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The pine cone : January, 1919. 1919

[s.l.]: New Mexico Game Protective Association, 1919

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OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for vigorous and impartial enforcement of the game and fish laws.
2. We stand for federal control of migratory birds and prohibition of *spring shooting*.
3. We stand for co-operation with stockmen in a vigorous campaign against *predatory animals*.
4. We stand for an adequate system of Game Refuges.
5. We stand for such an increase in game and fish as will furnish *legitimate sport for every citizen*.
6. We are opposed in general to the public propagation in New Mexico of foreign species as a substitute for *native American game*.
7. We represent 1,500 members, each and every one *pledged* to observe the letter of the law and the spirit of good sportsmanship.
8. We are not in politics.
9. We stand behind every warden who *does his duty*.
10. We offer \$50.00 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person killing antelope, mountainsheep or ptarmigan.

"The ways of outdoor life, the nobility of courage, the joy of beauty, the blessedness of enough, the glory of service, the power of kindness, the super-excellence of peace of mind, and the scorn of death—these were the things the Redman stood for. These were the sum of his faith."

EARNEST THOMPSON SETON.



As the cone scatters the seeds of the pine and fir tree, so may this little paper scatter the seeds of wisdom and understanding among men.

SIX RULES FOR SPORTSMEN

1. *Be a Real Sportsman.* There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
2. *Make Sure It's a Buck.* If you can't see his horns—she hasn't got any.
3. *Help Enforce the Game Law.* Game and fish are public property and only a game-hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest Deputy Warden, Forest Ranger, or Game Protective Association.
4. *Respect the Ranchman's Property.* He regards the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, chouses his livestock, or shoots near dwellings, as an outlaw. Put yourself in his place.
5. *Be careful With Your Campfire and Matches.* One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
6. *Leave a Clean Camp and a Clean Record.* Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws, are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.

Why Governor Larrazolo Should Re-appoint Rouault

The job of re-building New Mexico game resources is just at this time in a critical stage.

For two years previous to the war, the G. P. A. was engaged in a campaign of public education. This was a necessary foundation to successful future action.

During the war, the whole game protection movement necessarily had to "mark time."

Now that the war is over, the time has come to go after results,—to undertake actual constructive work which will produce more game.

It stands to reason that the state game department is the most essential single part of the machinery by which more game is to be produced.

Therefore the lack of an efficient and sympathetic state game department would block the whole program of game conservation in this state.

There is no use mincing words over the fact that Mr. Rouault is the first New Mexico Game Warden who has come any where near giving our sportsmen efficient and sympathetic service. Therefore the G. P. A., representing the organized sportsmen of the state, want him reappointed, and considers it only reasonable to expect that Governor Larrazolo will act accordingly.

There are two essential points about our insistence on the reappointment of Mr. Rouault which should be thoroughly understood.

First, we are after a man for the job, not a job for the man. There may be other candidates for the appointment who believe they are better qualified than Mr. Rouault. If so, let them place their qualifications before the sportsmen of the state, instead of trying to get in by the back door. The fact that all other candidates have so far tried the back door route only speaks for itself.

Second, we are asking the Governor not for a favor, but for a right. The sportsmen support the state game department. The sportsmen are principally affected by its efficiency or inefficiency. The stockmen are never saddled with a sanitary board unsatisfactory to them. Likewise, the organized sportsmen should not be saddled with a Game Warden whom they do not approve.

Fortunately, Governor Larrazolo has given us every reason to believe that he appreciates the validity of the forgoing arguments. We confidently expect that he will act accordingly.

Planting fish fry in New Mexico streams and lakes is an investments that will pay high dividends in sport, health, and food.

VARMINTS

GAME PROTECTION in New Mexico is going to *make or break* on predatory animals.

Good game laws well enforced will raise enough game either for sportmen or for varmints, but not enough for both.

Either the lions, or the game, must go.

NEW MEXICO is *leading the West* in the campaign for eradication of predatory animals.

Our State Council of Defense has pooled its dollars with the U. S. Biological Survey in a mighty effort to rid the ranges of these pests.

This effort has hung varmint scalps on the clothline, but it has just begun.

It must keep on.

AS long as the Council of Defense stays on the job, it *will keep* on. But how long will this be?

It is for the Legislature to decide.

The point is that the sportmen of New Mexico *hold the Legislature* responsible for continuing the predatory animal work.

THIS means dollars, not in dribbles, but in five figures,—dollars without stint or limit.

Quick work on varmints is the cheapest. Slow work, and bounties, merely remove the increase, and are sheer waste of money.

The sportmen and the stockmen—one third the population and one-half the wealth of New Mexico—demand the eradication of lions, wolves, coyotes, and bobcats.

DEPREDATIONS of varmints do not make game protection useless. On the contrary game protection makes the killing of varmints necessary.

The fact that a weasel is getting away with your pullets is no good reason for wringing the necks of your hens.

It is, however, the very best reason for going out and killing the weasel.

The fact that lions are getting away with our deer is no good reason for killing off what few deer we have left.

It is most emphatically a reason for going out after the last lion scalp, and getting it.

THE SPORTMEN WANT ACTION ON VARMINTS.

BEWARE OF UNCLE SAM!

PUTS THE FEDERAL LID ON POACHING
IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS.
HUNTERS MUST OBEY THE
STATE LAW.

The Forest Service has always looked with favor upon the protection of game. It has, from the start, regarded game as a forest resource which, although according to legal opinion belonging to the State rather than to the nation, is worth preserving and handing down, along with the timber and water and forage, unimpaired to posterity. It has given of its time and money to put this idea into practice. Its officers have landed and prosecuted many a game-hog and many a poacher.

Now comes a radical step forward.

The Secretary of Agriculture, head of the Department of which the Forest Service is a Bureau, has promulgated a re-

gulation that forbids the going or being upon a National Forest with intent to catch, trap, wilfully disturb or kill any kind of game animal, game or non-game bird or fish, or take the eggs of any such bird, contrary to the provisions of the State law. This regulation is based upon full authority delegated by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture. This regulation has the force of law. It means:

(1) That violators of the State laws within a National Forest are subject to federal prosecution. As these Forests comprise practically all the big-game hunting-grounds of New Mexico, the sweeping force of the regulation is obvious.

(2) That the regulation is so framed as to require only proof of INTENT on the part of the law violator.

(3) That Uncle Sam has seen and recognized the danger of game extermination and, with all his might, is going to help the States enforce the law.

SUPERSTITIONS; OR PASSING THE BUCK

Ask a mountaineer, a rancher, a sheepherder, or any other dweller of the open: "Who is responsible for the extermination of game?" and he will reply without the flicker of an eyelash:

"THE CITY HUNTER."

Ask the city hunter—from the urchin with a 22-short to the de luxe sport with a six-cylinder pump-gun and a twin-six roadster—and he will reply without a single twinge of the conscience:

"THE MOUNTAINEER,
THE RANCHER,
THE SHEEPHERDER."

Get two specimens of these two species of the genus homo together and propound the same riddle. With singular unanimity and without a single blush of shame, they will both bellow:

"THE INDIAN."

Individually, they are all wrong, but collectively they are absolutely right; for it is the city hunter plus the mountaineer, plus the rancher, plus the sheepherder, plus the Indian, plus everybody else but me, I, myself, that is exterminating the game.

Incidentally the game of New Mexico held its ground and flourished for Heaven knows how many centuries or scores centuries against the combined onslaughts of the Indians and the beasts of prey. It was not until there appeared upon the scene HIS MAJESTY THE WHITE MAN that the real devastation began.

Let's forget these infantile superstitions and pull together to save the remnants.

There is an entente cordiale between the beaver and the farmer of the Rio Grande Valley. Both are put to it to find enough wood, the one for food, the other for fuel. Bre'r Beaver with his extraordinary teeth, fells the cottonwoods along the river fringe of bosques, cuts off the twigs and branches, gnaws them into short lengths, and stores them in caves beneath the bank, below the water line. This gives him a supply of juicy and apparently palatable bark for his winter's food. Mr. Farmer hauls away the trunk of the tree for firewood. Nothing is left but the stump and the chips. The cottonwood groves do not seem to suffer any real damage from the logging operations of the beaver.

Shooting ducks by moonlight is not only illegal, but a foolish wast of ducke and ammunition.

To the long list of extinct animals, it is to be hoped that the game-hog will soon be added.

The Pine Cone

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THE WHEREFORE OF CLOSED SEASONS

Leaving the land fallow is an expensive way of conserving soil fertility. It is effective, but not efficient.

Withholding the axe is a wasteful way of conserving the lumber supply. Keeping out fires is better.

Yearlong closed seasons are a clumsy way of conserving the game supply. Increasing the productivity of the breeding stock is more in keeping with the spirit of the times.

In fact, it may be safely said that in general, yearlong closed seasons on game are a confession of failure to invent some better way of producing it.

But when you have no breeding stock left, what are you going to do about it?

In such case a yearlong closed season is not a confession of failure to invent a better method of production, but a confession of blindness and improvidence in wasting the only possible material to produce with.

New Mexico is a case in point. While waiting for a blind and improvident public to demand predatory animal eradication, enforcement of game laws, and establishment of game refuges, we have killed off our breeding stock instead of its product. In order to pick our apples we have chopped down our trees. Instead of spending our interest we have signed a blank check on our principal. And now we have asked the bank to stop payment. A clumsy situation indeed. But

G. P. A. ASKS REVISION OF GAME LAWS

State Association Gets Down to Brass Tacks

and Points Out Whither We Are Drifting

Second State Convention of New Mexico Game Protective Association

DELEGATES.

NAME	ADDRESS	REPRESENTING
Jno. D. Clark	Albuquerque	Albuquerque G. P. A.
Hugh A. Cooper	Albuquerque	Albuquerque G. P. A.
A. E. Dickson	El Paso	El Paso G. P. A.
Leslie R. Fleming	Silver City	State Game Dept.
W. S. Gibson	El Paso	State Game Dept.
Jackson Harris	Albuquerque	Albuquerque G. P. A.
J. E. Hannum	Albuquerque	Albuquerque G. P. A.
Ed. Irvin	Valley Ranch	State Game Dept.
R. T. Kellogg	Silver City	S. W. N. M. Sportmen's Asst'n
Aldo Leopold	Albuquerque	Albuquerque G. P. A.
P. T. Lonergan	Albuquerque	U. S. Indian Service
M. Nash	Albuquerque	Albuquerque G. P. A.
F. C. W. Pooler	Albuquerque	USFS and Albuquerque G. P. A.
P. G. Redington	District Forester	U. S. Forest Service
T. Rouault, Jr.	State Game Warden	State Dept.
Ward Shepard	Albuquerque	U. S. Forest Service
C. A. Whited	Raton	Colfax County G. P. A.
F. R. Stevenson	Santa Fe	Santa Fe G. P. A.
E. W. Yount	Los Griegos	Albuquerque G. P. A.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Luncheon. Delegates were entertained at Luncheon by the Albuquerque Rotary Club.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment Committee, Albuquerque G. P. A. Jno Clark, Ward Shepard, F. C. W. Pooler, P. G. Redington, W. H. Gill.

Resolutions. C. A. Whited, F. R. Stevenson, Aldo Leopold.

Game Preserves. F. R. Stevenson, P. G. Redington, C. A. Whited, regular officers.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

Chairman. Aldo Leopold.

Secretary. R. T. Kellogg.

PAPERS.

Recommendations of the State Game Department, T. Rouault, Jr.

Compiled Results of Questionnaires on closed season, Ward Shepard.

The Game Policy of the Forest Service, P. G. Redington.

Game as a Business Asset. (Rotary Club Luncheon) Aldo Leopold.

PROCEEDINGS.

GAME LAW CHANGES.

Discussions and Conclusions.

(a) Closed Season on Deer and Turkey. The chair pointed out that the revision of the game law hinged largely on whether or no a closed season would be recommended on big game.

Mr. Shepard read the following compilation of answers to questionnaires on this

there is no other way out of it. It is that or bankruptcy.

There is no dodging the fact that on four-fifths of the deer ranges of New Mexico, the deer are hanging on the ragged edge of local extermination. Before we can start to raise deer to kill, we have to restore enough deer to do the raising. The way to do this is to hang the old rifle on the wall and go after the varmints with might and main. That is what the G. P. A. proposes to do. We know of no other way. Do you?

As for turkey, they are nearly as scarce as deer. We know of only two localities in the whole state that produced a turkey crop this fall. Moreover, there is no way to enforce the closed season on deer with turkey open. If any sportman or Legislator will give bond that he can do it, we will recommend him for State Game Warden at \$10,000 per annum. We feel sure that Mr. Rouault, the G. P. A.'s candidate, would gladly step aside in favor of such a brave man.

subject sent out by the State Warden, the Forest Service, and the Biological Survey.

SUMMARY OF DEER AND TURKEY. QUESTIONNAIRES.

	State and Volunteer Deputy Game Wardens	Forest Supervisors and Rangers	Government Hunters and Trappers	Stockmen	Totals
What is the condition of Turkey?					
Increasing	41	11	1	..	53
Decreasing	116	32	6	2	156
Stationary	23	3	1	..	27
What is the condition of Deer?					
Increasing	45	10	7	1	56
Decreasing	132	35	7	2	176
Stationary	29	5	1	..	34
Is there a Buck shortage?					
Yes	122	24	7	..	153
No	63	20	3	2	88
Do Deer need a yearlong closed season?					
Yes	162	32	7	11	212
No	51	18	1	..	70
Do Turkey need a yearlong closed season?					
Yes	148	30	7	4	189
No	55	20	1	..	76

The chair called for a vote on whether a closed season was necessary (to be considered independent of ways and means for financing its enforcement). The vote was unanimous in the affirmative, numerous examples of buck shortage, fawn shortage, dry does, preponderance of does, and depleted deer ranges were cited by delegates.

The probable effects of a closed season on revenues, and ways and means for offsetting decreased revenues, were next considered.

Mr. Rouault presented the following figures:

Gross Revenues State Game Dept.	
1917	\$22,000
Gross Revenues State Game Dept.	
1918	20,000
Average under open season	21,000
Estimated decrease under closed season	8,000
	\$13,000
Estimated increase from trout licenses	
Possible increase from increased license censuses*	\$12,000
scale and fines	8,000
Possible total under open season	\$23,000

Proposed return by Legislature of funds taken from Game Fund**..... 10,000

Total necessary to conduct work under closed season.....\$33,000

*See Sec. 12. **See Resolution A.

Delegates were then called upon to estimate the percentage decrease in license revenues from their respective localities under a closed season. The following estimated decreases were given: El Paso 30 per cent, Colfax County 50 per cent, Albuquerque 15 per cent, Silver City 35 per cent, Pecos 25 per cent, Santa Fe 20 per cent. Average about one third or about \$7,000, as against \$8,000 estimated by Rouault.

Mr. Rouault then pointed out that the Legislature might be asked to return to the Game Protective Fund the \$10,000 taken from the fund for other purposes under Game Warden de Baca's administration, and to provide that receipts from fines (about \$4,000 last year) accrue to the game fund.) (See section 50, State Game Laws.)

After thorough discussion the convention unanimously passed Resolution A, recommending a 2-year closed season. Turkey, grouse, and squirrels were included with deer because of the growing scarcity of each and because it would be impossible to enforce a closed deer season with these species open to hunting.

(b) Private Game Preserves. The Convention discussed the private game preserves established in Colfax, Santa Fe and Otero Counties under the provisions of Article II of the state law. The abuses and undemocratic tendency of private preserves, the beneficial effect of some of them in restocking the surrounding country, the demoralizing effect of out-of-season killing on preserves, the personal services rendered by New Mexico preserve owners to the cause of game conservation were all considered. The discretionary powers of the State Game Warden in granting preserve permits and ways and means for regulating abuses without encroaching upon the just property rights of their owners were agreed to be the principal questions to be acted upon. The Convention unanimously decided to appoint a special committee to confer with the preserve owners and to request that they themselves take the initiative toward checking any undemocratic tendencies arising out of the present provisions of the preserve law, and toward amending it in so far as necessary.

(c) Salary of Game Warden. The Convention discussed the fact that the present salary of \$2,000 prescribed by section 1 of the game law is obviously inadequate to attract men of ability, except in rare cases where such men are able and willing to draw on an independent income. On the other hand it was pointed out that to raise the salary would increase the number of office-seekers desiring the appointment. It was also stated that the Legislature could not legally raise the salary of a state officer effective during his term of office. It was decided that a legal opinion would be sought and if possible the warden's salary raised.

(d) Open Season For Bass. The Convention discussed whether the open season of June 1 to November 25, prescribed by section 4, was suitable for bass, and whether the definition of game fish given in section 6 is satisfactory. It was decided to ask for a vote by the locals affected.

(e) Quail Season. Mr. Rouault suggested that the quail season should be co-extensive with the duck season, namely October 16 to January 31, instead of October 25 to December 31, as at present. He cited some localities in the southern part of the state where quail were so abundant last year as to be a pest. All the delegates agreed, however, that quail were very scarce this year and that in general they could not stand such a long season. It was the sense of the delegates that where quail

were too abundant they should be trapped and used to restock depleted areas. An open season of November 1 to December 31 was recommended.

(f) *Bucks to Have Six Inch Horns.* Mr. Rouault cited several cases where fawns had been killed, but after skinning, nubbins of horns were found on the skull. He stated that in several instances courts had declined to convict. He recommended that legal bucks be defined as bucks with visible horns at least six inches long. It was decided to recommend the amendment of sections 15 and 18 accordingly.

(g) *Bag Limits and Illegal Devices.* On account of the difficulty of checking weights of trout creels, the Convention voted to add to the 10 pound trout limit a numerical limit of 50 fish. To prevent excessive killing of turkeys a season limit of 6 birds, in addition to the present daily limit of 3 per day, was recommended. It was decided to raise the daily bag limits on migratory birds to 25 to conform with the federal law, and to enforce the present provisions of section 18 prohibiting the having in possession at any one time more than the daily bag limit set for each species. Thus a man might legally possess 25 ducks and 20 quail, but to possess more than 25 ducks or more than 20 quail would be illegal. Some delegates reported that turkeys were being killed on the roost by the aid of flashlights, and that ducks were being potted at night with the aid of automobile headlights. It was decided to specifically list both as illegal devices.

(h) *Local Closed Seasons by Proclamation.* The Convention discussed the slowness of legislative relief measures in covering local or temporary need for protection. It was pointed out that no authority existed to suspend fishing on a newly stocked lake or stream, or to stop hunting in a place where a remnant of breeding stock was threatened. All regulation by means of laws must necessarily apply everywhere or nowhere. In order to allow prompt action appropriate to special local conditions, it was decided to recommend that the Game Warden be vested with regulatory powers to proclaim and enforce local closed seasons on any species at any time. It was the sense of the meeting that with a competent Warden in office, the power would not be abused, nor exercised without previous consultation with local G. P. A.'s and other interests affected.

(i) *Relief From Damage by Protected Species.* It was pointed out that game birds or animals ordinarily harmless, or even beneficial to agriculture, might under special circumstances become harmful, and that when this occurs land owners have the choice of violating the game law or allowing the destruction of their property. The depredations committed by elk, and the occasional damage to the cherry crop at Mountain Park by band-tailed Pigeons were cited as examples. It was also recalled that the rice growers of California were formerly very bitter against the Biological Survey, because of alleged damage to the rice crop by ducks. This year, however, the survey granted actual growers permits to kill ducks in their rice fields. The result is said to have been that the rice growers became strong supporters of the Federal Migratory Bird Law, ceased complaining of damage, and actually killed comparatively few ducks.

The Convention decided to recommend an addition to the Game Law, authorizing the Game Warden to issue permits to land owners when necessary to protect crops or property.

(j) *Trappers License.* Mr. Rouault recommended a combined trappers and resident hunting license at \$5.00. It was decided inadvisable to place any burdensome restriction on the small boy, sheepherder, or rancher, who was not a regular trapper, but who often had occasion to set a few traps to protect livestock or poultry. The officers were instructed that if they could devise a legal definition of a trapper which would exclude all but professionals, that a trapping license should be recommended, but otherwise not.

GAME LAW CHANGES BY SECTIONS.

Section 1. *Salary of Game Warden.* State Game Wardens salary of \$2,000 to be raised if found legally practicable. (section VI, c.)

Sec. 3. *Deputy Game Wardens.* Should provide: All U. S. Forest Service Officers shall be Deputy Game Wardens ex-officio, and shall have all the powers and duties of Deputies without filing oath of office or receiving a commission.

Sec. 7. *Indian Reservations.* Add: "And to all persons on the reservation, provided, that Indians shall not be required to have a license to hunt or fish according to law on the Reservation to which they belong."

Sec. 8. *Game Permanently Protected.* Add: Prairie Chicken, Dusky or Blue Grouse, and Sage Hen.

(See also Resolution A and sec. 16.)

Sec. 12. *Licenses.* Should read: "No person shall at any time shoot, hunt, trap, or take in any manner any wild animals or any wild birds, of any kind whatsoever, or any game fish as herein defined in this state without having in his or her possession, on his or her person, a proper hunting license—" etc.

Repeat: "None of the provisions of this act shall require any resident of this state to obtain or have a license to fish for trout."

(See also section 47, License Fees.)

(See also VI.)

Sec. 15. *Open Seasons.* Should read: "Deer, Wild Turkey, and Tassel-eared Gray Squirrels from November 5 to November 20 of each year, beginning 1921. Quail (except Bob-white) November 1 to December 31 of each year."

It shall be unlawful, etc.—"

Sec. 17. *Migratory Birds.* Should read: It shall be unlawful to hunt, kill, trap, injure, destroy, or have in possession any wild goose, wild swan, wild duck, brant, snipe, sandpiper, curlew, plover, rail, pigeon, dove, heron, egret, crane, bittern, grebe, loon, gull, tern, cormorant, pelican, ibis, coot, or any other migratory bird, except as allowed by the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, The Lacey Act, and the rules and regulations issued from time to time thereunder, and any violation of such acts, rules, or regulations shall constitute a violation of this statute, etc. (prescribe penalty.)

Sec. 18. *Bag Limits.* Should provide: One deer per season, with visible horns at least six inches long, horns to accompany carcass, possession of any other kind of deer should be specifically declared unlawful. Six turkey per season or in possession. Twenty quail per day or in possession. Fifty trout, or 10 lb. trout, and one fish, not less than six inches long, per day or in possession. Fifty other fish, or 15 lbs. and one fish, per day, or in possession. No bass less than seven inches long.

Omit about dried fish.

Change lawful period for possession after close of season from five to thirty days.

Sec. 19. *Illegal Methods.* Should read: "No deer shall be pursued, wounded, taken, or killed with a steel or hard pointed bullet. No game bird or animal mentioned in this act shall be taken or killed between sunset and half an hour before sunrise, nor shall any person use in the pursuit, taking, wounding, or killing of any animals, birds, or fish protected by this act any explosives, drugs, poisons, dogs, net, seine, trap, cage, salt lick, blind, scaffold, deadfall, pit, snaghook, flashlight, spot-light, head-light, artificial light or similar device whatever provided, etc."

Sec. 20. Add: "Any person paid for services in accompanying any person or party in hunting shall be a guide within the meaning of this act."

Sec. 47. *License Fees.* Should Provide:

Class	Resident	Non-Resident	Alien
Bird	\$1.00 (now same)		
Fish	\$1.00 (now same)		
General	\$3.00 (now same)		
Class			
Bird	\$10.00 (now same)		\$15.00
Fish	\$2.50 (now \$5.00)		\$15.00
General	\$30.00 (now same)		\$50.00

Non-Resident fishing permits, per day \$1.00.

Guide License \$5.00.

Permits for transportation, storage, pets, and for duplicate licenses \$1.00

Sec. 50. *Disposal of Fines.* Should read: "To be by him credited to the game protection fund."

Sec. 51. *Birds not Protected.* Should read: "The English Sparrow, Great Horned Owl, Eagle, Duckhawk, Goshawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Coopers Hawk, or Road Runners are not included among the birds protected by this act."

Sec. 59-80. *Game Preserves.* To be revised by the owners of such preserves. See VI, 6.

PROPOSED NEW SECTIONS.

Sec. 86. *Local Closed Seasons.* The Game Warden should be authorized to establish, by executive proclamation, a closed season on any species of wild animals, bird, or fish, on any specified area, at any time, for any period, and after legal publications such proclamation should have the force of law, until withdrawn.

Sec. 87. *Damage by Protected Game.* The State Game Warden should be authorized to issue permits to landowners for the destruction on their lands of protected game doing damage to their cultivated crops or property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *State Game Wardenship.* The action already taken by Acting President C. A. Whited, with the unanimous consent of the locals, toward recommending to Governor-elect O. A. Larrazolo the reappointment of State Game Warden Rouault was explained to the Convention. It was also pointed out that several needed changes in the game laws, such as the proposed raise in salary and the granting of regulatory powers, would be dangerous in the hands of an incompetent or purely political appointee. The convention decided to reiterate their stand with regard to the reappointment of Mr. Rouault, and unanimously passed Resolution D.

(b) *Game Refuges.* The delay in the passage of the Federal Game Refuge Bill, the efforts of the Albuquerque G. P. A. to secure its reintroduction in Congress, the practicability of State Refuges as an alternative, and the present game policy of the Forest Service were discussed by the Convention.

District Forester Redington explained that Chief Forester Graves was now inclined toward a positive game policy, and while not advocating federal control over game on the Forests, was desirous of more thorough and systematic co-operation with the states. Mr. Graves, he stated, urged State Refuges where necessary and promised full co-operation in making them effective.

Mr. Leopold pointed out that state refuges created by legislatures had proven very unsatisfactory in Arizona and other western states. Legislatures, he said, made them too big or too small, changed their boundaries from session to session, failed to define their boundaries, failed to place them in such positions as to form a correlated system, and even used them as instruments to prevent hunting on stock ranges than to supply an overflow of game. As a result, he said, refuges created by legislatures did not function, and were constantly at the mercy of some individual legislator with a pet idea. He stated, however, that a system of State Refuges created under regulatory powers by a State Game Warden, after thorough consultation with the sportsmen and the Forest Service, and with the definite understanding that the State would not keep changing the boundaries, that the Forest Service, on passage of a Federal Bill, would make its refuges co-extensive, and that both parties would help post and enforce the refuge system, would probably be entirely satisfactory and could be created promptly under the Forester's new policy. He also pointed out that the proposed new section 86 of the State Game Law would give the State Warden the needed regulatory powers.

The Convention unanimously recommended action along these lines.

(c) *Tag System for Deer.* Mr. Rouault recommended that the law require the tagging of deer carcasses. The discussion brought out the fact that well planned tag systems had been invariably successful, but that without a careful plan for all the details of operation, the system might prove ineffective. The Convention voted to support any fully planned out and workable tag system that Mr. Rouault might propose.

(d) *Mexican Bird Treaty.* It was pointed out that eastern organizations were discussing the advisability of recommending a treaty with Mexico similar to the Canadian Treaty, to prevent the slaughter and market hunting of migratory birds wintering in Mexico. It was agreed that the need for such a treaty was obvious, but that there was a question as to whether Mexico was prepared to offer any kind of enforcement of its provisions. The conclusion was reached that the signing of such a treaty might serve to start at least a rudimentary machinery for regulating game matters in Mexico, and that the New Mexico G. P. A. favored the Treaty.

(e) *Protecting Black and Brown Bear.* The Convention discussed the agitation, now being carried on in other western states, for the establishment of open and closed seasons on black and brown bear. It was unanimously decided (1) that the predatory habit in bears, although more prevalent among grizzlies, was an individual characteristic, (2) that therefore many small bears were predatory, (3) that such predatory individuals could not be distinguished in the woods, (4) that therefore it was impracticable to protect small bears as a game animal, (5) that the stockmen had supported the G. P. A. and would be strongly opposed to any bear protection of any kind, (6) that the good-will of the stockmen, and the extermination of predatory animals in general, was absolutely essential to game conservation, (7) that the G. P. A. would oppose any agitation for bear protection in New Mexico.

(f) *Pine Cone.* Resuming publication of the Pine Cone as the official organ of the G. P. A. was unanimously decided upon.

(g) *New Officers.* The following new officers were elected:

President: Hugh Hodge, Silver City.

First Vice President: C. A. Whited, Raton.

Treasurer: C. G. Mardof, Santa Fe.

Secretary: Aldo Leopold, Albuquerque.

Editors of Pine Cone: Aldo Leopold, Albuquerque; Ward Shepard, Albuquerque.

Counsel: E. R. Wright, Santa Fe.

(h) *New Locals.* Mr. Dixon explained the recent organization of the El Paso G. P. A. and its desire to co-operate with the sportsmen of New Mexico. It was unanimously voted to affiliate the El Paso organization with the New Mexico G. P. A.

The new organizations at Gallup and Carrizozo, and the Chama organization, were asked to become members of the State Association and to adopt a platform of principles similar to ours so as to meet the requirements of membership.

RESOLUTION A.

Resolved: That the New Mexico Game Protective Association recommends:

(a) A closed season on deer, turkey, grouse, and tassel-eared gray squirrels for 1919 and 1920, and a uniform open season on deer, turkey, and tassel-eared gray squirrels from November 5 to November 20, beginning in 1921.

(b) The return to the Game Protection Fund of the \$10,000 taken from that fund by the first state legislature.

(c) A moderate increase in the license scale.

(d) Receipts from fines should accrue to the Game Protection Fund.

Be It Further Resolved: That favorable action on items (b), (c) and (d) is absolutely imperative in order to enforce (a).

Passed at the Second State Convention at Albuquerque, December 12, 1918.

RESOLUTION B. PREDATORY ANIMALS.

Resolved: That the New Mexico Game Protective Association urgently recommends:

(a) The continuance by the Council of Defense of financial co-operation with the Biological Survey for the extermination of lions, wolves, coyotes, and bobcats.

(b) If the Council of Defense is to be dissolved before the 1921 Legislature, the 1919 Legislature should continue annually for 2 years the 1918 appropriation of \$50,000, or if possible enlarge it.

(c) The continuance by Congress of the Biological Survey Appropriation for this work.

Be It Further Resolved: That we regard the extermination of predatory animals by the Biological Survey as absolutely essential to both the stockman and the sportsman and that any slowing down of this work would be a serious blow to game conservation in New Mexico.

RESOLUTION C. CAUTION WITH POISON.

Whereas, we have received reports of quail and doves being killed by poisoned grain put out for prairie dogs, and

Whereas, at least a few of these reports seem to be well founded in fact

Be It Resolved: That the New Mexican Game Protective Association respectfully petitions the U. S. Biological Survey: (a) to renew their warning to foremen, employee, and volunteer workers on Prairie Dog Parties not to put out more poison at each dog-hole than is absolutely necessary; (b) to continue to use oats only; (c) to discharge careless persons or those guilty of putting out unnecessary quantities of poison; (d) to stipulate care with poison before encouraging poisoning operations by private parties.

Passed by the Second State Convention at Albuquerque, December 12, 1918.

RESOLUTION D. GAME WARDENSHIP.

Resolved: That the New Mexico Game Protective Association in Convention assembled, recall to the attention of the public the following facts:

(a) That in 1916 the sportsmen of the state launched a campaign for the appointment of a State Game Warden on the basis of fitness for the office, and enthusiasm for the cause of game conservation, rather than on the basis of repayment for political services.

(b) That as a result of this campaign Theodore Rouault, Jr. was appointed State Game Warden.

(c) That Mr. Rouault has nearly doubled the sale of licenses, largely increased the number of prosecutions for violation of the law, co-operated actively with the sportsmen, organized new Game Protective Associations, and largely extended the influence and standing of New Mexico among game conservationists throughout the country.

(d) That Mr. Rouault is available for reappointment.

(e) That no other candidate has entered the field whom a single active member of our Association considers comparable to Mr. Rouault in ability, energy, enthusiasm, or experience.

(f) That each of the 12 local associations and the entire Executive Committee of the State Association have unanimously endorsed Mr. Rouault for reappointment.

(g) That we confidently expect the incoming administration to give full and favorable consideration to our recommendations.

(h) That the sportsmen of the state would view with apprehension and alarm any reversion to the former system of purely political appointments in the office of Game Warden.

(i) That the success of the game conservation movement in New Mexico, and the effectiveness of our voluntary sacrifices of time, money and effort, depends on having in office a Game Warden with whom we can co-operate.

SOUR MEDICINE

A closed season on deer and turkey in New Mexico is necessary. That fact is conceded by everyone who knows anything about the subject except the small minority who refuse to sacrifice personal pleasure for the sake of the public welfare. Why is this closed season necessary? Wild turkeys are as scarce as hen's teeth. As for deer

1. There is a shortage of bucks, which means many dry does.

2. There is a shortage of fawns.

3. There is a progressive and ever-increasing shortage of deer of all sexes and ages. The reports of dwindling numbers of deer killed from year to year are growing ominous and prophetic.

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE THIS, TURN TO PAGE TWO AND READ THE SUMMARY OF RECENT REPORTS BY SOME TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE FOREST RANGERS, DEPUTY GAME WARDENS AND BIOLOGICAL SURVEY HUNTERS. THESE MEN KNOW THE MOUNTAINS OF NEW MEXICO, THEY KNOW THE HAUNTS AND HABITS OF GAME, THEY KNOW AND SAY WITH OVERWHELMING FORCE THAT THE GAME IS GOING, GOING.

Without a closed season how soon will it be GONE?

Passed by the Second State Convention at Albuquerque, December 12, 1918.

RESOLUTION E.

RELATIONS WITH U. S. INDIAN SERVICE.

Whereas, Indian Reservations comprise one twelfth of the total area of New Mexico, and

Whereas, the successful rebuilding of our game resources depends upon friendly co-operation between the sportsmen, the Indians, and the officials of the U. S. Indian Service, and

Whereas, legal questions have prevented the full enforcement of the state laws within Indian Reservations, therefore

Be It Resolved, by the New Mexico Game Protective Association that we earnestly petition the U. S. Indian Service to promulgate regulations prohibiting hunting or fishing by any person upon any Indian Reservation except within the open season and bag hunts prescribed by the laws of the state within which such Reservation is situated.

Be It Further Resolved, that we extend our cordial thanks to Indian Superintendent P. T. Lonergan for his co-operation and efforts in behalf of our work.

Passed by the Second State Convention at Albuquerque, December 12, 1918.

RESOLUTION F.

Resolved, that the New Mexico Game Protective Association, in behalf of the sportsmen of New Mexico, express our cordial appreciation of the successful efforts of State Game Warden T. Rouault, Jr., in securing the 1919 Convention of the International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners and the American Fisheries Society for New Mexico.

Be It Further Resolved, that we extend to the officers and members of these organizations our appreciation of the honor they have conferred upon our state, and that we offer them our full support and co-operation toward making their 1919 Convention a thorough success.

Passed by the Second State Convention at Albuquerque, December 12, 1918.

WHAT IS SPORT?

It is related of an Albuquerque Nimrod, little used to the quack of the greenhead and the honk of His Majesty Branta canadensis, that coming upon a private pond, covered with private ducks, belonging to a private citizen, he fell to and slew the innocents that had even forgotten the art of flight.

This was an ERROR.

It is related of many Nimrods that, coming upon wild waters covered with wild ducks belonging to the people of the United States, they steal slyly and warily upon the unsuspecting birds and take two or three pot-shots and plaster the water with killed and wounded.

This is——.

What is it?

It isn't SPORT.

BALDRIDGE TELLS HOW THEY DO IT IN FRANCE

France is a small country in physical extent. France is densely populated. France was an ancient nation centuries before Columbus set foot on the continent of America. France has just emerged from the most terrible war of history in which the threat of famine was ever present. Yet France has plenty of game, great and small, because of wise legal management her citizens have added their sense of personal thrift, their spirit of conserving public as well as private resources.

Kenneth Baldrige, a member of the Albuquerque Game Protective Association now in the American Expeditionary Forces, writes as follows:

"One can fully see the advantage of game protection over here where the country is so thickly settled. To give you an idea of the density of population I might say that all of France outside of the cities is just about like the Rio Grande Valley between the bridge and Isleta, you can't go a half mile in any direction without running into a farm house or little village and every Frenchman has his shot gun, but, in spite of this, there seems to be plenty of game rabbits, duck, boar, and deer. The seasons here are about the same length as in New Mexico, however, when a Frenchman goes out he only takes eight or nine shells, kills enough to give him a meal and comes in just as happy as though he had gotten enough to feed all his neighbors too."

WHY HUNTING IS KING OF ALL SPORTS

Hunting is the greatest of all outdoor sports because it calls for more moral backbone, more decency, more fair play—in short more ethics than any other outdoor recreation.

The true hunter is very white and the game hog very black. There is more contrast between the sportsman and the cheat in hunting than in any of the other tests of red-bloodedness that men wage in God's out-of-doors.

One day last fall a cowman from the Gila found three dead does lying in the woods, abandoned. Three cheats had shot them down for the mere lust of killing. Three cheats had lacked even the courage to use the skin or meat. Three cheats had beat some other fellow out of his future chance to kill a buck. There are no bleachers, no gallery, no umpire to prevent such things,—in hunting. Sportmanship must come from the inside—or it does not exist.

On another day last fall two men, strangers to each other, sat on the banks of the Rio Grande waiting for geese. One had a 20 gauge shotgun, the other a 12. A flock of splendid honkers came up the river right over the bank—the chance of the season—but about fifty yards high. They passed over the man with the 20, but he did not shoot. They passed on up the river over the man with a 12, who made a beautiful double. In high spirits, he walked

PRICE OF ANTELOPE MEAT RISES SHARPLY

PROVES TO BE EXPENSIVE SUBSTITUTE
FOR REGULAR DIET.

A free and independent citizen of the United States and New Mexico was riding a mule through the fastnesses of the Black Range. There is no objection to anyone's riding a mule if he wants to, particularly in regions so remote as the Black Range. But this mule differed from most other mules in this wide world in one particular: in addition to carrying his master, he bore athwart the saddle horn TWO ANTELOPE—two antelope that had recently been alive, but were now stone dead. In the scabbard slung alongside the saddle was a gun. In the saddle was a man. The connection between the man, the gun, and the antelope was fairly apparent. Still the man was near home and he might have got away with his little economy programme

IF

he hadn't met a Forest Ranger. He met Mr. Ranger close-up, head-on, right in the middle of the trail—the man, the gun, the mule, the two scrubby little antelope. There was no way to retreat, there wasn't a ghost of a show of an alibi. All the doughty antelope-slayer could do was to concoct the usual HARD-LUCK ANECDOTE: a wife and four babies, no meat in the house, out of work. OUT OF WORK!—when every employment agency in America was shouting for help. OUT OF WORK!—when labor was the scarcest commodity in the world—next to antelope meat.

This table delicacy cost our free and independent citizen the sum of \$207.50 plus the costs of the case. Bacon is cheaper at 50c a pound and pinto beans still cheaper at 15c.

Q. E. D. Don't try to solve the food shortage with antelope meat. Don't try to earn your living by POACHING instead of WORKING. Work is hard, but is frequently less expensive. Antelope meat is doubtless palatable, but is not indispensable to human sustenance. One antelope in the bush is worth two in the hand—or on the saddle-horn.

STRETCHING OUT

Two hundred and fifty El Paso sportsmen have voluntarily become affiliated with the New Mexico Game Protective Association. They have done so on the ground that they hunt and fish in New Mexico and that they are interested in the preservation of her game.

Needless to say, the New Mexico Game Protective Association is pleased with support from the great Lone Star State and there is no reason why the state of New Mexico should not welcome the hunters of Texas—especially when those hunters are game protectionists. Considering the thing merely from the economic standpoint, it means money for the state fish and game fund, money for the Game Protective Association, and money for a multitude of hotels, garages, guides, merchants, and other business men. Still better it means an entente cordiale between the sportsmen of two states. Perhaps it is a foreshadowing of the day when the game of the continent of North America will no longer be segregated in small compartments, under inadequate and conflicting state laws; but will be handled as a unit, with harmonious state laws supplemented by Federal game refuges.

down to ask his very considerate neighbor why he had let the geese go by. His neighbor was gone. But the empty shells in his blind told the story. The geese had been a little too high for the little gun.

The 20-man was far down the river trudging homeward, whistling.

If you must kill hawks, try to distinguish between the harmful and the beneficial.