



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The pine cone : April, 1916. 1916

[s.l.]: New Mexico Game Protective Association, 1916

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/G65AV6OBR2TSI8G>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/InC/1.0/>

The copyright for all material in this collection is held by the Aldo Leopold Foundation. Written authorization from the Aldo Leopold Foundation is required prior to reproducing items in the collection for publication or exhibition.

For higher quality digital or print copies please contact the University of Wisconsin Digital Collections Center.

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

THE PINE CONE

APRIL 1916

ISSUED QUARTERLY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE NEW MEXICO GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

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 1,000 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, mountain sheep, or ptarmigan.



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

HOW TO HELP

1. First of all, join the nearest local Game Protective Association. The dues are only \$1.00 for regular members, and \$10.00 for contributing members who can easily afford it. Remember that every dollar helps, and every new member adds to our power for good work.
2. Observe the game law, and report violations of the law which come to your notice to any of our officers.
3. If you hunt or fish, be a real sportsman. There is more honor in giving a square deal than in getting the limit.
4. If you can afford to do so, contribute a small sum for the support of the state Association. Funds are sorely needed. Any amount, however large or small, is welcome.
5. If you cannot contribute money, contribute some of your time. Ask your local officers for a job. There is work for all.
6. When you have read THE PINE CONE, hand it to a friend. Help spread the idea.
7. "Remember the Buffalo."

OUR DEER SUPPLY 900 PER CENT SHORT

Some Cold Facts to Feed to the "We Should Worry" Man.

According to a report recently published, a total of 656 deer and 580 turkeys were killed in the National Forests of New Mexico during the open season last fall. Similar figures issued in 1914 showed 1,033 deer and 471 turkeys. These figures are not and we presume do not pretend to be mathematically accurate, but they are mighty interesting nevertheless. Why, for instance, was the kill for 1915 only half that of 1914?

Of course, 1915 was a dry fall. The aspen leaves were so dry that the intermittent steps of even the most conscientious stalker made a noise like a "Big Ben" set on "repeat." It was fine exercise for the humble Nimrod's temper, and kept the bucks from getting too fat. Many a good hunter returned empty handed. But still, this hardly accounts for 100% decrease in the number of bucks killed. One is tempted to guess that THE DECREASE WAS IN THE DEER. But that would be only a guess, so let's keep the figures in cold storage until he can arrive at a more definite conclusion.

We may, however, use these figures in arriving at a number of other conclusions which are so far from being guesswork that they are positively uncomfortable. For instance:

(a) There are 13,300 square miles in the National Forests of New Mexico, practically all good natural deer range. On this immense expanse of hunting grounds, there were bagged only 656 bucks, or one to every 20 square miles. And most of it was combed over pretty thoroughly, too. Now just listen to this.

(b) In Maine, embracing 29,000 square miles, 15,000 deer are killed yearly. This means one buck killed to every 2 square miles, and the deer are holding their own, too. Maine, therefore, has us beaten 1,000 per cent on deer supply.

(c) In Vermont, embracing 9,124 square miles, 4,000 deer are killed yearly and deer are increasing. This means one buck to every 2 1/4 square miles. Vermont, therefore, has us beaten 900 per cent on deer supply.

(d) In Michigan, embracing 57,480 square miles, 13,000 deer are killed yearly. Since half of Michigan is pure farming country, this means one buck killed to every 2 square miles of the remainder. Michigan, therefore, has us beaten 900 per cent on deer supply.

(e) In New York, 9,000 deer are killed yearly. New York embraces 47,000 square miles, half of it pure farms. This means one buck killed to every 3 square miles, or 660 per cent more than in New Mexico.

Some little allowance must be made, of course, for our arid climate. But remember (Continued on Page 2)

BILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE EACH YEAR

Insects Cost More Than U. S. Government Birds Cost Nothing. Which Do We Want?

It is true that "figures often lie and liars generally figure." But here come the government scientists, and tell us that by reason of the destruction of birds during the last thirty years, insect pests are damaging the American Farmer to the tune of one billion dollars a year. And these scientists are not Sagebrush Promoters selling paradise by the acre (with crop figures). On the contrary, they are gray-haired old fellows who wouldn't quote the ten commandments without first referring to a certified copy of the original document. What are we going to think about it? No doubt we must believe them.

THE GUADALUPE MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Appeal for Action by the Court of Last Resort.

In the Christmas number of The Pine Cone, the New Mexico public was apprised of the desperate straits of New Mexico's one and only unique game animal, the Guadalupe Mountain Sheep. Since that time, the work of saving the remnant of this species has rapidly developed. The imminent danger of its extermination has also, unfortunately, come out more emphatically than ever before.

First among the items of progress made is the acceptance by Mr. David McCollum of Queen, New Mexico, of a commission as Deputy Game Warden for the particular purpose

ARE NEW MEXICO ANTELOPE DOOMED?

As the Old Lady Said of Her Recipe for Pie Crust: "It All Depends."

Scientists tell us that the American Antelope is susceptible to and afflicted with a number of kinds of diseases and other natural handicaps, all bearing Latin names of various degrees of unspellability and impressiveness. No doubt, the scientists are right. From these facts, some people have jumped to the conclusion that antelope are not worth protecting, because, forsooth, they are foredoomed to extinction. On the other hand, the officers of this Association have consistently claimed that antelope are decidedly worth protecting, and that they are not doomed to extinction from any other cause than illegal killing. Who is right?

In the June Game Warden estimated the number of antelope in New Mexico to be about 2,000 head. In 1910 the Biological Survey said there were about 1,300 head. According to a revised census just completed by the Forest Service, there are about 1,740 head. These estimates agree so closely that we may safely conclude that we have between 1,500 and 2,000 antelope left. This is a pitiful little remnant indeed, but that is a matter of spilled milk. The point which concerns us now is this: Can the antelope be brought back, and how? Some interesting and highly significant lights are thrown on this question by an analysis of the census figures referred to:

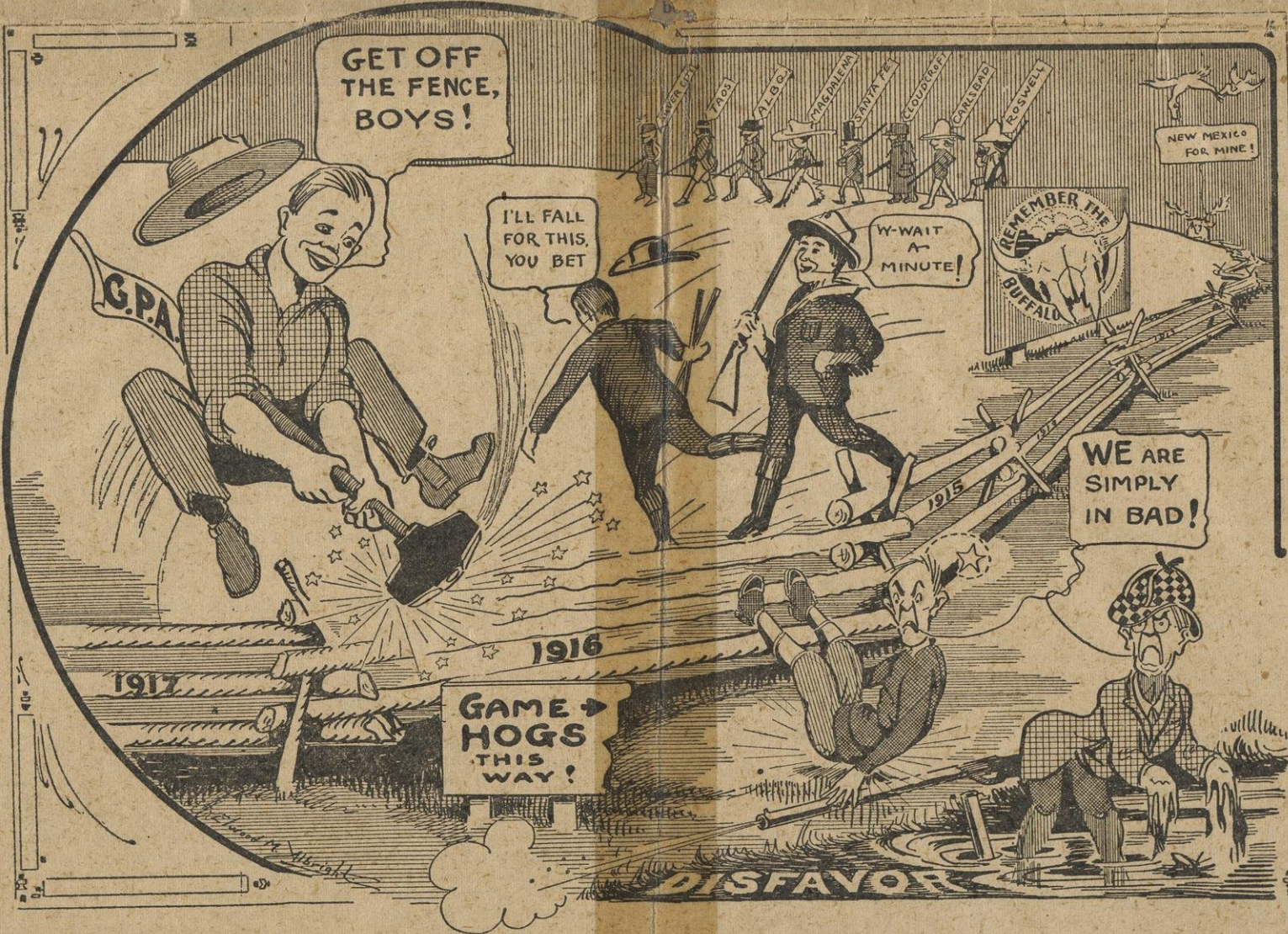
First take the state as a whole. There are supposed to be 38 herds. The condition of 20 of these is not known, but of the remaining herds 70 per cent are reported as either decreasing or stationary in number.

Assuming that originally there were 2.5 head of antelope per square mile of suitable range (a modest figure), we must at one time have had at least 200,000 head in our

state. Comparing this with the remnant of 1,740 head, we may conclude that antelope have decreased 99 per cent to date.

The census data show that antelope are now found on about 2,500,000 acres of range. There are 78,000,000 acres in New Mexico, of which about 50,000,000 acres is the natural home of the antelope. The area on which any antelope at all are found has therefore dwindled 95 per cent. Combining these conclusions, we are forced to say with reference to the state as a whole that OUR ANTELOPE ARE 99 PER CENT GONE AND THE REST ARE GOING.

So far this is almost like writing a post-mortem, and certainly a post-mortem of so beautiful a little animal would be a sad and humiliating task. But listen, brother sportsmen, to the other side of the story. These same doleful figures also contain the first (Continued on Page 2)



Just skimming over the government report, we glean such interesting facts as these: The South loses yearly a hundred million in cotton, because there are not enough quail any more to eat the boll weevils. Grain growers are three hundred million to the bad because of chinch bugs and Hessian flies. The potato crop annually requires seventeen million dollars worth of Paris Green to kill the potato bugs formerly eaten by birds. Most small insectivorous birds eat nearly their weight in insects each day, and some of the worst insects run 50,000 to the ounce! Again, the services of our friend the quail are lumped off at \$25 per year, and so forth, and so forth, for dozens of pages.

Now we need not ask "What has become of the birds?" We all know. We have seen the Sunday procession of shotguns headed for

of protecting the sheep herds. Mr. McCollum is a stockman. His range is in the heart of the sheep country and he spends most of his time there. He knows more about Mountain Sheep than any other man in New Mexico. Moreover he is a thorough-going protectionist, and takes a personal pride and interest in saving these animals for the state. The Game Protective Associations are fortunate in securing the co-operation of a man of Mr. Collaum's type in this great work, and the State Game Warden is fortunate in securing his services as an officer of his department. The State Association extends to Mr. McCollum its thanks and good wishes, and repeats the offer already made him to BACK HIM TO THE LIMIT on any and all matters pertaining to the protection of the Guadalupe Sheep herd.

Secondly, we are pleased to report that Mr. Thomas Lovelace, the government trap (Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

The Pine Cone

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE NEW MEXICO GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Miles W. Burford, President
C. G. Mardorf, Treasurer
Aldo Leopold, Secretary
John W. Armstrong, Vice-Pres.
Dr. M. McCreary, Vice-Pres.
H. P. Saunders, Vice-Pres.
R. F. Balthis, Vice-Pres.
R. E. Marsh, Vice-Pres.

Silver City
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Carlsbad
Magdalena
Roswell
Cloudercroft
Taos

Sportsmen's Association of Southwestern New Mexico, Silver City, N. M.

Miles W. Burford, President
Hugh L. Hodge, Vice-Pres.
Harry Booth, Vice-Pres.

Sam W. Agee, Secretary
W. E. Burnside, Treasurer

Santa Fe Game Protective Association.

F. R. Stevenson, President
Frank Owen, Vice-Pres.

C. G. Mardorf, Treasurer
Edw. L. Safford, Secretary

Albuquerque Game Protective Association.

Henry Westerfeld, President
John D. Clark, Vice-Pres.

Ross Merritt, Treasurer
Aldo Leopold, Secretary

Carlsbad Game Protective Association.

Delbert Jackson, President
E. E. Hartshorn, Vice-Pres.

John W. Armstrong, Sec'y & Treas.

Magdalena Game Protective and Sportsmen's Association.

Dr. M. McCreary, President
Paul B. Moore, Vice-Pres.

Oscar Redeman, Treasurer
Dr. E. S. Spindler, Secretary

Roswell Game Protective Association.

H. P. Saunders, President

Sacramento Mt. Game Protective Association, Cloudercroft, N. M.

J. I. Bailey, President
J. A. Tatum, Vice-Pres.

C. F. Barnett, Sec'y-Treas.

Taos Game and Fish Protective Association.

Carlos Dunn, President
Herbert Dunton, Vice-Pres.

H. R. Walsley, Secretary
Bert Phillips, Treasurer

OUR PUBLIC RELATIONS.

With the growth of the game protection movement in New Mexico and the extension of its activities in every direction, the time has come when we must perforce establish relations with various federal, state, and municipal agencies, and with many private firms and individual citizens. These public relations will be a part of our own making, and in part determined by the attitude of the other parties concerned.

In so far as our public relations are to be of our own making, it is due the game protection cause that we make their right. Let us remember that we are concerned with principles, not personalities; that we represent a progressive idea, not a faction; that there is no such thing as too much courtesy, tact, and consideration; and that a discussion is always preferable to a dispute.

In so far as our public relations are to be thrust upon us, it is due the game protection cause that we try to steer them into friendly channels. Let us remember that while we have no open opposition as yet, it is always possible that our position has been misunderstood, or that it has been intentionally or unintentionally misrepresented by third persons whom we know nothing about. Should we ever be taken to task by any outside party, let us scrupulously avoid throwing down the glove until we have exhausted every honorable means to clear up our position, and until we are sure that the issue involves a principle. Principles only are worth fighting about. But once the issue is cleared and a principle is involved, let us stand by it to the last ditch.

"ALL THE WILD GAME YOU WANT."

New Powder Co. Propaganda Has Points of Merit, but Also Contains Threatening Menace to Future of American Game Birds and American Sport—Do We Want European Game-breeding System?

Have you seen it? "GAME FARMING FOR PROFIT AND PLEASURE," a new and we fear dangerously pretty booklet issued by the Hercules Powder Co., and advertised all over the country under the alluring headline, "All the Wild Game You Want," and how to get it.

This new and powerful propaganda does two things. First, it brings up some mighty good points, which we should heed and profit by. Second, it also brings up a new issue of absolutely vital importance, which we should face and decide. The gist of the argument is as follows:

1. American Game Birds are getting dangerously scarce. We agree.
2. Closed seasons and constantly tightening bag-limits have so far failed to increase the supply. We agree.
3. Game cannot stand both shooting and varmints, but it can stand the shooting alone if the varmints are absolutely eliminated. We agree.
4. Especially if cover, food, and food plants are provided. We agree.
5. The Game Law system having failed to increase the birds, destroy the varmints, save the cover, or provide the food and food plants, THEREFORE, says the booklet, we should gradually ABOLISH GAME LAWS, we should REMOVE BAG LIMITS, we should OPEN UP THE MARKETS, and do various

and sundry other things to encourage the breeder and Breeding Associations, and RELY ON PRIVATE BREEDING FOR OUR GAME SUPPLY. It is assumed that thus encouraged, the breeder would, as a business proposition, destroy the varmints, save the cover, and provide the food and food-plants, and presto! game would be abundant forever after.

Brother sportsmen of New Mexico, we do not want to be bigoted, dogmatic, narrow-minded, provincial, or unduly socialistic, but what does this really mean? We submit that in plain United States, it means THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM. It means shooting concentrated on GAME PRESERVES owned or leased by individuals and associations. It means the DEATH KNELL OF DEMOCRACY in sport with dog and gun.

Now let's not be misunderstood. We are not opposed to the European system because it is European, but because it is commercialized, and because it leaves little or nothing for the common man except the overflow. We are not opposed to private Game Preserves or Shooting Clubs, although we should not like to see them develop an absolute corner on all the game. We are not rabid on "The Democracy of Sport" and admit that we would rather see the undemocratic European system than the extinction of the game. But we are enormously desirous of preserving the democracy of sport if possible, and we stoutly maintain that in New Mexico at least it is possible. We maintain that in New Mexico at least, the Game Law System, the American System, has not, generally speaking, had a fair trial. We maintain that in New Mexico at least, in those few instances where it has had a fair trial, it has worked, and worked wonders. Here are our arguments.

(a) In so far as the Game Law System has been a failure in New Mexico, it has been so because the laws were not enforced. Law Books alone are no protection to game. The average game bird never saw one!

(b) As for varmints, who can say that the Game Law System has failed to destroy them? Why we have hardly, here in New Mexico, started to begin to realize that there is such a thing as varmint question. We haven't begun to work on it. Why, then, admit that our "work" is a failure? And let us ask too, what would the private breeders avail with the varmints of the mountains, the plains, and the wild places? Would the abolishment of game laws encourage the breeders to destroy them there? If so, what breeders? Where would they come from, and what would they do out there?

(c) If you want an example of a GAME LAW THAT WORKS, take the Federal Migratory Bird Law. It is a federal law, and therefore obeyed moderately well. And look at the ducks! Any man who says they have not increased is simply bucking statistics. What, pray, would the breeders avail our ducks if the closed season and bag limits were abolished and the markets thrown wide open?

Now possibly we are taking an unfair advantage of "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure" in limiting our arguments to New Mexico, but we have neither the space nor the ability to consider the whole United States. The point is that this pretty booklet is being circulated in our state, and we want our sportsmen to hear our arguments before they choose between the rough and rocky road of game protection and the alluring leafy lane of private game breeding.

Next let us admit the good points of the Powder Company propaganda. Let us admit the necessity of squarely facing conditions. Let us admit the vital importance of the varmint question, and further volunteer the admission that most of us are not yet sure what a varmint is. Some say all hawks, owls, and wild animals. But the scientists make many important exceptions. Who is right? Let us find out, and go ahead. Let us admit the importance of food, of artificially planting food-plants, and of winter feeding, and practice them. And finally, let us admit that we have so far, in general, failed to preserve the game. But before crying quits and jumping into the European System, let us be sure first, that it is our system and not ourselves which has been at fault; second, that we really want the European System as second choice; and third that it will really save the game. Remembering, all the while, that we are not selling shells, but saving the game for our sons (who may be broke, too). The two viewpoints are both legitimate, but hardly similar.

Finally, ask your son which he would rather do. Would he rather, in the year of our Lord 1930, go out and bag a dozen NATIVE AMERICAN QUAIL, matching his prowess in so doing against all American citizens alike, and come back with the thought "my father worked hard and saved this fine day's sport for me." Or would he rather, in the year of our Lord 1930, go out and bag twenty brace of Chinese Pheasants or hen-raised mallards, guarded from the hol-polloi by a ten-foot fence, and come back with the thought "I paid for these in cold cash, and I'll sell what I can't eat." WHICH?

OUR DEER SUPPLY 900 PER CENT SHORT

(Continued from Page 1.)

we are comparing our mountainous country, not our plains, with these other states. Acre for acre, it is pretty nearly as good deer country as exists in the United States. And we are forced to the conclusion that OUR DEER SUPPLY IS 900 PER CENT SHORT.

Now, Mr. Citizen, how about Game Refuges? How about law enforcement? How about the Tag System on hides? How about cleaning out the varmints? Are they necessary, or are they not? Are the Game Protective Associations alarmists, or are they merely pointing out the truth?

THE MIGRATORY BIRD LAW.

Where It Is, and What About Kansas?

After many long months of watchful waiting, American sportsmen were greeted on February 28 with the news that the Supreme Court had ordered the Migratory Bird Law case re-argued. It now seems probable that a decision as to the constitutionality of the law will not be rendered until next fall.

This postponement probably pleases neither the friends nor the enemies of Federal control of migratory birds. If the Court had sustained the present law, sportsmen would have received tremendous encouragement while spring-shooters would have been put out of their evident misery. If the Court had annulled the present law, sportsmen would have had the inspiration of springing into the fight anew, while spring-shooters would have sprung their little shoot for 1916, which is about as far ahead as they care to look anyhow. As it is the sportsmen are left in suspense, while the spring-shooters fear they may die of old age with a lot of ducks wasted on posterity.

It is at least encouraging to note that the Biological Survey have announced that they will continue to enforce the law irrespective of its pendency in the Court. Here's luck to them! As evidence that we mean it, we point to Resolution No. 8, asking Congress for \$100,000 to do it with.

In this connection we wish to announce that in defending the Federal Law, the New Mexico Game Protective Association is with the Biological Survey to the last ditch. But we expect the Survey to keep a stiff upper lip and stand their ground. At this very time a big movement is on foot in Missouri and Kansas to force the Survey to loosen up the regulations a bit on so-called "late-winter" shooting. The argument is that there is rarely water enough to afford any fall shooting in that section, and therefore Missouri and Kansas should be allowed to shoot until March 31. It is right and proper that these men be given a hearing and that their demands receive consideration. But, under the present open seasons, they actually get, on the average, a lesser period of shooting than other states, they are entitled to an adjustment, not to March 31, because that is obviously a relapse into spring-shooting of the rankest sort, but to some earlier date fair and just to all. We don't pretend to know how often there is water in Kansas. But we insist on maintaining the principle of the law intact.

To come back to New Mexico and talk about something good to eat, have you noticed the ducks this spring? Isn't it a sight for sore eyes? Just lots of them, and tame as chickens. Why? Because of the Migratory Bird Law. And also because of that law, a lot of these ducks, finding New Mexico a pleasant place in spring, are going to stop and nest with us, which means lots of home-raised young birds next fall and shooting good the day the season opens. That's logic, isn't it?

There is another great point of merit in the Migratory Bird Law that too seldom occurs to men who think only of its effect on game. It is the first law we have ever had giving uniform protection all over the United States to song and insectivorous migratory birds. The rain falls on rich and poor, good and bad, alike. But too often the blessings of good legislation fall only on good states, while the bad states laugh then to scorn and continue to squander the property belonging to both. Why, for instance, should one state allow the slaughter of robins as "game," in spite of the indignant protests of all the rest of the country? Why should one state allow the butchery of birds for millinery plumage, and disgrace the rest of the American people by so doing? The unprogressive states should not allow these things, and under the Migratory Bird Law they cannot.

ARE THE NEW MEXICO ANTELOPE DOOMED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

real, statewide evidence of what can be done to save the day.

Of the 38 herds now existing, 32 are found on the open range and average 30 head each. The remaining 6 herds are found in large protected pastures, and average 127 head each. And of the 4 herds reported as increasing, 3 are in protected pastures. Only one protected pasture herd is reported as decreasing, and in that case the owner of the pasture himself doubts whether, in spite of his best efforts, the herd was really protected against illegal killing. We may, therefore, pretty nearly conclude that PROTECTED ANTELOPE INCREASE, because our protected herds average 4 times as large and 15 times as thrifty as the general run of the remainder.

We do not claim, gentle reader, that the above exercises in figure-juggling absolutely prove anything at all. But we do claim that these figures, however, inaccurate, are more dependable than pure theory and guesswork, which is all we have had to go on heretofore. And we claim that we are now, for the first time, in a position to offer a tentative answer to the question: Are the Antelope Doomed? The answer is like the old lady's recipe for pie crust: "IT ALL DEPENDS."

IF WE CAN ENFORCE THE LAW AND GIVE THEM ABSOLUTE PROTECTION, THEY WILL COME BACK.

IF WE CANNOT ENFORCE THE LAW, THE ANTELOPE WILL SOON BE GONE FOREVER.

THE GUADALUPE MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

(Continued from Page 1.)

per whose services were secured by Mr. J. L. Ligon and Mr. R. F. Balthis of this Association, got a big lion last month. At the same time local ranchers killed two more. Three lions dead mean thirty lambs alive this year.

Thirdly, the Carlsbad and Cloudercroft Associations have agreed to act as particular custodians of the Guadalupe remnant.

Fourthly, the local ranchmen, including specifically Messrs. Shattuck, Middleton, Means, Ares, and McCollum, have offered their hearty co-operation in looking out for the sheep and enforcing the law. Mr. Brubaker, the local Forest Ranger, will also keep a special lookout.

Fifthly, the lines of a Game Refuge covering all or a greater part of the sheep range have been definitely selected, and as soon as the Chamberlain-Hayden Bill passes a Game Refuge will be clapped on to the Guadalupe may pronto.

Sixthly, Mr. Richard F. Burges of El Paso has announced his determination to create a state park or refuge in the Texas end of the range.

Seventhly, this Association has raised a fund from which is now offered \$50.00 REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF ANY PERSON KILLING MOUNTAIN SHEEP. We have ordered metal signs advertising this reward, which will shortly be posted on every trail, road, spring, and mountain in the Guadalupe range.

We venture to state that the sportsmen of New Mexico, after being asleep for forty years, have a right to be proud of these seven definite steps taken in three months. But let no man think that we are assured of success. Let us count no chickens before they are saved from the hawk. We must remember that there are still game-hogs ready and eager to kill sheep, both in New Mexico and Texas. Let us remember that this sheep range is one of the roughest pieces of topsy-turvy creation in the United States, and that a poacher can camp and hunt there for months with nobody but sheep and eagles the wiser. Let us remember that there are still people so ignorant or so mean that they will stoop to possess an illegal sheep head or eat illegal mutton if they can get away with it. And let it not be forgotten that the holes in our protection system, be it ever so perfect, can be stopped up only by public opinion. Until the average citizen condemns by word and deed every fellow-citizen who steals or condones the stealing of this public property, our Mountain Sheep will continue in imminent danger of being wiped off the face of the earth. We appeal to every red-blooded man in New Mexico to help us BRAND THE SHEEP-POACHER A THIEF. The fate of the Guadalupe Mountain Sheep rests in his hands. HE IS PUBLIC OPINION, THE COURT OF LAST RESORT.

BILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE EACH YEAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the fields and meadows around every town every week in the year. We have seen in every magazine and every suburb the school-boy with his deadly .22, learning to be a "real man," and learning to "defend his country" (again see the magazines) by bravely slaughtering robins, linnets, and (to his credit in Heaven), English sparrows. We have seen the wandering housecat, which never needs to be fed. We have heard of "clubbing the robin-roosts," and of the ignorant foreigner's "Warbler Pie." And doubtless many of us have a good enough recollection of our boyhood days to know some of these bloody tales first hand. But the point is that the small boy who shot robins thirty years ago when he knew no better, is less to blame than the citizen who permits robins to be slaughtered today, after our eyes have been opened and our responsibilities pointed out to us. And even if saving the birds did not mean a cent to us, who will say that they should continue to be destroyed?

In a nutshell, the present situation is as follows: Birds, as well as game, have been butchered by millions. It is up to us now to bring them back. We want mightily to bring back the game, and we mean to do it. But we absolutely must bring back the birds, because we can't live without them. Without birds, the earth would be stripped of vegetation in five years, say the scientists. Therefore, without a single exception, there is nothing which our Game Protection Associations can do that is worse needed, or more worth while, than protecting song and insectivorous birds.

How is this to be done? In the first place, stop the slaughter. Like bagging the game-hog, this is a long job, but the Albuquerque Association has made a start which we all might emulate. They have posted in every local public school and public place a notice that their Association offers \$5.00 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person killing song and insectivorous birds.

Second, educate the children. Enlist the Boy Scouts, and hammer everlastingly in the schools and newspapers.

Third, suppress the wandering housecat. Fourth, encourage the birds. How many intelligently constructed bird-houses have you seen in New Mexico? How many people feed birds in our snowbound sections? We venture the opinion that there are not a dozen people in our glorious commonwealth who systematically or intelligently do either or both!

THE NEW MEXICO GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION HAS ACCESS TO RELIABLE SCIENTIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR BIRD HOUSES AND BIRD-FEEDING, WHICH WILL BE GLADLY FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE TO DEER-HUNTERS.

If You Wish, As We Do, to Avert a Long Closed Season on Deer, Get Behind the Game Refuge Bill.

(Note: For the information of those not familiar with the idea of Game Refuges, the following explanation is offered: It is proposed to close certain areas throughout the National Forests against hunting. These areas will be called Game Refuges. They will not interfere with grazing, agriculture, fishing, or the destruction of varmints. They will not be fenced. The idea is that on these Refuges game will increase, and the overflow will restock the surrounding country and improve the hunting thereon. Authority to establish these Refuges is contained in the Chamberlain-Hayden Bill [S. 4418; H. R. 11712] now before Congress.)

Since the Christmas issue of The Pine Cone, the Hornaday Plan for the establishment of Game Refuges has made satisfactory progress. The bill was introduced simultaneously in both Houses of Congress by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Congressman Hayden of Arizona, respectively, on Jan. 4, 1916. Having been duly read by the Clerk and referred to committee, it made its initial dive into the troubled waters which now flood the congressional pigeonhole. January passed. February passed, and still not a bubble. Eighteen husky resolutions of endorsement, sent down as divers by as many progressive Chambers of Commerce and Game Associations of New Mexico and Arizona, failed to raise anything. It was feared that the Chamberlain-Hayden Bill was drowned. But at last, on March 15, up popped the Bill, favorably reported out of the Senate Committee; blowing a bit, but going strong.

It is gratifying to announce that Senator Thomas B. Catron has not only signified his hearty belief in the principles of the bill, but has also promised to do all in his power to bring it to a vote and pass it. Senator A. B. Fall has informed us that he is inclined to believe the bill is a good one. We hope that Senator Fall will soon see his way clear to take an unqualified stand, as Senator Catron has done. Congressman B. C. Hernandez has not yet announced his position. This is to be regretted, since all New Mexico is certainly united in its demand for Game Refuges, and Mr. Hernandez has not disclosed any personal convictions to the contrary. We are much in hopes that Mr. Hernandez will soon join us and the rest of our Congressional delegation, so that our state, in spite of past sins in the line of game protection, may at least present a solid front in working for this sorely needed measure.

It is significant and encouraging to note that in so far as known NOT A SINGLE WORD OF OPPOSITION AGAINST THE GAME REFUGE BILL HAS BEEN HEARD IN NEW MEXICO. On the other hand every Game Protective Association and practically every Chamber of Commerce in the state has submitted strong resolutions endorsing it in unqualified terms. It is also worthy of special note that men like Ed. M. Otero, President of the New Mexico Wool Growers, and W. R. Morley, President of the New Mexico Cattle Growers, have given the bill their hearty approval. In addition, hundreds of private individuals have submitted endorsements. If there is any opposition in New Mexico, where is it?

As a matter of fact, it is not opposition that threatens the success of the Game Refuge Bill. The danger lies in that Congress is so busy with other matters that the Bill may never come to a vote. Without the keenest and most insistent kind of a popular demand, the Bill will surely die of the fatal "pigeon-hole-itis." At this writing, the strategic spot is the House Committee, of which Mr. Lever of Mississippi is Chairman. The desired move is to get this committee to report on the Bill. In this move we especially need the assistance of Mr. Hernandez. In his capacity as a member of the House, he is in a position to remind Mr. Lever that his constituents want action. It is to be hoped that any reader of this paper in a position to remind Mr. Lever or Mr. Hernandez of our wishes in this connection will do so. Any New Mexico deer-hunter who wishes to avert the necessity of putting a long closed season on his favorite game, will find a little help for the Game Refuge Bill a good investment of time and postage stamps.

GAME TROUBLES ON THE BORDER.

The Columbus raid was the most important, but not the only one of New Mexico's border troubles during recent months. Early in the year, persistent and apparently well substantiated reports kept drifting into some of our local Associations, to the effect that some individuals among the troops of our border patrol were engaging in rifle practice at the expense of our precious remnants of Antelope and Mountain Sheep. The matter was referred to the War Department, and a courteous reply received from General Funston, stating that strict orders had been issued to all commands to scrupulously observe the game laws, and stating that according to the reports of his subordinates, the orders were being obeyed.

Mr. Robert E. Dietz of the Albuquerque Association reports seeing a flock of swans alight in the Rio Grande near his farm. It is gratifying to know that any swans are still alive. Swans and turkey are America's largest game birds, and there are no finer birds to be found in the world. Swans are of course absolutely protected by the Migratory Bird Law, but there are still people who would kill them if they thought they could get away with it, just as there are people who would blow up the pyramids because nobody else would ever have a chance to do it again. To kill a swan is indeed a distinction—a distinction as the most offensive sub-species of game-hog known to science.

THE BUCK SHORTAGE.

"I waded through a continuous herd of does all day long, but nary a buck did I see!" Such was the common lament of New Mexico deer hunters last fall, and such has it been for a number of years. We must remember, of course, that the unappreciated virtue of the successful hunter, no less than the injured pride of the unsuccessful one, are subtly flattered and soothed by self-told tales of unmolested does. We must also remember that not every deer-hunter is versed in the secret of where the big fellows "hang out" during the season before the rut. But even making due allowance for these things, we must admit that there is in New Mexico today an alarming shortage of really creditable bucks.

This is bad for three reasons. First, it means that a certain percentage of does probably have no fawns. Second, it means that immature bucks probably act as sires. Third, it means that some hunters are tempted to get their venison anyhow, by killing does. What is the remedy?

Most good hunters think that there ought to be about one active sire to every 4 does. Fawns, naturally, run male and female about fifty-fifty. Under natural conditions, therefore, where there are no artificial factors causing the killing of bucks in preference to does, three out of four bucks in any given year are inactive as sires, because they are driven away from the does by the fourth one, who is boss of the herd. These three out of four which are driven off naturally wander away in search of unmated females. They are what might be called excess bucks. In other words, natural conditions automatically produce 75% of excess bucks.

Now if we want to relieve the buck shortage, we want to bring about here and there "natural" conditions and thus secure these "excess bucks." How are we to do this? OBVIOUSLY BY ESTABLISHING GAME REFUGES.

When hunting is prohibited on a Game Refuge, deer will congregate there, and conditions will soon become natural. When this occurs, there will immediately arise an excess of bucks. The boss bucks will, of course, want to stay on the Refuge, which means that the excess bucks will be driven out of the Refuge, which is just where we want them to go. Why? Because it is outside that the bucks will have been killed off and where the unmolested does have not enough bucks to breed them.

Game Refuges, therefore, will promptly and constantly tend to relieve the buck shortage. They will also allow bucks to reach maturity, and thus help to maintain the vigor of the species. They will automatically cause the barren does outside to be bred up, thus increasing the fawn crop. They will automatically throw bucks into the open territory, thus improving the hunt. They will tend to remove the temptation toward doe-killing. WHAT MORE DO WE WANT?

THE INDIAN SPORTSMAN.

The editorial office of The Pine Cone recently had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Tony Romero, of Pueblo de Taos, well known in northern New Mexico as a progressive leader among his people.

Mr. Romero states that he highly approves of the game protection movement, and says that it is being very well received by a large majority of his people, who were particularly interested in the last issue of The Pine Cone. Porfirio Mirabel, the venerable governor of the pueblo, according to Mr. Romero, is among those progressively inclined in the matter of game protection.

Among the interesting observations reported by Mr. Romero are a flock of a dozen Ptarmigan, the only recent record of Ptarmigan in northern New Mexico; also a bunch of 8 White-tailed deer which he says migrated into the Taos mountains two years ago and are doing well. The Indians are letting them strictly alone, he says, so as to give them a chance to increase. The federal regulation of hunting on Indian Reservations, as proposed in Resolution No. 6, meets with his hearty approval.

The editor ventures to state that it is to men of Mr. Romero's type that we must look for any permanently successful solution of the question of Indians and game. Let us remember that there are progressive sportsmen among the Indians, as among the rest of us. The fact that there are game-hogs among both races is no reflection on the sportsmen of either. Fairness, as well as good judgment, dictates that this Association solicit and heed the advice and co-operation of our Indian sportsmen. Let us by all means prosecute the law-breakers, be they Indians or otherwise. But we must remember that we need the help and support of progressive Indians in order to do this effectively. And let it not be forgotten that our mutual progress and success will be directly proportional to the amount of courtesy, tact, frankness, and forbearance practiced by each.

Last Christmas the Albuquerque Association obtained a consignment of 60 Hornaday Books for sale to its members at cost. There are a few left over. Any citizen of New Mexico can get these books at cost while they last by forwarding check plus 10c postage to the Secretary. The books are as follows: "Our Vanishing Wild Life," the most convincing argument for better game protection ever written, beautifully illustrated, on sale for \$1.00, regular price \$1.50. "Wild Life Conservation in Theory and Practice"—illustrated—shows growth of the game protection movement up to date, on sale for \$1.30, regular price \$1.50.

LOCAL DOINGS

Silver City.

If any game-hog contemplates the game protection movement in New Mexico, and suspects that our bark is louder than our bite, the editor respectfully commends that he "try it out" in the territory covered by the Sportsmen's Association of Southwestern New Mexico of Silver City.

The Silver City Association saws wood and says little. That they are possessed of a good saw is attested by the simple fact that 22 violations of the law were successfully prosecuted there last season. By the same token, game-hogs are getting scarce and hunting better. President Miles W. Burford tells of a recent case, involving possession of a "hornless buck." It's funny how many people "lose the horns," and how well their buck-hides are trimmed. Very careless to lose horns in these days!

Quail, says Mr. Burford, have wintered well. An increase is also noticeable among the local antelope, due probably to that noisy fellow Villa causing the border herds to drift north. Just off hand, we should advise these border herds to get down and stay all night. They will find the Silver City climate all that is claimed for it. At least they will not be molested by the gentleman from Miesse, N. M., who went out and got him some antelope steaks last winter. The story got to the Silver City Association, and shortly the gentleman from Miesse got a note. The note was delivered in person by Deputy Warden Patton. It was from the J. P., and requested an interview. The interview duly came off, and the J. P. duly collected \$137.80 for the uplift of New Mexico Public Schools. This Association has no animus against the gentleman from Miesse. On the contrary we cordially invite him to mend his ways and join us. But we just wanted to remark that it is no longer healthy to kill antelope.

Santa Fe.

The Santa Fe Game Protective Association now has the largest membership of any of our locals. Two hundred sixty-one men have joined, and its activity has been in proportion. Secretary Edw. L. Safford reports that the local quail are being fed through the hard winter, and that requisitions for trout-fry have been sent in to cover nearly every stream in the Pecos region. A violation of the Migratory Bird Law has been brought to light, and a number of old cases dug into and effective warnings issued. The Boy Scouts are rendering valuable help in preventing violations around Santa Fe.

Magdalena.

In a recent campaign the Magdalena Game Protective Association almost doubled its membership, reaching the 120 mark. In the line of spring work, fish have been requisitioned to stock a number of streams. The members of the Association have been especially interested in the question of regulating the activities of the irresponsible element among the trappers, to the end of encouraging good trappers and eliminating losses of game and livestock from bad ones.

Carlsbad.

The Carlsbad Game Protective Association has had its hands full keeping the peace between the Guadalupe stockmen and local hunters. The latter want more game refuges but the former want more still. Arguments pro and con are friendly but animated. Verily times are picking up.

There was a big quail crop, but some think that the quail trapped last year to stock the northern part of the state left a visible dent in the supply. Thanks to the Migratory Bird Law, ducks have been wintering within a stones throw of the Carlsbad railway depot.

Carlsbad claims the unique distinction of being the former home of G. O. Shields, now a national figure in game protection, and inventor of the blunt but effective term "Game-hog." Would that we had more men like Shields.

Taos.

The Taos Game and Fish Protective Association have started a good and long needed work in securing the appointment of Frank Riley as paid deputy warden. It is understood that Mr. Riley has several cases in hand. We wish him luck.

Recent heavy snows have driven the deer out of the mountains into the sagebrush, where they are falling a prey to varmints. An effort is being made to get the Biological Survey to send a trapper to help out.

A good move by the Taos Association was to call a special meeting for the discussion of game problems with the local Indians. As pointed out elsewhere in this issue, we should heed and solicit the advice and co-operation of all progressive Indians. They can help us, and we can help them to apprehend and prosecute law-breakers, be they Indian or otherwise.

Roswell.

That the people of Roswell are with us is shown by the fact that 300 people turned out on only 8 hours' notice to hear a recent lecture on game protection. The newly organized Roswell Game Protective Association is planning a campaign against quail "sooners" this fall, and also hopes to bag some of the damiters who have been operating more or less up and down the Pecos River.

Albuquerque.

There have been some violations of the Migratory Bird Law up and down the river this winter, but on the whole the law has been observed. One such case has been reported.

The Siegfried Kahn quail-buying case, won by the Association last fall, has been appealed to the District Court by the defend-

ant. The Association is assisting District Attorney Vigil to finally persuade Mr. Kahn that the game law means just what it says about the sale or purchase of game.

Prof. John D. Clark as committee on song birds is doing valuable work among the local schools, all of which have been posted with notices of a \$5.00 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of killers of song and insectivorous birds.

"Clean-up Day" resulted in apprehending one meadowlark killer who will shortly repent his sins.

It is understood that Ranger Schoenberg, a member of the Association, recently contracted a severe case of rheumatism from tracking a deer-hunter in the deep snow. We hope the poacher got his, too.

The Association is gathering in quite a lot of new members in Bernalillo, Tajuque, and other neighboring towns.

FOREST OFFICERS TO WORK IN CO-OPERATIVE CAPACITY

President Miles W. Burford has just received a joint letter from R. E. Marsh of Taos, R. F. Balthis of Alamogordo and Aldo Leopold of Albuquerque announcing their withdrawal as active officers of the New Mexico Game Protective Association. The letter is quoted as follows:

"Mr. Miles W. Burford, President, N. M. Game Protective Association, Silver City, New Mexico:

Dear Mr. Burford: Realizing that the successful organization of Game Protective Associations would enhance the effectiveness of the work, we have lent our aid in getting these Associations started. Now that eight active locals and also the State Association have been duly organized and are well on their feet, we believe that the various agencies interested in game protection can attain their maximum effectiveness by each working in its separate field, co-operating of course with the other agencies concerned. Such co-operation is now assured among the Game Protective Associations, the State Game Department, the Biological Survey, the Forest Service and hundreds of private citizens. We, therefore, deem it proper that we should withdraw from our capacity as officers of the State Association and that hereafter we and other Forest Service men act as co-operators rather than as active officers of the organization. Accordingly, we submit herewith our resignations.

As you well know, our withdrawal will in no wise diminish our interest in the work nor lessen our efforts to save New Mexico's game supply. As members of the Forest Service, we shall continue to serve the cause.

Thanking you for your efforts in behalf of game protection and for your help to us as officers, and with the very best of wishes for the success of the Association, we remain,

Cordially and sincerely yours,
R. E. MARSH.
R. F. BALTHIS.
ALDO LEOPOLD.

CLEAN-UP DAY: A NEW WRINKLE IN THE NOBLE SPORT OF HUNTING GAME-HOGS.

That old customs are often turned to new uses is well illustrated in the Albuquerque Association's new stunt, "Clean-up Day," we have all heard of the old-fashioned "pot-hunt," in which a whole drove of hunters went out on a certain day and competed for "high score" in a shooting contest. Every known living thing counted so many points, from rabbits at 10 points to chickadees at 1 point. From cardinal-birds to timine, and from blue-jays to chipmunks—everything went into the bloody game bay and added to the score. Happily the "pot-hunt" is now relegated to oblivion.

Clean-up Day is an adaptation of the "pot-hunt," with game-hogs as the quarry. As practiced at Albuquerque, the contestants, consisting of a quietly appointed Vigilance Committee, divided up the country beforehand, and on the appointed Sunday sallied forth unannounced toward every point of the compass. Cars, buggies, bicycles, and shank's mare furnished the motive power to comb the environs of the city from the suburban haunts of song-bird killers to the far away pet sloughs of the spring duck shooter. Due probably to the amount of "noise" on law enforcement previously made by the Albuquerque Association in the newspapers, the game-hogs were either holed up or laying mighty close; at any rate the drive resulted chiefly in good material to throw a newspaper scare into the lawless ones on the following day. One case, however, was brought in, involving the killing of two meadowlarks, and is being prosecuted.

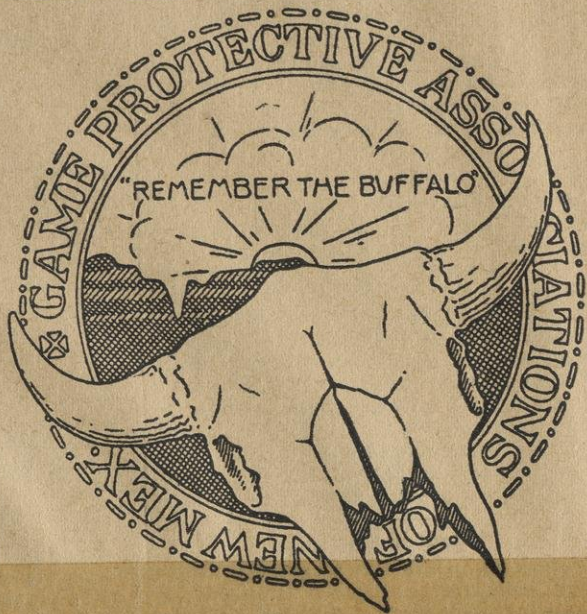
How about a "Clean-up Day" every little while around the headquarter towns of every local Association? We commend it as a sure means of impressing on the law-breakers the fact that we mean to put game protection on the map of New Mexico, and keep it there.

Prairie chickens are said to be increasing in the vicinity of Clovis. We hope this is true. These chickens have gradually migrated into New Mexico from the east, apparently attracted by the development of agriculture which gives them the stubblefields that they like as feeding grounds. We hope they keep right on coming.

Mr. Geo. Willetts, Bird Reservation Inspector in the Biological Survey, has been in New Mexico recently looking after the enforcement of the Carlsbad and Rio Grande Bird Refuges. The sportsmen of New Mexico welcome Mr. Willetts. We wish he would help us get a new Bird Refuge at Stinking Lake. We need more refuges and more and better paid men to enforce them.

Tack this up on your wall

"ONCE TO EVERY MAN AND NATION COMES THE MOMENT TO DECIDE"



1. We stand for vigorous and impartial enforcement of the game and fish laws.
2. We stand for federal control of migratory birds and the prohibition of spring shooting.
3. We stand for a vigorous campaign against predatory animals as a menace to game and livestock.
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 are 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 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person killing antelope, mountain sheep, or ptarmigan.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

....., N. M.
....., 1916.
President New Mexico Game Protective Assn.,
Silver City, N. M.,
Dear Sir: I subscribe to the above platform and enclose herewith \$1.00 dues for 1916. Please forward my application to the proper local Association and have me enrolled as a member.
Signature:

ANCIENT ORDER



OF GAME HOGS

1. We stand for vigorous and impartial enforcement of the game laws—*against the other fellow.*
2. We want the lid off on spring shooting, and *devil take the hindmost.*
3. We stand for a vigorous campaign against Game Protective Associations as a menace to our Ancient Order.
4. We stand for an adequate system of Game Refuges—in *Arizona.*
5. We wouldn't mind seeing an increase in game and fish. *Take us to it!*
6. We should worry about native American game *as long as there's something to shoot.*
7. To observe the letter of the law when you're liable to get caught is the part of good judgment.
8. We are not in politics—while asleep.
9. We stand behind every warden who *does not bother us.*
10. We offer \$50 reward for information as to the whereabouts of any antelope, mountain sheep, or ptarmigan. *We thought we had them all.*

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

....., N. M.
....., 1916.
President of the Ancient Order of Game Hogs:
Dear Sir: The above is my sentiments. I hereby renew my membership for 1916, provided its free, and confidential. These are dangerous times for our Ancient Order.
Signature:

1,000 NEW MEXICO SPORTSMEN ARE NOW REPRESENTED BY STATEWIDE ORGANIZATION

Eight Locals Join Forces at Albuquerque and Organize New Mexico Game Protective Association. Way Now Open for Revolution in New Mexico Conditions. Lots of Business on Docket for 1916.

The New Mexico Game Protective Association is a fact at last. Full of pep and loaded for bear, the delegates representing the eight local Associations met at Albuquerque on March 10, and after perfecting their organization, spent two strenuous days thrashing out the destinies of all manner of beast, bird, fish and fowl, not excepting even the lowly game-hog, on whose tribe an open season was declared now and henceforth forever.

In addition to the delegates, the convention was attended by many members of the Albuquerque association, by a number of stockmen, by State Game Warden Trinidad C. de Baca and his Chief Deputy Camillo Padilla, and by Messrs. John Kerr and E. N. Kavanagh of the Forest Service. Aldo Leopold of Albuquerque acted as chairman.

The convention opened with an address of welcome by Henry Westerfeld, president of the Albuquerque association, and by the reading of telegrams and letters from game conservationists and protective organizations from all over the United States, wishing the convention success.

The following officers were elected for 1916:

Miles W. Burford, President, Silver City.
C. G. Mardorf, Treasurer, Santa Fe.
Aldo Leopold, Secretary, Albuquerque.
Hen John W. Armstrong, Vice-President, Carlsbad.
Dr. M. McCreary, Vice-President, Magdalena.

H. P. Saunders, Vice-President, Roswell.
R. F. Balthis, Vice-President, Cloudfroft.
R. E. Marsh, Vice-President, Taos.

The Platform of Principles appearing on the first page of this issue was adopted, and the Convention then proceeded to the discussion of brass tacks, the sharpest of which are always the kind that look like this: \$ \$ \$

The Sinews of War.

Lots of people have declared the game protection movement in New Mexico to be exceedingly necessary and just in the nick of time to save our game. Many have expressed their confidence in our various local Associations and called our methods practical, sensible and effective. But there is no vote of confidence that talks quite as loud as a check. When practical men part with hard-earned dollars to support a proposition, it means that they believe in it. Therefore we may well take pride and gather encouragement from the following promises of donations read at the Convention:

From W. T. Hornaday, trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, New York	\$400.00
From Ashley Pond, Santa Fe, N. M.	40.00
From W. H. Klauer, Dubuque, Ia.	40.00
From C. M. O'Donel, Bell Ranch, N. M.	40.00
From American Game Protective and Propagation Association, New York	40.00
	\$560.00

In addition, the Convention made a levy of 20% on the local treasuries, totalling \$200.00

In sight on March 11 for support, State Association \$760.00

Since promised by A. B. McMillen, Albuquerque 25.00

In sight on April 1, 1916. \$785.00

The Convention decided that a total of \$1,100 was necessary to carry on the work of the State Association for 1916. Accordingly each of the delegates promised to help make up the balance by trying to get \$60.00 in subscriptions, while the Albuquerque Association promised to throw in up to \$150 to make good any possible deficiencies. The expected fund of \$1,100 was allotted to various projects in advance, with the officers or committee in charge of each project responsible for not exceeding their allotment.

Game Refuges—How, Why and When.

The Game Refuge idea has come to stay. The time has arrived when we must choose between the virtual extermination of our big game and the prompt enactment of either a long closed season or the Game Refuge Bill now before Congress. Therefore, we choose Game Refuges.

The discussion of Game Refuges opened with a report by Mr. Leopold on the work done by the Forest Service preparatory to the passage of the Chamberlain-Hayden Bill, which embodies the Hornaday Plan of Game Refuges. Eleven Refuges have been tentatively selected as follows: The Tusas Peaks on the Carson Forest; the upper west quarters of the Pecos River and the Jarito Plateau on the Santa Fe Forest; Mt. Sedgewick and the head of Rio Las Huertas on the Manzano Forest; part of the White Mountains on the Lincoln Forest; part of the Mogollons between Mogollon Creek and the West Fork of the Gila, and also the lower part of Black Canyon on the Gila Forest; and the north and south ends respectively of the Guadalupe Mts. on the Alamo Forest. The plans were approved by the Convention, and it was decided that any disagreements among stockmen, local Associations, and local hunters should be referred to the Forest Service as arbiter. There is good reason for this arbitration plan, because in some places the

stockmen want to put the whole country in Game Refuges.

A resolution of endorsement telling where, how, and why the State Association stands on Game Refuges, was passed and has been sent to our delegation in congress. (See Resolution No. 1.) In addition, each delegate agreed to get endorsements from individuals all over the state. Mr. de Baca expressed himself as thoroughly in sympathy with the Chamberlain-Hayden Bill and promised the co-operation of his deputies in policing the proposed Refuges.

The Chamberlain-Hayden Bill applies only to the National Forests, and will not help the Antelope, Mountain Sheep, and other kinds of game on outside lands. Accordingly the Convention decided to work up a system of State Game Refuges for the outside country. Some data has already been gathered on possible Refuges in the Big Hachets, the San Andres, and the Zuni Malpais.

Bird Refuges—And How They Will Raise

200,000 Ducks for New Mexico.

In the last issue of The Pine Cone, we advised that before he departs for the Happy Hunting Grounds, every man whose heart thumps at the sound of whistling wings and quacking mallards should go to see Stinking Lake. We repeat that admonition, because we know that every man who goes there will come back a chronic booster for the Stinking Lake National Bird Refuge.

The Convention decided that New Mexico needs the Stinking Lake Bird Refuge, needs it badly, and right away. (See Resolution No. 3.) Mr. Mardorf and Mr. Leopold told how 50,000 pairs of ducks come there to nest every spring; how hundreds of skunks and coyotes gather to meet them and to gorge themselves on eggs and ducklings; how thousands of eggs are trampled by livestock; and how thousands of birds are slaughtered by hunters before they begin their southward flight down the Rio Grande Valley. It was told how one party of THREE COLORADO GAME-HOGS KILLED 600 DUCKS THERE THIS FALL IN THREE HOURS, and broke all four springs of their car in freighting them back across the line. Is it any wonder that New Mexico sportsmen clamor for the protection of Stinking Lake? It is no wonder at all. We are convinced that a \$40 trapper could clean out the varmints; that a few miles of fence would prevent the tramping; and that a special warden could stop all the shooting, and cause Stinking Lake to send 200,000 ducks into New Mexico every fall. And how are these things to be obtained? By establishing the Stinking Lake National Bird Refuge.

Bear in mind here that there are many other lakes nearby, big enough to furnish any amount of legitimate shooting to the local sportsmen, and that the proposed Bird Refuge will injure none and benefit all. We appeal to every true sportsman in New Mexico to boost for Stinking Lake.

Swat the Varmints.

The consideration of the Predatory Animal question opened with a discussion of the present New Mexico Bounty Law. This law authorizes and directs each county to pay \$2.00 bounty on coyotes and cats, \$15.00 on lobo wolves, and \$10.00 on lions. But alas, there is a difference between a dollar in hand and one in the bush. Only too often the "bounty" consists of a county warrant payable sometime during the early part of the Twenty-first Century. Accordingly, the bounty law does not work.

This Association fully realizes the difficulties of paying cash bounties and appreciates the fact that our most impecunious counties are generally by the same token the ones richest in varmints. But as long as the Bounty Law remains on the books, the bounties ought to be paid, and paid cash. Accordingly the Convention decided that each local Association should petition its respective County Commissioners to levy a bounty tax adequate to pay cash bounties. This is now being done.

The Convention next considered the predatory animal work of the U. S. Biological Survey. Judge Armstrong and Mr. Ayres here brought up a new point, and a good one. They pointed out the success of the Biological Survey in combatting Prairie Dogs, and the fact that the method used did not consist in killing a few Prairie Dogs here and there from year to year. On the contrary, a clean-up was made and the dogs practically all exterminated. Why not make a clean-up on wolves and lions, and have it over with? While such a plan of work would be very expensive for a year or two, it would probably be cheaper in the end than to merely keep them in check by indefinitely continued annual expenditures. Accordingly Resolution No. 4 was passed, asking Congress for \$500,000 for a clean-up on varmints. The New Mexico Wool Growers and the New Mexico Cattle Growers have asked for the same amount. Between us, we ought to get results.

Co-operation and system are the watchwords of the twentieth century. Mr. Leopold pointed out the deplorable lack of co-operation among the various interests affected by predatory animals and the consequent loss of effectiveness in their efforts to combat them. To the end of systematizing the predatory animal work, the Convention decided to place before the stockmen the proposition described

in Exhibit C. It will bear careful reading by every citizen of New Mexico.

The State Game Department.

State Game Warden de Baca read a statement describing the work of his department for 1915, including many interesting figures which are given in condensed form in the following table:

Number of License Collectors....	188
Number of Deputy Game Wardens....	189
Number of Convictions secured, 1915.....	95
Number of Licenses sold, 1915....	11,970
Net receipts of Game Department, 1915.....	\$14,289.50
Approximate Budget of Expenditures, 1915:	
Game Warden's Salary.....	\$1,956.90
Office Expenses.....	660.82
Salary of Office Deputies.....	2,003.30
Field Deputies and their Expenses.....	2,513.69
Travelling expenses of Game Warden.....	522.17
Misc. Expenses, including shipment of elk.....	4,235.06

Total.....\$11,891.94

Mr. de Baca and Mr. Padilla pointed out the fact that, at present, it was within the authority of the State Auditor to transfer money from the Game Protection Fund to other state funds as needed. It was unanimously resolved that the officers of the Association constitute a committee to protest against the recurrence of such transfers from the Game Protection Fund and to do everything in their power to get the law changed at the next legislature to prevent the transfer of such funds in the future. (See Resolution No. 5.)

Fish Screens, Fish Hatcheries, and Fish in General.

Mr. Armstrong brought up the question of screening irrigation ditches against fish. Mr. de Baca pointed out that ordinary wire netting had proved unsatisfactory on account of becoming clogged and that no satisfactory substitute had to his knowledge been invented and it was for this reason that Section 30 of the State law had not been enforced.

Mr. Leopold announced that the Forest Service had just proposed to the Bureau of Fisheries aggressive action toward securing a satisfactory design for a paddle-wheel or some other sort of practicable fish screen, and had proposed that after agreeing on such a design it should be adopted as standard and a contract made for its manufacture in large quantities at low prices, so that a general clean-up of the screen situation could be made all at one time. It was decided that the officers of the Association should act as a committee of three to inquire into and consider the question of screens and screening and to take action according to their findings.

The question of a state fish hatchery for New Mexico was discussed at length. Mr. de Baca stated that the proposed trout licenses would add \$15,000 per year to the State fund, and that this sum would be sufficient to run a hatchery. He was of the opinion that an adequate supply of fish could not be obtained free from the Federal Government, although subsequent discussion left this point in doubt. He said that fish could be bought for \$3.75 per thousand and that he thought they could be raised in a State hatchery at a cost of \$1.00 per thousand. It was decided that the officers of the Association should act as a committee to make thorough investigation of the whole subject of fish supply, a fish hatchery, and the correlation of fish stocking work among the various parties concerned; namely the State, the Forest Service, the Associations, and private individuals, such committee to act on the principle that it was the game and not the fish of New Mexico which is threatened with extermination, and that no funds should be diverted from the Game Protection Fund for a fish hatchery unless absolutely necessary.

The possibility of obtaining a federal hatchery for New Mexico was discussed. It was decided that such a hatchery would be a fine thing, but that in so far as known it would not greatly increase the supply of fish obtainable from the federal government.

Members as Deputy Wardens.

The question of the advisability of appointing local Association members as Deputy Game Wardens was discussed at length. It was decided to be the sense of the meeting that the State Association favored the appointment of members as Deputy Game Wardens, but that the question of whether all or only a part of the membership of each local association should be appointed, and the question of whether cases should be turned over to the regular local deputies and the witness fees collected by such deputies, or prosecuted by the Association and witness fees accrue to the treasury, should be left to the discretion of the executive committees of the respective locals.

Prizes for Active Wardens.

It was suggested that the State Association might offer a prize, consisting of a special badge or medal or framed certificate, to the Deputy Warden securing the greatest number of convictions for violation of the game law during 1916. It was decided that the officers of the Association should constitute a prize committee to take action on this matter.

The Forest Service.

Mr. Leopold reported on behalf of the Forest Service on the work done by that department during the past year. The 62 Forest Rangers in New Mexico, he said, had reported twelve violations during 1915, resulting in seven convictions. A great deal of

educational work in the way of warnings, posters, cards, etc., was done during the year, including eleven public illustrated lectures on game protection. Seven consignments of trout were handled, and most of them used to stock lakes and other heretofore empty waters. It was pointed out that the New Mexico rangers had secured more convictions than those in Arizona, a fact no doubt partly due to the encouragement given the New Mexico men by the Game Protective Associations.

Boy Scouts and Game Protection.

A very interesting letter was read from Mr. A. J. Connell, Scoutmaster at Santa Fe, concerning co-operation by the Boy Scouts in the game protection movement. Mr. Connell pointed out that the Scouts are trained to study rather than to kill game and wild life, and that a Scout is pretty sure to grow up to be a true sportsman. All of the 32 members of his troop, he says, are associate members of the Santa Fe Game Protective Association and greatly interested in the work. Moreover they talk game protection in their homes, with the result that their fathers become interested in the subject. He thinks that the New Mexico Scouts can be a big help to our Association in preventing and reporting violations of the game laws and in creating premanent public sentiment in favor of game protection.

The Convention appointed the President, Treasurer, and Secretary as a committee to do everything possible to develop the possibilities of Boy Scout co-operation.

Enlisting the Stockman.

The State Association keenly realizes that talking game protection from the housetops is all very well; that it is in fact a very necessary part of our campaign. But we also realize that housetops are not the haunts of game. Game is not slaughtered in lecture halls, in newspapers, or in the vicinity of office desks. Game lives in the brush. The Game-Hog, live where he may, operates in the brush, and our campaign, to be successful, must attack him on his own ground. On 90% of the area of New Mexico, our only possible ally is the stockman. Therefore, UNLESS WE ENLIST THE STOCKMAN, THE BATTLE IS LOST. Unless we enlist the stockman, the game-hog need heed us no more than does a reed, shaken by the wind.

Fortunately, the New Mexico stockmen as a whole are ready and willing to help. They already constitute a big part of our 1,000 members. When we can get 5,000 stockmen and their employees to stand up on the firing line, we will, in very fact, have put game protection on the map of New Mexico.

As a starter the Convention decided to send to every large stockman in the state a special letter, asking him to co-operate with us in preventing violations of the law, and to issue special orders to all his employees to do the same. We know that there are many cowboys, and also herders, who conscientiously abide by the game laws. On the other hand there are others who do not, and who think more of fresh meat than of game laws. The latter class can best be reached through the boss, and we intend so to reach them. At the same time each Advisory Board of each Livestock Association will be requested to help us in our campaign. Game Law cards will be distributed with all these requests for co-operation.

Many prominent stockmen have already made a practice of instructing their employees about observing the game laws, and many others have promised to do so.

Game Laws in the Indian Country.

It was pointed out that the Federal Indian Reservations of New Mexico, totalling 4,000,000 acres, were exempted from state jurisdiction by treaty, and accordingly the state game laws do not apply and the Indians are free to hunt all the year around on these Reservations. This condition benefits nobody and is bad for the game, the Indians, and the state. A resolution was adopted strongly urging the Bureau of Indian Affairs to promulgate a regulation establishing seasons, bag limits, etc., the same as prescribed by the laws of the state in which the Reservation lies. (See Resolution No. 6.)

\$50.00 Reward for Game-Hog Scalps.

Antelope Killers Beware!

The Convention decided that the reward fund of \$400 was to be used in offering a standing \$50 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person killing antelope, mountain sheep or ptarmigan, and that there should be purchased out of this fund sufficient metal signs to post all of our antelope and mountain sheep ranges with notices of these rewards. Enough said. These signs have already been ordered and on receipt will be distributed for posting all over the state.

Mending the Game Law.

It is the consensus of opinion among all our Game Protective Associations that what New Mexico needs is not more laws, but more law-enforcement and public sentiment. Nevertheless there are certain weak points in our game law which all are agreed should be mended. The Convention decided to recommend the following changes to the 1916 Legislature. A legal committee, not yet appointed, will draft these recommendations.

SECTION 4, OPEN SEASON ON BASS, ETC. The present bass season appears to be illogical. Since most of the bass fishing is in the southeastern part of the state, it was voted that action should be suspended pending receipt of recommendations approved by the executive committees of the Carlsbad and Roswell Associations.

SECTION 12, LICENSES FOR RABBITS. It would be impossible to adequately enforce the license requirements if every man caught hunting without a license could plead innocence on the ground that he was hunting

rabbits, or coyotes. Accordingly it was decided that the State Association favors the retention of the present provision of the law requiring a license for hunting any and all kinds of wild animals, and the Legal Committee was instructed to strengthen the present provisions of Section 12 so as to leave no doubt whatever as to its meaning to this effect.

SECTION 12, LICENSES FOR TROUT FISHING. It will be remembered that at the last legislature, at the last minute, just before the present law was passed, a possibly well-intentioned but certainly ill-advised legislator succeeded in tacking on an amendment to the effect that no resident of New Mexico should be required to have a license to fish for trout. This amendment was not recommended by any sportsman or any Association, and in its workings is manifestly unfair to the fishermen of the southern and eastern parts of the state, who have to pay a license for their bass fishing while the trout fishermen get their sport scot-free. Moreover, it deprives the Game and Fish Protection Fund of the state of thousands of dollars of sorely needed revenue. Accordingly the Convention unanimously decided to insist on its repeal.

SECTION 12, TAG SYSTEM FOR BIG GAME. The officers of the Association were instructed to make a thorough investigation of the tag system for big game licenses, with special reference to checking the legality of hides in the possession of pelt dealers, and to recommend action accordingly.

SECTIONS 15, 16 and 17. OPEN SEASONS. It was unanimously decided to recommend that the present division of the State into two parts with respect to game seasons be abolished.

It was the opinion of the delegates that, in view of the increasing scarcity of Blue Grouse, the present 70-day open season is entirely too long. It was also the opinion of the delegates that the present differing and complicated open seasons on grouse, deer, and turkey, all of which occur generally in the same places, encouraged violations of the law. It was therefore, unanimously decided that the open season on deer, turkey, and grouse should be uniform and should not exceed 30 days. It was tentatively decided that this 30-day open season should embrace the month of November, but that this should be submitted to a vote of the locals before making a final recommendation.

It was decided that a 2-year or 5-year closed season on deer, grouse, and turkey would be inadvisable, PROVIDED the Chamberlain-Hayden Game Refuge Bill is passed and a SYSTEM OF GAME REFUGES IS FULLY ESTABLISHED, but that if this bill should fail to pass, local closed seasons should immediately be established wherever necessary in accordance with the proposed new provision of the law as hereinafter described, authorizing the governor to proclaim local closed seasons on any kind of game or fish.

SECTION 16. It was decided that our now unprotected Javelinas, which are a natural curiosity and becoming very scarce, should be protected indefinitely.

SECTION 17, DUCK SEASON. It was decided that the State wild fowl season should without fail be brought into conformity with the Federal Migratory Bird Law.

SECTION 18, BAG LIMITS. It was decided that no change should be made in the bag limits.

SECTION 20. It was decided that rare species like antelope, mountain sheep and ptarmigan should be exempted from being taken in New Mexico under permits for scientific and propagation purposes. They cannot be artificially propagated anyhow, and as for killing them for scientific purposes, it is at present infinitely more important that they be saved from extermination than that the world should be sure of their Latin names and the measurement in millimeters of their forty-eleventh metatarsal bones.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS: PROCLAIMING CLOSED SEASONS AND ESTABLISHING STATE REFUGES.

It was decided that additions should be made to the law as follows: (a) Authorizing the Governor to proclaim local closed seasons on any species at any time and (b) authorizing the Governor to proclaim State Game Refuges under a system similar to that which the President is to be authorized to proclaim Federal Game Refuges under the Chamberlain-Hayden Bill.

FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD LAW. It was decided that the present 3½ months open season on wild fowl under the Federal Migratory Bird Law should under no circumstances be lengthened, but that the question of its minor adjustment as to dates should be left to a vote of the local Associations.

Mr. Balthis mentioned that band-tailed pigeons, which are protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Law, commit depredations on the cherry crop in the Sacramento region. It was brought out in discussion, however, that although these birds might be locally abundant they were not generally so, but on the contrary were becoming generally very scarce. No action was taken.

Publicity and Public Education.

How the Movies Can Help.

It was decided that "The Pine Cone," heretofore published by the Albuquerque Association, should be taken over as the official organ of the State Association, and edited by the Secretary, to be issued quarterly beginning April 1, 1916.

It was decided that in accordance with the suggestion of District Forester A. C. Ringland, the placards "Six Rules for Sportsmen," now published annually by the Forest Service, should be published jointly by the Forest Service, the State Game Department and the State Association and distributed all over the State.

Mr. Leopold pointed out that he knew of at least three proprietors of moving picture establishments in New Mexico who were interested in the Game Protection movement, and the Secretary was authorized to take up with them and other proprietors the question of running lantern slides in the intervals between films, giving game protection propaganda.

The emblem, "Remember the Buffalo," originated and offered by the Albuquerque Association, was adopted as the official emblem of the State Association.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Balthis pointed out the possibilities of saving losses among game during severe winters by feeding. Mr. Mardorf stated that the Santa Fe Association had already arranged to feed their local quail. It was decided that the feeding of game during severe winters be urged on all the locals, but that the expense of such feeding must be borne by the local treasuries.

A vote of thanks was given to the Rio Grande Gun Club of Albuquerque for their hospitality at the luncheon given at the Club in honor of the Convention, and to the officers of the Albuquerque Association for the banquet tendered the visitors. The Gun Club's "Dutch Lunch" was particularly a notable event, and again demonstrated the already well known culinary talents of Messrs. Chas. Quier and Harry Johnson of Albuquerque, New Mexico's two best cooks. Incidentally, the ducks on the Gun Club Lakes were by no means the least attractive feature of the "Dutch Lunch." They sat around in hundreds—Canvasbacks, Mallards, Teal, Sprigs, and the whole category beloved to sportsmen—all tame as chickens. And they will nest right there, lots of them, because they are not disturbed. What better proof of the merits of the Migratory Bird Law?

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Leopold for his services as chairman and in preparing for and facilitating the work of the Convention, which then adjourned sine die at 6:15 P. M. March 11.

Resolutions and Exhibits.

The following resolutions were passed and have been transmitted to our Senators and Representatives and to the various other parties concerned:

New Mexico Game Protective Association Resolution No. 1. Game Refuges.

Whereas, This Association, representing eight local game protective associations with a membership embracing 1,000 sportsmen and stockmen of New Mexico, believes that the prompt establishment of an adequate system of Game Refuges is necessary to save our big game from virtual extermination, and

Whereas, The Chamberlain-Hayden Bill now before Congress (H. R. 11712; S. 4418) provides for such a system of Game Refuges in the National Forests, and

Whereas, This Bill has already been endorsed by sixteen (16) Chambers of Commerce and local Game Protective Associations in New Mexico and Arizona, and also by Ed. M. Otero, president of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, and

Whereas, The terms of this Bill provide against any interference whatsoever with grazing, agriculture, or the destruction of predatory animals, and

Whereas, This Bill has been published and explained all over New Mexico and Arizona without one word of protest or disapproval coming to the notice of one of the 1,000 citizens represented in this petition, and

Whereas, This Bill has been in committee of Congress since January 4, 1916, without action, and

Whereas, With the present pressure of foreign and military affairs there is danger of this bill not being reported out of committee, therefore

Be It Resolved, That Senator T. B. Catron, Senator A. B. Fall, and Congressman B. C. Hernandez be hereby urged and requested to do all in their power to get this bill reported out of committee and passed at this session of Congress, and

Be It Resolved, That those of our New Mexico delegation in Congress who have not already done so be urgently requested to state their views on this bill in order that any possible misunderstandings may be cleared up and their attitude announced in the April 1 issue of the Official Bulletin of this Association, and

Be It Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Senator Lane, Chairman of Senate Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, and to Congressman Levr, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, with the request that they do everything in their power to get this Bill favorably reported out of committee.

Passed by this Association in Convention assembled at Albuquerque, N. Mex., March 9, 1916.

MILES W. BURFORD, President.

New Mexico Game Protective Association Resolution No. 2. Patrol of Federal Bird Refuges.

Whereas, The U. S. Biological Survey is charged with the enforcement and administration of Federal Bird Refuges outside the National Forests, and

Whereas, This Association, representing 1,000 sportsmen of New Mexico, is heartily in favor of such Refuges, therefore

Be It Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent the U. S. Biological Survey for their use in requesting such appropriation as is in their opinion adequate for the effective and necessary patrol and enforcement of the Federal Bird Refuges in their charge as aforesaid.

Passed by this Association in convention at Albuquerque, N. M. March 10, 1916.

MILES W. BURFORD, President.

New Mexico Game Protective Association Resolution No. 3. Stinking Lake National Bird Refuge.

Whereas, Stinking Lake, located within the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation in Rio Arriba County, has been found to possess all most unlimited possibilities as a wildfowl breeding ground and as a source of duck supply for New Mexico, and

Whereas, Excessive and illegal killing, the depredations of predatory animals, and trampling of livestock at present cause an enormous annual loss in the productivity of this Lake, and

Whereas, A properly fenced and properly administered Bird Refuge on this lake would prevent these losses, and

Whereas, The interests of neither grazing, agriculture, the Indians, or the local New Mexico sportsmen would be curtailed or injured by such a Bird Refuge, therefore

Be It Resolved, That this association, representing 1,000 sportsmen of New Mexico, hereby request the U. S. Indian Service and the U. S. Biological Survey to promptly create a National Bird Refuge on this lake under the authority already existing in the Act of June 28, 1906, and

Be It Resolved, That this Association hereby engages to render or secure all possible assistance to both the Indian Service and the Biological Survey in the creation, fencing, trapping, policing or future administration of this refuge.

Passed by this Association in convention at Albuquerque March 11, 1916.

MILES W. BURFORD, President.

New Mexico Game Protective Association Resolution No. 4. Predatory Animals.

Whereas, The U. S. Biological Survey received an appropriation of \$125,000 for the fiscal year 1916 for the extermination of predatory animals, and

Whereas, This Association, representing 1,000 game conservationists of New Mexico, is urging and fostering by all possible means a systematic campaign against predatory animals destructive to game and livestock, and

Whereas, We believe it will be cheaper in the end to make a clean-up on predatory animals, particularly lions and wolves, rather than to merely keep them in check by a small amount of work each year, therefore

Be It Resolved, That our senators and representatives are hereby urged and requested to do everything in their power to secure an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Biological Survey for the prosecution of this work during the fiscal year 1917.

Passed by this Association in convention at Albuquerque, N. M., March 10, 1916.

MILES W. BURFORD, President.

New Mexico Game Protective Association Resolution No. 5. Game Protection Fund.

Whereas, The Game Protection Fund constitutes monies paid by the sportsmen of New Mexico for the conservation of the wild life of the state, and

Whereas, On account of the large area of the state and the critical scarcity of our game supply, every cent of said fund is most urgently needed for the purpose for which it is raised, and

Whereas, The sportsmen of most states annually demand and secure large special appropriations for the protection of game and fish, and

Whereas, The sportsmen of New Mexico have heretofore asked for no such special appropriations in New Mexico, but relied on the Game Protection Fund entirely, and

Whereas, We understand it is now within the authority of the Auditor to transfer monies from this fund to meet deficits in other departments, and

Whereas, We understand such a transfer was at one time actually made to the great detriment of our interests, therefore

Be It Resolved, That this Association, representing 1,000 sportsmen from all over New Mexico, hereby respectfully but emphatically protests against any such transfer from the Game Protection Fund in the future, and

Be It Resolved, That our legislative committee be hereby instructed to secure if possible at the next session of the legislature such changes in the laws of the state as will prevent the use of monies from the Game Protection Fund for any purpose other than the protection and conservation of game and fish.

Passed by this Association in convention at Albuquerque, N. M., March 10 and 11, 1916.

MILES W. BURFORD, President.

New Mexico Game Protective Association Resolution No. 6. Regulation of Hunting on Indian Reservations.

Whereas, Federal Indian Reservations embrace 4,000,000 acres of land in New Mexico, much of it naturally adapted to and chiefly valuable for grazing livestock and raising game and fish, and

Whereas, The state game laws cannot be legally enforced against Indians hunting on these lands, and

Whereas, It would be for the best interests of the Indians, as well as of the state, to have these lands well stocked with game and fish, and

Whereas, This is possible only by the regulation of hunting on these lands, therefore

Be It Resolved, That this Association, representing 1,000 game conservationists of the state of New Mexico, hereby urges and requests the U. S. Indian Service to promulgate and enforce regulations for these reservations, prescribing closed seasons for game and fish, establishing bag limits, and protecting rare

species similar to and uniform with the provisions of the state game law for other lands, and

Be It Resolved, That we appeal to all progressive Indians to assent to and aid in the enforcement of such regulations, and

Be It Resolved, That it is in no way the purpose of this resolution to facilitate, improve, or extend the hunting privileges of persons other than Indians on federal Indian Reservations, but rather to urge the Indians and the Indian Service to co-operate with this Association, with the State Game Department, with the Forest Service, and with the Biological Survey in the present effort to conserve the wild life of New Mexico.

Passed by this Association in convention at Albuquerque, N. M., March 11, 1916.

MILES W. BURFORD, President.

New Mexico Game Protective Association Resolution No. 8. Enforcement of Migratory Bird Law.

Whereas, the U. S. Biological Survey charged with the enforcement of the Federal Migratory Bird Law has heretofore received an appropriation of only \$50,000 for the enforcement of this law all over the United States, and

Whereas, this Association strongly approves of the principle of this law and desires its thorough and vigorous enforcement, and

Whereas, it is our belief that, without the means for thoroughly enforcing this law, the wild fowl supply of the United States is in danger of serious and continued decrease in numbers,

Be It Hereby Resolved, that this Association, representing 1,000 sportsmen of New Mexico, hereby urges and requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to do everything in their power to secure an appropriation of at least \$100,000 for the U. S. Biological Survey for the enforcement of the Federal Migratory Bird Law during the fiscal year 1917.

Passed by this Association in convention at Albuquerque, N. M., March 11, 1916.

MILES W. BURFORD, President.

New Mexico Game Protective Association Proposed Predatory Animal Commission.

Whereas, This Association, representing 1,000 sportsmen of New Mexico, is organized on the basis of a platform of principles, the third item of which reads:

"We stand for a systematic campaign against predatory animals," and

Whereas, The U. S. Biological Survey; the State and Counties of New Mexico; the U. S. Forest Service; the various Cattle and Sheep Growers' Associations; the various Game Protective Associations; individuals, companies, and corporations engaged in the livestock industry; and individual trappers and hunters, some responsible and others irresponsible; are all engaged in various manner and degree in combating predatory animals of various kinds, and

Whereas, There is and has been no coordination of effort; no division of territory, authority, responsibility, or financial burden; and no thought-out or systematic plan of co-operation among all these widely different agencies in attacking this problem, and

Whereas, The absence of such co-operation and correlation of effort necessarily has been and is still resulting in a great loss in effectiveness, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the New Mexico Game Protective Association hereby proposes the establishment of a permanent joint commission, to be known as the New Mexico Predatory Animal Commission to be composed of eight commissioners as follows:

(a) The president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association.

(b) The President of the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association.

(c) The President of the New Mexico Game Protective Association.

(d) The U. S. Biological Survey Predatory Animal Inspector.

(e) The Governor of New Mexico, or such other state officer familiar with the administration of the bounty law as he may appoint.

(f) The District Forester, or such member of the Forest Service as he may appoint.

(g) The State Game Warden, or such member of the State Game Department as he may appoint.

(h) One Attorney-at-law familiar with predatory animal legislation, to be appointed by the Governor, and

Be It Resolved, That we propose that such commission if established meet in the near future for not to exceed five days and at such time and place thereafter as its chairman may decide necessary, the expenses of each commissioner to be paid by the organization he represents, and

Be It Resolved, That we propose that it shall be the duty of such commission to agree on a correlated plan of work among the organizations represented; to pass opinion upon measures taken or recommended by each, or by other parties; to recommend a plan for encouragement of responsible trappers and elimination of irresponsible trappers; to consider the bounty law and if possible recommend an equitable plan for the payment of uniform cash bounties all over the state with a just distribution of the financial burdens involved; and to recommend any other action for the wise control of predatory animals and the reduction of losses to livestock and wild game therefrom, and

Be It Resolved, That this proposition be submitted to the parties hereinbefore named for comment, criticism, and suggestions.

MILES W. BURFORD, President.

ALDO LEOPOLD, Secretary.