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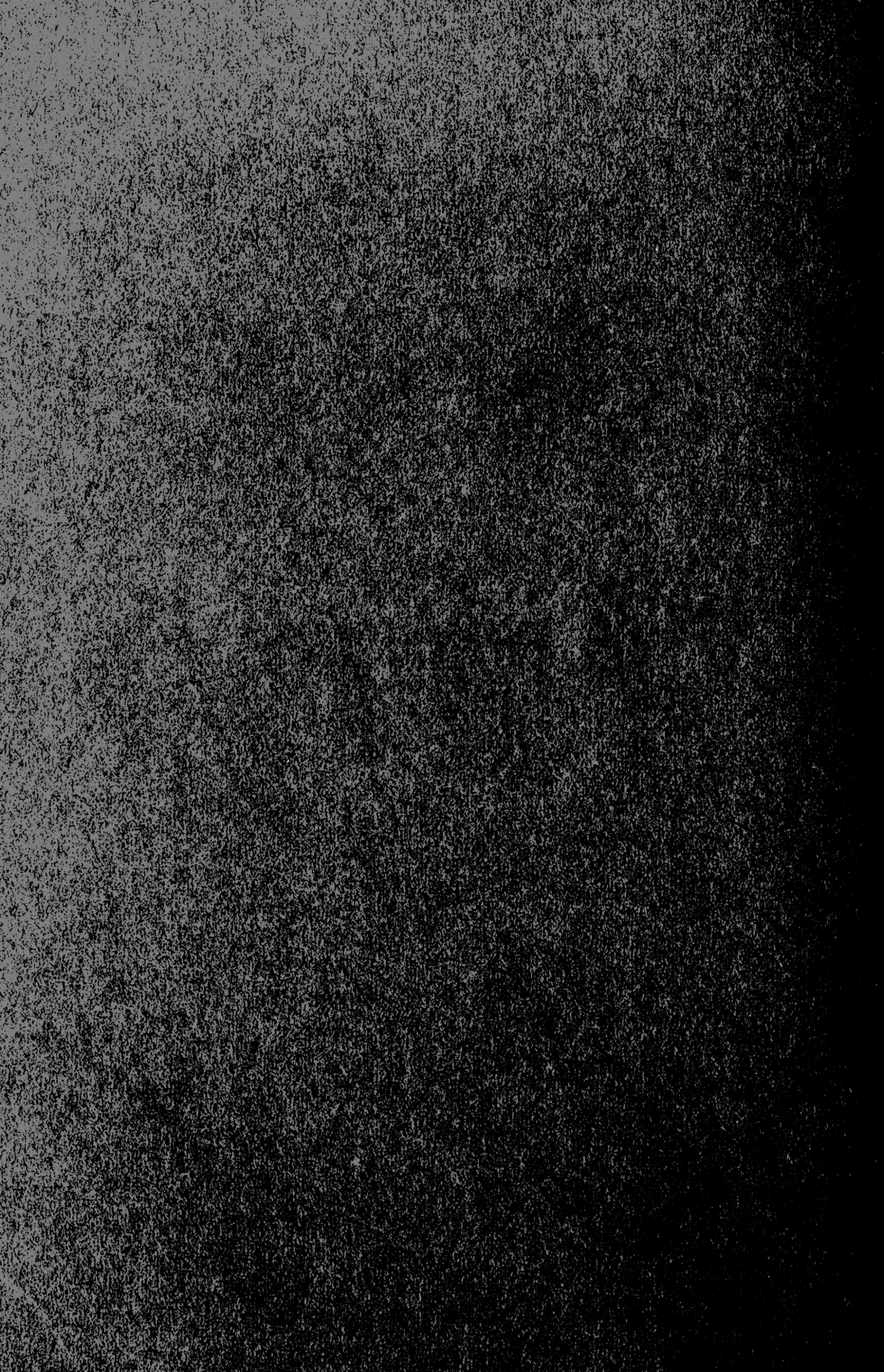
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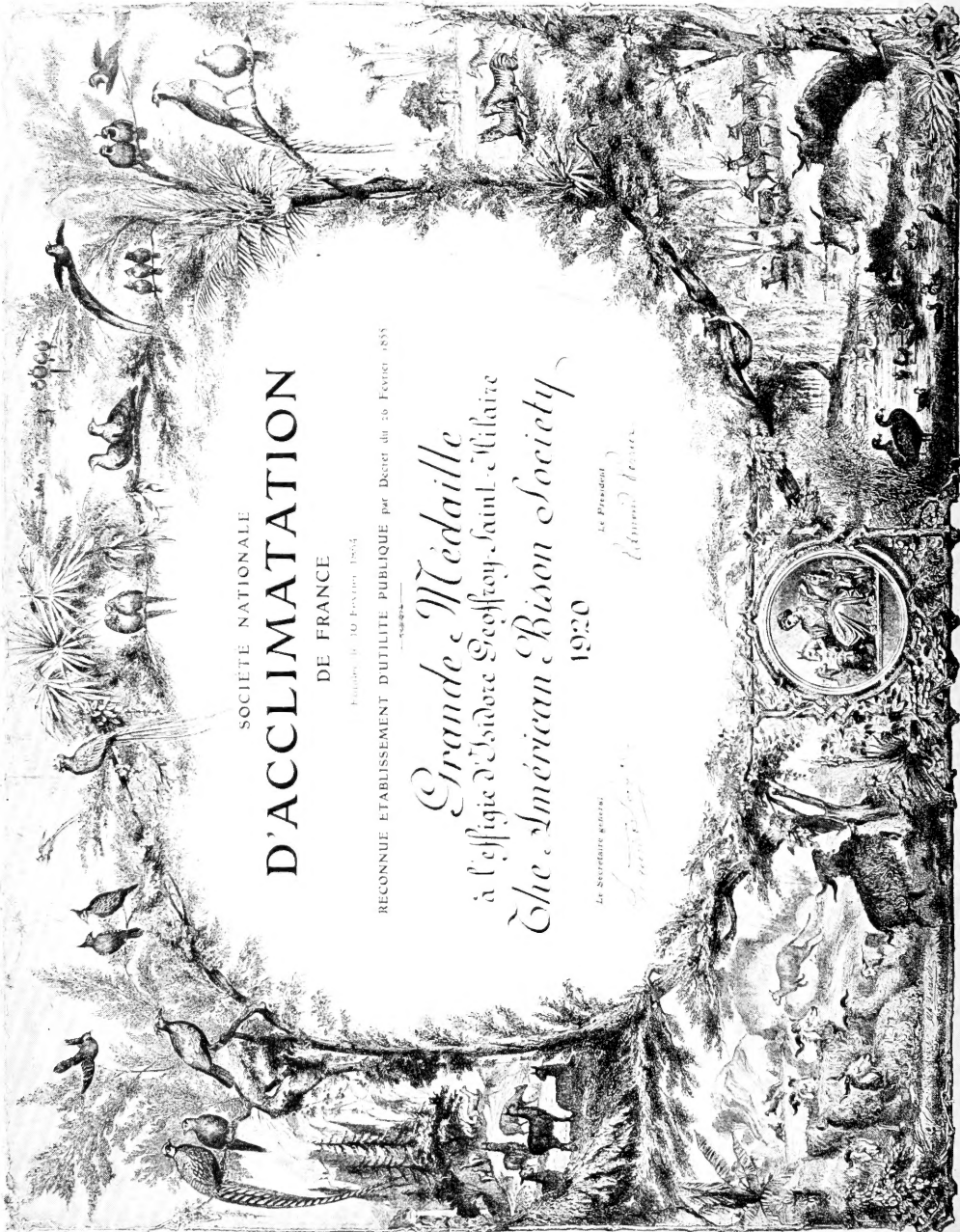
REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN BISON
SOCIETY

1922-1923

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Reconnue Établissement d'Utilité Publique par Décret du 16 Février 1855
Fondée le 30 Février 1854

Grande Médaille
à l'effigie d'Isidore Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire
The American Bison Society
1920

Le Président
Adrien Teyssie
Le Secrétaire général
Paul de Lamoignon



A REDUCED REPRODUCTION OF THE DIPLOMA WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY BY THE SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'ACCLIMATATION DE FRANCE

REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN BISON
SOCIETY

OBJECTS
THE OBJECTS OF THIS SOCIETY SHALL BE THE PERMANENT
PRESERVATION AND INCREASE OF THE AMERICAN BISON
AND THE PROTECTION OF NORTH AMERICAN BIG GAME

1922-23



PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1923

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OFFICERS OF The American Bison Society

1923

OFFICERS

Hon. President in Memoriam.....Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT
 Hon. Vice-President.....Prof. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, New York
 President.....EDMUND SEYMOUR, 45 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
 First Vice-President.....Dr. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, New York, N. Y.
 Second Vice-President.....AUSTIN CORBIN, New York, N. Y.
 Secretary.....MARTIN S. GARRETSON, 414 Clifton Ave., Clifton, N. J.
 Treasurer.....CLARK WILLIAMS, 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Assistant Treasurer.....W. C. ROBERTSON, Oradell, N. J.
 Counsel.....LEONARD D. BALDWIN, 27 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1923 Col. CHARLES GOODNIGHT.....Goodnight, Texas
 1923 MADISON GRANT.....New York, N. Y.
 1923 MORTON J. ELROD.....Missoula, Montana
 1923 CLARK WILLIAMS.....New York, N. Y.
 1923 Mrs. ETHEL R. THAYER.....Boston, Mass.
 1923 JOHN C. PHILLIPS.....Wenham, Mass.
 1923 AUSTIN CORBIN.....New York, N. Y.
 1923 WM. L. UNDERWOOD.....Boston, Mass.
 1923 LEONARD D. BALDWIN.....New York, N. Y.
 1924 HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.....New York, N. Y.
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 1925 EDMUND SEYMOUR.....New York, N. Y.
 1925 GEORGE D. PRATT.....New York, N. Y.
 1925 Dr. W. T. HORNADAY.....New York, N. Y.
 1925 ARTHUR H. HAGEMEYER.....New York, N. Y.
 1925 Dr. T. S. PALMER.....Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.
 1925 CARL K. MacFADDEN.....New York, N. Y.
 1925 J. B. HARKIN.....Ottawa, Canada
 1925 CHASE S. OSBORN.....Sault de Sainte Marie, Mich.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. W. T. Hornaday	M. S. Garretson
Edmund Seymour	Leonard D. Baldwin

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Bison Society was held at the office of Leonard D. Baldwin, 27 Pine Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 9, 1923, President Edmund Seymour presiding.

The Minutes of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting were read and approved.

The President delivered his Annual Report, which is printed in full elsewhere.

The Treasurer reported a balance on hand for January 1st of \$346.68. An auditing committee appointed by the chair reported the Treasurer's account correct.

A nominating committee presented the following names for the Board of Managers for the year, class of 1925. Ernest Harold Baynes, Edmund Seymour, George D. Pratt, Dr. W. T. Hornaday, Arthur H. Hagemeyer, Dr. T. S. Palmer, Carl K. MacFadden, J. B. Harkin and Chase S. Osborn.

The Secretary reported that during the past year he had taken a census of all living Prong Horn antelope throughout the United States and Canada, and that the taking of this census had been a difficult task, owing to the fact that the antelope were widely scattered in remote sections of 14 states. However, the figures, printed in full elsewhere, are believed to be approximately correct. The Bison census is about completed, which shows an increase in both animals and herd owners. A comparison with the figures of the census taken by Dr. William T. Hornaday in 1903 and printed in the First Annual Report of the Bison Society shows that at that time there was but twenty-four States in which the buffalo were found, the number of herd owners forty-one, with a total number of 969 animals. Twenty years later, today in 1923, according to the last census, there are now forty states in which there are 147 herds, with a total of 3,654 buffalo, only eight states in the Union without buffalo, viz., Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina and Florida.

Discussion on the care and protection of the Grand Canyon herd of buffalo revealed the fact that it rested entirely upon the

question of finding the necessary funds, as it would take from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year for a game warden and maintenance of the herd.

VOTED: That a strong effort be made to establish the proposed reserves in Oregon and Idaho for the Antelope and Sage Grouse, and further, to encourage and assist in the establishing of state bands of antelope in such states where the antelope are found.

VOTED: That the Treasurer be instructed to send \$100 to assist in the care and protection of the Mount Dome antelope.

VOTED: That Ezra Meeker be allowed, with the approval of Col. Goodnight, the use of the Goodnight buffalo films in his historical work of filming the Old Oregon Trail.

The Secretary was instructed to draw up letters of sympathy to be sent to the wife and family of our fellow member of the Board of Managers, A. Barton Hepburn, also to the brothers of our late Active member, Howard Eaton of Wolf, Wyoming.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers, which was held immediately succeeding that of the Society, the following officers were elected: Hon. vice-president, Henry Fairfield Osborn; president, Edmund Seymour; first vice-president, Dr. W. T. Hornaday; second vice-president, Austin Corbin; secretary, M. S. Garretson; treasurer, Clark Williams, assistant treasurer, W. C. Robertson; counsel, Leonard B. Baldwin.

MARTIN S. GARRETSON, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Concerning the activities of the American Bison Society during the past two years, the President has the honor to submit to the members of the Society the following report:

Two of our very good members have "Crossed the Great Divide": Mr. A. Barton Hepburn who has been on our Board from the very beginning, gave his personal and moral support to our activities, and was very generous in a financial way towards everything that the Society undertook. His loss is a great one to the Society. He died January 25, 1923.

The other was that fine, famous old scout, Howard Eaton, of Wolf, Wyoming. He was 72 years old when he died, April 5, 1922. His brother, F. Alden Eaton, has taken his place as a member of the Society.

The most notable achievement of the Society during the year was the purchase of six antelopes from C. J. Blazier, of Brooks, Alberta, and the successful transportation of the animals to the Wichita National Preserve in Oklahoma. We purchased these antelope at \$125 each and paid all the expenses of their delivery, including Mr. Blazier's trip to Cache, Oklahoma, and his return home, with an allowance of \$5.00 a day for his time. The antelope were delivered in first class condition. It will be recalled that last year, from ticks or other causes, six of the ten antelope sent to Cache died, and in order to start this nucleus herd and perpetuate the antelope on the Wichita Preserve, we thought it desirable to purchase six more head. The task was difficult and it took time to capture these antelope and ship them into this country. Canada is now alive to the situation of saving the antelope, and we would not have been able to take them out of Canada had it been for any other purpose than preserving the species.

I am pleased to submit a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture in appreciation of the efforts of the Society in the preservation of wild game:

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
December 11, 1922.

MR. EDMUND SEYMOUR,
45 Wall Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Seymour:

"On behalf of the Department of Agriculture, I wish to thank you and the American Bison Society for the generous donation to the Government of six antelope, which were placed on the Wichita Game Preserve and National Forest by the Society.

"The effort of the American Bison Society to conserve the wild life of the country, particularly those species which seemed in danger of extinction, is in my opinion, a very useful public service, and I regard this work as being of the highest importance. Very truly yours,

(Signed) "*Henry A. Wallace*, Secretary."

In this connection, also, we have recovered the duty which was paid on the original shipment of ten antelope, amounting to approximately \$125. No duty was charged upon the last shipment.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Blazier now has captured seventeen additional antelope that he is anxious to dispose of to establish another herd, or if he is permitted, to capture more to start an antelope farm. We have had quite a little correspondence covering this matter, taking this up with several States in view of establishing several state herds. Only pressure of other matters and the lack of funds has prevented our purchasing these animals ourselves to put them on another of the National Park reserves. This will be taken up during the year. We have a recommendation from Dr. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Biological Survey, that a nucleus herd can be established on the Niobrara Game Refuge in Nebraska.

I am also glad to state that Mr. Blazier has suggested a plan, and some correspondence has been had in reference to it, to induce the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway to establish a game preserve near Brooks, Alberta, and save this, the largest remaining herd of antelope in Canada. We hope something may come from this.

The Society joined with the California Academy of Sciences, the California Fish and Game Commission and the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund in subscribing towards the protection of what is known as the Mount Dome antelope herd, in Siskiyou County, California. Our share was \$100. This money was spent by the California Academy of Sciences, through Mr. M. Hall McAllister, for the winter feeding and care, summer observation, warning and information signs, and photographs of this fine antelope herd. Your President and Treasurer should be authorized to continue this subscription should it be necessary. This is one of the best moves in the country for the preservation of the antelope, valley elk and mountain sheep. The California Academy of Sciences is also doing all it can to help establish the Oregon antelope preserve.

I am glad to quote a paragraph from a letter received from Daniel Carter Beard, Chief Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America, while on his trip of observation through the Yellowstone National Park and vicinity, dated September 27, 1921, as follows:

"In regard to the antelope, I saw very few in the park (Yellowstone Park), not more than forty altogether. They tell me there are 300 there, that is the exact number they gave me 21 years ago, which means that the herd has not increased by a single one in 20 years. There are lots of coyotes around the antelope feeding grounds, and lots of two-legged coyotes outside the park line. My trip West made me very pessimistic in regard to the preservation of wild life. Outside the Park I saw no wild life with the exception of two or three cranes and scattering small bunches of ducks. Twenty years ago, over the same ground, I saw thousands of water fowl, brant, geese, ducks, swans, shore birds, sage hens, sharp-tailed grouse, antelope, deer, wolves and prairie chickens. The only live things besides men appeared to be crows and tin lizzies."

In regard to the Northern Lakes Park enterprise, which was the setting apart of the beautiful wooded lakes and islands of Northern Wisconsin for a State preserve and playground. This was started by Judge Asa K. Owen, the bill passed the Legislature but the Governor of Wisconsin vetoed it on the ground of economy. However, the

project has not been given up. The Society endeavored to render Mr. Owen some assistance and there is considerable correspondence covering this matter.

For several years the Society has been actively considering what to do with the surplus bison and other game in the National Parks of this country. The situation has also arisen in Canada. Our Government has given from the Yellowstone National Park herd to several municipalities a number of bison for exhibition purposes. I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Horace M. Albright, Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, stating that legislation has been included in the Interior Department Appropriation Bill now pending in Congress to give authority for the selling or otherwise disposing of the surplus elk, buffalo, beaver and predatory animals, especially in the Yellowstone Park. The Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1924 contains the following paragraph:

"Hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion and under regulations to be prescribed by him, to give surplus elk, buffalo, bear, beaver and predatory animals inhabiting Yellowstone Park to Federal, State, County, and municipal authorities for preserves, zoos, zoological gardens and parks: *Provided*, that the said Secretary may sell or otherwise dispose of the surplus buffalo of the Yellowstone National Park herd, and all moneys received from the sale of any such surplus buffalo shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

In a recent letter Mr. Albright further says upon this subject:

"With reference to the responsibility of killing male buffalo in the United States I can speak with authority so far as the Yellowstone Park herd is concerned and state that the time is not far distant when a great many of our male buffalo will have to be eliminated. The situation here is not at all satisfactory, and I expect within five years we will have to be doing the same thing that the Canadian Government is doing at the present time. I do not see how this can be avoided in any large buffalo herd, particularly when we consider that no buffalo herd can live in this civilized age under ideal conditions, that is, conditions to which they were naturally adapted. For instance, we have observed that so far as the mating season is concerned in the separation of males and females, the Yellowstone herd has gotten very far away from natural conditions with the result that calves are born at all times of the year. This situation has many angles that I will explain to you when I see you personally during the coming winter."

It is a matter of gratification that the buffalo are becoming so numerous in some of the Government herds that it presently will become necessary to treat the surplus bulls as so many domestic cattle.

On May 26, 1922, your President received a letter from Dr. E. W. Nelson, saying in effect that a tract of some 13.86 acres of land, belonging to an Indian, was about to be sold. This land is traversed by the road leading to the main gate of the Montana Bison Range, and is so situated that an undesirable owner or tenant might make serious trouble. Unfortunately, the land could not be purchased by the Government until it was authorized by an Act of Congress, which would be exceedingly difficult to obtain promptly. Mr. Nelson, therefore, asked if the Bison Society could raise \$600 to purchase this land for the purpose of safeguarding this entrance of the Bison range.

This is one of the finest game preserves in the country, with more than four hundred bison, several hundred elk, two kinds of deer, and some mountain sheep which were introduced last winter. In addition, there are Chinese pheasants, sharp-tailed grouse and many ducks which frequent the place. We took this matter up with one of our Board of Managers, Mr. George D. Pratt, who very generously has advanced the Society \$600 for this purpose. The total amount was \$621.50, the \$21.50 being taken from the Society's treasury. Mr. Pratt advanced the money until such time as the Government can appropriate the money from the General Fund for the purpose, and the deed for the land has been taken in Mr. Pratt's name. This transaction has been entirely completed.

During the past year a number of gifts have been made to the Society. When Mr. Blazier was in New York last year after delivering the ten head of antelope at the Wichita Preserve, I took him to the American Museum of Natural History and we discovered that the antelope group there contained no antelope fawn. Upon inquiry we also found that there was no antelope fawn in the Colorado Museum of Natural History group. Mr. Blazier at that time promised to send us at least two mountable skins of antelope fawns. Your officers decided to give one of these skins to the American Museum of Natural History and one to the Colorado Museum at Denver. A third skin has been received from Mr. Blazier and we recommend that it be offered to the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

By the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Mr. G. Daniels, Chief Commissioner, we were presented with a film of an antelope hunt. This film has been loaned to Mr. Ezra Meeker, as he may wish to depict part of it in his picture "The Oregon Trail."

We have also been presented by Mr. Romy Ford with a painting, executed by himself, of a buffalo bull.

We have further been presented with an old buffalo gun by Jesse Brown of Sturgis, South Dakota, through Mr. William F. Hooker of the Erie Magazine and a veteran of the Plains.

The negatives of the buffalo film presented to us by Mr. Charles Goodnight have, with the consent of the Board of Managers, been loaned to Mr. Ezra Meeker for reproduction in his projected film of "The Oregon Trail." To this loan we have also received the consent of Mr. Goodnight.

Concerning this film of "The Oregon Trail," Mr. Meeker has requested the assistance of the Society in securing government co-operation in the making of films of wild game in the government preserves. I think it is important that the Society's influence and co-operation be extended to all such men as Mr. Meeker who seek to make films of wild life on the game preserves, not only for their present interests but for their historical and educational value.

Your President went to the National Capitol in September, 1921, to attend the annual meeting of the National Parks Association and was fortunate in meeting President Harding and speaking to him about saving the antelope, in which he was very much interested.

Secretary Fall was also seen and suggested that the Society try to stock some of the great land grants in New Mexico with antelope and promised his co-operation. He also expressed his approval of the proposed antelope preserve in Idaho and thought we should get with us the assistance of the local settlers.

The petition for the establishment by the Government of an antelope preserve in Idaho, originating with the settlers after material revision by Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the Biological Survey, adapting the same to the requirements of the law and of the Government, was forwarded by your Society to the settlers, and after signature by a large majority living within the proposed reserve, became a part of the record.

The report of your Secretary, Mr. Garretson, covers this subject and his investigation in Idaho. The Society paid only his traveling expenses. Contributions from Mr. Carl K. McFadden and Mr. William P. Wharton to the treasurer of the Society made possible Mr. Garretson's trip. The Biological Survey paid the expenses of its representative, Mr. Fred M. Dille, who accompanied Mr. Garretson.

We requested Mr. Garretson, in connection with our campaign for the preservation of the antelope, to make a comprehensive census of the antelope of the United States. While his correspondence, in taking the usual bison census is very extensive, the taking of the antelope census required not less than 550 additional letters.

This census, I believe, is the first census ever attempted of the American antelope, and is especially interesting and valuable. Thanks to the painstaking care of Mr. Garretson, it is as accurate as any census can be made.

To illustrate by one instance how necessary is our antelope campaign, in one State a band of seven antelope was located and so reported. As far as we could learn, these were the only antelope in that State, but before the census was completed a confidential letter was received that some hunters (?) had gone out and run down with an automobile all these antelope and totally exterminated this band in one day.

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, has made some suggestions to the Bison Society whereby substantial service may be rendered in preserving and protecting the antelope herd in the Yellowstone National Park. This matter is not yet fully developed, and I merely mention it as a service that the Society may possibly enter the coming year.

It will be of great interest to our members to know that others are actively assisting in the preservation of the antelope. I quote the following extract from a recent letter.

"In the summer of 1922 Mr. E. B. Brownell, of San Francisco, wrote to Dr. Hornaday, proposing that steps should be taken to establish a herd of antelope on the Tonto Plateau in the Grand Canyon of Arizona, immediately below El Tovar Hotel. This proposal was transmitted to the United States Biological Survey for an opinion, and from the beginning it was there regarded with favor. Dr. Hornaday was exceedingly sceptical about the practicability of the scheme,

and remained so until April, 1923, when he visited the Grand Canyon and made a study of the situation on the ground, with the aid of several local authorities, whose opinions in the matter were of value. The result of this conference was the unanimous approval of the plan. Simultaneously with this move, Mr. E. A. Goldman, of the Biological Survey, visited the Grand Canyon, made a searching personal investigation and officially reported in favor of the scheme. It then remained only to carry it into effect.

"Dr. Nelson, of the Biological Survey, estimated that \$2,000 would be required to procure an antelope herd and transport it safely to the Grand Canyon, where the animals would be taken in charge by the Biological Survey and the National Park Service, and established on a permanent basis on the Tonto Plateau. Mr. Brownell immediately offered to subscribe \$1,000 of the fund required, and the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund pledged the remainder. The details are now being worked out by the officers of the Biological Survey, and there is every reason to believe that by September or October, 1924, a herd of at least ten young antelope will be successfully installed on the Tonto Plateau, a short distance below the Bright Angel Trail."

The saving of the antelope is a much more difficult undertaking than the saving of the bison, because the animals themselves are very delicate. In their natural habitat they depend largely on their keen vision and fleetness of foot, and as the country is settled their natural ranges are being pre-empted, particularly by the sheepmen who kill them ruthlessly. Unless something is done to preserve them on ranges of their own selection where they are now found, in a few years they will become extinct.

We cordially invite all the members of the Society, and of similar conservation societies, and all lovers of wild life, to co-operate with and assist the officers of the Bison Society in their efforts to preserve the Prong Horn Antelope of America.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMUND SEYMOUR.



Photograph taken January 15, 1922.

THE MOUNT DOME ANTELOPE REFUGE, SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

EIGHTY-SEVEN (87) WILD ANTELOPE COMING UP TO THE FEEDING GROUND, ABOUT 40 ANIMALS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE. THIS REFUGE WAS ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER, 1921, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION, NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY

San Francisco, Cal., 15 February, 1923.

Mr. Martin S. Garretson,
Secretary, American Bison Society,
8 Union Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:—Your Society will be pleased to know of the satisfactory progress which has been made in the increase of Antelope in the Mount Dome Herd in Siskiyou County, California.

“Our Keeper Ash W. Carsley reports the increase for 1922 as 34 head making a total count made during January, 1923, of

“One Hundred and Twenty-one (121) Antelope.

“This shows that good results are coming from our efforts.

“Yours very truly,

(Signed) “*M. Hall McAllister*, Committee Chairman.
“485 California St.”



OBVERSE



REVERSE

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED TO THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY BY THE SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'ACCLIMATATION DE FRANCE

MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED TO THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY

In 1921 the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France (the leading Zoological Society of France, established in 1854) awarded its Grand Medal of Honor to the American Bison Society in recognition of its great achievement in the preservation of the American Bison on a continuing basis.

The award was made at the meeting of the National Geographic Society, 198 Boulevard St. Germain, on Sunday, February 13, 1921, in the Great Hall of the Museum of Natural History, under the active presidency of Mr. Sarraut, Secretary for the Colonies. The speech of presentation was made by Edmond Perrier, President of the Society, member of the Institute, in the presence of M. Poincare, and many figures of scientific and international prominence. The Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France devotes special attention to the acclimatization of species in places never before occupied by them.

The Grand Medal of Honor is of silver, designed by Albert Barre and is artistic and beautiful. On the front is the image in high relief of Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, a celebrated French naturalist, and upon the reverse is the inscription,

“Société Nationale d'Acclimatation de France
“The American Bison Society
1920”

The medal, accompanied by a handsomely engraved diploma,* was transmitted to the Bison Society through the American Ambassador, Hugh Campbell Wallace.

* See frontispiece.



Photo courtesy of Wm. P. Harton

IN THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING. BUFFALO CROSSING THE LAMAR RIVER

FIFTEENTH CENSUS
OF LIVING AMERICAN BISON AS OF
JANUARY 1, 1923

Compiled by Martin S. Garretson
UNITED STATES

Owner and Location	Males	Females	Calves born in 1922	Total	Grand Total
ALBERTA:					
Birmingham—City Park Zoo.....	1	..	..	..	1
ARIZONA:					
Fredonia—Jim Owens.....	34	38	10	82	82
ARKANSAS:					
Siloam Springs—I. N. Bradfield.....	1	..	..	1	1
CALIFORNIA:					
Santa Cruz—S. H. Cowell.....	2	3	1	6	..
San Diego—City Park.....	1	3	..	4	..
San Francisco—Golden Gate Park....	9	7	7	23	..
San Simeon—W. R. Hearst.....	2	5	2	9	..
Santa Ynez—Armour & Williams.....	1	3	1	5	47
COLORADO:					
Denver—Mountain Parks.....	4	13	..	17	..
Fort Garland—Trinchera Ranch Co.		Estimate	..	110	133
Sedalia—Richard Dillon.....	1	5	..	6	..
DELAWARE:					
Wilmington—City Park Zoo.....	1	..	..	1	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:					
Washington—Nat'l Zoological Park...	4	8	2	14	14
GEORGIA:					
Atlanta—Grant Park Zoo.....	1	1	..	2	2
IDAHO:					
Pocatello—Nixon Trust Estate.....	2	7	..	9	9
ILLINOIS:					
Aurora—City Park Zoo.....	1	1	..	2	..
Chicago—Lincoln Park Zoo.....	3	8	3	14	..
Elgin—City Park.....	1	..	..	1	..
Granville—A. W. Hopkins.....	2	1	1	4	21
INDIANA:					
Fort Wayne—Estate of John H. Bass.	1	..	..	1	..
Lafayette—Columbia Park.....	1	2	..	3	4
IOWA:					
Charles City—City Park Zoo.....	1	1	..	2	..
Davenport—Department of Parks....	4	5	1	10	..
Keota—C. A. Singmaster.....	2	9	5	16	..
Keota—J. O. Singmaster.....	2	7	2	11	..
Sioux City—Stone Park.....	4	3	..	7	..
Spirit Lake—John Reinhart.....	4	3	1	8	54

CENSUS—Continued

Owner and Location	Males	Females	Calves born in 1922	Total	Grand Total
KANSAS:					
Hays—Fort Hays Kansas Manual School	1	2	..	3	..
Topeka—Department of Parks.....	2	2	1	5	..
Wichita—Department of Parks.....	1	3	..	4	12
KENTUCKY:					
Junction City—Joe E. Wright.....	..	1	..	1	1
LOUISIANA:					
New Orleans—Dept. of Conservation.	1	..	..	1	1
MARYLAND:					
Baltimore—Druid Hill Park.....	3	1	1	5	5
MASSACHUSETTS:					
Boston—Franklin Park Zoo.....	1	2	1	4	..
Springfield—City Park Zoo.....	2	2	..	4	..
West Brookfield—Herbert E. Richardson	2	2	1	5	..
West Brookfield—Indian Rock Farm..	4	3	1	8	21
MICHIGAN:					
Detroit—Department of Parks.....	2	4	1	7	..
Grand Rapids—City Park Zoo.....	1	..	..	1	..
Oscoda—Carl E. Schmidt.....	1	1	..	2	10
MINNESOTA:					
Lake City—Rest Island Silver Fox Co.	1	1	..	2	..
Little Falls—City Park Zoo.....	1	..	..	1	..
Canby—John Landgraf.....	2	2	..	4	..
Hibbing—Department of Parks.....	2	2	1	5	..
Mankato—City Park Zoo.....	1	1	..	2	..
Redwood Falls—Marion Johnson.....	1	..	..	1	..
Rochester—City Park Zoo.....	1	..	..	1	..
St. Paul—Department of Parks.....	1	1	1	3	19
MISSISSIPPI:					
Jackson—Livingston Park.....	1	1	..	2	2
MISSOURI:					
Joplin—City Park Zoo.....	1	..	..	1	..
Mexico—City Park Zoo.....	1	2	1	4	..
Springfield—City Park Zoo.....	1	1	..	2	..
St. Joseph—City Park Zoo.....	1	..	..	1	..
St. Louis—Forest Park.....	2	3	2	7	15
MONTANA:					
Butte—Columbia Gardens.....	3	1	..	4	..
Kalispell—City Park.....	1	1	..	2	..
Miles City—C. H. Mott.....	1	2	1	4	..
Moise—Montana National Bison Range	181	203	75	459	473
Wallis—Wallis Huidekoper.....	1	2	1	4	..
NEBRASKA:					
Crete—Anton Vavra.....	1	1	..	2	..
Lincoln—Antelope Park.....	..	1	..	1	..
Omaha—Department of Parks.....	4	7	2	13	..
Valentine—Niobrara Reservation.....	11	25	5	41	57

CENSUS—Continued

Owner and Location	Males	Females	Calves born in 1922	Total	Grand Total
NEVADA:					
Tyson Bean.....	1	5	2	8	8
NEW HAMPSHIRE:					
Newport—Blue Mountain Forest Ass'n.	8	7	5	20	20
NEW JERSEY:					
Alloway—Reeves Timberman.....	1	1	1	3	..
Grenloch—Louis Weber.....	2	2	..	4	..
Trenton—Cadwalader Park.....	1	1	..	2	9
NEW MEXICO:					
Fort Sumner—E. W. & R. E. McKenzie	16	32	6	54	54
NEW YORK:					
Buffalo—Delaware Park Zoo.....	1	2	1	4	..
New York City—Central Park Zoo...	1	2	1	4	..
New York City—Zoological Park....	7	4	1	12	..
Chazy—W. H. Miner.....	7	4	1	12	..
Rochester—Seneca Durand Eastmen Park.....	4	4	2	10	42
NORTH CAROLINA:					
Andrews—George C. Moore.....	2	3	..	5	..
Asheville—Pisgah National Forest...	2	2	..	4	..
High Point—J. Allen Austin.....	2	1	..	3	12
NORTH DAKOTA:					
Fort Totten—Sully's Hill Nat'l Park..	5	5	1	11	11
OHIO:					
Burton—W. B. Cleveland.....	2	..	1	3	..
Cincinnati—Zoological Gardens.....	5	5	2	12	..
Cleveland—Brookside Zoo.....	1	..	..	1	..
Toledo—City Park Zoo.....	1	3	..	4	20
OKLAHOMA:					
Cache—Wichita National Forest Reserve	59	70	17	146	..
Fort Gibson—G. A. Smith.....	4	3	..	7	..
Oklahoma City—State Game Preserve	13	17	1	31	..
Oklahoma City—Wheeler Park.....	2	1	1	4	..
Marland—Miller Brothers 101 Ranch	1	25	..	26	..
Muskogee—City Park Zoo.....	1	1	..	2	..
Sand Springs—Sand Springs Amuse- ment Company.....	1	1	..	2	..
Sulphur—Platt National Park.....	1	1	1	3	..
Pawnee—Major G. W. Lille.....	2	28	2	32	256
Stillwater—M. J. Otey.....	2	1	..	3	..
OREGON:					
Portland—Washington Park.....	2	4	..	6	6
PENNSYLVANIA:					
Allentown—Harry C. Trexler.....	27	44	14	85	..
Philadelphia—Zoological Society....	6	10	1	17	..
Pittsburg—Highland Park Zoo.....	1	5	1	7	..
Scranton—Zoological Society.....	1	..	..	1	110

CENSUS—Continued

Owner and Location	Males	Females	Calves born in 1922	Total	Grand Total
SOUTH DAKOTA:					
Fairburn—State Game Preserve.....	24	36	7	67	..
Fort Pierre—Estate of James Philip.	400	350	140	890	..
Hot Springs—Wind Cave Game Preserve	31	39	22	92	.
Sioux Falls—City Park.....	2	2	..	4	1053
TENNESSEE:					
Memphis—Overton Park Zoo.....	2	1	..	3	..
Nashville—Glendale Park.....	1	..	..	1	4
TEXAS:					
College Station—A. and M. College of Texas Zoo	2	..	..	2	..
El Paso—City Park Zoo.....	1	2	1	4	..
Fort Worth—Park Department.....	1	2	1	4	..
Goodnight—W. J. McAlister.....	20	140	36	196	..
Hartley County—George T. Reynolds.	4	7	..	11	..
Houston—City Park Zoo.....	1	..	..	1	..
Kent—Rock Pile Ranch.....	3	3	1	7	..
Stamford—R. V. Colbert.....	5	15	6	26	251
UTAH:					
Salt Lake City—City Park.....	1	1	..	2	..
Antelope Island—Estate of John E. Dooley	Estimate		..	225	227
WASHINGTON:					
Everette—City Park.....	1	1	..	..	..
Spokane—City Park Zoo.....	2	2	..	4	..
Tacoma—Metropolitan Park.....	3	6	4	13	..
*Yakima—Gibson Brothers.....	12	29	6	47	64
WISCONSIN:					
Chippewa Falls—Chippewa Falls As- sociation	2	4	1	7	..
Madison—C. G. Dwight.....	1	3	2	6	..
Milwaukee—City Park Zoo.....	1	5	2	8	21
WYOMING:					
Careyhurst—J. M. Carey Brothers, Inc.	2	9	3	14	..
Gillette—R. B. Marquiss.....	1	1	..	2	..
Sheridan—Pioneer Park Zoo.....	1	2	1	4	..
Thermopolis—L. F. Thornton.....	1	2	..	3	..
Yellowstone National Park, Tame Herd	268	227	82	577	..
Yellowstone National Park, Wild Herd	Estimate		..	125	725

* Formerly the C. E. Conrad herd of Kalispell, Mont.

CENSUS—Continued

CANADA

Owner and Location	Males	Females	Calves born in 1922	Total	Grand Total
ALBERTA:					
Banff—National Park.....	8	5	3	16	..
Lamont—Elk Island Park.....	125	167	30	322	..
Wainwright—Buffalo Park.....	3073	3073	1075	7221	7559
ATHABASCA:					
Wood Bison.....	Estimate		..	1000	1000
MANITOBA:					
Brandon—Western Agri. Association.	1	2	2	5	..
Winnipeg—Assinaboine Park.....	2	2	1	5	10
ONTARIO:					
London—City Park.....	2	2	..	4	..
St. Thomas—Zoological Park.....	1	1	..	2	..
St. Thomas—Robert J. Miller.....	1	1	..	2	..
Toronto—Zoological Gardens.....	..	2	..	2	10
Total in Canada.....					8579

SOUTH AMERICA

URUGUAY:					
Montevideo—Villa Dolores.....	..	2	..	2	2

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA:					
Johannesburg—Zoological Gardens...	..	1	..	1	..
Pretoria—National Zoological Gardens	1	1	..	2	3

AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES:					
Sydney—Zoological Park.....	1	1	..	2	..
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:					
Adelaide—Zoological Gardens.....	1	..	..	1	3

CENSUS—Continued

Owner and Location	Males	Females	Calves born in 1922	Total	Grand Total.
EUROPE					
BELGIUM:					
Antwerp—Royal Zoological Society..	3	2	..	5	5
ENGLAND:					
Bedfordshire—Duke of Bedford.....	14	12	4	25	..
Faygate, Sussex—Sir Claud Alexander	..	1	..	1	..
London—Zoological Society.....	5	1	..	6	..
Primley Hill, Paignton, South Devon	1	..	..	1	33
GERMANY:					
Cologne—Zoological Gardens.....	2	3	..	5	..
Alfeld, Leine—L. Kue.....	..	1	..	1	6
NETHERLANDS:					
Amsterdam—Royal Zoological Society	2	1	1	4	..
Rotterdam—Zoological Garden.....	2	1	..	3	7
RUSSIA:					
South Russia—Askanija Nowa.....	1	3	..	4	..
Peterboorg Zoological Gardens.....	1	..	..	1	5

SUMMARY OF BISON CENSUS FOR JANUARY 1, 1923

Captive in United States.....	3753
Wild in United States.....	125
Captive in Canada.....	7579
Wild in Canada.....	1000
Captive in North America.....	11332
Wild in North America.....	1125
Total Pure-blood Bison in North America.....	12457
Captive in South America and Foreign Countries.....	64
Total Pure-blood Bison throughout the world.....	12521
Calves born in 1922, included in the above total.....	Over 1600

CENSUS—*Continued*

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HERDS

Number of United States Government Herds.....	9	
Montana National Bison Range, Montana.....	459	
National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.....	14	
Niobrara Reservation, Nebraska.....	41	
Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve, North Carolina.....	4	
Platt National Park, Oklahoma.....	3	
Sully's Hill National Park, North Dakota.....	11	
Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, Oklahoma.....	146	
Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota.....	92	
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.....	702	
Total number of Bison in U. S. Government Herds.....	1472	
Calves born in 1922, included in above total.....	Over 200	



Courtesy of the Calgary Natural History Society

A WOOD BISON BULL.

THIS WOOD BISON WAS KILLED BY HARRY V. RADFORD, WEST OF SLAVE RIVER BETWEEN FORT SMITH AND THE PEACE RIVER IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, CANADA, DECEMBER 1, 1909. THE BULL WAS MOUNTED BY A TAXIDERMIST AT EDMONTON AND IS NOW IN THE CARE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY AT CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA. THE SKELETON, ALL EXCEPT THE TWO SMALL BONES IN THE HOOF OF EACH FOOT, IS IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE AT WASHINGTON, D. C. THE HOOFER OF THIS BISON ARE BROADER THAN THOSE OF THE PLAINS BISON.

WOOD BISON

By M. S. GARRETSON

THE Wood Bison of Northern Alberta, Canada, are the only remnant living in a wild state of the species of bison that formerly ranged in countless numbers over the western plains of the United States and Canada.

To the average person, the home of the Wood Bison, until recent years, has been a veritable terra incognita, lying somewhere in Canada between the International boundary and the North Pole. Fortunately for the buffalo the remoteness of their present habitat is in a region so far removed from civilization that it has not been coveted by the settler, and the buffalo are as unmolested as they were 100 years ago. Some years ago the Dominion Government took steps to prevent their total extinction by prohibiting the Indians and white hunters from killing them. No permits to kill or capture specimens for scientific purposes or otherwise were allowed to be issued, and as a further means of protection a bounty was placed on timber wolves, the only natural enemy of the buffalo, except man. The bounty was made large enough to encourage the trapping and killing of these animals by the natives of that district. To enforce observance of these regulations, they were placed in the hands of the Royal North West Mounted Police and the effectiveness of these measures have produced a noticeable increase in the number of the herd.

The range of the present herds lies between latitude 59 and 61 degrees north and longitude 112 and 114 degrees west. It is bounded on the east by the Slave River, on the west by the Cariboo Mountains, on the north by the Great Slave Lake and on the south by the Peace River. Latitude 60 degrees cuts the tract midway at about the line dividing the grounds of the two herds. The northern herd is reported to roam between the Buffalo and the Little Buffalo rivers. Near the east of this line is Fort Smith, a post lying on the boundary between Alberta and the District of Mackenzie and just below the Slave River rapids. The Southern range extends south from latitude 60 to the Peace River. A belt of soft muskeg country separates the two ranges and prevents migration from one to the other

except by the way of Salt Plain. Both ranges are parts of a flat or rolling forested plain, traversed by low ridges of sand, gravel or limestone. The total area of the two ranges probably does not exceed 5,000 square miles.

There has not until recently been much study given to this remnant of the Wood Bison; but it is generally understood that the buffalo of the southern range spend the early part of the summer in the northern part of the range near the upper waters of the Little Buffalo River, and in August they move southward only a few miles and spend the winter not far north of Peace River between Peace Point and Point Providence.

The existence of this herd of wild buffalo has long been known but information in regard to it more or less vague. As late as 1917 a superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who had been in charge of the district for thirty-two years estimated that there were then (1885) only 250 and that they were dying out, but since being placed under Government protection have prospered and increased.

In 1922 the Canadian Government decided to get all available facts possible about the numbers of these animals, their habits, food supplies, condition of health, etc., and for this purpose a party was sent out during the summer of that year. The party made a complete exploration of the buffalo range, and from their investigation a large amount of important information has been secured. It is now definitely known that there are two main herds and a conservative estimate well within the actual number places the number of buffalo in the northern herd at 500 and 1,000 on the southern range.

During the past year (1923) the Canadian Government has established a new National Park to be known as "Wood Buffalo Park." It includes the habitat of these two herds of Wood Bison. The patrol service consists of eight men, all familiar with northland conditions. They live in cabins which they themselves have erected on different parts of the range and are visited periodically by an inspector. It is expected that with this protection from poachers and predatory animals such as wolves, these two herds will continue to increase and will com-

* This new park includes a territory of about 10,500 square miles, and it is the tenth National Park and wild life sanctuary established by Canada.

prise a reserve of fresh blood which will be of great value in keeping up the standard of other herds.

Mr. Maxwell Graham, who has charge of wild life matters in the Canadian Territories, has made a study of the buffalo and their habits and considers the Wood Bison to be larger than the buffalo of the southern plains and the fur darker, and believes them to be superior in size, weight and stamina to any other herds now existing.

The only mounted specimen of the Wood Bison in existence where weight and measurements were taken at the time it was killed, is the bull killed by Harry V. Radford* west of Slave River, between Fort Smith and the Peace River, December 1, 1909. (See illustration.) Mr. Radford had with him a 200-lb. steelyard of extreme accuracy and carefully ascertained the weight by the piecemeal method. The weight and measurements are as follows:

Total weight (weighed piecemeal) . .	2,402 pounds
Height at shoulder	5 ft. 10 ins.
Height at rump	5 ft. 4 ins.
Circumference of neck	6 ft. 0 ins.
Circumference of muzzle behind nostrils	2 ft. 35/8 ins.
Girth behind foreleg	9 ft. 9 ins.
Length of head and body	9 ft. 7 ins.
Length of tail vertebræ	1 ft. 71/2 ins.
Circumference of forearm	1 ft. 91/2 ins.

The skin was fully 3/4 inch thick all over the body, where not thicker. On the shoulders it was one inch, on the neck and throat 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches, on forehead 2 3/8 or over, elsewhere on head 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches.

Mr. Radford applied to the Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Alberta for a permit to collect specimens of animals and birds in 1909. This permit was granted by the

* Harry V. Radford was a member of the AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY which contributed \$200 towards the expense of his expedition. The Society received a report from Mr. Radford on his success in obtaining a specimen of the Wood Bison.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, then Minister of Agriculture, and authorized Mr. Radford to obtain not only big game and game birds but also two Wood Bison. This permit was granted with the understanding that Mr. Radford was to obtain for the Provincial Government one specimen. It appears that after obtaining his first specimen he was proceeding on his second trip to obtain the other when the Royal North West Mounted Police, acting under the authority of the Dominion Government, objected to his killing any more of the bison. The following summer he went to Edmonton and on reporting the particulars of the case was granted a permit for two more of the bison. There was some difficulty over the specimen which Mr. Radford brought out. He wished to send it to the Smithsonian Institute. The Alberta Government, however, took the stand that the permit was granted on condition that one specimen was to go to the Provincial Museum and that with the permit which had been granted authorizing him to take two more specimens Mr. Radford would be permitted to send out to the Smithsonian Institute, or any other institution which he chose, the two specimens which he aimed to get in the north. A compromise was effected and Mr. Radford was permitted to ship the skeleton of the animal to the Smithsonian Institute, the skin remaining with the Provincial Government with which to mount a whole specimen. The Smithsonian Institute agreed to furnish a plaster cast of the leg bones and skull. These were received in due course and were mounted by a taxidermist in Edmonton and the mounted specimen is now located in the Museum maintained by the Calgary Natural History Society in that city.

In 1911 Mr. Radford, accompanied by Mr. T. G. Street, who was a Canadian and a native of Ottawa, proceeded on up north. They wintered near Schultz Lake and early in 1912 reached Bathurst Inlet. The following year reports reached civilization that on June 5, 1912, they had been murdered by some Killin-e-muit Eskimos on Kwog-juk Island in the Bathurst Inlet. This report was fully investigated by the Royal North West Mounted Police and found to be true.

NOTE: In a letter from Hon. J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Parks, Ottawa, Canada, dated November 27, 1923, addressed to Edmund Seymour, President of the American Bison Society, he states as follows.

"Since last winter the Department has had under consideration a proposal to make shipments of buffalo from the surplus of the Wainwright herd to Fort

Smith country, now occupied by the so-called wood bison. It is the intention of the department to make some experimental shipments next Spring but I doubt very much whether the number will be as large as one thousand. Difficulties in connection with the transportation of adult buffalo to such a remote area are so great that it is improbable that any attempt will be made to send adults to the north. Yearlings appear to be the only type that could be handled on such a project. Just what number will be sent has not yet been decided. I do not think a decision can be reached until next Spring. The only established fact in connection with this subject is that the Department's present intention is to make an experimental shipment."



Photo courtesy of Dr. Einar Lonnberg

A EUROPEAN BISON BULL

THIS BULL, A CROSS BETWEEN THE LITHUANIAN AND CAUCASIAN BISON, IS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

EUROPEAN BISON

(Special reprint from "Zoological palaectica," I. 1 (1.4.1923)

THE PRESERVATION OF THE BUFFALO

BY DR. KURT PRIEMEL

Director of the Zoological Park in the City of Frankfurt, A. M.

The warning cry of "Buffalo in distress!" greatly worried every friend of nature, when in the year 1915 our soldiers in Russia came close to the buffalo forest where this animal existed. It was impossible to check the troops from killing the buffalo for food and the trophies which their horns offered. Out of 700 there were only 150 left.

Then again, the cry was heard of "Buffalo in distress!" The news came from Kaucausus that there, too, the buffalo had almost become extinct, due to the revolution and warfare, and that machine guns and whole regiments were used to hunt the buffalo.

In November, 1918, under the care of military foresters, the buffalo had increased to about 200 head, but, again the troops passed through the forest and after that there were only two buffalo left. If this condition is not soon changed, the buffalo in Europe will become extinct, as at present there are only about 60 buffalo left in European forests.

The Bialowieser Forest remains in German hands, and that is the only chance we have for preserving the buffalo from becoming extinct.

For many years the Germans have been successful in breeding this animal, a fact which gives us the right to assume the role of protector to this wonderful monument of nature, and we felt it our perfect right to raise our voices in warning that this animal would become extinct if proper precautions were not taken for its preservation, but we were not heeded, and, of course, we soon saw the sad consequences of disregarding of our warning, for the hordes again flooded our forests and wreaked havoc among the buffalo that were left.

However, we will not look behind us, but will raise the question, "Is it worth while, due to the few animals that are left, to bother trying to preserve this animal at a time when there is so much materialism and scarcity of food?" It is already known that there are a number of people who are positive it will be a waste of time to try to preserve this wonderful beast; if so, it would mean that in about from two to four years the last buffalo would become extinct, and I am sure our grandchildren would never forgive us if we did not try to preserve this animal. We will not give up hope, and if all who are interested will work together we will be able to preserve this wonderful monument of nature.

In the years 1916 and 1917 these facts were presented to the Conference of Directors of the German Zoological Gardens; which they think can, with modifications, be put through at a later date, as at t.....

time and as well today, our eyes are directed to the wonderful example that the United States gave us by the founding of the American Bison Society, as they were able to preserve this wonderful animal through their efforts. Of course, in America the conditions were very much better than they are in our country to-day, and they have so much more ground in which to carry on this work. The principal thing in the preservation of the buffalo is that all German and out-laying countries should unite in their efforts to preserve the buffalo, as that is the only way they can be perpetuated.

My advice is that we found an association for the preservation of the buffalo, but before we found this association, I find it my duty to give all the necessary statistics that I could gather concerning the buffalo.

In my research in regard to the buffalo, I have made it my business to find out the number, sex, age, habitat and condition of the blood, the physical condition and the reason for sterility and any particular markings that they have on their bodies. The answers to my questions were very satisfactory in every detail, particularly those from the out-of-town districts. I particularly thank the firm of Karl Hagenbeck, of Stellingen, whose assistant, Ludwig Zukowsky, gave me the following statistics on October 15, 1922:

There are at present 27 male buffaloes and 29 female buffaloes.

Among these are 5 bull calves, 5 cow calves and 2 sterile cows too old for breeding, so at the present time you can count on 54 buffaloes, of which 22 bulls and 22 cows are in good condition for breeding.

These animals all seem to be in good health and have no signs of any degeneration in them.

The possibility of founding the Association for the preservation of the buffalo does not seem to be remote, as the answers that have come in from all countries signify their co-operation. I hope this association will be organized in the following spring.

The first thing to do is to introduce proper breeding conditions and interchange of young blood. This condition is naturally made harder as there is only one buffalo that comes from the Caucasus, for instance, the bull which Karl Hagenbeck received as a present from the Czar of Russia in the year 1907. This wonderful animal has up to the present time been a great factor in breeding and has been the means of increasing the number of buffaloes in the zoological parks.

The animals born in the zoological parks show better breeding than those born in their natural haunts, as there they mate with inferior and sometimes sick animals, whereas in our zoological gardens only the finest and healthiest of animals are mated, and the young calves are in less danger than they are in their natural haunts. Accordingly in 12 or 15 years we can think of taking at first a small amount from the reserves of the zoological gardens and put them in enlarged private breeding places which will be supervised by experienced breeders of these animals. The first private breeding park under the direction of experienced foresters is already assured, as Graf Arnim Boitzenburg, of Boitzenburg, in the Uckermark, has been able to get the

old park which belonged to Hagenbeck in Stellingen, and has also received for breeding purposes this famous Caucasian bull that was mentioned above. Now, after a year and a half, he already has two bulls and four cows, and these animals have been thriving wonderfully since they have been in this park.

We must also mention Mr. Von Beyme, of Scharbow, in Mecklenburg, who has been very successful in the breeding of these animals. Since the year 1916 he has in his breeding enterprise raised a wonderful bull, who is a son of this Caucasian bull, that is now in Boitzenburg, and from this son he has raised three cows and three bulls.

We will also mention that the Prince of Pless has left only two bulls and one old cow in his breeding place and also that the Herzogs of Bedford, in Woburn (Scotland), who have only four bulls and three cows.

The ones that will be able to do the most in regard to breeding and multiplying the buffalo are the Zoological Park in Berlin, Frankfurt, a. m., Hamburg, Nurnberg, Schonbrunn, b, Wien, Amsterdam, Budapest, Kopenhagen, London and Stockholm. In Budapest they intend to take the five buffaloes they have and put them in a large forest outside of the city where they may have more space for proper breeding.

A very important thing to me is that in the future we must have some new stamping grounds for the buffalo, and if possible have them in different localities so we will be able to mix the breeds of the stamping grounds of various countries. The main thing is that the buffalo should have natural food, which is twigs and leaves of the forest.

Some people claim that the European buffalo is not to be found any more in its free, natural haunts, but only in zoological gardens, which is not true, as I have looked up this matter and found out that there are still some European buffaloes at large in their natural haunts, as during the war and after the war, horns and discarded skins of freshly killed buffaloes were found, particularly in unfrequented mountainous regions. I have also found out that buffalo meat has been offered in the markets and sold as game, so it is our duty to keep track of any buffalo to be found in Europe and place them in private stamping grounds so that they will not become extinct.

At the present time many people consider the zoological parks in Europe an unnecessary form of expense and luxury, but in reality they have been the main factor in preserving this wonderful monument of nature, and we must try to preserve and multiply this animal so that the future generation will thank us for its preservation.

The following letter and census from Constantine C. Flerow, of the University Zoological Museum, Moscow, Russia, will throw some additional light on the location and number of European Bison in Russia:

UNIVERSITY ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM
6 Great Nikitskaja Street
Moscow, Russia

March 3, 1923

MARTIN S. GARRETSON,
Secretary American Bison Society,
8 Union Avenue,
Clifton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:—I am deeply grateful to you for your kind information pertaining to the American buffalo, and will try, to the best of my ability to communicate the necessary information you require in regard to the European bison.

The few buffalo remaining in a wild state, are now only found in Kaucausus (*bison bonasus caucasicus satunin*). In the territory near the sources of the rivers Laba and Belaja there is a primitive forest (where the killing of beasts was forbidden), in which by the last calculation 14 buffalo were counted. Besides this, buffalo are on the north of the Krasnaja Polana (South Coast of the Kaucausus).

The bison of the Belovejs (*bison bonasus bonasus Linnaeus*) are living in a half wild state, numbering about 90 animals, on the estates of the Prince of Pless, Oberschlesien, Germany. Besides this, a herd of five head is found in Minskaja Gubernia. In Belovejskaji Pouscha they are, probably, destroyed.

I have no information about the European bison in West Europe, but hope to receive some soon, and will then communicate them to you.

I enclose the enumeration of the bison in Russia to January 1, 1923.

Very truly yours,

CONSTANTINE C. FLEROW.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN BISON CENSUS FOR JANUARY 1, 1923

	Males	Females	Total
1. <i>Bison bonasus bonasus Linnaeus</i>			
Askanija Nowa (South Russia).....	1	2	3
Peterboorgh Zoological Gardens.....	2	1	3
Moscow Zoological Gardens.....	1	—	1
Minskaja Goubetnija	—	—	5
Total.....			12
2. <i>Bison bonasus caucasicus Satunin</i>			
Laba	—	—	14
Kabarda	—	—	2
South Coast	—	—	66
Total in Kaucausus			82
Total in Russia			94



C. J. BLAZIER AND SOME OF THE ANTELOPE FAWNS CAPTURED BY HIM FOR THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY, BROOKS, ALBERTA, CANADA



ANTELOPE FAWNS CAPTURED BY C. J. BLAZIER FOR THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY, IN BLAZIER'S CORRAL AT BROOKS, ALBERTA, CANADA

FULL LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THE FUND FOR THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A BAND OF ANTELOPE ON THE
WICHITA NATIONAL FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE IN OKLAHOMA

Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund (Dr. W. T. Hornaday), New York	\$500.00
H. A. Edwards, Albany, N. Y.	400.00
Elizabeth S. Edwards, Albany, N. Y.	50.00
Henry H. Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
Robert M. Thompson, New York, N. Y.	100.00
Alfred M. Collins, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
Clemens Herschel, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Frank Brewster, Boston, Mass.	5.00
Dudley P. Rogers, Boston, Mass.	25.00
Samuel Henshaw, Cambridge, Mass.	25.00
Richard M. Hoe, New York, N. Y.	25.00
Sydney Thayer, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
Henry S. Fleck, Newark, Ohio.	25.00
National Ass'n of Audubon Societies (T. G. Pearson), New York.	100.00
John M. Phillips, Pittsburg, Pa.	100.00
Enos A. Mills, Long's Peak, Colo.	5.00
Clark B. Stocking, "Old Guard," Los Angeles, Calif.	1.00
Frederick E. Willets, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	3.00
John L. Cox, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., New York, N. Y.	100.00
Henry F. Osborn, New York, N. Y.	10.00
John J. Paul, Watertown, Fla.	15.00
J. H. Winterbotham, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Wallis Huidekoper, Wallis, Mont.	5.00
Hugo A. Koehler, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Vilhjalmur Stefansson, American Geographical Society, New York.	25.00
J. E. Roth, Pittsburg, Pa.	10.00
A. B. Hepburn, New York, N. Y.	100.00
Keith Spalding, Pasadena, Calif.	10.00
G. H. Gould, Santa Barbara, Calif.	10.00
W. L. Abbott, Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00
A. Huidekoper Bond, New York, N. Y.	5.00
M. T. Atwood, New York, N. Y.	25.00
Miss Mary Mitchell, St. Louis, Mo.	25.00
Martin S. Garretson, Clifton, N. J.	10.00
Blair County Game, Fish and Forestry Association, Altoona, Pa.	5.00
John C. Phillips, Wenham, Mass.	75.00
Boone & Crockett Club, New York, N. Y.	100.00
Louis Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00
George D. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.	500.00
William P. Wharton, Groton, Mass.	200.00
New York Zoological Society, New York, N. Y.	100.00
C. G. Washburn, Worcester, Mass.	10.00
Willard G. Van Name, New York, N. Y.	15.00
Ludlow Griscom, New York, N. Y.	5.00
H. E. Anthony, New York, N. Y.	2.00
William K. Gregory, New York, N. Y.	1.00
W. D. Miller, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Robert C. Murphy, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. Elsie M. B. Reichenberger, New York, N. Y.	10.00
L. A. Huffman, Miles City, Mont.	1.00
A. E. Beck, Miles City, Mont.	1.00

Dr. A. F. Baldwin, Miles City, Mont.....	1.00
Carl K. MacFadden, New York, N. Y.....	500.00
Dr. Homer Gage, Worcester, Mass.....	10.00
Dr. O. H. Everett, Worcester, Mass.....	10.00
C. L. Allen, Worcester, Mass.....	10.00
Joseph F. Shere, Worcester, Mass.....	10.00
Chester W. Lasell, Whitinsville, Mass.....	10.00
Paul F. Taylor.....	10.00
Aldus C. Higgins.....	10.00
R. C. Cleveland.....	10.00
Austin P. Cristy.....	10.00
John W. Harrington.....	10.00
Josiah M. Lasell.....	10.00
W. J. Whittall.....	10.00
Paul B. Morgan.....	10.00
George F. Fuller.....	10.00
George M. Bassett.....	10.00
Dr. L. F. Woodward.....	10.00
F. H. Dewey.....	10.00
Henry Worcester Smith.....	10.00
R. Sanford Riley.....	10.00
Total.....	<u>\$3,616.00</u>

AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY
DISTRIBUTION ANTELOPE FUND

RECEIPTS:

1921 Contributions	\$3,616.00
M. S. Garretson, refund of advances a/c Idaho trip.....	119.00
1922 Contribution	5.00
Refund of duty on antelope from Alberta to Cache, Okla.....	125.00

DISBURSEMENTS

1921 Telegrams and Cablegrams	\$9.38
C. J. Blazier, a/c license from Canadian Government....	5.00
M. S. Garretson, expenses on trip to Idaho in connection with Idaho Preserve	800.00
Printing and Engraving	45.25
C. J. Blazier, payment for ten antelope, expenses and ser- vices	1,572.50
Express on antelope	309.00
C. J. Blazier, payment for six antelope, expenses and ser- vices	1,030.62
American Railway Express—express on six antelope, Al- berta to Cache, Okla.....	151.73
Edmund Seymour, expenses a/c trip to Washington, D. C.	27.87
Miscellaneous expense a/c stationery, postage, photos, prints, etc.	15.75
Deficit (supplied from General Fund)	102.10
	<u>\$3,967.10</u>
	<u>\$3,967.10</u>

(Signed) CLARK WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*



Photo by Frank Rush

FIG. 1. A BABY ANTELOPE ONE DAY OLD, BORN ON THE WICHITA NATIONAL FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE IN OKLAHOMA. 1923

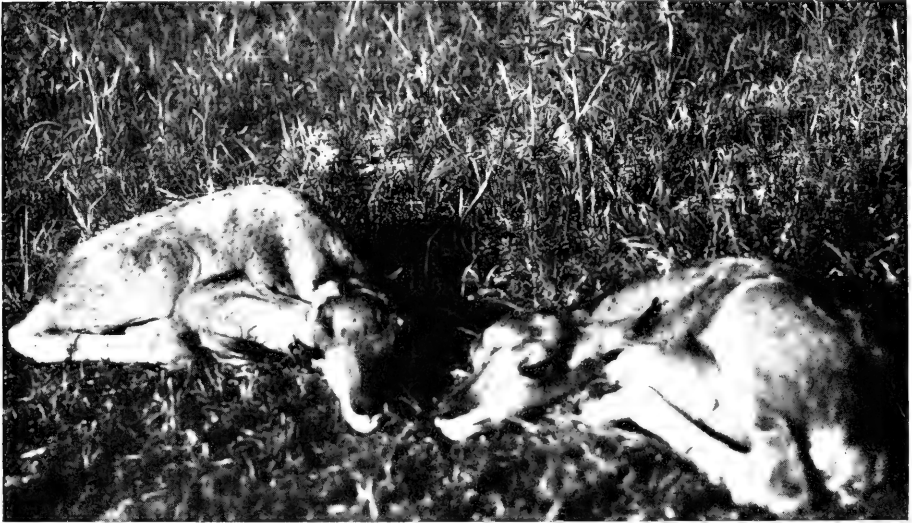


Photo by Frank Rush

FIG. 2. TWIN ANTELOPE FAWNS ONE DAY OLD, BORN ON THE WICHITA NATIONAL FOREST AND GAME PRESERVE IN OKLAHOMA. THESE YOUNG ANTELOPE ARE THE OFFSPRING FROM ANTELOPE PRESENTED TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN 1921 BY THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY

THE WICHITA ANTELOPE

In a letter to Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., dated June 20, 1923, the District Forester of the Wichita National Forest writes as follows concerning the antelope situation on the Wichita National Game Preserve:

"We have just received word from Mr. Rush that there is but one survivor of the six antelope shipped to the Wichita last fall. This survivor is a buck. Two of the antelope died from the effects of ticks and two have disappeared. Mr. Rush surmises that the coyotes got in and killed them while they were in the little bull pasture. Later they were moved into the buffalo yard and the only female left ran headlong into the gate and broke her neck. Of the antelope shipped two years ago, one two-year-old buck and three two-year-old does remain. This reduces the band to five adult antelope.

"Mr. Rush reports that the three does now have two fawns each. This brings the band up to eleven head and Mr. Rush says that he had excellent luck with them. It is to be hoped that the fawns born in captivity on the Wichita will survive the vicissitudes which have decimated the original shipment that was made by the American Bison Society. Since we have eleven antelope on the Wichita it does not seem necessary at this time to seek further assistance from the American Bison Society. We will, however, take our best care of the remaining antelope. We are satisfied that Mr. Rush has done his best and it seems that we have a fighting chance to secure a band of antelope on the Wichita."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WICHITA NATIONAL FOREST

Cache, Oklahoma, June 30, 1923.

MR. EDMUND SEYMOUR,
45 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Dear Mr. Seymour:

Your letter of June 21st is received.

The six young antelope are all alive and doing fine and I hope we shall be able to treat them successfully for ticks when they appear on them this fall.

I am enclosing herewith some pictures of the baby antelope. I photographed these while they were too young to be afraid of a person.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK RUSH,

Forest Supervisor.

NAMES OF PLANTS FOUND ON THE PRAIRIE IN DISTRICTS FREQUENTED BY ANTELOPE

THERMOPSIS RHOMBIFOLIA (Nutt.) RICHARDS. Yellow pea.
SYMPHORICARPOS OCCIDENTALIS HOOK. Wolf bush.
HOMALOBUS CAESPITOSUS NUTT. Milk vetch (Astragalus).
VIOLA ADUNCA SMITH. Violet.
ARTEMISIA CANA PURSH. Gray sagebrush.
BISTORTA BISTORTOIDES (Pursh) SMALL. Bistort.
DELPHINIUM BICOLOR DOUGL. Larkspur.
OROPHOCA CAESPITOSA (Nutt.) BRITTON. Milk vetch (Astragalus).
ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA WILLD. Silvery sagebrush.
ARAGALLUS GRACILIS A. NELS. Loco weed.
PHLOX HOODII RICHARDSON. Hood phlox.
POTENTILLA STRIGOSA PALLAS. Cinquefoil.
COMMANDRA PALLIDA PURSH. Bastard toad-flax.
VAGNERA STELLATA. Solomon's seal (Smilacina).
PULSATILLA LUDOVICIANA NUTT. Pasque flower.
SIEVERSIA TRIFLORA (Pursh) DON. Old man's whiskers.
PACHYLOPHUS CAESPITOSUM NUTT. Mountain primrose.
DODECATHEON PANCI FLORURIN (Durand) GREENS. Shooting star.
CAREX. Sedge.
ERIOGONUM FLAVUM NUTT. Buckwheat bush.
SARCOBATUS VERMICULATUS. Grease brush.
LESQUERELLA ARENOSA (Richards) RYOB. Bladder pod.
PENTSTEMON NITIDUS DOUGL. Pentstemon.
ERIGERON COMPOSITUS PURSH. Fleabane.
KOELERIA GRACILIS. June grass.
PRUNUS SP. Cherry.
CALAMOVILFA LONGIFOLIA. Reed grass.
JUNIPERUS SIBIRICA BURGS. Ground cedar.
CAREX FILIFOLIA. Sedge.
GRASS—cannot be determined. Grass.
RUMEX VENOSUS PURSH. Dock.
LEPARGYRAEA ARGENTA. Buffalo berry, Bull berry.
HEUCHERA PARVIFLORA NUTT. Alum root.
BOUTELOUA OLIGOSTACHYA POM. Grama grass.
ASTRAGALUS PECTINATUS DOUGL. Milk vetch.

NOTE: C. J. Blazier of Brooks, Alberta, Canada, who captured the young antelope fawns for the American Bison Society, states that: "In all antelope countries there is wormwood, juniper and sage. Antelope are like sheep, they will eat most any kind of weeds. They are very fond of peppermint, smart weed and wild rose bush, and around sand dunes there is lots of things they like that I do not know the names of."

Another good authority states that he has on numerous occasions, for over twenty-five years, watched the antelope in the country where they lived wild, just to see what its chief food was. He said: "I found that they ate a good deal of sage, but that greasewood was their favorite food. They also eat a good deal of just grass, and it is their chief forage where they cannot get greasewood and sage, notwithstanding all that scientists have written to the contrary. They eat some buck brush and other small herbage, and I am of the opinion that in different localities there is a difference in their tastes. I find that this is the case with the habits of animals in general. What applies in one locality, does not always apply in others."



WORK OF THE UNNATURALIZED BASQUE SHEEPHERDER

IN THE GUANO VALLEY, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, WERE FOUND THE CARCASSES OF SEVENTY-FIVE ANTELOPE WHICH ON INSPECTION DISCLOSED THE FACT THAT THEY HAD BEEN WANTONLY SHOT, AS THEY ALL HAD BULLET HOLES IN THEM AND NO PART OF THE CARCASSES UTILIZED

**THE FIRST CENSUS
OF LIVING AMERICAN PRONG HORN ANTELOPE
JANUARY 1, 1922**

Compiled by Martin S. Garretson

The number of antelope given in the following census has been obtained with great difficulty; owing to the fact that many of them are scattered in small bands over the most remote sections of a vast territory, however, the figures here shown are known to be approximately correct.

UNITED STATES

Location	Number	Total
CALIFORNIA:		
Mt. Dome—Siskiyou County.....	97	
Dixie Valley—Modoc County.....	9	
The Mud Flat Range—Lassen County.....	257	
San Joaquin Valley—Fresno County.....	18	
Mendota—Fresno County	11	
Los Angeles Refuge—Kern and Los Angeles County.....	12	
Granite Wells—San Bernardino County.....	30	434
COLORADO:		
Estimate in small bands throughout the State.....	50	50
IDAHO:		
Owyhee County	600	
Dubois, Clark, Lemhi and Custer Counties.....	400	1,000
KANSAS:		
Scott and Wichita Counties.....	10	
Morton County	20	30
MONTANA:		
* Montana National Bison Range	60	
Townsend—Broadwater County	60	
Estimate number in scattered bands	400	520
NEVADA:		
Humboldt and Elko Counties.....	800	
Washoe County	200	
White Pine and Nye Counties, Estimate.....	75	1,075
NEW MEXICO:		
Bell Pasture, San Miguel County.....	75	
Southeastern part of Eddy County.....	15	
Western part of Socorro County.....	20	
Northern part of Chaves County	15	125
NORTH DAKOTA:		
Near Beach in the Kildeer Mountain Region	75	75

* Since the above census was taken, the band of 60 antelope on the Montana Bison Range have been completely wiped out by wolves and Indian dogs, being caught in deep snow drifts during a severe blizzard.

CENSUS—Continued

Location	Number	Total
OKLAHOMA:		
Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve	5	
Cimmaron County	30	35
†OREGON:		
Lake County	1,000	
Elsewhere in scattered bands	250	1,250
SOUTH DAKOTA:		
Wind Cave National Park	33	
Elsewhere in scattered bands, Estimate by State Game Warden	600	633
TEXAS:		
Midland County	50	
Culberson County	75	
El Paso County	75	
Oldham and Hartley Counties.....	175	
Moore and Hutchinson Counties	15	
Armstrong and Briscoe Counties	15	
Bailey, Cochran, Hockley and Lamb Counties.....	100	
Carson County	12	
Roberts County	10	
Donley County	10	547
UTAH:		
Between Lund and Zion National Park	30	
Elsewhere in scattered bands, estimate	45	75
WYOMING:		
Yellowstone National Park	250	
Pitchfork—Big Horn County	1,500	
Estimate in other parts of the State.....	2,500	4,250

CANADA

ALBERTA:		
Canyon Antelope Reserve—Wawaskesy Park.....	1,000	
Nemiskam Antelope Reserve	100	
Elsewhere, estimate	300	1,400
SASKATCHEWAN:		
Estimate number	250	250

SUMMARY

United States	10,099	
Canada	1,650	
Total.....		11,749

† On the proposed antelope preserve in Lake County, Oregon, many antelope were destroyed by the unnaturalized Basque sheepherders in defiance of State Laws, the bullet punctured carcasses being left to rot where they fell.

The Mt. Dome band of antelope in Siskiyou County, California, under the protection of the California Academy of Sciences, according to latest advice, now

numbers 121, this shows what protection will do for antelope on a range of their own selection. The sum total as shown in the antelope census appears to be a sizable figure, but it must be understood that these antelope are scattered in forty-five bands, and perhaps more, over fourteen states and averaging from ten to five hundred in a band.

There are some facts of vital importance concerning the present status of the antelope that are not generally known to the public. The first is, the antelope has been driven from its natural habitat to a more mountainous region where the lack of food and deep snow take an annual toll much larger than in former years on the plains and foothills, but this is not the principal cause of their rapid extinction. There are a number of contributive causes, principally four. The first and greatest is their wholesale destruction by a certain class of foreign unnaturalized sheepherders who have no respect for laws of any kind. The second is the homesteader and small farmers who are annually reaching out farther into the last ranges of the antelope. It is almost impossible for these dry-farmers to eke out an existence under the most favorable circumstances, so, naturally they kill whatever game they can find, regardless of laws, for in that part of the country it is very difficult to apprehend one killing game either on his own land or on that adjoining. The third cause is the automobile, or, to be more exact, the creature who in a spirit of unfairness, in an unmanly and unsportsmanlike manner, deliberately drives his machine after the fleeing antelope for no other purpose than to overtake and destroy it, and in this manner a number of promising bands in the prairie country have been swept out of existence. No true sportsman would ever employ such a method, he believes in fairness always, even to the creatures of the wild.

The fourth is a more natural one but nevertheless a dangerous one. The foothills and mountainous parts of the country where the antelope have taken refuge, is also the home of the wolf and bobcat. When the antelope is helpless in the deep snow it falls an easy prey to the wolf, and then again, in the spring when the antelope kids are born these timid little creatures often furnish a tender meal for the ever-hungry wolf, but this is nature's way of keeping a balance and has never jeopardized or caused a total extinction of any species without the help of man.

The Prong Horn Antelope is found nowhere on the face of the earth except in North America; they are rapidly disappearing and are now on the verge of extinction, and unless prompt measures are taken for their preservation, they will soon be gone forever.



THE ANTELOPE'S CURIOSITY OFTEN LURES IT
WITHIN EASY RANGE OF THE SHEEPHERDER'S
DEADLY RIFLE

REPORT ON A PROPOSED ANTELOPE SANCTUARY IN SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO

By MARTIN S. GARRETSON
Secretary American Bison Society

Having been delegated by the American Bison Society to make an examination of certain territory in southwestern Idaho in view of co-operating with the United States Government in creating a sanctuary for the protection of a considerable number of antelope which, according to report, still range in that part of the country, I left New York on May 12th, 1921, with instructions to proceed to Mountain Home, Idaho, where I would connect with the U. S. Government Game Inspector, Mr. F. M. Dille. A wire received while en route, from Mr. Dille, changed the place of meeting to Boise, Idaho. At Boise we found Mr. Luther J. Goldman of the U. S. Biological Survey. Mr. Goldman said that he had anticipated going with us but found it would be impossible to leave at this time. We then proceeded to look up Mr. Earl F. Brace, a prominent ranchman, who owns and lives on a ranch in that section of Owyhee County we proposed to visit. Mr. Brace had come up from his ranch with teams and wagons for supplies and to move his family, who had been staying in Boise during the winter, back to the ranch for the summer. Mr. Brace is a prominent ranchman in Owyhee County and thoroughly acquainted with the country. He advised that we make his ranch our headquarters, and as he expected to leave in a few days, it would be a good idea for us to wait and then follow his wagon track, as it would be the only one in that part of the country for nearly one hundred miles. This we concluded to do, but owing to the heavy rains, his start was delayed for some days. He had figured it would take five days for his wagons to reach the ranch, but owing to mud and swollen streams, it eventually required twelve.

In talking over our plans with the State Game Warden, Mr. Otto M. Jones, he stated that he would like to see that region and, if it was possible, to make it with a car, would take us through to the Brace Ranch. This was a great opportunity, and although fully realizing that we would be up against mud and treacherous streams, immediately accepted the offer. We proposed to allow the teams several days' start so that we would all arrive at the ranch on the same day.



THE RANCH HOUSE. HOME OF EARL F. BRACE, OWYHEE COUNTY, IDAHO



THE CATTLE CORRAL. BRACE'S RANCH, OWYHEE COUNTY, IDAHO

Mr. Brace pulled out early Monday morning and we left Boise on Thursday afternoon, going by the way of Mountain Home and across country to Grandview, a distance of seventy miles, where we proposed to stop for the night. This town is in a valley of the Snake and on the south bank of the river. A new iron bridge is being built opposite the town, so we were obliged to cross five miles below on the old cable ferry, known as Keith's Ferry. At Grandview we were surprised to find Brace and the teams. As this was as far as he had gone—seventy miles—since Monday and that over the best section of the road, with ninety-two miles yet to go, over soft and boggy roads, we therefore concluded to take Mr. and Mrs. Brace in the car, and by an early start on the following morning, make the ranch by night. This was a wise move, as we lost no time inquiring the way, and both Mr. and Mrs. Brace rendered valuable assistance in extracting the car out of seemingly hopeless mud holes in boggy meadows, and the treacherous crossings of numerous streams which, in most instances, on account of soft mud bottoms, had to be built up with sage brush, willows and rocks before the car could venture across. There are no bridges in this part of the country. We made a short halt at the Mud Flats shearing corral and it soon became apparent that we were not only expected but also our business fully known and understood. The subject of establishing a game reserve seems to have been thoroughly discussed for some two years and the very air seemed full of it. Numerous and embarrassing questions were asked, as to the intentions of the Government and its future policy. The sheepmen, of course, are solidly against any proposition that will debar or curtail the grazing of sheep, while the cattlemen are strong for a Federal game reserve that will exclude sheep but allow continuation of present conditions. Mr. Brace is a leading factor in the latter case; it was he who noticed the steady encroachment of the sheep into the cattle country and advised his neighbors to take action, and now since we were on the ground, the question was, "What does the Government propose to do in regard to us, in case the reserve is established?" Similar questions were asked by the sheepmen. It soon developed that every person we met not only knew of our presence in the country but was fully acquainted with the subject and had formed a set of questions which were impossible for us to answer with any authority. Through these questions we got a very clear idea of the general situation, *i.e.*, these cattlemen and settlers, located within the proposed reserve, would welcome the creation of a reserve that would exclude the sheep and leave present conditions as they are. I asked them if they were willing to sign a paper bearing the conditions under which they would favor and support Federal protection. This was somewhat of a delicate undertaking, as these men are very suspicious and reluctant about signing anything that might perchance, in some way, militate against them; therefore, the proposition was very simple in form, briefly stating that they were in favor of establishing the proposed game reserve, providing all existing rights and use of the range will continue under



SHEEP HILLS. SAGEBRUSH PLAIN SIX MILES SOUTH OF HEADQUARTERS.
BRACE'S RANCH, OWYHEE COUNTY, IDAHO

present occupation and conditions, subject to such regulation as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

Quite a number signed the paper; in fact, all that were approached; but as the region is large and the ranches widely separated it was impossible to get them all at the time I was there. Mr. Brace said that he would take the paper and get the balance of names, as it was about time for the summer round-up and he would then send me the paper. Of course, it will be understood that no sheepman signed this paper; in fact, it was not offered to them. The names that appear on it are *only of those occupying and owning land within the boundaries of the proposed reserve.*

The country, for many miles south of Grandview, is now a dusty wind blown desert, covered more or less with sage brush; all other vegetation has disappeared. These conditions prevail well down towards the boundaries of the proposed reserve and the sheepmen look with longing eyes towards that fertile region occupied by the cattlemen and over which hovers that protecting mantle known as the "Priority law," not a written law, but nevertheless one of such a nature that it is observed by the sheepmen and recognized by the courts.

The country within the proposed reserve is of a diversified nature, with an elevation of from 4,500 to 5,500 feet. It consists of rolling

table lands, valleys, deep canyons and butts. Towards the northern boundary are the Juniper Mountains. The whole country is covered with sage brush and other vegetation, including good stands of bunch grass. This holds good except on the high tables or mesas which are scant in vegetation and are covered with layers of flat shale and loose stones of a lava formation. There are no trees except an occasional juniper found miles apart and a few in some of the canyons. To the north, on the juniper mountains, they are quite plentiful, the principal varieties being the juniper, cedar, cottonwood and mountain mahogany. The country is not and never can be an agricultural one, as its composition is of a rocky nature, totally unfit for agriculture except in such places along the streams where irrigation can be had. All such places are either owned or have been filed upon; outside of these districts the country can never be used for other than grazing purposes.

The streams are well placed and furnish sufficient water for a large number of stock. To the south is the Owyhee River, South Fork and Little Owyhee River, and to the east Deep Creek, Black Canyon and Beaver Creek. Both Deep Creek and the Owyhee River flow through deep and picturesque canyons, the trails crossing them



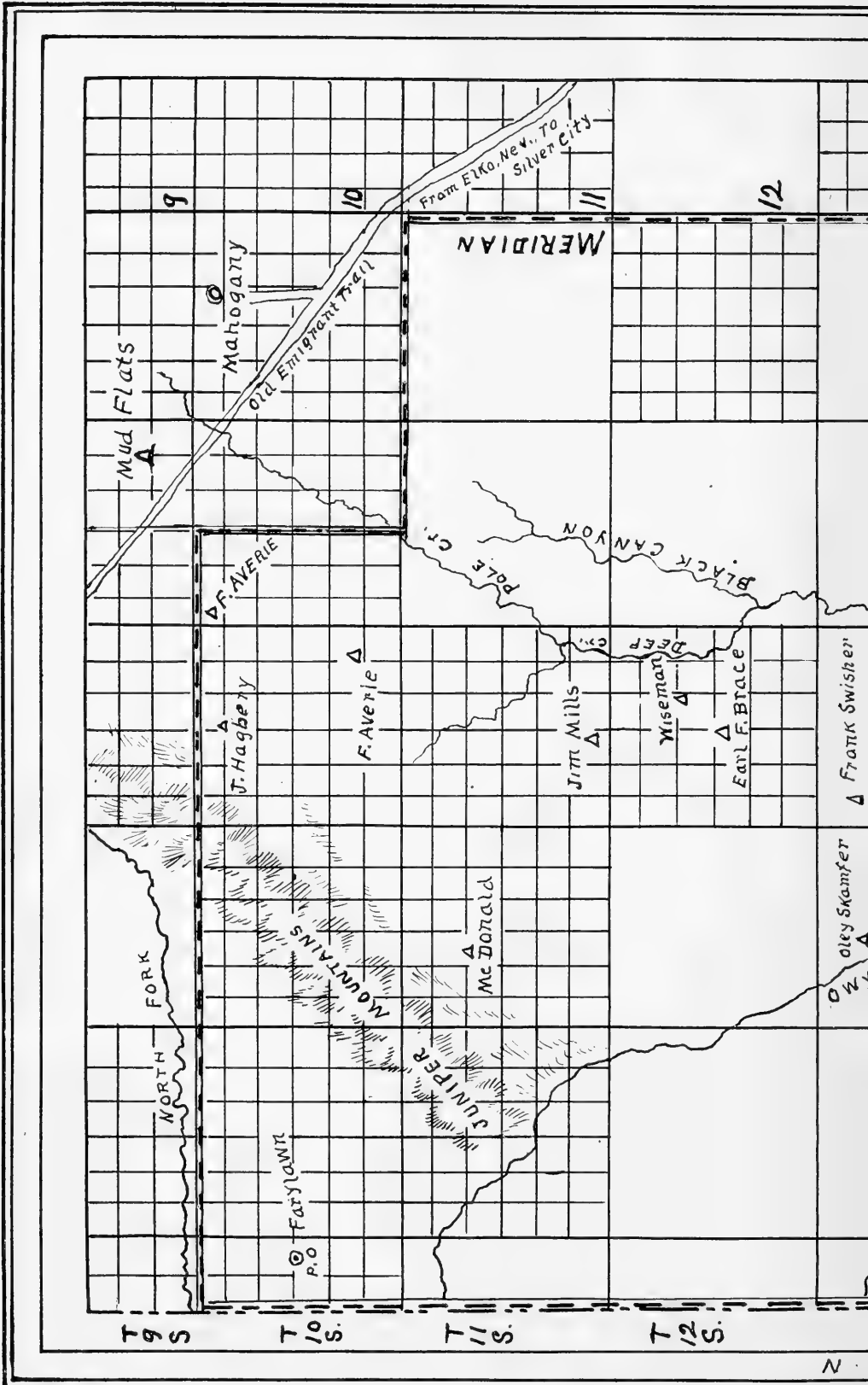
IN PARTS OF THE RANGE; NUMEROUS TRAILS LED THROUGH ANCIENT SAGEBRUSH

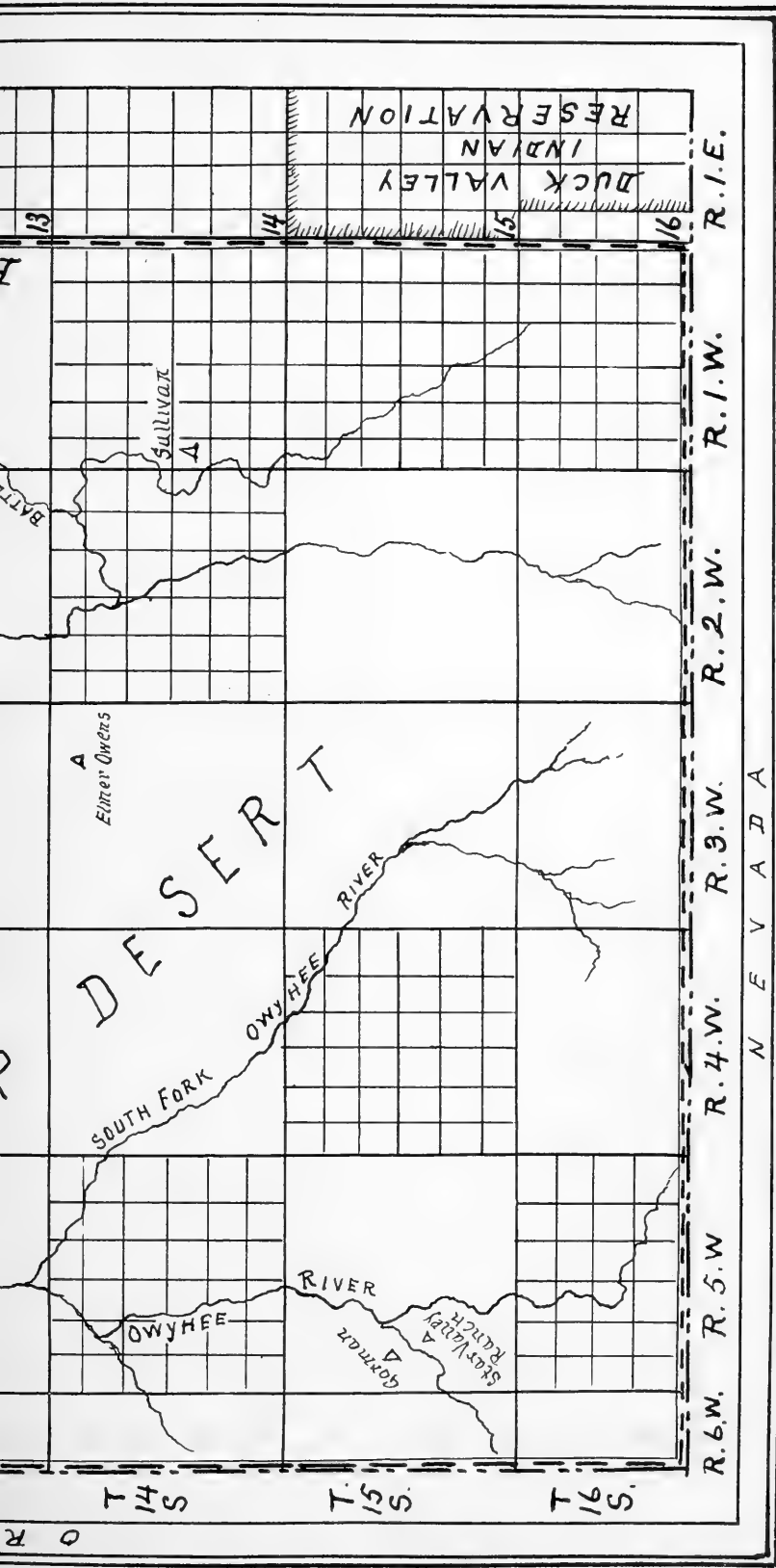
are very few and many miles apart and are difficult and dangerous to negotiate, as are the fording places of these streams.

Having made Brace's ranch our headquarters, we radiated out over the country for many miles in every direction, practically covering the territory included within the proposed reserve, except that portion known as the Y P Desert. This tract lies between the main Owyhee River and its south fork. It is not what is commonly known as a desert, being a high plateau, fairly grassed over and having a number of water holes.

This is the winter home of the antelope; they gather here because the snow is seldom deep and the food more easily obtained. This Y P Desert derives its name from the Y P Ranch whose cattle graze over it during the winter. The home ranch is located some ten miles south of the state line into Nevada. From the high bluffs, on the north bank of the Owyhee River, we had a fine view of the country beyond. From the foot to the top of the steep bluffs across the river could be seen the much used trails of the antelope, made during their spring and fall migrations to and from the Y P Desert. Below on the river at this point is a fording place known as Rickard crossing; it is used by both antelope and stock in crossing the river. The view from our point of observation was one of silent grandure. Several hundred feet below, like a ribbon, coursed the Owyhee River, in a swift muddy current. From the opposite shore up the steep bluff wound the trails used only by the antelope to a small bench and then to a single trail up over the rim-rock and on to the Y P Desert. Far below to the right lay that unknown quantity, the ford. At this time of year the water was high and the current swift. Presently a number of small objects were seen moving towards the ford; as they approached nearer they were soon recognized to be horses. We quietly blended as much as possible with the surrounding scenery and scarce dared breathe, forsooth, those semi-wild horses have eyes like antelope, and we were particularly anxious to see them cross the river. We watched them through the glasses as they went over, and from what we saw concluded that it would not be wise to attempt it; and moreover we were repeatedly assured that there was no antelope in that region at this time of year. The antelope leave the Y P Desert in the spring and scatter out in small groups from two to four all over this region from Nevada to the north of the Juniper mountains and from the Duck Valley Indian Reservation over into Oregon. At no time did we see more than four together and more often encountered but one. We closely questioned all the ranchmen and others we met as to the number of antelope in the country, their winter and summer ranges and the largest number seen last winter. Each gave his individual estimate without any knowledge of our having asked anyone else. They all agreed that the most of the antelope wintered on the Y P Desert and that the average number seen was about six hundred



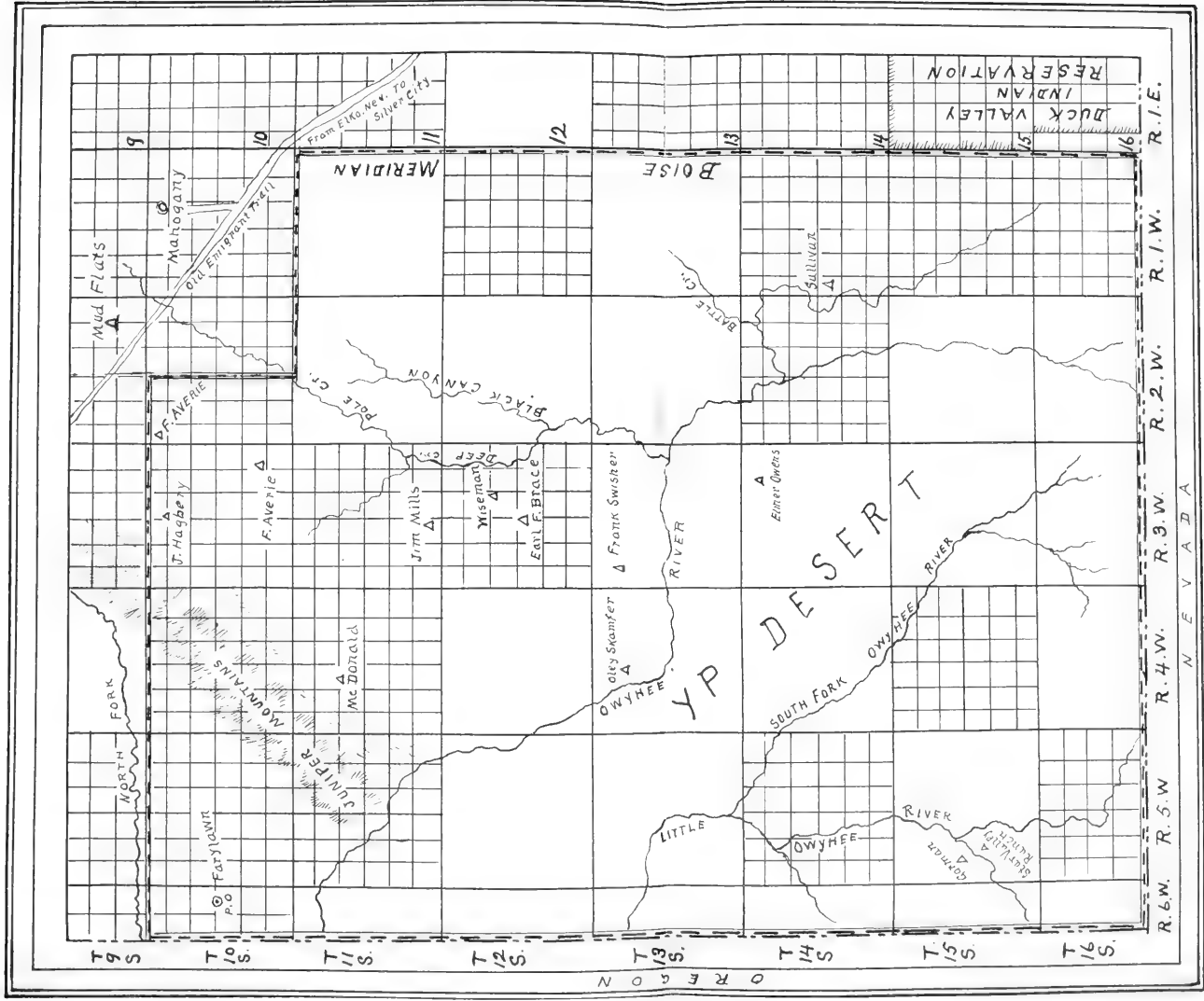




Legend

- ▣ Surveyed Townships
- Unsurveyed Townships
- Township Lines
- - - State Lines
- - - Boundary Line of Proposed Reserve
- △ Home of Settlers

*Details of
 proposed Antelope Reservation in
 Owyhee County, Idaho.
 Compiled by M.S. Garttson for the
 American Bison Society.
 1922*



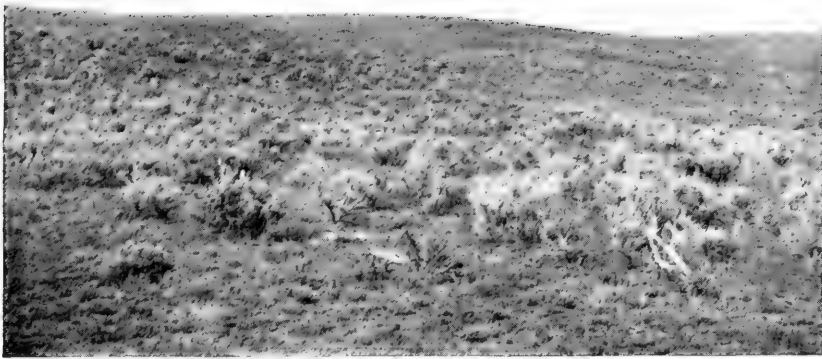
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Details of
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in bands from fifty to three hundred each, and that during the summer they were widely scattered north, east and west of the Owyhee River.

We traveled for many miles in every direction, practically covered the territory mentioned. The total number of antelope seen, as noted from day to day, was not over sixty, although we encountered numerous tracks and signs that would indicate the presence of a larger number in certain vicinities than we had observed.

The country east of Deep Creek is a rolling table and included within the summer range of the antelope, but recently sheep have invaded this section and indications are that the antelope are either being killed or driven away. In a whole day's ride we saw but one antelope miles away and running at great speed. None of the antelope seen outside of the sheep range were as wild as this; in fact, most of them seemed unafraid, and in one particular instance, a fine buck followed us for quite some distance, approaching to within twenty-five yards of the rear horse. This was north of the sheep range, and that day we saw thirteen, the largest number for one day. At the ranch where we stopped that night, the owner stated that he had seen



FIVE MILES SOUTH OF BRACE'S RANCH, OWYHEE COUNTY, IDAHO
ANTELOPES IN MIDDLE FOREGROUND



THE BLUFFS ALONG THE OWYHEE RIVER WERE, UN TIL A FEW YEARS AGO, THE HOME OF THE BIGHORN

twelve that afternoon near the corral of a vacant ranch, and this was not in the place where we had recorded the others. This clearly indicates that antelope will not long survive in a country occupied by sheep. The majority of sheep in this region are either owned by or in the hands of Basques, natives of a province of Spain; their moral standard is low; they do not speak the English language and pretend not to understand it when spoken, have little or no respect for laws and none whatever for game laws, State or Federal; the only law they do respect is the "Priority" law which, in that remote region, does not require much time or intelligence to fully understand.

The territory included within the proposed reserve has not been invaded to any great extent by the sheepmen, but they are moving up closer each year and seeking new territory by leasing school sections. They have considerable holdings east of Deep Creek in Township 12-s, Range 1-w, but in order to protect the antelope in their migrations north from their winter range, this township must be included in the reserve, as one of their favorite crossings is over Battle Creek near its mouth. There is no question but that the antelope are being killed by these Basques, as evidence in shape of loosely constructed stone huts, built to command favorite crossings and resorts of the antelope were found, also that they had been occupied quite recently, hence the terror of the one lone antelope seen that day. In establishing the eastern boundary of this reserve, these sheep should be moved back east of this township.

The boundaries of the proposed reserve, according to our investigations, should be, starting at the northwest corner of township 10-s, Range 6-w, running east to center of township 10-s, R 2-w, south to Township 11-s, R 2-w, thence east on a straight line to the northeast corner of Township 11-s, R 1-w, from there straight down to the Nevada State line, following this line west to the Oregon State line, and thence due north along the State line to starting point. This will include most all of the summer and winter range of the antelope in this part of Idaho. From various sources we received information that the antelope frequently drifted south into Nevada and west into Oregon; this would be a very natural move for them to make, as the Y P Desert extends diagonally across the State of Idaho and into both of these other states for some miles. It might be possible to extend protection over both ends of this desert.

There are a number of unsurveyed townships in the proposed reserve on which are three settlers, most of the other settlers in this country are stockmen and own considerable land, and are there to stay, paying taxes on land and cattle; they are opposed to the sheepmen and their methods, as he is neither a settler, desirable person or of any benefit to the community, pays no taxes, ruins the land and then passes on. The country is unfit for agricultural purposes, therefore, when the grazing is destroyed by the sheep, it is, and will remain, a barren desert of loose stones, whereas cattle have and do graze on it year after year without injuring it.

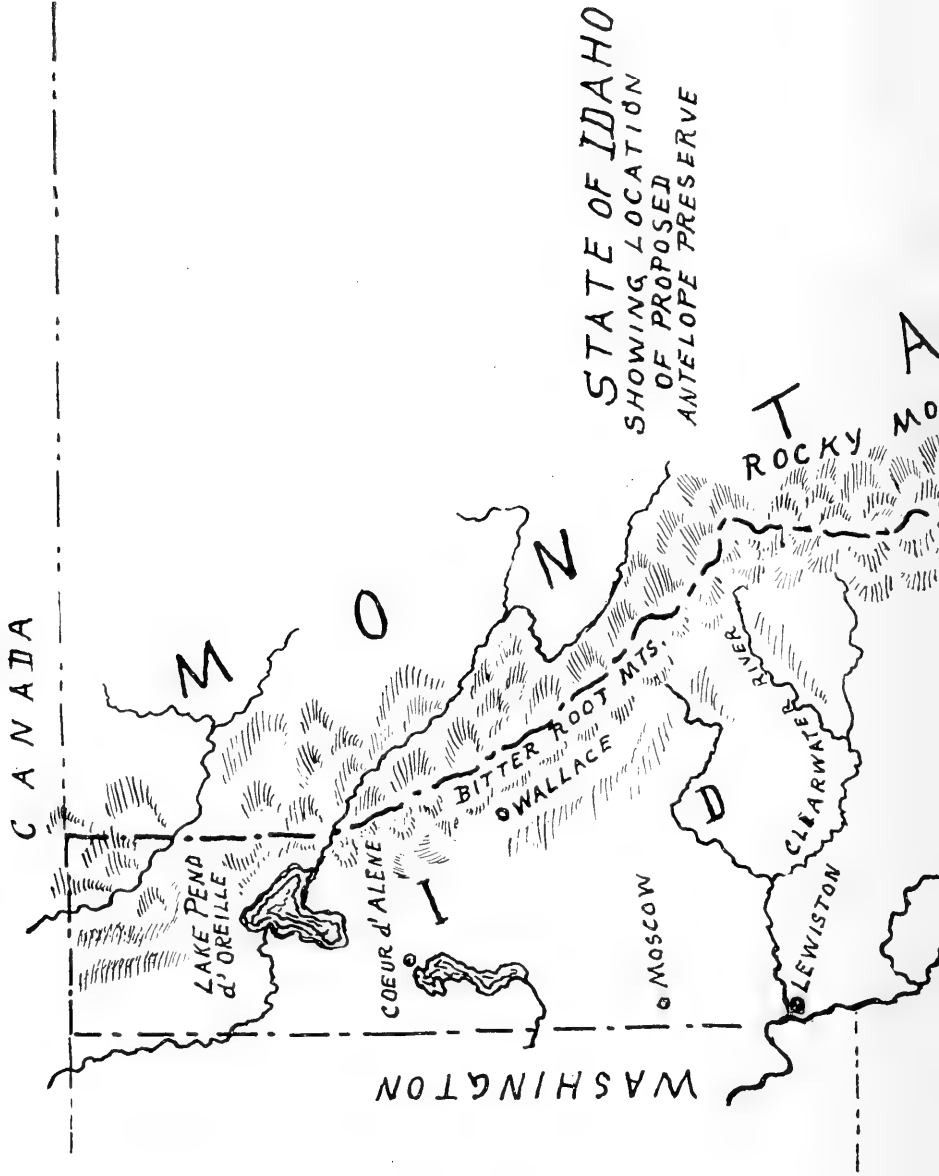
These cattlemen and bonafide settlers are the men who seek to protect the antelope, they kill very few of them and the antelope on their range do not seem to be so wild. It is these men that created the idea of Federal protection for antelope and other game in their country, and will offer no objections whatever, providing their rights will be protected and present conditions not materially changed. The sheepmen are quite stirred up over our being in the country and are seeking means to fortify their position and further entrench themselves. The latest advice was that they intended to lease all available school sections, but it does not appear that such a move would be of much benefit to them, especially as the school sections are widely scattered and they would be obliged to cross some cattleman's holdings to reach them, and moreover, many of them are without water.

On this proposed reserve for the antelope, there are a number of other species of wild life. The sage grouse are fairly abundant; we saw numbers of them each day, and several hens with broods of active chicks. In the northwestern townships are a number of black tail deer variously estimated at from eighty to one hundred and fifty, and until a few years ago a band of eleven mountain sheep ranged the bluffs and canyons along the Owyhee River, the last one—an old doe—was killed about three years ago. Along the streams can be found both beaver and otter in fair numbers. Of the smaller animals there are quite a variety, viz., the porcupine, mountain marmot, badger, ground squirrel, cotton tail rabbit and the snowshoe rabbit. There are some coyotes, and in the Juniper mountains bob cats and an occasional cougar. There are, also, some rattlesnakes, bullsnakes, lizards and horned toads.

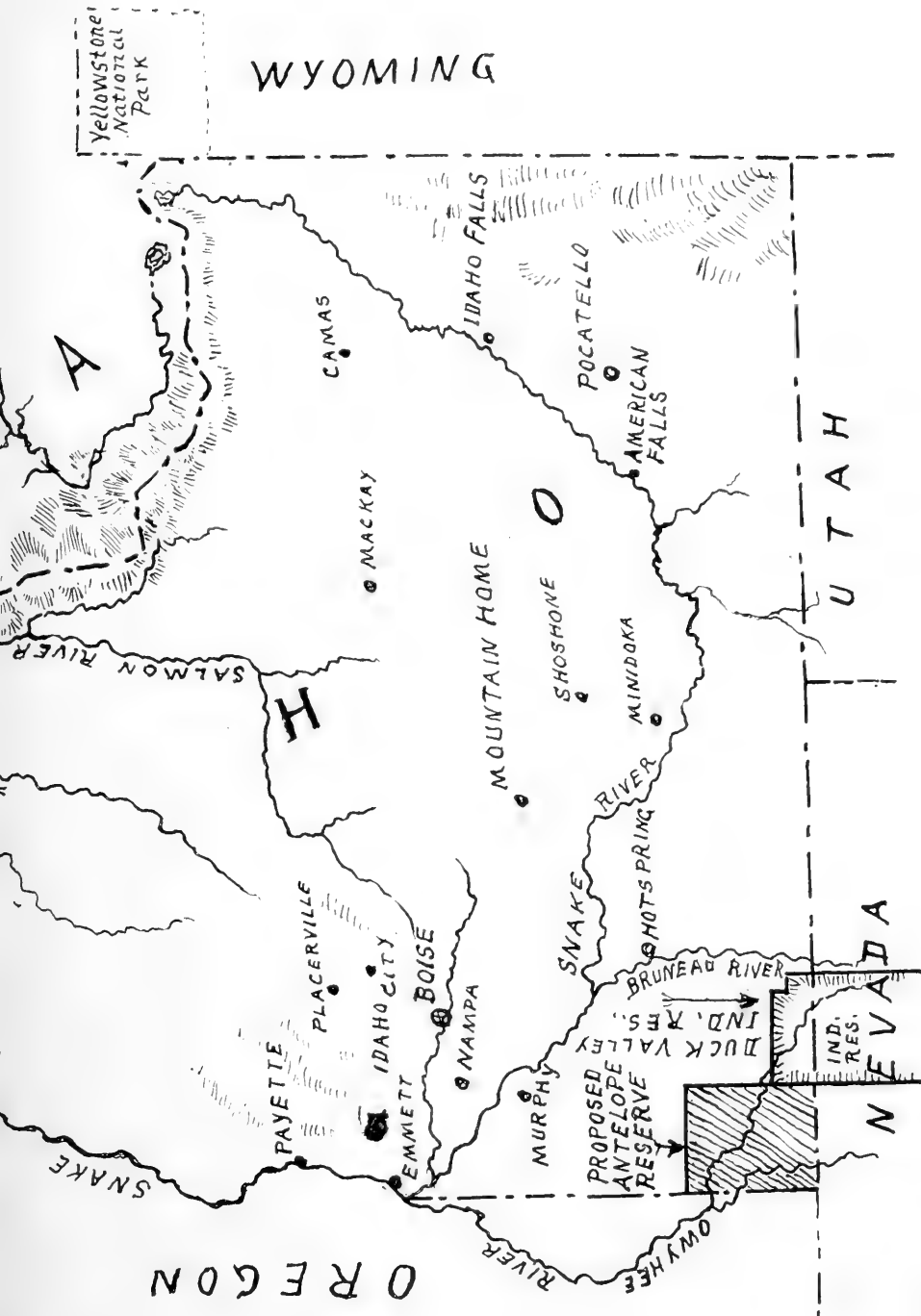
The roads in this country are very few and mostly trails. There is a fairly good auto road from Grandview to the Mud Flats shearing corral; this is necessary for the transportation of wool to the railroad at Mountain Home. From Mud Flats on down, it is more or less of a primitive wagon trace, its course meanders through the meadows along the streams, up and over steep hills and rimrocks, across sloughs and bridgeless streams, and finally ends in Mr. Brace's corral. It is by no means an auto road, and our car was the second that had ever been over it, the other was a surveying outfit. Most of the people in this country travel on horseback, wagons are used principally to freight in supplies for the ranchmen. There are a number of trails leading in various directions. The cattle trail goes north to Murphy, the nearest shipping point where a branch of the Oregon Short Line comes down from Nampa. Another road from Brace's Ranch runs to Fairylawn, where the Post Office is located. This town is in the northwestern corner of the proposed reserve, a distance of about thirty-five miles from Brace's. The old emigrant trail from Elko, Nevada, to Silver City, Idaho, runs in a northwest direction about five miles south of Mud Flats and close to the northeastern corner of proposed reserve.

No opportunity should be lost in creating this preserve at the earliest possible moment; most of the settlers are in favor of it and





STATE OF IDAHO
SHOWING LOCATION
OF PROPOSED
ANTELOPE PRESERVE



WYOMING

U T A H

O R E G O N

I D A H O

N E V A D A

Yellowstone
National
Park

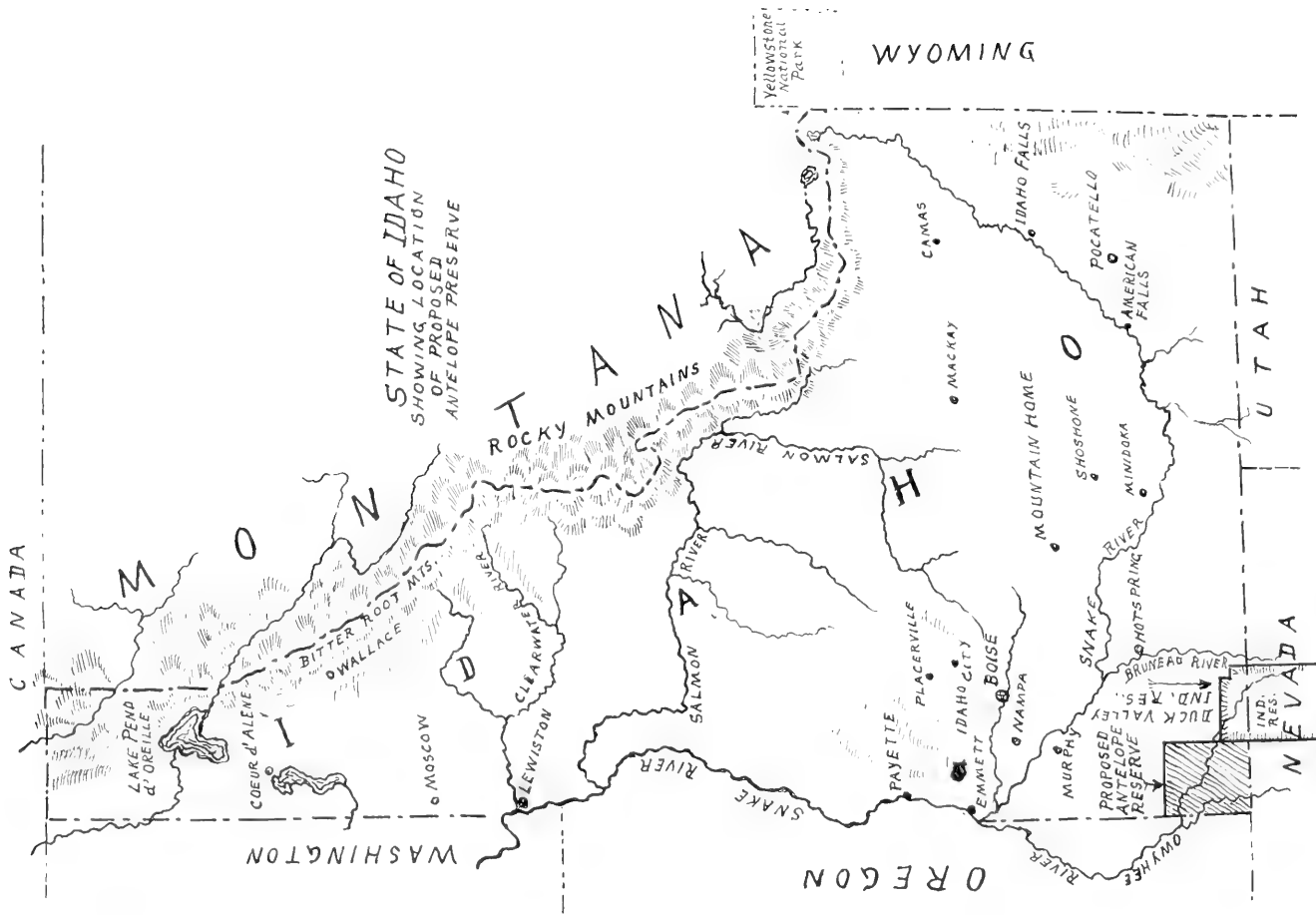
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have so expressed themselves in a signed petition, the significance of which should not be overlooked; it is by far the best protection that could be afforded the antelope, as these settlers are widely scattered over this territory and would see to it that the law was enforced, but if the Basque sheepmen are allowed to occupy the country, it will be but a short time before the antelope are killed or driven off and the nests of the sage grouse trampled out by the sheep, vegetation destroyed and the country made a barren waste.



SHEEP ON A NATIONAL FOREST PRESERVE

SHEEP GRAZING ON THE PUBLIC LANDS, NOT ONLY DESTROY THE NATURAL VEGETATION BUT ALSO TRAMPLE OUT THE NESTS OF THE SAGE GROUSE AND OTHER GROUND NESTING BIRDS

NOTICE

THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY

Is now exerting all its energies towards the preservation of the fast disappearing

PRONG HORN ANTELOPE

FOUND ONLY IN NORTH AMERICA
NOW ON THE VERGE OF EXTINCTION



In former years the antelope ranged in countless numbers over all that vast territory west of the Missouri River, both in Canada and Mexico, but have melted away before the advance of civilization until now they are almost extinct. To allow this would be a blot on our civilization and a crime against posterity, therefore we make an earnest appeal to all friends of Wild Life for assistance in the preservation of the Antelope.

All donations should be made payable to

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