

The pine cone: Christmas, 1915. 1915

[s.l.]: New Mexico Game Protective Association, 1915

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THE PINE CONE

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE ALBUQUERQUE GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

OUR PLATFORM

- We stand for vigorous enforcement of the State Game Law.
 - We stand for the Federal Migratory Bird Law
- 3. We stand for co-operation with stockmen in a systematic campaign against the predatory animal menace to
 - We stand for the Hornaday Plan of Game Refuges.
 - . We stand for such an increase in game and fish as furnish legitimate sport for every citizen and a new terial source of wealth for New Mexico.
- We are pledged, individually and collectively to observe the letter of the law and the spirit of good sportsman-ship, and to report for prosecution, through and in the name of this Association, violations of the law which come to our

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS ARE DOING

ample in New Mexico of what can be done by

R. E. Marsh, an officer of the newly organ-

tion, was a recent visitor in Albuquerque and

reports that things are coming along finely. The Taos people have a big job on their hands, and a hard one. The biggest of their problems is that presented by the Taos Indians. They

are tackling this in a thorough and systematic

way, with every prospect of success. Secretary Walinsley has extended to all our members a

tanling invitation to attend their meetings V. H. Goddard and Mr. Benjamin, of the

spirit. One violation has already been reported

time will be ripe for a state convention to tederate into one central body the Game Protective Associations of New Mexico. Such a body could then handle all general problems on a

statewide basis. Meanwhile, we extend to all

our neighbor-associations and to every right-

activity of our neighbors.

for the rest of us.

THE WHEREWITHAL

Our Association now has nearly a hundred ing-horse for the spring shooter, his "useful-That the game protection movement in New Mexico is well on its feet and forging ahead under full steam is well shown by the regular members, which means a hundred dol-ness" is at an end. Besides, the ornithologists lars for use on the firing line. This is a fine tell us that the New Mexico duck flight does start, and we are going to stretch every one of those dollars to the limit. But a hundred The Southwestern New Mexico Sportsmen's Association at Silver City is getting a large dollars will not take us nearly as far as we want to go. We could use \$500 easily and make number of convictions, as usual. They have now been at work for three years, and have things protected vell lined up in their neighborevery cent of it count. We absolutely need at Law is at this very moment up before the Suleast \$300 to carry out our program for this preme Court of the United States for a decision year. And we mean to get it. This situation cannot wait. If we want to make sure of the hood. Their record still stands as the best exorganization, enthusiasm, and work. Under the able leadership of President Miles W. Burford, future game supply of the Albuquerque region and of New Mexico, we must have the money to there is every reason to believe that it will work with, and have it right now. This is the stand, but supposing that it should be knocked out? What are we, the organized Sportsmen of they have delivered the goods, and paved the

ized Taos Game and Fish Protective Associa- There are at least 200 men in the Albuquerque country who know the situation, who know that our platform is right, and who can afford a dollar a year to help push the work. We want every one of those 200 men, and it is up to each member to help us get them. Therefore, Mr. Member, go and nail your man. Give him a copy of this paper (we are sending you plenty of extra copies) and ask him to read the "Results" column. If that does not convince him that we are delivering the goods, and that his dollar will be well score to be a sill be fellow to stop. Each state waited for except state to stop. Result, nobody st them, lying the ducks. They stopped, loticking their last on the rippling waters an atmosphere. Now kick into the balmy siness is of course all antient history, and spilled milk. But if the Federal Law goes by the boards, may the Red new y organized Magdalena Game Protective that his dollar will be well spent, he will be

and Sportsman's Association, were recent visitors in Albuquerque, and from their accounts it is evident that Magdalena is tackling the game problem with characteristic energy and who can Secondly, we want at least ten contributing memberships at \$10.00 each. These are for men who can afford it. Therefore, Mr. Member, if

> members will give us the \$300 we absolutely need. We need it for postage, printing, and stenographic work for carrying our idea to every citizen of the Albuquerque country. We need it for our contribution to the State Association, which will carry our idea to every cit-

> izen of the state. We need it for Results.
>
> Now, we know, of course, that the public has been milked dry for contributions this year, and to worthy causes at that. But we can hardly ask our officers and members to give unstintingly of their time and energy to this work without giving them something to work

THE FATE OF OUR WILDFOWL

It is authoritatively estimated that during the 50-year period ending in 1913, the wildfowl supply of the United States decreased some We are sending every member a self-explantion over 90%. This period may be called the Era of Spring Shooting. It ended on Octoturn it over to some person who is interested ber 1, 1913, when the Federal Regulations under

It is authoritati especially desired to bring this plan to the at- the 2-year period which has since elapsed, the wildfowl supply of the United States has held its own, or even increased. Reports received from the Biological Survey estimate the increase since 1913 as anywhere from nothing to 100 per cent. Speaking locally for the state of New Mexico, many well informed and reliable sportsmen think wildfowl, especially ducks, have increased since the Migratory Bird Law went into effect. It is quite safe to say that

they have held their own.

Now the question is: Has the Migratory Bird Law been the direct and principal cause

Put this question to the chronic spring-shooter and he will immediately fire a salvo of his customary assertions about the egg-hunt ing Canadian Indian. Put it to the chronic game protectionist (may his tribe increase! and he will immediately give you a most emphatic "Yes!" Which one is right?

Let us discard both assertions, and just take an example. Suppose New Mexico had, up to The Hornaday lan will save threatened now, allowed a six-months' open season on Then suppose the season were cut to three months, and then, a few years later, an increased supply were noticeable. Would any reasonable man doubt for a minute that the

to, and have made a Bird Law is the shortening of the wildfowl seaby throwing a dam ower Oldtown ditch. his eye on these the direct and principal cause. No other game law is enforced. has been able to stand up under a six-months' se to property, season; why should we expect the ducks to? be blamed for As for the egg-hunting Indian, he has been a his in accordw, and in years before the decrease began. Let us fervently hope the Canadian treaty row pending Percentage decreased 53 far

OUR AIM

The aim and purpose of this little paper is to promote the protection and enjoyment of wild things. As the cone scatters the seeds of the pine and the fir tree, so may it scatter the seeds of wisdom and understanding among men, to the end that every citizen may learn to hold the lives of harmless wild creatures as a public trust for human good, against the abuse of which he stands personally responsible. Thus, and thus only, will our wild life be conserved. Be this not done, and that quickly, it must forever vanish from the earth.

will soon put a stop to his operations, but let

Having concluded that the ducks' hope of sal-

vation lies in the Migratory Bird Law, we are

confronted by the fact that the Migratory Bird

as to its constitutionality. We are confronted

by the fact that the Supreme Court must judge

New Mexico, going to do about it?

on its legality rather than its merit. Now

The platforms of our Associations show very

clearly what we think about it, but thinking is generally a long way from doing. Lots of us "thought" that spring-shooting was bad long before the Federal Law was passed, but we di-

mighty little. Each man waited for theother

Gods help us to remember its lesson and profit

not come from Canada.

HOW TO HELP

You can help by (1) joining our Association; (2) by handing this paper to a friend; (3) by observing the game law; (4) by reporting violations of the law to any of the following:

Officers

Henry Westerfield, President.

John D. Clark, Vice-President. Aldo Leopold, Secty. Ross Merritt, Treas.

J. F. Mullen. Chas. Quier. E. J. Strong. Hugh Cooper. R. B. Stamm. Harry T. Johnson.

Executive Committee

If you are a resident of Albuquerque or the country adjacent, if you subscribe to our platform, and if you wish to join in our work, please remit dues to the Treasurer. Annual dues for regular membership, \$1.00; contributing membership, \$10.00. Every dollar helps. Every new member adds to our power for good work.

oright. One violation has already been reported you know of such a man, give him a copy of action and successfully prosecuted.

It is to be hoped that before very long the me will be ripe for a state convention to tedrate into one central body the Game Protective Associations of New Mexico. Such a body read that the property of the progress that has been the product of the pr

THE VANISHING ANTELOPE

Shall it be six months of shooting for a few

years, or three months shooting for a few hundred? Which do you want?

And let us get ready to do it right now.

Some months ago the Forest Service issued a preliminary antelope census, giving the total number remaining in New Mexico as 350 head. It is now gratifying to announce that further investigation, together with information volunteered from parties all over the state, has shown 350 head to be too low. Through the courtesy of the Forest Service we are able to publish the following table:

Antelope Census of New Mexico

(Iteriseu.)		
NAME OF HERD	CONDITION	N
Ute Mountain	?	
Polsom		1
Southwest of Clayton		
Santa Rosa		1
Ft. Sumner	Stationary	2
Gran Quivera	Stationary	
Jack's Peak	Stationary	1
Bell Ranch	Decreasing	20
Negrito	Stationary	
Rainy Mesa	?	1
Datil	Decreasing	2
Monica	Decreasing	2
San Augustine		
Adobe		19
A Ranch	Stationary	
Nogal	Decreasing	SV.
Oscuro		
Faywood		1
Guadalupe		1000
Elephant Butte		
Jornado		23
San Simon, Playas & Animas.		150
Sall Sillon, Trayas & Allimas.		162
	Morriso	0

		The second second
Estim:	ated number of head in New Mexico.	.837
	er of Herds	22
	known to be Decreasing	5
	known to be Stationary	5
Herds	known to be Increasing	0
Appro	ximate Percentage on Decrease.	50%
	Herds running mostly on Na- al Forest land	3
tion	number running mostly on Na- al Forests	255
Total	Are New Mexico, acres78,500	0,000

Probable total area suitable for Antelope50,000,000 Acres of Antelope range per head at present Probable original number of Antelope

at rate of 2 per square mile of antelope range (very rough estimate). Present estimated number

STINKING LAKE

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. He will find nothing like it, eitner this or the other side of the Great Beyond. But he should resolve in advance neither to talk nor write of what he sees. St. Peter does not smile on digressions, even though they be duck stories.

From the every-day viewpoint, Stinking Lake is a 2,000-acre pond at the head of the Rio Grande in northern New Mexico. It has 15 miles of curly, crimpy shoreline, and lots of

From the real viewpoint, Stinking Lake is paradise. Part of it is pretty grassy snores with deep tule bays; part of it is the setting of pine-covered hills and blue mountain sky.

But most of it is drawn as the same of the sky in screaming, quacking, fluttering myriads. It is no place to shoot. One man tried it, killed a correct left them to rot and went home, precarload, left them to rot, and went home, presumably to die of a bad conscience. Besides it takes four days to get there. But what a place to see ducks and breed them!

In April 10,000 pairs of waterfowl arrive at Stinking Lake. And a fine reception they get! Every coyote, skunk, and cur dog in the country is there to meet them, and for three months it is a lucky duck's-egg or duckling that escapes their attention. If a nest does escape, a wandering cow, or a herd of sheep, is pretty sure to step on it, just to make sure that we don't get too many young ducks down here on the Rio Grande. But just the same, 50,000 wildfowl leave the lake every October on their winter junket to southward.

Now, supposing we could get a forty-dollar trapper in there every spring to clean out the varmints, and supposing we could put up fence to keep livestock from trampling and eating down the nesting grounds? (This could be done, too, with natural water gaps enough for all the stock in the state.) Do you dould form a minute that Stinking Lake could minute that Stinking Minute that Minute tha for a minute that Stinking Lake could rais 100,000 ducks for us every fall?

If not, why not? Why not clean out the varmints, fence the lake, and stop hunting altogether? Nobody lives there, and there are other lakes enough around to furnish shooting for a hundred men. Why not? No reason at all. It can all be done by making Stinking Lake a National Bird Refuge. This is what prompted the resolution introduced by Mr. Stamm at our December 2 meeting.

In accordance with that resolution, the Executive Committee has asked the Forest Service for data, which was kindly furnished and explained. And we now have found out the nature of the obstacle which has prevented Stinking Lake from being made a Bird Refuge long ago. It is a very little obstacle, and without going into explanations, we think we can remove it. When we have done so, we shall go after the Stinking Lake Bird Refuge hard. New Mexico needs it, the ducks need it, and the government, in so far as known, favors it. It will benefit all and hurt nobody. And long may the sound of whistling wings and quacking mallards be heard in the land!

FOREST SERVICE ON THE JOB

District Forester Ringland reports that his men have initiated 12 prosecutions for violations of the game laws since August. Convictions were secured in eight cases, one case was lost, and three are still pending. Nine word for killing deer and three for killing turkey il-legally. All but two were in New Mexico. This sounds like business.

THE VARMINT QUESTION

For some unfathomable reason, there appears to have been a kind of feeling of antagonism between men interested in game protection and between some individuals connected with the stock growing industry. There have been some very notable exceptions to this rule, particularly among the stockmen themselves. It would, for instance, be a fair statement to say that certain individual stockmen have saved the antelope for New Mexico. But speaking generally the statement is true.

It seems never to have occurred to anybody that the very opposite should be the case, and that the stockmen and the game protectionists 991/2% are mutually and vitally interested in a com-

minded sportsman and game protectionist in New Mexico our best wishes for the new year. THE HORNADAY PLAN

Dr. Hornaday writes that his plan for a sysm of Game Refuges in the National Forests progressing satisfactorily. The bill is about be introduced in Congress, and unless

crowded out by other measures, will have a good chance of passing. He states that only 100 endorsement cards have been sent in from New Mexico. While he appears satisfied with this showing, we are not. There should be 1,000 men in New Mexico who are well enough informed to see the merits of this plan at a

in our game supply. Ask him to look it over, the Migratory Bird Law went into effect. and if he approves, to sign and mail it. It is tention of stockmen.

In explaining the Hornaday Plan to the public, hammer hard on the following points: These Game Refuges will not interfere

with livestock. Grazing will be allowed on them as in the past.

The fencing of these Game Refuges is not templated.

ishing will be allowed as elsewhere. hey will not prevent the destruction of tory animals. In fact, this will be en-

The idea simply is to have places here of these improved conditions? Put this question to the where it can breed, and to which it can e when har pressed. These Game Ref-will act as eservoirs of breeding stock, will overfloy and restock the surround-

The Hornada Plan will improve the ng and enlarge the opportunity for legiti-

from extinction

LP WATCHTHE BEAVER

know that we have a thriving long be banks of the Rio bin ele city limits? They Now the essential principle of the Migratory

mon problem. This problem is the reduction

of predatory animals.

It is well known that predatory animals are continuing to eat the cream off the stock growers profits, and it hardly needs to be argued that, with our game supply as low as it is, a reduction in the predatory animal populacion is bound to help the situation. wolves, lions, coyotes, bob-cats, foxes, skunks, and other varmints were only decreasing at the same rate as our game is decreasing, it might at least be said that there was no serious occasion for worry, but that they are not so decreasing is an established fact in the mind of every man familiar with conditions. Whatever may have been the value of the work accomplished by bounty systems, poisoning, and trapping, individual or governmental, the fact remains that varmints continue to thrive and their reduction can be accomplished only by means of a practical, vigorous, and comprehensive plan of action.

How, how is this action to be obtained? How, for instance, is the Biological Survey to receive a larger appropriation for the excellent work they have begun? How, for instance, is a more satisfactory bounty law to be enacted? How, for instance, is trapping to be made attractive to real trappers? Obviously by a united and concerted gemand for these things. The stockman alone have been demanding these things for years, and while they have accomplished a great deal, they have not accomplished enough. Why should the organized game protectionists not join with the stockmen in making these demands, and would not their added weight possibly give the necessary added effectiveness? Would not the manifestation of a sincere desire on our part to co-operate to the limit of our ability also remove the last vestige of feeling between us and the stock associations? Would not everybody, except the varmints, be benerited by such a move?

There is nothing connected with a properly conducted stock-growing operation which is going to operate against our game program. Conversely, there is nothing in our game program which is going to hurt the stock industry, or deprive any stock of their established range. Why, then, should we not get together?

Plans to have our Association actively develop this idea are already well under way. We have had an informal conference with Mr. Ligon, Predatory Animal Inspector of the Biological Survey, and obtained his personal ideas Production of the New Mexico Wool Growers, and he was much pleased with the idea of co-operation. Shortly we shall formally tender our co-operation to the Executive Committee of the Wool Growers and, as soon as suitable occasions arise, to every other stock growing body in the Albuquerque region. If our offers are accepted, we will confer with these bodies on the question of ways and means, and there is every reason to hope that we can arrive at a mutual agreement which will bring the desired results.

it can nardly be gainsaid that we need the aid and co-operation of the powerful stock growing associations. It seems equally obvious that they could make good use of such help as we are able to give them. It is therefore to be hoped that we can get together

QUAIL GOING UP Senator Barth Gives Us a Big Lift

In Justice McClellan's court on December 9 r. Siegfried Kahn, a prominent merchant of lbuquerque, was tried for buying quail, found uilty, and fined \$50.00 and costs. The case was prosecuted by the Hon. Isaac Barth, acting for our Association. The man who sold the quail had been previously prosecuted, convicted and fined victed, and fined.

This case was dug up by Deputy Game Wardens A. S. Morago and Tony Ortiz, and a previous trial, in which the defendant was represented by counsel but the deputies were not, resulted in a split jury. In the second trial, the District Attorney being absent, the Executive Committee of this Association. lost. Accordingly it was considered necessary available for that purpose. Senator Barth, in the little remnant to go over the brink? spite of being very busy, responded instantly to our request, prosecuted the case in a very fronts the state of New Mexico. to know about it? Then read to

the purchase and sale of game is prohibited. We have no reason to doubt the sincerity of this attitude. We are, however, most emphatically of the opinion that if a man of affairs like Mr. Kehn door not know the low the law that is a splendid animal. Second, it is a Latin name? Do you want it to become a Latin name only? No? Then listen to this story. like Mr. Kahn does not know the law, then it is time to make it known by every available Southern New Mexico, get you a pack outfit, means, including the vigorous prosecution of all violations.

But for this Association, the Kahn case would doubtless have been lost. The deputies would have been discouraged, disrespect for the law increased, and the way left wide open for the further growth of commercialism, first on a small scale and then on a large scale. every man remember the terrible havoc which commercialism in game invariably creates! Remember the Canvasbacks of the Chesapeake, almost exterminated by the market gunner. Remember quail of the gulf states, so sadly reduced by that fatal item of engraved Menu Cards: "Quail on Toast." And above all, remember the Buffalo. No species of game can withstand commercialism. It has been proven now! a dozen times.

Without the least trace of ill feeling against Mr. Kahn, we may regard this case as a signal victory. We have made a start. We have proved that we can do things if we want to.

Each member is being supplied with several horn, this. copies of The Pine Cone. Please hand the extra copies to your friends.

RESULTS

What Your Dollar Has Done Since Dec. 1

1. Ten news stories sent to one or more of seven neighboring newspapers, forty-six stories in all, which probably imparted to 15,000 people the fact that we are on the map and mean business. The object of these stories were (a) to show people that the game laws are being violated and (b) to show that we are going to insist on better enforcement and help to bring

2. Two violations reported to the proper authorities for action.

3. One violation, in the absence of the District Attorney, prosecuted and won, hands

Thirty-seven hundred trout planted in Las Huertas Canyon.

5. Preliminary negotiations with the president of the New Mexico Woolgrowers to place before them our proposition on predatory ani-

6. A start made on the Stinking Lake Bird Refuge, the object of which will be to improve the duck supply.

Forty endorsements obtained for Horna-

day Plan. 8. Fifty Hornaday Books obtained at cost and put on sale.

9. Plans laid for a systematic campaign of public education. "The Pine Cone" prepared, issued and distributed.

10. Ninety members enlisted; \$50.82 in Treasury.

HUNTING NOTES

It is gratifying to note that we appear to have had a fair crop of quail around Albuquerque this year. The best shooting has been in the foothills, and from all reports plenty of seed stock will be left over for next year.

Since the advent of cold weather, the ducks appear to have left the nearer shooting grounds. There are lots of them down at La Joya, Las Lunas, etc. They are spending the day safely on the sandbars and feeding in the sloughs and flooded areas at night. Many good bags are reported by local sportsmen.

The supply of geese at La Joya has been larger than usual—mostly Canadas and Snow Geese. Many local hunters have succeeded in hanging up their "Christmas gander."

The deer crop in the nearby mountains has been mighty slim, and very few men got their buck this year without going pretty far to do The same is true of turkeys.

In co-operation with the Forest Service, our Association planted 3,700 brook trout in Las Huertas Canyon on Dec. 15. This ought to make good fishing there by 1917. A special effort will be made to enforce the size limit in 1916, in order to give the little fellows a chance to grow up.

The turkey season ends on Dec. 31 in the north part of the state, and ended on Nov. 25 in the south part. The division line between the north and south parts is the 35th parallel, running east and west just south of Albu-

The quail season ends on Dec. 31, and the duck season on January 15.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

Do you want to do a good deed for Christmas? Do you want to instill the wild life protection idea in your family, or place it convincingly before some skeptical friend? Or do you yourself perhaps feel the need for more definite in-

Then buy Hornaday's books.

Buy one for yourself, and some more as Christmas presents.

The Executive Committee has arranged with Dr. Hornaday to get a limited supply of these books at cost. Strong's Book Store and O. A. by any other species of American game, be it Matson Co., have kindly consented to handle from the standpoint of sport, food, or science.

them for the Association. illustrated, and interesting from cover to cover. many left. On sale at Strong's and Matson's at \$1.00. Reg-

ular price \$1.50.
"Wild Life Conservation in Theory and Practice" is Dr. Hornaday's latest book, also profusely illustrated. It ably presents the game protection idea and its growth to the present day. On sale at Strong's and Matson's at \$1.30.

Regular price \$1.50.

Dr. Hornaday argues better than we can. Every wild life protectionist should have his books in his library, and can find no better way of spreading the idea than to use them as Christmas gifts.

Y OUR grandfather hunted swans. There were swans

Your father hunted geese. There were geese in those

You hunt ducks. There are some ducks left. What do you want your son to hunt? Mudhens?

STAND UP FOR THE MIGRATORY BIRD LAW! HELP GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS BE SATISFIED WITH A MODERATE BAG GIVE YOUR SON A SQUARE DEAL REMEMBER THE BUFFALO!

OVIS MEXICANUS

tive Committee of this Association realized situation should be allowed to go on down the that the case was again in danger of being hill of destruction, and supposing that at the situation should be allowed to go on down the no sheep in our New Mexico mountains. But lost. Accordingly it was considered necessary end of that time you had on some land of yours, to take advantage of Senator Barth's kind offer, made at the Association supper on December 2 to half world. What would you do about it? Would With fifty mountain ranges, and with crass ber 2. to help us prosecute violations whenever you not be an awfully sorry citizen, as well as and badlands enough for fifty thousand sheep, the services of the District Attorney were not a hopelessly poor business man, if you allowed

Yet a case quite as serious as this today-con-Do you want able manner, and won it hands down.

Mr. Kahn's defense was that he bought the quail without wilful intent, not knowing that to do something about it? Then join your local game protective association at once.

Ovis Mexicanus—do you know what that is?

If you go to the Guadalupe Mountains of go away up into the country that has 2,000 acres to the square mile, and stay there a long time; then, if you are an old timer, and know just how to go about it, you may get a glimpse New Mexico's unique game animal, Ovis Mexicanus, the Mexican Mountain Sheep. High up in the crags you will find them, and perhaps among them a splendid ram, standing straight and proud and strong among the tumbled rocks of his mountain home. But don't make a mistake. Don't covet those massive curling horns too much! Because between you and that noble creature's life is now arrayed every Game Protective Association and every governmental department operating in the state of New Mexico. Thirty years from now, perhaps, but not

Have you ever seen the Rocky Mountain Big-Then you will know that here is a dif-Notice the great ears, the spread of the horns, the slender, graceful legs, the concavity between the horns, the stronger jaw, and especially the buckskin color. No big-

And how many of him are there? First read

with horns the girth of a man's thigh." Then keep on reading. First many, then some, then Supposing that for ten years more the game few, then fewer, then occasional, then almost how many are there left now? Let every cit-

With fifty mountain ranges, and with crags we, the citizens of New Mexico, have let our finest game animal get down to fifty head. With the species extinct in Mexico, we face posterity with blood on our hands. The problem is ours, and ours alone. What are we going to do about it?

Here it is refreshing to state that things are already beginning to be done. In August, 1915, the Forest Service, who were the first to realize this situation, sounded the alarm. By September, influential citizens of Texas, into which state some of these sheep occasionally stray, had awakened to the facts. By October, the situation was before Dr. Hornaday, with plans for a Game Refuge to protect them. By November, the game protective associations of New Mexico were organized and took a hand. Now, in December, the Biological Survey has been persuaded to send a special trapper to clean the lions out of the sheep range. And by this time next year, we hope to have a Game Refuge established, the lions cleaned out, and special wardens to help the rangers patrol the area. It is gratifying to know that many of the local citizens are taking an active interest and strongly supporting the protective measures. They ought to, for they leave a gold

By 1920, there may be enough of an increase to take a few lambs and begin to stock our other mountain ranges. By 1930, we may have restored the Mexican Mountain Sheep to New Mexico. But harken to this, and remember it. Unless the Game Protective Associations, the Game Wardens, the Forest Rangers, and the Biological Survey, one and all of them, stay on the job, our Mountain Sheep will go. Then our sons, who will love the mountains even as we Coronado about the "Great herds of wild sheep do, will look at pictures of Ovis Mexicanus.

FROM PECCARY TO PTARMIGA

Speaking of game and fish as a busin set, do many people realize that variety most as much of an asset as quantity? so, do they know what a wonderful varie forms and species the hand of nature ha stowed upon the state of New Mexico?

Begin, let us say, in the cactus deserts of the extreme southern end of the state. Here we have the tropical Peccary, or Javelina. ust a few of them remain in the Chiricahua country and on the shin oak coverts of the Llanos Estacados. Climbing a little into the foothills, we have the Sonora Deer and the Gambel's Quail, two dainty and beautiful creatures which we share only with Arizona. Both have greatly decreased in recent years.

A little higher in the rough granite ranges, we have the pitiful remnant of Mexican Mountains of our game animals, and tain sheep, the king of our game animals, exclusively our own. What a card it would for New Mexico, could we ever bring the mal back into all our southern mountains sufficient numbers to justify hunting! In v point would the Bighorn of Montana, the Blac. Sheep of Canada, the White Sheep of Alaska, or the Argali, the Oudad, the Marco Polo Sheep of China, excel this noble animal?

Making a very thorough search of our plains country might disclose one of the remnants of our vanishing Antelope. Here again is a splendid creature, hardly to be excelled in interest Who would be injured, and who would not be "Our Vanishing Wild Life," by Wm. T. benefited, by the existence of at least one ante-Hornaday, is the most convincing argument for lope on every ten thousand acres of our dobenefited, by the existence of at least one antebetter game protection ever written. Profusely main? Yet there are hardly one-tenth that

On the antelope range we find also the Scaled Partridge, or "Blue Quail." brave fight for his life has he n de. de. this little skyrocket of the sagebrush. There are many of him yet, and there will be more still when the thieving coyote is put under control and our hunters learn to be satisfied with a moderate bag of this fine little bird.

Far on our eastern boundary, among the dwarf oaks and sandhills, we have the Prairie Chicken. He is spreading westward with the farms and grainfields, and long may he continue to do so! Here is a splendid example of the fact that it is not civilization, but the game-hog, who is responsible for our dwindling flocks of upland game birds. Seed eating game birds thrive on civilization if given half a chance.

Higher up in the foothills and mountains are the pretty little Mearn's Quail and the king of American game birds, the Wild Turkey. The little "Fool Quail" is in no immediate danger, but the Turkey is fast decreasing. And until we have awakened decency or instilled the fear of God in the heart of every gun-toting trout fisherman or summer camper, the Turker will continue to go. Luckily we have a number of years to do this.

The home of the Turkey is also the home of the Mule or "Blacktail" Deer, the Whitetail, the Crook's Deer, and in the northern mountains, of the Blue Grouse. None of these are in immediate danger of total annihilation, but let it be known to every man in the state trat nowhere are they increasing, while in ever so many places they are getting to be very scarce. The trouble with the deer and grouse is that it is still possible for an unscrupulous man to kill one at any old time, and have a good sporting chance of getting away with it. Then, of course, there is the Indian, but we can't prea too loud to the Indian before we have moved the beam from our own eye." Let by all means prosecute the law-breaking dian, but let us also insist on an absolute and universal enforcement of the law. Let us do this right away, and let us also help the wardens and Forest rangers to do so. Ten thousand eyes see more than two hundred, be it landscapes or dead does.

But perhaps, dear reader, you disagree, and exclaim that the laws are pretty well observed. If you think this, your opinion is symptomatic of your profession. Your observations are based on the limited horizon of a swivel chair. Take your hat, sir! Walk over to the nearest. dealer in pelts who handles buckskin. at his deerhides, one by one. HALF OF THEM ARE RED!

Now let us climb to the very pinnacle of New Mexico, to the high ranges above timberline. Let us look long and hard among the lichen covered rocks and flowery meadows of the top of the world. Perhaps, and this "perhaps" if our own fault, we shall find a little flock or that wonder among birds, the Ptarmigan. white in summer and snow-white in this little grouse-quail is among the mos uable of our many treasures.

Why is the Ptarmigan so valuable? why is the Framingan so valuable? are a skeptic, try this. Approach some ligent stranger in the sun-liked plains, him all about New Mexico, and tell him our mountain lands attain the splendid alt of 12,000 feet. Ten to one, he will say interesting!" and resume he morning pap

Then take another stypiger, tell his about New Mexico, and to him that our includes everything from ropical Peccar Arctic Ptarmigan. Ten to one he will p imply you are a liar. There is your or Prove it to him. And then you are th that little Ptarmigan /ill forever his mind as the living/ymbol and the ble proof of the wondrful diversit mate, scenery, resource and

Let us get after th put them that it is a mora nomic crime to kill a

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