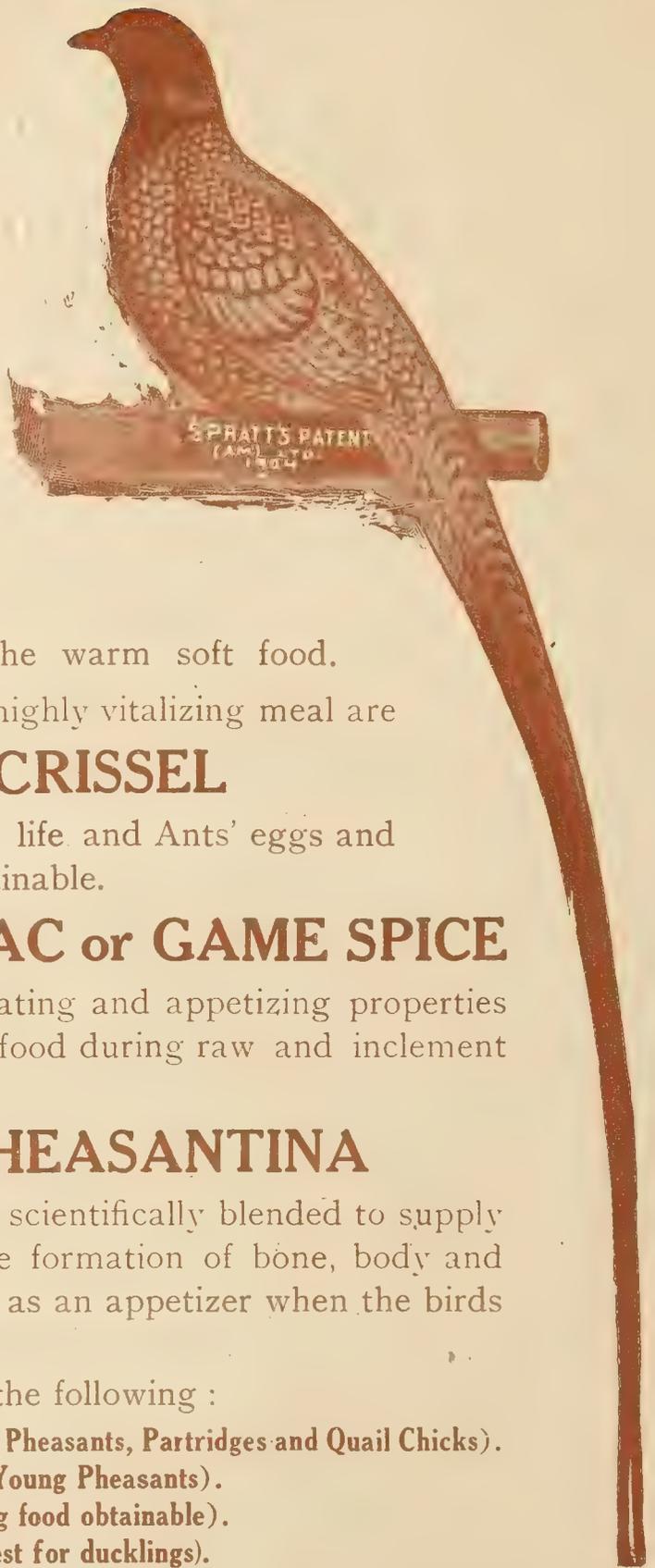
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The Game Breeder

VOLUME XV

SEPTEMBER, 1919

NUMBER 6



SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

Farmers and Sportsmen.

Long we have known that one of the chief reasons why America became gameless, or nearly so, is the lack of harmony between the sportsmen and the farmers who own most of the good shooting grounds.

Able agriculturists and prominent sportsmen are aware of the inharmonious relation which has resulted in many legal absurdities, a perfect bedlam in the matter of game legislation and a chaotic condition in the many court decisions which have been rendered. The situation is well known to all lawyers of ability. There are decisions that the state owns the game; there are decisions that the farmer owns it or has a "qualified ownership" in it while it remains on his farm. There are very few, if any, decisions as to who owns the game produced by a rapidly growing industry. There are laws and decisions which prevent the sale of the desirable food, the effects of which are to stop industry. It has been decided that a person who legally takes a desirable food bird by his industry and at some expense does not own it after he procures it. It is no wonder that we have no game as a food supply in America.

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Crimes Galore.

Although the game laws and the decisions have not produced any game or good shooting, or even kept the upland game birds sufficiently plentiful to make it safe to permit any shooting, they have produced a vast amount of undesirable crime, much of it of an unusual, startling and even shocking character. Thousands of arrests and convictions are made and secured every year for of-

fenses without moral turpitude; for doing things, in fact, which are deemed praiseworthy in all civilized countries where the game is an abundant and cheap food. The arrests and convictions of people because they have stock birds or eggs in their possession or because they produce food on their farms or even offer such food produced by industry for sale, do not seem right to people who are not professional game-savers, or employed to make such arrests.

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Two Minks as an Illustration.

A farmer in Iowa was arrested, convicted and fined for killing a mink in the closed season for fur-bearing animals. The mink had killed about fifty of the farmer's hens. The farmer elected to go to jail, although able to pay a fine. A farmer in New Hampshire killed a mink which was swimming behind his geese in his pond. The Supreme Court of the State decided that the farmer had the right to defend his property. So there you are. A crime and not a crime to do the same thing in the United States. There has been far too much crime of this character in the country and much of it can be obviated when simple and proper game laws are enacted.

A sportsman legally killed a pheasant in a county in New York where it was legal to do so. In order to take the food home to another county where it was legal to possess the food he was obliged to travel through a third county having a closed season. Game wardens aware of the fact traveled with the owner of the food in order to make an arrest in the proper county.

People traveling through New Jersey

with food legally procured were apprehended so often that the matter became a public scandal and disgrace until an able state officer put an end to the performance and the graft and fines due to the game laws. People shooting in the South and returning with food legally taken were held up and fined upon their return home until the New York State Game Officer denounced the performances and put an end to them. A vast amount of crime of this character has not resulted in the people having cheap game to eat or even in the sportsmen having good shooting.

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Opposing Interests.

Organized sportsmen and game-savers continually are at work pushing new legislation supposed to be in the interest of saving the game for shooting. Organized farmers continually urge the legislators to make further restrictions intended to keep the gunners off the farms. As a last resort the farmers always favor laws prohibiting shooting for terms of years or forever, although in so doing they prohibit themselves from eating a desirable food which always should be abundant on the farms, and profitably so, and which should be a cheap food for all of the people.

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Hostile Interests.

Those who have studied the subject are well aware that to continue to enact the legislation asked for annually by the farmers who own the shooting grounds and the sportsmen who propose to make the laws regulating sport on the farms, can only result in the sportsmen having no shooting and in the farmers having very little or no game and certainly none to eat or sell.

The importance of making a simple law satisfactory to both interests is evident. If a short, simple enactment, satisfactory to both the farmers and the sportsmen, can be placed in the books, millions of dollars which annually are wasted in the efforts to secure new laws and in various game saving enterprises can be saved. Thousands of contradictory statutes and court decisions and

many thousands of improper arrests can be done away with. Legal traps and snares for the unwary and really innocent people can be abolished. State Game Departments can be made of great economic importance.

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What Can Be Done.

Having interviewed hundreds of sportsmen and some farmers and others interested in agriculture, we have arrived at the conclusion that a short, simple law which will remain permanent and which will put an end to a vast amount of legislation and litigation can be written and enacted. Before such a law can be enacted it is quite necessary that the whole subject of game management should be studied and that a wide publicity be given to the investigations which must be made in order to determine what can be accomplished. It will be necessary for the sportsmen to concede that the farmer has the right to permit or prohibit shooting on his farm. It seems necessary to admit that it should not be a crime profitably to produce the desirable food on the farms and to sell it under proper regulations. We have failed to find a single person who will say that the profitable production of food should be criminal. If any such there be we will be glad to give publicity to his reasons for the assertion and will pay for the article.

There is a nation-wide regret that the game laws have not resulted in preserving upland shooting. Sportsmen, with the possible exception of some sporting politicians, are quite ready to have an investigation made in order to determine if it is necessary to put the quail on the song-bird list and to prohibit upland shooting for terms of years or forever. All sportsmen, we are quite sure, are ready to have the subject carefully studied by those interested in agriculture and those sincerely interested in field sports. Prominent naturalists should be consulted about the natural laws relating to the increase and decrease of species and the control of harmful species and the kind and amount of such control, with a view to disposing of this

subject permanently and in a proper manner. The question of bounties and all other questions should be considered and settled before any attempt is made to secure legislation.

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Class Legislation.

Sportsmen were heard to say not so very long ago that there must be no game breeding, no renting of shooting from the farmers; that there must be no sale of game even when it be produced by industry. It was urged that legislation in these directions was class legislation, intended to favor an industrious class, to be sure, willing to do something practical, but decried as inimical to the free licensed gunners.

The farmers, on the other hand, have a right to regard laws proposed by sportsmen and intended to provide shooting on the farms as class legislation. Sportsmen may regard laws made by farmers as class legislation. People who would prefer to eat the desirable food may well regard the limiting to sportsmen only of the right to have the food or the closing of the farms to food production as undesirable class legislation in so far as they are concerned; and people who for sentimental reasons are opposed to field sports may regard all the others as engaged in class legislation quite at variance with the ideas of people of their class, who surely are entitled to their opinions and should have the right to express them, but possibly not to put them in the law books.

It may seem difficult to plan a measure acceptable to a majority of the people of the various classes. There has been, however, a "revolution of thought and a revival of common sense" recently, which the late Charles Hallock, the popular dean of sportsmen said was quite necessary. There can be no doubt that a few years ago it would have been difficult to persuade the Audubon Association to favor the sale of game. The Association believed that such sales would result in extermination. The writer, a sportsman of some experience, entertained the same ideas, but abandoned them after studying the subject.

A Change in Opinion.

People who understand the subject now believe that the regulated sale of game quickly will result in a tremendous abundance of the desirable food. Professor Pearson, secretary of the Audubon Association, after giving the subject due consideration and study, wrote to the editor of *The Game Breeder* that the producer of game should have the same right to sell his food as the producer of a pig has to sell his pig. Such ideas may seem shocking to professional game savers and to some sportsmen who have not studied the subject and who don't know what is the matter or how to apply a remedy.

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Study and Publicity.

There certainly can be no objection to a careful study of all phases of the important subject. There should be no objection to the widest publicity being given to investigations intended to discover what is the matter and if there is a remedy which can be accepted by all classes and not regarded as class legislation.

It is evident that such study and investigation should be made by people of ability; that all classes should be given a patient hearing and that publicity should be given to their demands.

There can be no doubt that the subject should not be studied only by people of one class. All should be fully represented. Heretofore classes have acted separately with bad results. It is an absolute certainty that the subject should not be studied by people of one political faith to the exclusion of people of another political faith. Politics should have no place whatsoever, but await the result of the impartial investigation and see if it be not eminently satisfactory to both parties.

The trouble, as we see it, has resulted in the hostility referred to between farmers and sportsmen and the attempts of politicians to ride both.

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Quiet Places.

The State of Massachusetts has gone in strongly for quiet places where the first essential is, "The Prohibition of

Shooting." Scinticut Neck Reservation contains about 1,000 acres; Great Island Reservation contains 600 acres. Other Massachusetts State reservations and their approximate areas, where the State prohibits shooting, are: Marblehead Neck, 300 acres; Andover Reservation, 1,200 acres; Hingham Reservation, 5,000 acres; Marshfield Reservation, 5,000 acres; Tyngsborough Reservation, 150 acres; Millis, 2,000 to 3,000 acres; Hubbardston, 3,000 acres; Lynnfield, 750 acres; Mansfield-Foxborough, 1,800 acres; Bare Hill, 1,740 acres; Taunton, 2,750 acres; Pittsfield, 368 acres; Tyngsborough, additional, 335 acres.

In addition to the foregoing quiet and non-food-producing areas there are the Island of Martha's Vineyard, closed to heath hen shooting, and the Myles Standish State Forest, about 7,000 acres, which the State has just arranged to post against all shooting.

Proper Management.

Looking at the closed areas in Massachusetts anyone familiar with game breeding and its possibilities, would say that easily many tons of game can be produced annually on such areas and that some might be opened for orderly shooting.

The State easily could provide some inexpensive shooting, and the shooting, paradoxical as the statement may seem, would keep the game abundant and the food cheap in the Massachusetts markets.

Some Progressive Ideas.

The Montclair Gun Club, a new Boston organization, has the right idea. Its traps will be open all day with a professional on the grounds to give instruction, just as the golf club professional does. The club will be conducted along the lines of the modern golf club. Cards will be placed in the hotels telling of the club, where it is located, etc., and every hotel clerk will be posted about the club. What Boston can do Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and other large cities can do. Everything depends upon the trapshooters themselves.—*National Sports Syndicate.*

Many of the game-shooting clubs should be glad to have visitors see the abundant quail, pheasants, wild ducks, etc., at any time during the breeding season.

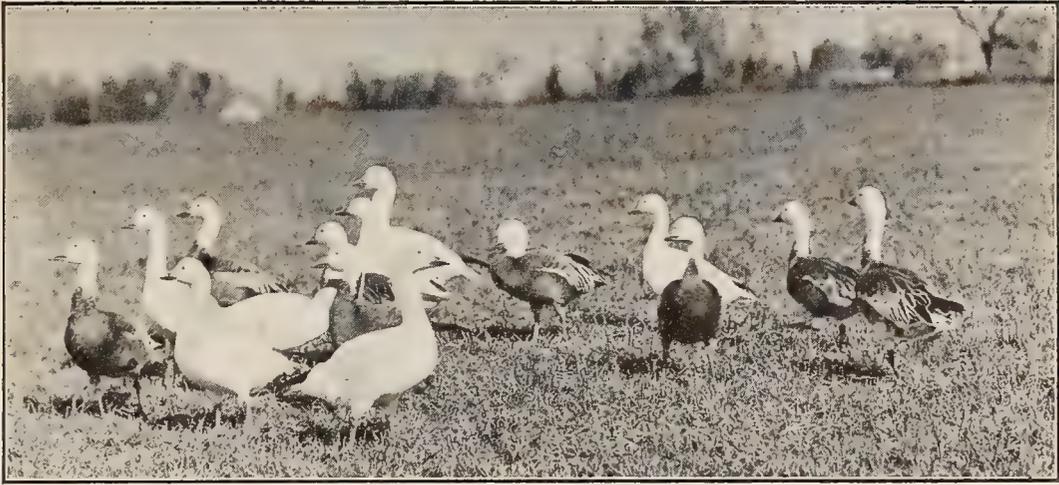
It would do a lot of good if some of these clubs would invite some of the game-law hunters to see the shooting. It probably would be a great surprise to many game-law hunters to learn that setters and pointers still are used in many places to hunt quail and other game.

We hope the Game Conservation Society at one of its new places may be able to keep the shooting, also, open for inspection and professional game-keeper on the grounds can give instruction in the handling of dogs and in wing shooting to the younger generation who have been taught to hunt nothing but game laws and clay pigeons. What the Boston trap-shooting club can do will clearly be possible for some of the game shooting clubs, but the work is especially suitable for the associations affiliated with the Game Conservation Society, since at such places the sportsmen can learn all about the best guns and ammunition for bird shooting as well as the comparative merits of pointers and setters.

Mr. Warren R. Leach of Rushville, Illinois, who is well known to many of the older readers of *The Game Breeder* who read his articles on breeding, writes that he received inquiries in answer to his advertisement, but that the big and small game in his park has not been sold. The advertisement was only for one time and so states. Those in charge of *The Game Breeder* think far more of doing some good in the world than they do about making money. Mr. Leach says it is likely that some people thought I merely claimed to be ill.

We have known what the trouble is. We were sorry to have Mr. Leach say in his letter, "I'll be 'going West' some day in the very near future." But he adds, "I would be just as happy and care-free if I knew it was to come before this letter reaches you."

There is a much bigger demand for birds than there is for bison and other big game, but Mr. Leach's stock is excellent. We hope it will be sold. We are running his ad a second time without pay and without an order. We hope it will benefit Mr. Leach.



Snow Geese and Blue Geese on H. J. Jager's Farm

HOW TO BREED WILD GEESE AND WILD DUCKS.

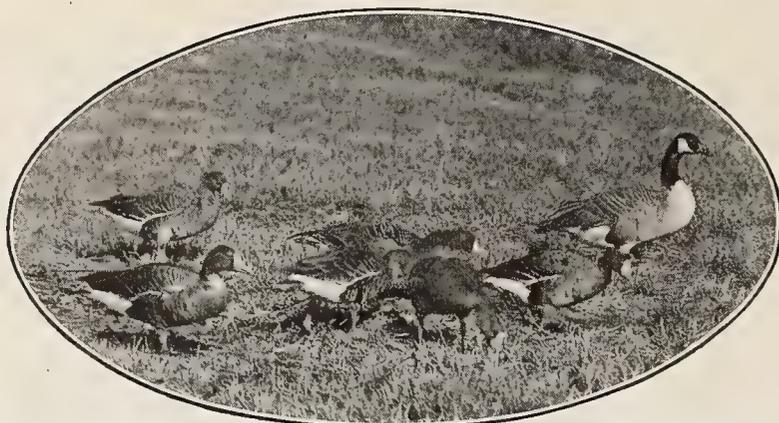
H. G. JAGER.

(Mr. Jager is the first breeder who has successfully bred the Snow Goose and in all probability these vanishing fowl will become abundant in the United States and Canada. He has performed a great public service.—Editor.)

To anyone who has developed the instinct and feeling of the hunter or naturalist there is no more enjoyable and interesting pastime than game breeding. In fact, our feathered game friends are so interesting and captivating that association with them has changed many a "game-hog" into a game protector. I know the enjoyment and stimulus of hunting, but I much prefer to spend my time among my flock of game birds and the pleasure thereof is very difficult to surpass. On my return from my weekly trips my birds come to see and greet me like a faithful dog. If a strange dog or anything else frightens them they will rush towards the house for our protection.

The Canada geese, or honkers, are as easily raised as tame geese. With very rare exceptions they do not breed until three years old, in pairs only, and they are mated for life. They are much like folks in choosing their mates, some remaining single for several years until they find a mate to suit them. I know of one old gander that killed several geese that were trying to win his affections, and he finally chose a toulouse goose for his mate. I have a gander that I offered three different geese before he

found one to suit him. Once mated a gander defends his goose and her nest to his last breath. This makes it necessary to have separate pens for each pair during the nesting season, unless you have a whole farm for them to run on and plenty of water holes or ponds. I use a pen about two rods square with a water hole four feet in diameter, and an "A" shaped coop facing southeast and filled with leaves or straw, in the middle of the pen or in the corner farthest away from other pens, for their nesting place. All my geese—about fifty in number—run together in a ten acre cow pasture containing two small ponds and plenty of grass. As each pair selects their nest and begins laying, I confine them to their chosen pen. A few days after they hatch I open the fence and let them go out into the pasture. If I want to raise the goslings as pets, I put the eggs under a setting hen a few days before they hatch. I feed the babies lettuce and bread soaked in sweet milk for a few days and let them run with the hen on the lawn. As they become strong enough to bite off the grass I feed them only a little ground feed, of any kind, twice a day. When about half feathered out I let them eat whole grain with the chick-



Wild Canada Gander Leading a Flock of White-fronted Geese on H. J. Jager's Plant.

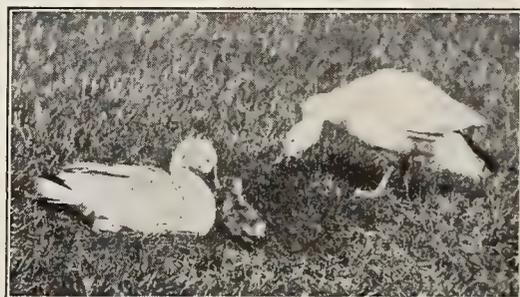
ens. Fresh water and sand should always be before them. As they soon fill the water dish with dirt, it should be easily cleaned, and a partly covered dish, in which they cannot wash, is preferable. The goslings that run with their parents seldom get any feed until they can eat whole grains. As grass is their natural food one system is as good as the other for growing geese, but the ones raised by hand are easier to handle because of their tameness. They will follow you like a dog, but if you give them a chance, while young, they will also follow strangers and be lost.

I have never attempted to feed for egg production. The geese eat with the chickens whatever I happen to feed them. If they start laying while the weather is yet cold, as they often do, I remove the eggs from the nest but substitute old spoiled ones until the goose is ready to set. Then I take away all the eggs, cover up the nest, and turn the pair loose for about a week, when I again uncover her nest and in a few days she will again begin laying her second setting. This plan does not work unless she starts laying very early. Last year one goose layed two settings of seven eggs each. A friend of mine tried removing the eggs as fast as layed, leaving only a nest egg. His two geese layed thirteen and fifteen eggs and quit without becoming broody. From five to eight eggs makes a setting, six being the most common.

I have not yet succeeded in breeding the Hutchins and Cackling geese, but still hope to do so. It took me eight years to induce a pair of my wing-tipped

snow geese to breed, but for the past three years they have nested and hatched six young each year. This year a heavy snowstorm covered their first egg with four inches of snow for two days and nights and it froze quite hard besides, but the egg hatched just the same as those laid after the snow and frost disappeared. They make their nest in the middle of the pasture, pulling dead grass into a little depression in the ground, and when ready to set the goose lines it with her down. I am convinced that they hatch several days short of four weeks, but cannot give the exact time of incubation.

Mr. Lee S. Crandall, of the New York Zoological Society, in his report on the



Snow Geese and Young Referred to.

breeding of game birds in captivity, credits me with having the only pair of captivity-breeding lesser snow geese and says: "The reluctance of snow geese to breed in this country and the readiness with which they breed in Europe can probably be accounted for by the establishment of captivity bred strains by European breeders. It is to be hoped, now that Mr. Jager's birds are breeding,

he will be able to give us a line on breeding snow geese." Mr. Crandall's hopes will be realized. The only female raised from this pair was two years old last spring and mated with a captured snow gander. She laid five eggs, all fertile, but did not make her own nest nor did she become broody. That is sometimes the case the first year a goose lays. This goose laid her eggs in different nests with tame geese, and I expect that next year she will choose one of these nesting coops for her own nest.

My old snow gander stands guard at the nest every minute after the goose begins setting, and his fierce attacks make

let her set and raise her brood. Ten, twelve, and eight were the three hatches for this season. I have bought many birds that were called black ducks, but all were mixed breeds except these, which I secured from Dr. Whealton. I feed the ducklings exactly the same as the goslings and let them run on the fresh lawn, where they catch bugs to their hearts' content. While the duck is setting the drake stays at the pond, but when she appears with her brood he retires to the barnyard and stays with the chickens, as if to say: "It's up to you, mother, raising children is not in my line —have your own way about it."



Three Canada Geese and one Cackling Goose, Which is the Bantam of Canada Geese, Property of H. J. Jager

it impossible to approach within two hundred feet of the nest. I have to place a dish of water near by, or he would suffer from thirst. The goose will leave the nest to eat and drink at the pond thirty rods away, but the gander never leaves it. I am also hoping to induce my two pair of blue geese to breed, as the presence of the snow goose on its nest seems to interest them greatly.

I am now raising the pure wild black mallard freely after several years' experiment. One old duck has filled her nest three times this season, resting only a few days between settings. She makes her nest in a corner in the barn, and when she becomes broody I take the eggs away and put them under a setting hen. In a few days she makes a new nest and lays an egg every morning, and thus the process is repeated. The third time I

I have had pintailed ducks also nest in the barn, but only after several years' residence on the place. I winter all my water fowl in the basement of my barn, and this seems to influence them to nest there. The young of any bird will, I believe, breed freely on the place where they were raised.

Returning Readers.

Many readers write thanking us for keeping their subscriptions alive while they were away. They say they are reading the back copies of *The Game Breeder* with interest, and they can see that the industry promises to grow with great rapidity and that sporting conditions will be much improved, since game soon will be abundant everywhere.

PROTECTING QUAIL.

(The following article, which appeared in the Catholic Messenger, was forwarded by one of our Iowa readers.—Editor.)

The Farmers' Institute of Johnson County has adopted resolutions protesting the passage of any bills by the present Legislature repealing the laws protecting quail. This is the first information that most Iowans have received that there were any laws in Iowa "protecting quail." True, inspired by some inexperienced individuals the Legislature adopted a law prohibiting the shooting of quail before 1922, but how this law protects the quail is hard to understand.

Suppose the Iowa Legislature, for the purpose of protecting the Iowa hen, should provide that no hen or its egg or chick should be killed by shooting or otherwise for a period of five years; would the hen be protected? We think not. The incentive for protection has been destroyed. The reason that the hen has been protected and has been the great financial asset of the State is because the farmer has an interest in protecting her, not by law, but by giving her shelter and food and drink, and protecting her from her enemies the elements. The farmer gets repaid for doing the very thing that he is prohibited from doing for the quail. He sells all the eggs that are not needed for hatching chickens for stocking the aviary. He protects the hens and chickens because there is a profit in it. Because quail belong to the State he has no interest in them, and if he did spend his time and money to protect them, the State, which insists on owning them, would allow some pot-hunter to reap the benefit of his labor and his money.

What anyone means by protecting quail is increasing their production, and the quail is the most prolific breeder known to zoo science. Quail in captivity will lay as high as 60 or 70 eggs in a season, and if left to their natural resources will hatch out a dozen or two of young in a season. The male is as good a brooder as the hen.

One among a dozen lessons we learned from the war was how to increase production. The farmer was not raising wheat enough. The reason, at the normal market price, other grains were more profitable. So the Government adopted Hoover's idea, made the raising of wheat profitable, and the farmer was given a guaranteed price for two years. Production will be double this year what it was before the war if nature be genial.

Why not protect quail in the same way? Say to each land owner in Iowa build shelters for quail and provide food that will carry them safely through an Iowa winter—protect them from the "vermin" that destroys them. The State could help in this by offering a small bounty on weasels, rats, stray cats, crows and hawks.

If you haven't quail, the State will furnish you birds or eggs. In New Mexico the State furnishes birds and guarantees a market—and the farmer raises them in captivity. Let every local game warden stay a month or more at the State game farm and study how to protect wild birds, then he can assist the farmer and aid in the production of wild game. Then let the State game warden guarantee a price of 50 cents or 75 cents per bird. License a dealer in every community that will sell birds legitimately killed under rules and regulations fixed by the game warden. Let the land owner own the quail that he has raised or protected the same as he owns hens and chickens and other domestic fowls. If one quail is a good insect destroyer a thousand would destroy many more insects.

If the farmer don't desire to kill his quail with a hatchet, he could sell shooting rights to real sportsmen who would live up to all regulations. The State by fixing the license to shoot on unincluded or State preserves at from \$5 to \$10 a year, would get half a million dollars to

finance game propagation, and quail and other game would be really protected.

We would like to be shown by farmers themselves that they know of any increase of quail since the passage of the law prohibiting their killing. A writer in *The Game Breeder*, last August (1918) thus stated the proposition:

"The Game Breeder is right. Game, excepting only migratory birds, must have a profitable market value if it is ever again to be plentiful. The farmer alone can produce it and by no other argument can he be persuaded. A profitable market only will not suffice, however. His right to the game which he has produced must be protected just as fully as is his right to his chickens, ducks, turkeys and other domestic animals. If grouse, quail and pheasants are to be plentiful the farmers must provide suitable covers, supply food when needed and keep down the vermin. This involves labor and expense which he will not undertake unless he knows that the birds

he has raised are just as much his property as his chickens, ducks and turkeys, and that when he has produced them he can sell them in the market at a profit. There is no thickly populated country in the world where game is plentiful except where the ownership of the landowner in the game upon his lands is fully recognized and the game has a market value. The existing laws which prohibit poaching on posted land are wholly inadequate to meet the situation. No one should be permitted to shoot the farmer's game without his permission, and adequate penalty should be provided which would fully protect him. If such laws were enforced there would be game a-plenty for every one in a few years. The farmer would be benefited and so would the sportsman, as shooting rights could be obtained at small cost. Why not go to the root of the matter and pass laws that would stimulate production rather than restrictive laws which discourage it."



NOTES FROM THE GAME BREEDERS AND PRESERVES.

Importation of Eggs from China.

I thought it might be of some interest to your readers to know that pheasant eggs have been successfully imported direct from China, and while hatches have not been anything to brag about, we have some pretty good looking young pheasants from some of these eggs. I had a friend who was visiting some friends near Canton, China, and while there he wrote me a letter. This was in March this year. He jokingly asked me if I couldn't use some "Honest to God pheasant eggs," and I promptly wrote him to get me some and I would stand for the costs. He sent me three batches of the eggs, I think the first lot was 78 eggs. These arrived in May and hatched reasonably well. I believe I have about 34 birds from this lot. The next lot of eggs, 56, were delayed somewhere on the route, and while a few of them hatched, the chicks were so weak that all but two died. The last lot came in July, and it

was pretty hot, I tell you. I was about to throw them away, but we had a good many setting hens at that time, so I set them, but these birds were very weak and I do not think I have over a dozen left, but they are nice so far, although they are but a week old. It has not been so many years since the first Chinese pheasants were liberated here in Oregon, and they were probably the first in the United States. It is a fact that most of the birds in this country at the present time are related considerably, and it was with this in view that we undertook to import these eggs. I do not think it is practical to import them, but a few of us breeders living here in the "Far West" are sure more favorably located to do this than anyone else.

I do not think we will have any eggs for sale from this stock the coming year, but if we do we will advertise them in *The Game Breeder*.

Lepidium Virginicum.

We are reliably informed by Mr. Mc-Attee that a weed which we observed the young quail in the garden at the Long Island Game Breeders' Association farms were eating is *Lepidium Virginicum*. We shall always admire this weed in the future, and when we have a quail garden of our own, as we hope to have soon, we shall let some of these weeds grow with the garden vegetables; not too many to interfere with the beans, the melons and other foods, but enough to feed a few hundred young quail.

The Game Breeder with the publication of this item evidently assumes quite a scientific character which may develop rapidly as more of our readers study their birds, ascertain what they eat and report the facts.

Lepidium Virginicum, we are told, is one of the mustard family. No doubt it is a fine stomach tonic for the little quail on a cold, rainy morning, many of which our young quail encountered this season. We have not learned yet the common or popular name for this *Lepidium*, but we are after it and our readers shall have it. It is quite certain that for quail gardens where hundreds of quail are reared this plant is more beneficial than one more game law putting the quail on the song bird list would be.

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Trouble with Turkeys.

One of our Illinois readers writes: "I would like to get some information on turkey raising. My hatch this spring produced twenty Narragansett turkeys out of twenty eggs. These turkeys were pretty well for about two weeks until they contracted some disease. Some of them would circle around in a ring a number of times a day and develop a swelling on the neck. The next day they would droop around and drop their wings, refuse to eat, and the next day they would die. In this way I lost all of them. I am positive they were free from lice.

If I can get any information on this matter I shall be very much pleased.

(It seemed to us that the trouble probably was black-head, a well known and fatal dis-

ease due to the contact with domestic fowls.—Editor.)

Dr. Philip Hadley, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Rhode Island State College, says:

"It is impossible accurately to diagnose the disease mentioned by your correspondent without additional data on the pathological conditions present. Young poultts affected with any of the common diseases act about the same way that he describes. The swelling of the neck is the only point that is suggestive, and may mean a mild manifestation of the "balloon disease." This is concerned with the cervical, thoracic or abdominal air sacs. They enlarge, take air from the lungs and the bird usually dies from a condition similar in many ways to suffocation.

The cause probably lies in low vitality of the stock coupled with chilling or damping. I know of no remedy for the trouble. The best thing is to prevent it by securing vigorous stock and using all the usual means to prevent chilling and damping.

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The Use of Maggots.

Many of the older English authors and some of the later ones say that maggots are desirable food for young pheasants. Some of the writers describe how maggots easily can be produced in large quantities. I believe, however, most keepers where insect food is plentiful do not use any maggots. The only American "shoot" in which I ever had any personal interest which used maggots was one where I shot pheasants and ruffed grouse. The land was very suitable to grouse and they seemed to respond nicely to the little care given to them by the keepers. There was quite a good crop of grouse. But the land was not suitable for pheasants, much of it being mountainous and rocky and dry; there was a decided shortage of grasshoppers and other insects suitable for young pheasants. Hence the keepers used maggots, and I believe I have recorded a remarkable accident which resulted in the loss of practically all the young pheasants. A heavy hen jumped on the rim of a big

pail full of maggots. The pail was standing on a hillside and easily was tipped over. The young birds were killed by eating large numbers of fresh maggots.

There can be no doubt that maggots are excellent food for young birds when they are properly prepared and fed sparingly. They seem to be quite necessary in places where there are no insects. Meal worms, however, always advertised in *The Game Breeder*, would seem to be a clean substitute now easily procured. At the Long Island Game Breeders' Association and in fact at the many game farms and preserves I have visited the insects seem to be sufficiently abundant and maggots are never used. It is well to know how to secure maggots, however, since in a very dry season there may be a shortage of insects, which would make it quite necessary to use some substitute.

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How to Raise Maggots.

Mr. Gene M. Simpson, of Oregon, a very successful breeder of pheasants, always uses the larvae of the common blue fly (maggots). When this food is used, he says, "nothing else need be fed, except greens occasionally. However, the chick food or cracked wheat should be kept before them that they may learn to eat it and be prepared to adapt themselves to the whole wheat diet when the larvae food has been discontinued, which should be done gradually. The objection to the larvae food is the offensive odor ordinarily associated with it. This must be overcome by raising the larvae scientifically. Contrary to the commonly accepted idea, the larvae of the fly prefer fresh to decaying meat. Professor McGillivray, of Queen's University, Toronto, who has successfully raised ring-neck pheasants, says: "Our investigation and study of entomology prove to us that maggots, separated from their usual surroundings, are just as clean and odorless as young chickens. Flies do not lay their eggs on tainted meat when fresh meat can be found, and maggots are clean feeders from choice and thrive best on fresh meat."

If the following method is employed,

there will be little or no odor. Secure a quantity of green bone and meat trimmings coarsely ground together. Take a tin pan with straight sides at least three inches deep and cover bottom with shorts, bran or fine dirt, preferably bran, as the shorts have a tendency to pack. On this place the bone and meat mixture and leave where the flies may have access to it. In warm weather the fly eggs will hatch in about two days' time and the bone mixture will be partially dried up. The larvae are adverse to strong light and will be found to have gone to the bran. They must now have something to feed upon. Remove the bone mixture and place thin slices of fresh liver on the bran. Turn the bone mixture back on top of the slices of liver. In a few hours the larvae will all leave the bone mixture and be under and feeding upon the liver. After this the bone mixture should be thrown away. In a day's time the liver will be eaten to shreds and must be renewed with a fresh supply of thinly sliced liver or fresh meat, and so on each day until the larvae are practically full grown. This will take nearly a week's time and they may then be fed to the young pheasants. The larvae must be fed on liver or meat as long as they are on hand. As soon as they are matured they will descend into the bran or dirt and change into the pupa state. In feeding the liver or meat, feed only enough to be consumed in twenty-four hours' time. The assimilating power of the larvae is so great that it can change every particle of meat or liver (except fibre) to larvae, consequently there can be no smell. The object in cutting the liver or meat thin is that it all may be consumed before having time to become tainted. Keep an extra supply of liver in a cool place, and a little charcoal, such as is used to feed chickens, sprinkled over and under it, will tend to keep it fresh.

Readers who do not find it necessary to use larvae because there are plenty of insects in their fields will do well to write to the Spratt's Patent, Limited, Newark, New Jersey, and ask for their little booklet on feeding and rearing pheasants. All the game keepers in America use the Spratts foods, and many of them suc-

cessfully rear thousands of pheasants every season. Beginners should write and get a little food before they purchase young pheasants. Often they come to the office of the Game Breeder to inquire about food for pheasants.

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Long, Long Time on the Way.

A Western reader writes we are satisfied if we wait for the State to furnish good shooting we will have a long time to wait. We will take the advice of The Game Breeder and start something.

There is plenty of room. Do not be afraid that anyone will call you a duke or a lord if you provide good shooting for a lot of guns in a place where there would be none without the farmers' permission. If anyone calls you names tell him to go to—well, anywhere. The old song, "Shoo fly, don't bother me," can be sung for his entertainment to advantage.

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How to Do It.

The State Departments are doing the best they can. They cannot perform an impossibility. The farms are posted. The farmers insist that game wardens must protect them against trespassers. The necessity for sportsmen taking our advice and combining to share the expense of some good quail and grouse shooting is evident. Quail shooting is the cheapest and the best. The dues in some of the quail clubs are only \$15 to \$25 per year, and the good shooting and the food obtained are well worth the money.

Be sure and employ some one, at least part of the time, to control the enemies of the game and see that the birds have a little brush or other cover at the fences, and that a little food be planted and left standing. Stop shooting after you have shot a few hundred quail and find there are only enough stock birds left for breeding purposes. If you want a few pheasants in order to have a mixed bag, our advertisers will send them promptly and insure live delivery if you pay a little extra for the insurance.

If for any reason your breeding stock gets too low drop a line to the nearest game farmer advertising in The Game Breeder, and he will repair the loss.

Treat the farmer right, shoot in an orderly manner and take our word for it you will not sell the bird dogs or will purchase some more if you have already quit the game in disgust and have sold Fido and Don.

If you find any kickers in the neighborhood, invite them into the game; give them some good shooting; point out some posted farms and tell them to get busy. Arrange for the sale of some game if necessary to keep expenses down. You will make the people who eat it good friends of field sports.

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Glad to Support the Game Breeder.

The Marmot Pheasantry writes: Continue the same space for another year. We are glad to support the movement, and The Game Breeder has brought results. In fact, we have been unable to fill even a small portion of our orders for ring-necks. Week before last we returned a check for \$2,000 because we could not fill the order.

We never have been able to establish a market for the ornamental birds and are nearly disgusted with them.

(We are advising the new game shooting clubs to purchase some ornamental birds as a side line and some of the owners of country places also are doing so. The demands for sporting birds always will be larger than the demand for aviary species, but we believe the demand for the last named will increase.--Editor.)

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Good News.

One of our readers who went into the service, as many did, writes: "We sold out everything that we had in the line of birds. We are looking for a farm, and as soon as we find one that will suit our requirements we will start fixing it up for next season, and we will raise more birds than ever before. We will have a full line of fancy birds and ducks.

I hope soon to place my ads. in The Game Breeder, as we found that we received more inquiries through your paper than from any other. I will take pleasure in letting you know how we are getting along, as I know you always are interested in hearing from the various game breeders in this country.

There seems to be a very large demand as we have received a great number of inquiries for both eggs and birds, and I should think that another year would see the demand increased, as there will be more going into game breeding when all the boys get out of the service.

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Egg Importations.

A number of breeders report that they will import some eggs of various species next season. Possibly eggs again will come in good numbers from England, as they did before the war. We are inclined to believe, however, there are more pheasants in America than there are in England and that both pheasant and wild duck eggs will be produced next season in sufficient numbers to fully supply the demand. Some of the places which now have hundreds of breeding birds will have thousands, and places which were regarded as big a few years ago will have to move rapidly if they keep up with some of the new commercial farms which we are told will be started with an abundance of capital.

Some of them already are asking for the rates for advertising space.

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New Customers.

The Game Breeder sees the importance of creating many new shooting customers for the advertisers. Although the business is so good now that some say they do not find advertising at all necessary, if the creation of game farms only is promoted and no shooting clubs are created to take their products the business soon will be overdone.

The State game officers have been stimulated to become good customers by the "more game and fewer game laws" breeze, but the limit of their capacity soon will be reached, since in many States there are State game farms intended to produce all the eggs and birds needed.

Our activity will largely be devoted to creating new shooting customers. We have plans for several in hand now, in as many States, and all will need stock birds and eggs, which will be purchased from our advertisers if they heed our ad-

vice and help those who have made game breeding possible by supporting the cause with their advertising.

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Peculiar Industry.

It seems peculiar to some advertisers that the game protectionists and "otherwise than by shooting" enthusiasts are so eager to persuade them not to advertise their game birds. The reason why rewards are offered to people to induce them to desert the cause and its magazine should be evident. The arguments are plausible and the time given to them indicates the alarm which exists. We manage to keep well posted on the performances of people who are in favor of game farming but opposed to game shooting. We know that the shooting is the inducement to production. The Game Conservation Society is the only society actively engaged in creating new shooting clubs and in planning country places for their owners so that they will produce game in abundance for shooting.

We can see the necessity for short seasons, small bags and even for putting quail and grouse on the song bird list. We do not oppose such legislation, but ask simply that a clause be added stating that game-shooting customers as well as game farmers be excepted from the laws intended to save the vanishing State game.

We prefer to see the quail season kept open for everybody, as it is on Long Island, New York, where the quail clubs not only keep up the quail supply on their grounds, owned or rented for shooting, but also on other lands open to the public.

Often we have pointed out that the noisy game refuge is better than any quiet refuge where shooting is prohibited. The noisy places provide good shooting for all the guns the land can carry and more than could safely shoot on the area were it not for the practical protection given to the game. Quiet refuges only add to the number of farms posted against shooting, and we think there are enough of these in most of the States. The number evidently is increasing. Few sportsmen now insist

that others should not provide shooting on places where there was none and never would be any without industry. The Dukes and Lords argument advanced by game politicians and professional game savers became a back number when the inexpensive quail clubs proved how easy it is to have inexpensive shooting in States where the quail is not a song bird. They have been able to keep the bird off of the song bird list and always will be able to keep the quail shooting good.

To get back to advertising. The Game Breeder only wants advertisers who get results and who are willing honestly to stand up for the right and sustain a good cause, which surely has put game breeding on the map and which promises quickly to make North America the biggest game producing country in the world.

The Game Market.

Reports coming to The Game Breeder indicate that the fall market for live game opened strong with comparatively few birds being offered, although many more birds have been reared this season than ever before—many thousands more.

Breeders seem to be waiting to see what the prices are and we have many inquiries, both in the mail and from preserve owners, game-shooting club members and commercial dealers who call at the office when in New York.

Several small breeders who have been in recently said they had from three to eight hundred pheasants. All seemed disinclined to say just what their price was and they wished us to suggest the figure. A few who desired to sell part of their birds quickly, intending to hold the rest for better prices, suggested \$4 for hen pheasants and \$3 for cocks. There was one offer of a lot of cock birds as low as \$2 each. Shooting clubs should take up birds at this price quickly since they will sell readily for \$2.50 each in the market after the shooting and probably for more.

We predict that the price soon will be \$5 for hens and \$3 and \$4 for cocks and that it will go up as the season advances.

There is much uncertainty, however, since the crop reported throughout the country is very large and if many of the big breeders, who have large numbers of birds, should decide to sell promptly and not wait for better prices the market might be temporarily affected. We know about eighty new places, shooting clubs and shooting places owned by individuals who want a good lot of birds, that we feel confident that every bird offered in The Game Breeder will be sold at a satisfactory price.

The cost of labor and feed having been high, the birds must bring good prices and we are sure they will.

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Aviary Species.

The prices of aviary species are about the same as last season. There seems to be as much variation in price as there was last year. Some breeders having an unusually successful lot of one or more species being willing to dispose of them at a reasonable price.

We have letters from game-clubs and preserve owners which indicate that they have decided to take our advice and purchase some aviary species as a side line. There seems to be a strong demand for Reeves, due no doubt to our suggestion that a few of these would look well in the bag. Several new "shoots" will give them a trial. We have a new scheme which will put up the prices when we announce it, as we will soon with some illustrations.

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Wild Ducks.

There seems to be even more uncertainty about the duck prices than there is about pheasants. The liberal opportunities for trapping ducks, under the Federal permits which cost nothing, suggests that large numbers of ducks probably have been trapped and many more will be when the birds come from the north. There are hundreds of places where skilled labor is employed which are visited by wild fowl, attracted by the birds bred on the ground and by the abundant food, and were it not for the fact that we have started a lot of new places we would be inclined to think that

the ducks might have become so abundant as to affect the price.

Commercial breeders and game shooting clubs which intend to breed a big lot of ducks for sport want ducks that will lay eggs and it is well known that freshly trapped ducks will not usually do so the first season. Mr. Dusette, of Bad Axe, Michigan, who is one of the biggest breeders of ducks, has the right idea and brands all young ducks as required by the Federal regulation so that they can be shot at any time after their purchase.

Readers no doubt have observed the offering of teal of Mr. Klein, of Kansas. The price seemed to us to be low, but no one can say until more reports are in just how many teal and other wild ducks have been trapped and how many will be taken and sold in October and November. The duck business soon would be badly overdone were it not for the fact that we are starting new shooting clubs where a very large number of ducks will be shot next fall. Game farmers who have teal and other ducks warranted to lay eggs will quickly sell all the birds they may offer and we would strongly advise game farmers to put as many ducks as possible into the proper condition to lay eggs since the future demand, we are sure, will be for egg-producers. The eggs of species other than the mallard all will demand much better prices than the common stock duck eggs.

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Wild Geese.

The prices of wild geese remain about the same as last year. The demand from those who know the game is for mated pairs warranted to lay eggs. Fresh trapped geese probably will be abundant and cheap. But this of course depends on how many geese have been trapped and how extensive the trapping will be next fall.

Sportsmen who were opposed to trapping wild birds for breeding purposes rapidly have been converted to the idea that it is a good thing to do. The more wild fowl bred on club grounds and country places the better it will be for

all hands, since more birds will go out from such places where the shooting is lively than will ever be seen to leave a quiet refuge. The sportsmen who shoot the abundant birds they produce leave a lot of good shooting for those who are not industrious. Since the market for fowl is good anyone can get into the game by forming a shooting club. The sale of part of the birds shot will keep the expenses down. Almost anyone can breed wild ducks successfully. They are the best birds for beginners. A very small pond, natural or artificial, is big enough for a few hundred duck.

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Wood Duck.

There have been some inquiries for wood ducks and the price seems to vary much, from \$10 a pair up. The doubt which seems to exist as to the right of owners of wood duck to shoot their birds naturally checks the increase of this species. We have no doubt that an owner who produces wood duck and shoots some of them for his table or even for sale is clearly within his rights, "in order to increase the food supply," as the section preventing any interference with game farms and preserves reads. It would seem peculiar to arrest a food producer just now because the food was utilized. Since wood duck, no doubt, will be shot at some of the places before long, the matter may possibly be passed on by a court. We think it would be a good plan to arrange for an amicable case if those in authority have any doubts about the matter. A wood duck can be shot and a case made up which the court no doubt would decide quickly, both sides being ready and friendly. The writer would be willing to be the goat.

There can be no doubt there will be a very big demand for the acorn or summer duck as soon as all doubts about its shooting status are determined. The bird is one of the best wild food birds in the world. It is easily bred beside wooded ponds, and where acorns or other wild foods are plentiful it can be produced in good numbers cheaply. The flesh is delicious and the shooting should open in August.

Since the wood duck is such excellent food it will quickly become tremendously abundant when the sportsmen are sure that it will pay to get busy.

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Buffaloes.

There seems to be only a very small demand for bison and the market would seem to be over supplied. As a sporting animal they have seen their best days. Vast plains and very wild buffaloes which tested the capacity of good horses were just right for sport, but no one cares to shoot a buffalo in a park and the meat is not very desirable.

The offering of Mr. Leach in the August Game Breeder is the only offer of bison which has come to our notice recently, and we have not yet had a report as to the result from the advertisement.

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Near Mallards.

The near mallard, which was purchased and shot in large numbers when nothing else could be had, suffered from the comments about its bad behavior on many shoots and now that more speedy birds are obtainable there is small demand for the slow ducks. Breeders have introduced trapped birds to advantage and have much improved the character of their birds where any near mallards were held for breeding purposes.

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Northern Quail.

The few northern quail offered brought almost any price the breeder chose to ask for them. Many are held for breeding purposes and are not for sale.

Mexican Quail.

Mexican quail no doubt will sell well as soon as the authorities are willing to open the market for this food bird. There have been many complaints about the arbitrary rulings limiting the open season for importations. It seems incomprehensible that any objections should be made to food production. The fact that the price of the food is high should not affect the matter because there are people who will pay good prices and

they leave the less expensive foods for others, and also the food quickly will become cheap when it becomes very abundant, as it surely will.

Those who advertised quail in The Game Breeder all reported they were swamped with orders and were obliged to return a lot of money. They report that on account of a dry season the quail seem to be scarce and that they hold enough orders to take all the birds they expect to get, and those whose orders were in last season must be supplied first. It seems likely that bob-whites will sell for \$30 a dozen. Scaled and Gambel's will bring lower prices until experiments made by the Long Island Game Breeders' Association and other shooting clubs we have persuaded to give these birds a trial report if the birds can be established and made a good sporting proposition in the north. The price meantime will be \$15 or \$20 for these birds and perhaps more.

The Long Island Association will shoot these birds for a second time the coming season, but so few birds were obtained last year that it is uncertain if they have been established as wild breeding birds. A few wintered quite near the house and we have a report of one being seen by a careful observer fifteen miles away and others nearer the preserve. We never have had much confidence in experiments made with only a few birds, especially on a ground where the shooting is opened too soon.

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Deer.

The price of deer is a little higher than last year; \$25 to \$35 each.

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Rabbits.

Often we have requests for information as to where cotton-tails can be procured. Usually these requests come from quail clubs and other owners of upland "shoots."

It would seem that since rabbits are so abundant as to be a pest in some parts of the country that there should be plenty of them for sale at reasonable prices. They are a good animal to introduce and keep plentiful on any shooting ground,

not only on account of the sport with the beagles, but also because they are a well known protection to quail. They are, as Owen Jones said, the foxes' bread and butter. He can take them more easily than he can take quail and possibly he enjoys the fun of chasing them. It is next to impossible to control all the foxes in most places. They seem to keep coming and no doubt are attracted by the abundant game from long distances.

We wish some of our advertisers who sell rabbits would give us the price, both for cotton-tails and jacks, for publication. A little reading notice quoting those who wish to offer rabbits and a little comment about the desirability of our readers purchasing no doubt will help sell the rabbits. We will quote all prices furnished with the name and address of advertisers sending them.

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Shipping Rabbits.

We have been asked if many rabbits can be shipped in one crate or if it should have separate compartments for each animal. We believe the last named method is deemed best. Partitions can be made light and cheap.

A More Game Object Lesson.

The Experimental Game Farms and Shoot of the Long Island Game Breeders' Association often is visited by people who wish to see how the thing is done and to learn how to start similar places. This is one of the objects of the Association. If America quickly is to become a big game producing country it is quite necessary that large numbers of sportsmen should combine to share the expense of opening up some of the posted farms. The work of the Conservation Society largely is devoted to the creation of new places, the bigger the better, provided many guns are taken care of.

The number of people who will visit this interesting shoot on Long Island will grow when the place has thousands of birds instead of hundreds. Being an inexpensive place, intended as an object lesson, it has been obliged to go slowly,

but it is successful and interesting. It now has members from four States somewhat widely separated. We are glad to be able to provide and show good shooting to people who reside in States where there is none worth talking about.

Editor of The Game Breeder:

I was much interested in Mr. Perry's report regarding the results of eggs of pheasants, etc., etc., and would suggest your trying to get all large purchasers of eggs to make similar reports. Mr. Perry's report would have been more to the point if he had stated the fertility of his purchases. Eggs are very elusive, as we all know. I have had some 60 eggs from a short distance from my home give me just seven chicks; they were brought by motor. Two hundred eggs carried carefully myself—60 chicks, etc. Mr. Perry's report is again too bald. I do not believe it is always "transportation." The fertility of the pens, how that special mating runs as regards fertility, the breed, etc., etc. The losses of experiments are never told. They are carefully concealed from the public, the general public. One never gets anywhere unless all the ups and downs are fully aired, and I would again suggest your getting out an issue with the truth, and nothing but the truth, from your various subscribers. One who really loves these things will not be discouraged by setbacks, but we will never advance scientifically unless these losses are thrashed out and some way discovered to test the eggs for fertility before they are shipped.

JEAN COWDREY NORTON.

(Mr. Norton gives very good advice. We hope our readers will send us notes about their difficulties and failures as well as notes about their successful operations. A game breeders' magazine with a trouble department can be made interesting and instructive. Remember always you like to read what others say and that they will read with interest what you say. Practically every breeder in the United States as well as all the shooting customers read the magazine. Often they say they are interested in the work of others. So send in the notes, please.—Editor.)

The Game Breeder

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

EDITED BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

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THE GAME CONSERVATION SOCIETY, INC.

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D. W. HUNTINGTON, President,

F. R. PEIXOTTO, Treasurer,

J. C. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

E. DAYTON, Advertising Manager.

Telephone, Beekman 3685.

THE GAME BREEDING OUTLOOK.

The Game Breeder soon will have a younger and more active editor. Looking back over the work accomplished we feel that it has been fairly well done and looking at the vast food producing industry which is now country-wide, we take some satisfaction in the thought that the words "more game and fewer game laws" started a movement which has proved to be quite worth while. The wise old dean of sportsmen, the late Charles Hallock, when he wrote that we were right, predicted it would take a long time to overcome existing prejudices and that he doubted if it would be possible to accomplish all that the program called for. The success of the movement is now well known to all of the people.

As amended, the United States Migratory Bird Law is perfectly satisfactory. The Biological Survey undoubtedly is advancing the cause of game breeding which is given full and ample protection by Section 12. There is need for an educational campaign in order that the States may all have a simple law encouraging and not preventing the profitable production of all species of game.

The Game Breeder now can be made much better than it has been. Its circu-

lation will be largely increased. Sample attempts in this direction easily indicate that a large circulation quickly will be obtained. Those who read the magazine continually procure new readers. Those who have birds or eggs to sell report splendid results and many advertisements come unsolicited.

The opportunities for excellent sport soon will be much increased. Sport for all classes has nothing to fear from a great abundance of game, which seems to be assured. The sales of ammunition, guns, dogs and the appliances for game breeding soon will indicate the value of the movement for "more game."

BUFFALOES, GROUSE AND GAME OWNERSHIP.

There are a little over 3,000 bison or buffaloes in the United States. Approximately a little over 2,000 are owned by individuals.

We believe we are right in saying that all the bison owned by governmental departments were procured by purchase from private owners or have been bred from animals so procured. Had it not been for game breeders the species would be extinct.

A large herd of bison was sold to Canada some years ago because no one in the United States wanted them. There are said to be about 3,500 bison in Canada, and we presume these figures include the wild wood-bison, one of which was shot by the late Harry Radford on his unfortunate expedition which resulted in his death. Some of our older readers will remember his account of shooting the wood-bison.

A law was enacted in Colorado protecting the buffaloes at all times while they still occurred in the State, but the animals became extinct while the law was in the books.

The prairie grouse are extinct in States where easily they can be restored and made an abundant food crop as soon as it is possible to procure breeding stock. There probably will be no demand for bison as objects of sport, but surely there will be, and is, a demand for the grouse. Fortunately many readers

of The Game Breeder are now holding on to a big lot of grouse, although under existing laws which prohibit shooting the birds appear not to be worth anything to anybody. The title to the grouse is fully as good as the title to the buffaloes saved by private breeders was and the government and individual purchasers recognized that it was good when they purchased bison. The largest owner who developed a herd from a few pair of animals made a small fortune when he sold them. Those who are properly looking after their prairie grouse and sharp-tails have a small fortune in sight, since the birds and eggs will bring better prices than pheasants and they can be produced much less expensively on the farms without any injury to farm crops. They are wise in taking our advice to look after the birds, but some are impatient at the law's delay in granting proper shipping facilities for this valuable farm product. They will soon thank The Game Breeder for advising them to save the game, even if it appeared to be worthless, and they will soon praise it for creating a public sentiment which will result in their selling birds and eggs, and will restore grouse shooting in States where the sport long has been extinct.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Game Breeder:

You say in the August issue: "We wish many of our readers would write a few lines telling us about their good and bad luck during the breeding season."

Well, then, good luck. I had a small "Ironclad" incubator going with 135 Mallard eggs laid by my own birds, which I started on June 7th. For the first week of incubation the weather was fairly favorable for incubator work. Along the second week, however, we experienced a hot spell that lasted several days, and during which time I had some difficulty in keeping the incubator COOL enough. Then followed a few days of normal weather, and after this another hot spell with the thermometer at 110 degrees for days at a time. It was just about the most critical time, the incuba-

for going at 103 degrees, and I felt obliged to turn off the heat on more occasions than one, cooling the eggs twice a day for 45 minutes each, as well as spraying the eggs twice a day with warm water. When hatching day came I got 115 ducklings out of 135 eggs, the whole process taking less than 24 hours; the shortest time for such number I ever experienced. Surely it was good luck, the more remarkable since the eggs had been kept several weeks before incubation.

Now for the ill-luck, "rotten luck," to quote you.

At the same time that I had started my small "Ironclad" which, by the way, I much prefer to any other make for hatching duck eggs, I also started another incubator with 250 Mallard eggs, 100 of which were shipped to me by a western dealer.

I am sorry to say that through misunderstandings and the absence of the breeder these eggs were 10 weeks late in delivery, let alone the fact that they were seven days in coming a distance of less than 1,000 miles. At any rate, having tested the fertility of my own eggs, I had no misgivings when on June 7th I started both incubators with 385 eggs all told. The eggs came highly recommended by one of the our most successful western breeders and were of a strictly wild stock. After less than 24 hours of incubation a number of these 100 eggs popped and I was compelled to empty the incubator, wash all eggs as well as the walls and trays of the machine in fear of all eggs becoming spoiled, infected, so to speak. This performance continued until after the end of the second week there were but 34 of the original 100 eggs left, besides the 150 Mallard eggs of my own. I need not say that I was quite worried and that I did everything in my power to save the rest of the eggs. I kept the incubator scrupulously clean, being unable to obtain another one, when on the 24th day, in the morning, when I first got up and went over to see the incubator, I found that several of the remaining eggs had popped during the night, scattering their ill-smelling contents all over the eggs. Again I cleaned the incubator thoroughly, wiped the eggs

with a soft cloth dipped in warm solution—about 1 to 10,000 boric acid and trusted in luck. But luck had deserted me in this instance, for NO EGGS HATCHED. Before burying the eggs for manure I made a hasty, very hasty I will say, examination of all remaining eggs and found most of them addled, 78 per cent of the shipped eggs being rotten, some 18 fertile but dead in the shell, while approximately 89 per cent of my eggs in the same incubator had been fertile but spoiled as a consequence of poisonous gases within the incubator. Taking 65 per cent as a fair hatching average that should have given me 162 ducklings out of 250 eggs, the potential value of which 162 ducklings would have represented over \$400.00 by September, it was a serious blow financially as well as morally.

I must here give full credit to the breeder who, when notified of my ill-luck, at once made good to the amount of my order by shipping corresponding number of live birds.

Is this not a blue-ribbon winner for ill-luck?

Yours for more game,

Z. TED DE KALMAR.

Editor Game Breeder:

As I am a reader of your magazine, The Game Breeder, I would like a little information concerning my ring-necked pheasants.

REMINGTON ANIMAL CHART.

The Remington natural history chart of game animals, just issued, combines artistic interest and educational value to a degree seldom accomplished in advertising. It is in the form of an art hanger for display in sporting goods stores, hardware stores and sportsmen's clubhouses, and is reproduced by the lithographic process from a full-color drawing by Charles Livingston Bull. The artist, who enjoys a deservedly high reputation for the distinguished, accurate and artistic character of his work, perhaps has never yet finished a drawing so interesting, and it surely will add measurably to his renown.

Thirty-one different North American species are shown, the range being from the cottontail rabbit to the giant Alaska brown bear. They are placed in groups, appropriate to geographical distribution and character of the animals, are shown among their natural sur-



roundings, and many are in action. To those veterans of the hunting trail who have made first-hand acquaintance with many of them it will be at once apparent that pains have been taken to display the natural characteristics of the animals in point of drawing and coloring.

In addition to the animals, there is an attractive and accurate full-color drawing of a target range with a group of shooters enjoying their sport of shooting bull's-eyes with the small-bore rifle, the pistol and the military rifle.

Recommended Cartridges.

As embellishments, there are full-color illustrations of the four most popular Remington auto-loading and slide-action repeating rifles, and forty-four most popular ball cartridges manufactured by Remington U. M. C. Rifles and cartridges, like the animals, are all carefully marked for identification, and to a certain extent the arrangement indicates the sizes of cartridges recommended as being most suitable for use in hunting the various game animals.

The new hanger will be supplied to every Remington U. M. C. dealer, of which there are more than 82,700 in this country. In addition, sportsmen's clubs and hunters' resorts will receive them, and no doubt a certain number will find their way into the homes of individual sportsmen.

Good Cause for Delight.

A Red Cross man in the recreation room of one of the Debarkation Hospitals offered to send a telegram home for a returning wounded soldier. This is what the boy dictated: "Debarked, deloused, delighted. Jim."



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

F. B. DUSETTE & SONS' GAME RANCH
BAD AXE, MICH.

BREEDERS OF

**Pure Wild Mallards, Black Ducks,
Wild Turkeys and Bob White Quail**

Our game is grown on our 240-Acre Ranch, with natural feed on our Several Lakes, which makes our stock very attractive for Breeders, Shooting Clubs and Preserve Owners at a minimum price. Our birds comply with the Federal regulations which permit shooting and sale.

Contracts Now Open for August and September

No Eggs for Sale This Season

F. B. DUSETTE & SONS, BAD AXE, MICH.

Mallards, Teal, Quail and Japanese-silkies

Pure-bred Birds Raised Under Semi-Natural Conditions

Z. TED DeKALMAR, R. F. D. No. 30, Stamford, Conn.

STATE GAME LICENSE No 123.

FEDERAL PERMIT No. 1.

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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.

A. B. KATKAMIER MACEDON, N. Y.



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Pioneer
Dog Medicines

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by
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H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street, New York

FOR SALE

Elkhorn Park, consisting of 40 Acres under nine foot fence.
Eight Buffaloes, seven Elk, Four black and three white English Fallow Deer,
ten Japanese Sika Deer and a number of fawns and calves belonging to the
Deer and Elk.

Cy. DeVry said of my Game: "You have the finest band of Elk I ever saw, and your Buffaloes are equally fine."

Price for Land and Game \$14,000.

Reason for selling, I have been given eight months yet to live. This "ad" is for immediate sale and will
not appear again. WARREN R. LEACH, Rushville, Ills.

(Our readers will regret to learn of the illness of Mr. Leach, who has written some excellent
articles for the Game Breeder and has sold many deer to readers of the magazine.—*Editor*).

Blue-Winged Teal

I AM prepared to furnish Blue-Winged Teal to Game Breeders at the following prices in lots of ten or more pairs at \$2.75 per pair. Single pairs at \$4.00 per pair.

Also a few other varieties such as Mallards, Pintails, Green-Winged Teal, Spoonbills, Coots, at very attractive prices.

The Game Breeder has done more for the propagation of birds than any other magazine. I believe every Game Breeder should support the paper for this cause.

Geo. J. Klein

Breeder and Dealer in all kinds of Birds

Ellinwood, Kansas

Galvanized Steel Wire Netting

For Fox Farms, Game Farms and Preserves.

We are prepared to quote lowest prices for all widths up to 72 inches from 1/2 to 2 inch mesh, and No. 14 to 20 gauge. We can guarantee prompt deliveries to any point.

If you are going to start a game ranch, farm or preserve this year, or contemplate enlarging your old one, get our prices before placing your order elsewhere.

Price list on application, estimate, freight paid if you will send specifications of what you require.

Fenimore Haverstick & Co., Inc.

109 Chancery St., Trenton, N. J.



THE BLUE GRASS FARM KENNELS of BERRY, KENTUCKY

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 alone to judge the quality, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sixty-eight page, highly illustrated, instructive, and interesting catalogue for ten cents in stamps or coin.

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

WILD DUCKS AND WILD GEESE

It Is Now Legal to Trap Wild Fowl for Breeding Purposes

Write to The Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., for information about Trapping Permits

The book, OUR WILD FOWL AND WADERS, written by the Editor of The Game Breeder, contains full information about the trapping of wild fowl and how to rear the birds for profit and for sport. There are chapters on How to Form Shooting Clubs; How to Control the Enemies of Wild Fowl, etc. Fully illustrated with pictures of ducks on preserves, etc

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THE GAME BREEDER, 150 Nassau St., NEW YORK



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for Spring Delivery from the following varieties of pheasants : Silver, Golden, Ringneck, Lady Amherst, Formosan, White, Mongolian, Reeves, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Impeyan, Soemmerring, Manchurian Eared, Melanotus, Black-throated Golden, Lineated and Prince of Wales.

Also Wild Turkeys, Japanese Silkies, Long-tails, and Mallard Ducks. S. C. Buff Orpington and R. I. Red fowls.

We also offer for sale five varieties of Peafowl. Also Crane, Swan and Fancy Ducks, Doves of several varieties. Deer. Jack Rabbits

Send \$1.00 in stamps for Colortype Catalogue

CHILES & COMPANY

MT. STERLING KENTUCKY

Member of The Game Guild

Member of The American Game Breeders Society

PHEASANTS WANTED

I will buy ringnecked pheasants regardless of sex as long as they are strong, healthy birds, large and not over two years old. Will purchase small or large numbers for cash. Reference by permission to the Game Breeder. **ROBT. BOWMAN**, care Game Breeder, 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

BANTAMS—GOOD GENTLE BIRDS SUITABLE for quail and pheasant breeding **JOHN E. DARBY**, Prop., Maplehurst Poultry Farm, Croswell, Michigan.

BANTAMS—WILBERT'S FAMOUS BANTAMS. Forty varieties. Shipped on approval. Catalog 3¢. **F. C. WILBERT**, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WANTED

Twenty-Five Sportsmen

to join me in an exclusive hunting and fishing club. Property in Orange and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., adjoining the Hartwood Club, the Merriewood Club and the famous Chester W. Chapin game preserve. For particulars, apply to

J. S. HOLDEN, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

Subscribe for The Game Breeder, only \$1 a year:

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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

TAXIDERMIST

FINEST WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Call and See for Yourself.

JOHN MURGATROYD

57 West 24th St., NEW YORK CITY

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

A slightly used Old Town canoe, 17 feet long, in excellent condition and with the following equipment: 2 double paddles, 1 spoon blade, 1 straight blade, 1 pair single paddles, 1 sail, pair lee-boards, mast seat, seats, cushions, etc. Value with equipment when new, \$100; owner going West, to be sold at sacrifice for \$40.

D. V. WHIPPLE, care Game Breeder.

Pheasants, 14 Varieties

For Sale—The Stock and Equipment of the Canadian Pheantry, Fourteen Varieties of Pheasants: An excellent collection for Parks or Private Grounds. Price and Terms of Sale on Application.

ROBINSON BROS., Aldershot, Ontario, Canada

We have supplied stock to all the large dealers in the United States and Canada, and we wish to express our appreciation of The Game Breeder as a means for advertising.—**J. B. R.**

Breeders' Cards



GAME BIRDS AND DEER BREEDERS are advised to try a Breeders' Card similar to those on this page, \$5.00 per month. Discount for Yearly contracts.

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150 Nassau Street, New York

DOMESTIC RAISED WILD CANADA GEESE

Black and common Mallard ducks and other varieties of pure wild water fowl and pheasants.

H. J. JAGER,
Owatonna, Minn.



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Pheasants, Amherst, Silver, Golden, Reeves, Mongolian, Swinhoe, Versicolor, Ringnecks, Cochin Bantams, White King Pigeons. Eggs in Season.

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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
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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.



DR. FRANK KENT

Importer Bob White Quail
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Book your orders now for early
Fall and Spring delivery.
Bank references.

Member of the Game Guild.



PHEASANT EGGS AND PHEASANTS

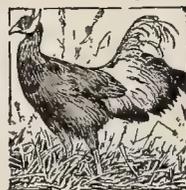
Pheasant eggs for sale up to May 15, \$25.00 per hundred. 110 eggs sent for cash with order after May 15, \$20 per 110 eggs. Pheasants for September and October delivery. Write for prices. **GEORGE BEAL,** Levana Game Farm, R No. 1, Englishtown, New Jersey.



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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
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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.

GAME BIRDS AND DEER BREEDERS are advised to try a Breeders' Card similar to those on this page, \$5.00 per month. Discount for Yearly contracts.

THE GAME BREEDER
150 Nassau Street, New York



PHEASANTS FOR SALE

Ringnecks Only

Write for Prices

A. BRADLEY,
Catamount, R. F. D.,
Ossining, N. Y.



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.

GEORGE J. KLEIN, Naturalist
Ellinwood, Kansas



Mallard-Pintail



FOR SALE—RINGNECKED PHEASANTS

Strong, healthy birds, absolutely free from disease, good for breeding. This season laying was 4000 eggs per hundred hens.

Write to

AMSTON GAME CLUB

Herbert K. Job, Secretary

Amston, Conn.



WILD TURKEYS

Pure Bred Wild Turkeys
Eggs in Season

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Beaver Dam, Virginia

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



I have some Ringnecks and Golden for sale from this year's hatching.

B. J. PROCTOR

Watson Blvd., Kearney, Nebraska

"POSSOM HOLLOW"

Game Park and Pheasantry

Wild Mallards, Teals, Pintails and Coots; Golden, Silver, Reeves, Ringneck and Amherst Pheasants; Wild Geese, Quails.

WM. M. ROCKEL, Jr.

R. F. D. No. 9, Springfield, Ohio



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

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.

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



LIVE GAME

PHEASANTS FOR SALE—RINGNECKS, HENS, \$4.00; Cocks, \$2.00; Silver and Golden, \$8.00, per pair; Amherst, \$15.00 per pair. All 1919 hatch. **CLASSIC LAKE WILD FOWL FARM**, L. V. Junkin, Owner, Manzanita, Oregon. 9. 3t

WANTED TO BUY.....PHEASANTS.....I WANT
Silvers. Lady Amherst. Golden and Reeves. Quote Prices, Ages, and Quantity. Morgan's. Pheasantry, 244 E. 61st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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 Amherst, Reeves, Swinhoe, Melanotus, Versicolor, Manchurian Eared. **ROBINSON BROS.**, Aldershot, Ontario, Canada. 3t

BREEDER IN THE WEST WHO CAN FURNISH Hungarian Partridges, write **P. W. SCHWEHM**, 4219 4th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

PHEASANTS AND EGGS FOR SALE. GOLDENS, Lady Amherst, Versicolors, Manchurian Eared. Golden Eggs \$5.00, and Lady Amherst \$7.00 per dozen. **ROBINSON BROS.**, Aldershot, Ontario, Canada. 2t

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.

BELGIAN HARES—GET YOUR BREEDERS FROM me, pedigree and utility matured and young stock for sale, best grade stock. State wants fully, no catalog. **ROSEDALE RABBITRY**, "Reliable Rabbit Raiser," 730 College Ave., Rosedale, Kansas.

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

Pheasants Wanted

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

THE GAME BREEDER

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.

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