

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31st

1913

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1914

ANNUAL REPORT
Board of Fish and Game
List of Fish and Game Commissioners

Holding Office at the date of this Report

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WILLIAM A. LOGUE, *Treasurer*, Bridgeton, N. J.
PERCIVAL CHRYSME, High Bridge, N. J.
WILLIAM A. FAUNCE, Atlantic City, N. J.

WALTER H. FELL, *Secretary*,
Office of the Board, State House, Trenton, N. J.

Letter of Transmittal

*To His Excellency Leon Taylor, Acting Governor, and
to the Members of the Senate and General As-
sembly of the State of New Jersey:*

As required by law, we submit herewith the
annual report of the work of the Board of Fish and
Game Commissioners for the year ending October
31st, 1913.

Very respectfully,

ERNEST NAPIER,

WM. A. LOGUE,

W. A. FAUNCE,

PERCIVAL CHRYSTIE,

Commissioners.

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BY JOHN HARRISON

Report

In a survey of the work of the Commission during the year there stands out prominently several special features of more than ordinary interest which might be briefly referred to at this point. In the first place the Game Farm at Forked River, purchased last year from our resident license funds, has been successfully established, and is being efficiently operated. That it will prove to be a tremendous factor in solving the problem of stocking the State with game cannot be doubted by any one who has visited the premises, and noted the work already accomplished.

The Hatchery at Hackettstown, land for which was also purchased last year from funds other than legislative appropriations, has been in successful operation during the fiscal year in so far as its capacity for the care of fish after being hatched permitted. With the coming year the entire establishment, it is expected, will be completed. The principal construction work under way at present is the building of pools of various sizes in which to store and to grow the fish.

The United States law for the protection of migratory birds became effective October 1, and the Board co-operates with the Federal authorities in its enforcement. With the provisions of this law enforced, a new epoch in the protection of migratory birds has commenced. It is believed that the Federal regulations will not only show immediate results in a great increase of game, but will surely prevent the threatened extermination of many species.

Considerable legislation, which has been progressive to the highest degree, has been enacted at the suggestion of the Commission, and from one law alone, the act preventing the sale of certain game, much permanent good is expected.

We have been unusually active in the enforcement of the laws.

While a condition of affairs may never come when no game law will be broken, yet inasmuch as the Commission last year collected nearly \$10,000 in fines, violators of the law and those who might be tempted to violate the laws must realize from our collection of this large sum that it is an exceedingly costly proposition to run contrary to law and that punishment for the same is reasonably sure.

During the year the State has been liberally stocked with birds and fish, but much more is expected in this line when the Game Farm and Fish Hatchery are in full operation.

GAME FARM.

Superintendent Duncan Dunn has had a successful year in the initial work of raising game at the Game Farm, and the Board is satisfied that as much as possible has been accomplished in establishing and operating the Farm.

The records show: 550 pheasant stock birds, raised 4,400; 20 pairs of quail stock, raised 400; 50 head of deer stock, raised 20; 11 wild turkey stock, raised 35; 13 Canadian geese stock, raised 5; 20 mallard duck stock, raised 180; 12 Hungarian partridge stock, raised 12. The raising of water fowl is for the purpose of securing this stock for exchange with dealers for pheasants and other game birds.

The experiment in raising quail is remarkable for its results, and has attracted widespread attention. We believe that this is one of the largest and most successful attempts to raise quail in captivity. Efforts along this line have been attempted for many years, and invariably have failed. The quail were raised from eggs of Oklahoma quail. The eggs were placed in incubators for about three-quarters of the time of incubation, and then were placed under carefully selected bantam hens, which hatched out the little chicks and mothered them.

An experiment in a small way was attempted in raising Hungarian partridge, and a brood of 12 was hatched.

Included in the work on the Game Farm there were erected 3 pheasant pens, each 300x60 feet; 300 pheasant coops for the rearing field and 70 hatching boxes, which will hold 450 setting

hens; 2 quail pens 150 feet square; 10 smaller pens for quail 25x20 feet; 40 acres of land plowed and seeded to grass; 16 acres of land cleared, one-half of which was planted with corn and one-half with wheat; various drives and roads constructed; wire fences around 8 acres for rabbit warren built; gravel, fertilizer, bricks, posts, etc. hauled; 6 patches of buckwheat planted; between 300 and 400 trees and shrubs set out, and 500 feet of tile drain laid.

The improvements completed at the Game Farm are: game keeper's residence, ice house, flowing well, roadway, fencing, lodge house, pens, coops, incubator, hatching house, heating plant, storage building and shop

FISH HATCHERY.

The improvements completed and in process of completion for the establishment of the Fish Hatchery are: Superintendent's residence, Assistant Superintendent's cottage, fish hatchery building, two spring houses, fencing, piping, retaining walls, storm channel, ice-house, roads, pools, grading, nursery hatchery, trenches, water main, sewage system, auto truck, lodge and reconstructing barn.

The Board of Trustees of the Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown executed a deed to the State of New Jersey for land for a road from the Hatchery to Hackettstown, for the consideration of \$1. The deed was dated July 2, 1913, and conveyed a strip of land 50 feet in width throughout and 732 feet in length.

Superintendent Charles O. Hayford of the Hatchery reports that he has on hand nearly 800,000 fish. It will be noted by his report that the actual raising of fish commenced December 10, 1912. Superintendent Hayford's report follows:

Hackettstown, October 31, 1913.

To the New Jersey Board of Fish and Game Commissioners:

Gentlemen—I have the honor of submitting to you my first annual report of work accomplished at the State Fish Hatchery, under construction at Hackettstown, for year ending October 31, 1913.

On account of the rapid growth of brook trout, our accommodations soon became very much congested, and we had to resort to almost every means known to fish culture, during the entire season, to preserve them in a healthy condition. The concrete ponds were all new, and had to have water in them three to four weeks before they could be safely used. We were greatly hampered by not being able to get ponds fast enough, and had to keep handling the fish in nets to get them from over-crowded ponds to new ones, which resulted in heavy loss. In the future we will be able to put the proper numbers in each pond as they are taken from the Hatchery.

The past season being an exceptionally dry one, the springs flowed much less than they were expected to flow or will flow in an ordinary year, causing a heavy mortality in the nursery ponds. We were compelled to hold trout four or five inches long, which in the future will be placed in the sixty large retaining ponds now under construction, giving more room for rainbow, brown and steelhead trout, which hatch out at a later date than the brook trout, thus insuring a more hardy production of these species.

On December 10th, 1912, the first consignment of eggs was received from C. A. Wolters, Weissport, Pa., the shipment consisting of 1,000,000 fine-eyed brook trout eggs. From these eggs 286,700 fish have been planted. The estimated number on hand is 440,900.

The number of brown trout eggs received was 37,262. There were received from the Pennsylvania Commission, 21,262, and from James Annin, Caledonia, N. Y., 16,000. There are 10,000 fingerlings, each from three to five inches in size, on hand to be wintered, and 10,000 were planted.

The number of rainbow trout eggs received was 125,000. There were received from James Annin, Caledonia, N. Y., 75,000, and from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, 50,000. The estimated number on hand to be wintered from these eggs is 100,000 fingerlings from three to five and one-half inches in size.

We received from Colburn C. Wood, Plymouth, Mass., May 10, 1913, 25,000 rainbow fry and 7,000 yearling rainbow trout. The estimated number of rainbow fingerlings on hand to be wintered from this shipment of eggs is 21,232.

The number of yearling rainbow trout on hand for breeders is 6,971.

The number of steel-head trout eggs received from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries was 100,000, and estimated number of fish on hand to be wintered is 84,539 fingerlings.

The number of landlocked salmon eggs received from the Maine Fish and Game Commission was 250,000, and from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries 8,000. The estimated number of fish on hand to be wintered is 125,000 fingerlings from three to six inches in size, and 48,300 were planted.

RECEIPTS.

The amount received by the State Treasurer during the year on account of resident licenses was \$64,902.10, against \$60,491.25 last year, showing an increase of \$4,410.85.

The aggregate of fines imposed upon violators this year amounted to \$9,756.33, as against \$8,609.60 last year, showing an increase of \$1,146.73.

For licenses to steamers and sailing vessels to take menhaden with purse nets within the three mile limit of our coast there was received \$7,250, as against \$12,925 last year. At the date of this report there are 46 steamers and 26 sailing vessels holding licenses to take menhaden. At the same time last year there were 54 steamers and 28 sailing vessels so licensed. The fees for steamers range from \$100 to \$200, according to tonnage, while the flat fee for sailing vessels is \$25.

The fees for unnaturalized foreign-born resident licenses during the year amounted to \$530, as against \$670 for the previous year. The decrease we believe may be accounted for by these residents imposing on clerks by misrepresentations as to their citizenship, and we strongly urge legislation providing a severe penalty in order to break up the practice.

The receipts for non-resident licenses were \$5,670, as against \$5,570 for the previous year.

In accordance with the law requiring a license for all fish pounds in Atlantic Ocean and Sandy Hook and Raritan Bay, we issued 84 licenses for the Atlantic Ocean from Cape May to Sandy Hook, and 51 licenses for Sandy Hook and Raritan Bay. The total amount received for these licenses was \$4,710.

Under the law requiring all persons who desire to raise certain

game birds or animals for sale to take out licenses, the number issued was 26. The sum realized from these licenses was \$215. The fee for these licenses under the act approved March 27, 1913, is now \$5.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH.

During the fiscal year ending October 31, there was planted in the waters of this State by the wardens a total of 4,181,044 fish of the following species:

152,000 trout—65,300 of which were purchased from private hatcheries and 86,700 were raised at our own hatchery at Hacketts-town.

4,008,926, white and yellow perch—4,000,000 were received from the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., 7,286 were taken from the Delaware and Raritan canal, and 1,640 from a private body of water.

6,648 black bass—6,108 were taken from the Delaware and Raritan canal, and 540 from a private body of water.

1,205 pickerel—1,105 were taken from a private body of water and 100 from the Delaware and Raritan canal.

1,165 crappie were taken from the Delaware and Raritan canal, and 400 catfish were taken from the canal.

9,000 bait fish were taken from the canal.

1,200 blue-gilled sunfish were received from the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.

500,000 shad hatched at the Torresdale Hatchery.

Besides the above there were planted direct from the Hatchery 10,000 brown trout and 48,300 landlocked salmon.

In addition to the above the Pennsylvania Fish Commission distributed in the Delaware river from their Hatchery at Torresdale 24,810,000 shad fry.

Navigation in the Delaware and Raritan canal was suspended on the 20th of December, and arrangements were made with George L. Welsh, of East Millstone, to net the waters for black bass, white and yellow perch, crappie, catfish, pickerel, etc., on the same terms as in former years. Fishing was commenced January first. For many years the Delaware and Raritan canal has been the principal source of supply for fish for the ponds and lakes of the State.

The fish from the canal were planted principally in the lakes in the southern and middle sections of the State, where there are no or very few trout streams. The distribution was made in quantities of 150 to 200 bass, and the same number of perch to each lake, in order to stock as many lakes as possible, and the Board is pleased to say that nearly every application where the water was suitable, was filled. Nearly every shipment of bass was accompanied by a supply of bait fish.

The Board received a protest from citizens of Bound Brook against netting the canal and removing the fish from the canal to other waters. Various representations were made, intended to discredit the methods by which the netting was done. The Board made a full investigation of the matter. In the investigation it appeared the netting was properly conducted, and that the objection of the residents of Bound Brook was chiefly aimed against the removal of the fish to other parts of the State. It appears that the residents of Bound Brook would not have any objection to netting the canal, if the fish netted or half of them were put into the Raritan river at Bound Brook.

In the distribution of trout from the Hatchery during October, 1913, daily deliveries were made with a motor truck, a shipment consisting of 40 cans containing about 175 each, making a total of 7,000 in each consignment. When it became necessary to stock streams a considerable distance from the Hatchery, the size of the shipments was necessarily reduced in order to carry the fish properly and have them reach the streams in good condition. With the use of the motor truck fish can be delivered to many points each day, when the roads are good, and the cans returned the same day. In former years when we were confined to shipments by train from private hatcheries, it was necessary to await for the return of the cans, and not more than two or three shipments could be made each week. The above confirms the necessity for the purchase of a truck and the imperative need of this means of transportation for our game and fish.

Through the efforts of Mr. Warren H. Baldwin, permission was obtained to secure fish for stocking from a private body of water where for years fishing and boating were prohibited. We succeeded in catching 540 bass, 1,105 pickerel, 1,640 perch, together with a quantity of shiners, sunfish and bait fish. The bass and

pickerel caught weighed from one to six pounds. Several nearby lakes were stocked with these fish, but we were compelled to stop the work of netting because it was found impossible during the hot spell to transport these large fish in cans for any great distance. In October we commenced netting again, but found it extremely difficult to secure men for the work and it was not considered wise to call off the wardens from their duties at that time for several days. Men were engaged ahead of time for the work, but a sufficient number of them would not report when the netting was to be done. In the fall catch the two days' work resulted only in taking 16 pickerel, 23 black bass and a few hundred small perch.

The Board obtained from the feeder of the canal between Trenton and Lambertville 158 bass and 25 crappie, which were distributed in the waters in the vicinity of Trenton.

A number of pickerel and catfish left in sluice holes and ditches in cranberry bogs, which go dry in summer, were transferred to other waters.

Lake Topenomez, in Freehold, was stocked with some bass, pickerel, perch and bait fish in the spring with fish obtained from Taylor's Pond, the work being done by residents of Freehold, under the supervision of the Board. The fish in Taylor's Pond came from the Freehold lake when the old dam broke.

Our wardens transferred from a small pond formed by the overflow of Lake Hopatcong, about 1,000 pickerel, bass and catfish to Lake Hopatcong, inasmuch as the pond was becoming dry during the hot weather.

Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, 1,200 blue-gill sunfish were obtained and they were placed in Carnegie Lake at Princeton. The fish were about one inch in length.

On the 15th of April 2,000,000 yellow perch fry, and on the 23d, 2,000,000 white perch fry were received from the United States Government and were planted in three small lakes in Branch Brook Park, Newark.

TAGGING TROUT.

The Board adopted the following regulations for the tagging of trout, under Chapter 56, P. L. 1913, (Section 29, as amended February 27, 1913):

WHEREAS: Chapter 56, Laws of 1913, provides that trout which have been artificially propagated, may be sold at any time for food purposes, if properly tagged, pursuant to the authority and in accordance with regulations now or hereafter adopted by the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of this State, or of any duly authorized board, commission or officer of any other State in which such trout shall have been propagated; said tag shall be removed only by the consumer, and when so removed shall be destroyed.

BE IT RESOLVED, That in accordance with the above, the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners hereby adopts the following regulations:

FIRST: The Board will recognize as legal the sale of any trout during the close season, if each trout is tagged in accordance with the laws of any other State.

SECOND: Where the proper authorities in any other State do not provide for the metallic tagging of each trout for shipment out of said State into this State, then this Board on application will furnish to any dealer in artificially propagated trout, metallic tags at 3c each.

THIRD: Each tag shall be firmly fixed to any trout shipped to this State during the closed season for trout.

FOURTH: No tags will be required on individual trout during the open season in this State.

FIFTH: No tagging of any kind will be required for the shipment into this State of live trout for stocking or propagating purposes.

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRDS.

The game farm not having been established long enough to produce birds for stocking in 1913, the Board followed the usual custom of advertising for lowest bids for the furnishing of pheasants for stocking. William J. Mackensen, of Yardley, Pa., was the lowest bidder for pheasants.

During the year the Board liberated 3,539 birds of all kinds in the State.

There were 3,155 English or ring-neck pheasants turned out in various parts of the State for stocking purposes, the number of the males being 1,155 and the females 2,000. Of the males 155 were taken from stock birds on hand at the farm. The Board was not able to obtain as many quail as was desired, only 364 being secured for distribution and also for breeding at the farm.

The Board from time to time has made several efforts to secure

rabbits for stocking purposes to supply the demand in certain places, but as yet we have been unsuccessful. A drawback in securing a supply of rabbits is that they are difficult to ship and to secure their delivery alive.

Early in the winter the wardens were instructed to locate every covey of quail and pheasant possible. They were further informed that where the birds were found small shelters should be erected of brush or other available material, and that all sides should be closed except the south, which should be open, and that feed should be placed near the shelters for the purpose of attracting the birds so that they might be more easily located and cared for during heavy storms. It was pointed out that when feeding birds during heavy snow grain in sheaves was preferable.

DEER KILLED.

During the open season for deer there were 109 bucks legally killed by hunters. Following is a list showing the counties where the deer were killed and the number killed in each county:

Atlantic Co.,	31	Bergen Co.,	3
Cumberland Co.,	23	Salem Co.,	2
Burlington Co.,	15	Sussex Co.,	2
Warren Co.,	15	Union Co.,	1
Ocean Co.,	8	Passaic Co.,	1
Cape May Co.,	8	Total,	109

In addition to the above it is known that two bucks and three does were illegally killed. Two does were found dead in the woods in Warren County, and one doe was shot by hunters in Burlington County. One buck was shot near Red Valley, Monmouth County, and the other buck was found in Arlington Meadow, Hudson County. Investigation was made by our wardens, but evidence sufficient for a prosecution was not obtained.

There was no fatal shooting accident during the deer season, but four persons were injured. One boy in Warren County shot himself in the leg, another boy in Atlantic County was shot in the foot, and two men in Monmouth County were shot by hunting companions.

One deer was captured alive about one and one-half miles from shore in the Atlantic Ocean, near Manasquan, by Captain Peterson

and a crew of the Manasquan Fish Company, on December 16th. A doe deer was discovered swimming, and the crew succeeded in getting the deer into their boat. They took it to shore and put it in their stable. This department was notified and the deer was taken to the State Game Farm, where it was liberated in the deer park, and where it remains uninjured despite its trying experience.

ADELAIDE AND NEW JERSEY.

In November the Board purchased the launch Adelaide to assist the launch New Jersey in patrolling the waters of the State. It was found that a proper patrol of our large coast line could not be had with a single launch. The new boat is 45 feet long with 9½ feet beam, and has a 27-32 H. P. Bridgeport engine, and has proved to be most useful and serviceable.

The launch New Jersey remained in commission until the last of November, when it was docked for repairs, the installation of engines and changes in her hull. The new boat Adelaide took her place and patrolled for illegal duck shooters in Atlantic and Ocean Counties. An arrest and conviction for illegal hunting of ducks at night was almost immediately secured. This is the first arrest ever made in Atlantic County for night shooting, and the second in the State for that offence during the past 15 years.

During the shad season the New Jersey and Adelaide patrolled the Delaware River and Bay from Gloucester to Cape May to see that the fishing laws were observed. Wardens Folker, Morton and Loveless with small boats patrolled that portion of the river from Gloucester to Trenton.

After the shad season the New Jersey patrolled the lower portion of the Bay near Cape May Point to see that persons fishing for weak fish did not use nets exceeding 50 fathoms in length, nor smaller than 2 3-4 inch mesh, or use more than one net from a boat.

Following this work the New Jersey proceeded up the coast to inspect the fish pound nets to see that the same were properly licensed and numbered, to enforce the lobster laws, to enforce the law preventing purse net fishing for food fish within three miles of the coast, and to see that the menhaden steamers fishing were properly licensed.

The Adelaide was subsequently stationed in the Mullica River to look after duck shooters. Later this launch did duty on Delaware Bay to look after the fleet of menhaden steamers.

WARDEN REINBOLD KILLED.

On Sunday, October 19th, 1913, Warden John C. Reinbold, of Hackensack, while in company with a son of Deputy Warden Edward Taylor, was fired upon by one of two Italians, whom he was pursuing for violation of the law. Reinbold received the charge in the body, the injury in the abdomen being particularly severe. He was taken to the hospital at Nyack, where he died October 23d. The warden's pursuit of the violator commenced in Bergen County, and continued for a mile and a half. The actual shooting took place in Rockland County, N. Y.

The President on receiving news of the shooting arranged with the William J. Burns Detective Agency to investigate the same, together with Protector James M. Stratton and Wardens Klein and Hall; and also Prosecutor Wendell J. Wright, of Bergen County. Assistance was given by Dr. T. S. Palmer, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which department had designated Mr. Reinbold as a Federal warden; Josiah Stryker, of the New Jersey Attorney General's office; James Gagen, District Attorney of Rockland County, N. Y., and officials of Rockland County.

It appears that the fatal shot was fired by Antonio Lettieri, who was in company with Joseph Antonio Lassino. Lassino is under arrest in Rockland County, and has made a statement under oath that on the 19th day of October, he was in the woods with Antonio Lettieri, that Letteri had shot two birds, and that an officer accosted them and they started to run. Lassino further says Lettieri pointed his gun at the officer and said "Back, back, or I shoot." Just after he said this Lettieri fired. It further appears that Lettieri escaped to New York City, where he drew his money from an Italian Savings Bank, and secured passage under an assumed name for Italy.

Through the efforts of Governor James F. Fielder, Acting Governor Leon R. Taylor, Josiah Stryker, of the Attorney General's office; Governor Glynn, of New York; Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, and Secretary of State William J. Bryan, a

requisition was made on the Italian Government to apprehend Lettieri, and he was taken into custody by the Italian authorities on his arrival in Italy.

The Board has been advised by Solicitor J. W. Folk, of the Federal State Department that the Italian Government in cases of murder declines to surrender Italian subjects under the treaties of extradition in force between the United States and Italy. The Solicitor added that it was the practice of the Italian Government in such cases, however, to offer to try and punish the guilty party in Italy, and that his Department would be glad to take up the matter with the Italian Government with a view to the apprehension and punishment of the accused in Italy.

Mr. Reinbold was 30 years of age and was commissioned a warden July 12, 1911. He was an energetic, intelligent and faithful warden, whose place will be hard to fill.

The shooting of Warden Reinbold forcibly brings to one's attention the danger which has long existed from recently arrived foreigners carrying firearms. Some of them seem to feel that they have the right to the unrestricted use of these weapons, and will resist arrest to the point of murder, and further they are full of vindictiveness and revenge. Only recently a small club house, where two of our wardens in their patrol work were given lodging over night, was burned the next day, and it is supposed that the building was set on fire by violators of the law in the vicinity as a warning to residents who might give assistance to our wardens in the work of running down violators. The people of the State should be aroused to the menace of law defying men with murderous weapons, and we recommend effective legislation similar to that in other States, to prevent the possession or ownership of firearms by unnaturalized foreign-born residents.

Following the killing of four wardens in Pennsylvania a few years ago, that State passed a law prohibiting unnaturalized foreigners from carrying arms, and the law was sustained by the highest court of Pennsylvania. A case under this law has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and it is expected upon a decision sustaining the law that various States of the country will fall in line in putting a similar law upon their books.

The New Jersey Audubon Society issued a statement concerning the death of John C. Reinbold. It is as follows:

A MURDER AND ITS LESSON.

State Game Warden John C. Reinbold, shot down by an Italian game law violator as he was about to make an arrest, was one of the most efficient and valuable game wardens New Jersey or any other State ever had. Fearless in the performance of his duty and with usually cool, good judgment, it was always Warden Reinbold's effort to educate the public to an observance of the law. To prevent a violation rather than to punish one was his highest ambition.

In his death the State has lost a good and true citizen, the Fish and Game Commission an exceptional warden and the New Jersey Audubon Society a valued member. All mourn the loss, which will be deeply felt.

If the dastardly deed thus committed shocks the people of the State to an awakening, if there is as a result a unanimity of sentiment toward upholding the game laws, the Fish and Game Commission and its wardens, and sternly discountenancing those violations, which, misdemeanors in themselves, lead to the commission of crime by the evil-disposed, then the life of this hero, who for duty's sake repeatedly faced danger, will at least not have been sacrificed in vain.

As the one fitting tribute to the worthy man who gave his life in the cause of good and orderly government the New Jersey Audubon Society urges every citizen of the State to uphold by every possible means the laws made and enacted for the conservation of wild life, the people's property.

PROSECUTIONS, LITIGATIONS, ETC.

The grand total of prosecutions for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1913, was 526, an increase of 99 over last year, making the number the largest in the history of the Commission. This large number of prosecutions might lead some people to believe that violations are on the increase, but the Board is satisfied that the correct conclusion to draw is that the wardens are more vigilant and are apprehending persons who could have escaped arrest without such vigilance.

The convictions during the year were 487; acquitted 37; cases still pending 2; defendants committed to juvenile court 2; appealed to Common Pleas Court 30. In 14 cases where the poverty of the defendant, or other extenuating circumstances seemed to require, sentence was suspended on payment of costs; 6 appeal cases were lost, 3 were settled by payment of fines before trial, and 21 are still pending.

There were confiscated one boat and one net, and 7 licenses were revoked.

In the many prosecutions brought by the Board, in the preparation of new legislation, in the acquisition of lands for the Game

Farm and Fish Hatchery, and in general advice, the Attorney General's department has been of great assistance to the Board, and the Board appreciates the character and volume of work done by his office for us.

Among the opinions given by the Attorney General is one to the effect that a deputy fish and game warden is not included or enumerated in the officers who may make search without warrants.

The Board won a notable victory in that two courts sustained the judgment rendered against the Lakewood Market Co., Inc., of Lakewood, who were convicted before a justice of the peace and fined \$1,680 for having game unlawfully in possession. The defendants appealed the case to the Ocean county court of Common Pleas, and further to the Supreme Court, and both courts sustained the prosecution. The Attorney General informs us that the defendants have appealed the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals,

Bamburger & Company, of Newark, against whom prosecution had been commenced for the possession and offering for sale of nine aigrettes, settled the case by paying the penalty of \$180 and costs.

Nathan Himles, who was convicted before a justice of the peace, for offering for sale ten aigrettes, and who appealed the case to the Atlantic County Common Pleas Court, did not pursue the appeal, and he paid the full penalty of \$200 and costs.

Following the conviction of a number of violators of the law in various parts of the State, application was made to this Board to remit the fines. Following an opinion in the matter from the Attorney General these applicants were advised that the Board had no power to remit fines or penalties, the Court of Pardons alone having such power, and that this Board is also without any power or authority to review convictions of offenders and is powerless to add to the relief afforded violators in such cases by the rules and practice of the courts of law governing proceedings for the review of convictions in the lower courts.

DELAWARE RIVER POLLUTION.

Several pollutions of the Delaware River were reported to the Board and the complaints were referred to the State Board of Health. An inspection of the pollutions was made by an inspector of the State Board of Health and one of our wardens. Follow-

ing the inspection we were notified by R. B. FitzRandolph, Chief of the Division of Foods, Drugs, Waters and Sewerage, that the pollutions came through the city sewers of Phillipsburg, and that the State Board had in the courts a suit against the city of Phillipsburg to compel the city to cease polluting the Delaware River with sewage.

On reference to the Board of Health of other complaints of pollutions in other waters, that Board took immediate action.

MOTORCYCLES.

For the year ending October 31, 1912, the Board had furnished five motorcycles for use of the wardens in the following counties: Ocean, Cape May, Passaic, Salem and Burlington; and for the year ending October 31, 1913, the Board furnished four additional motorcycles for the wardens in the Counties of Bergen, Essex, Somerset and Warren. In our report of last year we referred to the experiment of introducing motorcycles in our work. It was stated that if the reports of their operation continued to be as favorable as they had been, in all probability there would be an additional purchase of machines. It is apparent now from two years' demonstration of these machines in our work that they are indispensable. A warden can cover from eight to ten thousand miles per year with a machine.

At first the wardens bought their own gasoline and motorcycle oil from local dealers, but during the summer we inaugurated a system of furnishing each warden with a sixty gallon tank for gasoline which is supplied by the Standard Oil Company at its lowest rates, the price varying according to the location of the tank. We are now experimenting with a motorcycle oil bought at wholesale prices, and each warden has been supplied with a ten gallon lot.

FEDERAL MIGRATORY LAW.

October 1st, 1913, President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation, which will be found on the last pages of this report, making effective regulations adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the protection of migratory birds, which is without

doubt the most important game legislation of the year. On March 26, 1913, this Board was represented by Protector James M. Stratton at a conference held in New York with fish and game officials and Dr. T. S. Palmer, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of making suggestions to the Federal authorities as to seasons and enforcement of the Federal law. Others present were State Commissioners Dr. George W. Fields, of Massachusetts; E. Hart Geer, of Connecticut, and George E. Van Kennen, of New York; and John B. Burnham of the American Protective and Propagation Association; also a delegation of duck shooters from Long Island and others.

It was the general opinion of those present that each State should pass an act adopting the Government regulations. The conference considered maps showing the breeding sections of the various species of birds, and the dates when they arrive at certain points during migration.

At a special meeting of our Commission on September 19th, a hearing as to the advisability of the water fowl season as proposed by the Federal officials was held. Dr. T. S. Palmer was present, together with Commissioners Ernest Napier, William A. Logue and W. A. Faunce; Leon B. Kumpf, of Tuckerton; T. A. Mathis, Toms River; George A. Mott, Tuckerton; F. R. Austin, Tuckerton; and W. H. Blodgett, Point Pleasant. The water fowl season as fixed in the proposed regulations was from October 1st to January 15th for New Jersey, but after discussion it was generally agreed that a season from November 1st to January 31st would be satisfactory, and the latter season was later adopted in the regulations formally proclaimed by the President of the United States.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

The application of the regulations in New Jersey was concisely stated in 35,000 small folders issued by the Board, showing the open and close hunting seasons, from which folder we quote:

OPEN SEASON, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.

Quail, rabbit, squirrel, English ring-neck pheasant (males only), ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, Hungarian partridge, November 10th to December 15th.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

Rails, coots, gallinules, marsh hen or mud hen, September 1st to November 30th.

Woodcock, October 10th to November 30th.

Water fowl, except wood duck and swans, November 1st to January 31st.

Shore birds—Only black-breasted plover, golden plover, Jack snipe or Wilson snipe, and greater and lesser yellow legs, September 1st to December 15th.

Skunk, mink, muskrat, otter (may only be trapped), November 15th to April 1st.

Deer, only those having horns visible above the hair, November 1st to November 5th.

CLOSE SEASON, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.

Female English ring-neck pheasant, until November 1st, 1914.

Reed bird (bob-o-link or rice bird), at all times.

All small shore birds not designated by name under the open season, little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes, swans, curlews, upland plover and wood ducks, until September 1st, 1918.

All migratory and non-migratory insectivorous birds.

A daily closed season on all migratory game birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise.

The United States regulations supersede all legislation in New Jersey that is in conflict therewith.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL LAW.

The United States Department of Agriculture has a comprehensive plan for the enforcement of the new law, but at this writing the details have not been fully worked out. The plan contemplates the division of the country into 13 districts, each in charge of an experienced inspector, who will have under him a force of picked men.

The inspector for the Middle States, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, is Mr. D. C. Speenburg, 200 West 95th Street, New York City.

To enforce the law in this State the following of our wardens were appointed Federal wardens at a salary of \$1 per month:

William B. Loder, Egg Harbor City, Atlantic Co.

John C. Reinbold (since deceased), Hackensack, Bergen Co.

Charles C. Morton, Mount Holly, Burlington Co.

William Steel, Cape May Court House, Cape May Co.

Phineas K. Hilliard, Manahawkin, Ocean Co.

H. W. D. White, Pennsville, Salem Co.

Inspector Speenburg held a conference with the New Jersey men at the office of the Board early in October, and gave them instructions for the enforcement of the law.

EXPLANATION OF THE REGULATIONS.

This State stands committed for the Federal control of migratory birds by a Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Before the regulations were proclaimed by the President, the Department of Agriculture gave hearings throughout the country as to the question of seasons.

For the information of the public, the Department of Agriculture issued a circular explaining some of the proposed regulations, and we believe it wise to take a few extracts from the circular, which follow:

"In preparing the regulations under the Federal law for the protection of migratory birds (37 Stat. 847), an effort has been made to reduce the open seasons to reasonable limits, to provide hunting at the time of the year when game birds are most abundant and in the best condition, and in all cases to give the benefit of the doubt to the bird. Recognizing the fact that many species of shore birds and some of the waterfowl have diminished to a point where they are approaching extinction, protection has been extended to several species throughout the year and to others at least three-fourths of the year.

"In carrying out the statutory requirement, 'due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, times and line of migratory flight,' the following are some of the more important principles on which the regulations have been based:

"To limit the list of migratory game birds to species properly so called and to eliminate species too small to be considered legitimate game or too rare to be longer hunted for sport or profit. This list has been made to conform as closely as possible with the statutory definitions of game.

"To prevent spring shooting.

"To protect migratory birds between sunset and sunrise.

"To provide protected flight lines along at least three of the great navigable rivers.

"To make the seasons approximately equal in length in different parts of the country.

"To limit the hunting seasons to a maximum of three or three and one-half months.

"To regulate these seasons according to latitude and times of migration and to adjust them so that there may be reasonable opportunity of securing 30 days' shooting of any species at a given place.

"To provide separate seasons for waterfowl, rail, shore birds and woodcock. The woodcock seasons are made to conform as nearly as possible with the seasons for upland game under State laws, so that there may be no opportunity in close seasons to hunt quail or grouse under the guise of shooting woodcock.

"To curtail hunting at the end instead of the beginning of the open season, in the interest of both the birds and the sportsmen.

"To utilize all the protection now accorded by the close seasons under State laws and extend these seasons where necessary.

EFFECT OF THE REGULATIONS.

"The probable effect of these regulations may be briefly stated as follows:

- (1) Uniformity in protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds in the several States.
- (2) Protection of birds in spring while en route to their nesting grounds and while mating.
- (3) Uniformity in protection of migratory birds at night.
- (4) Establishment of protected migration routes along three great rivers in the central United States.
- (5) Complete protection for five years for the smaller shore birds and other species which have become greatly reduced in numbers.
- (6) Reduction of the open season on migratory game birds, but in most cases not more than 25 to 50 per cent.
- (7) No change in existing conditions before October 1, 1913.

ZONES.

"More than 50 separate seasons for migratory birds were provided under statutes in force in 1912. This multiplicity of regulations or zones to suit special localities has apparently had anything but a beneficial effect on the abundance of game. The effort to provide special seasons for each kind of game in each locality merely makes a chain of open seasons for migratory birds and allows the continued destruction of such birds from the beginning of the first season to the close of the last. It is believed that better results will follow the adoption of the fewest possible number of zones and so regulating the seasons in each as to include the time when each species is in the best condition or at the maximum of abundance during the autumn.

"For this reason the country has been divided into two zones, as nearly equal as possible, one to include the States in which migratory game birds breed or would breed if given reasonable protection, the other the States in which comparatively few species breed, but in which many winter. Within these zones the seasons are fixed for the principal natural groups—waterfowl, rail, shore birds, and woodcock. In no case does the zone boundary cross a State line, and except in very rare cases the seasons are uniform throughout the States. Deviation from this rule leads ultimately to the recognition of a multiplicity of local seasons, which has done so much to retard game protection."

PURSE NET FISHING.

There was a scarcity of menhaden in our waters until late in September, and even then they did not appear in sufficient numbers to attract all the vessels which fished for them last year. Two menhaden factories located on the shores of Sandy Hook Bay at Port Monmouth, ceased operations temporarily during the summer, and a menhaden factory on Crab Island, Tuckerton, suspended operation in September.

The Board favors the passage of an act to make more effective a method of procedure in order to prevent purse net fishing for

food fish and unlicensed vessels taking menhaden within the three mile limit. It is suggested that the owner or lessee of a boat violating the law be made liable.

It is also suggested that the penalty for violation of the menhaden law shall be made \$500. The penalty in the present law is \$200 which is the same amount of the license fee for a steamer of over 100 tons net tonnage. It has been found by experience that owners of vessels have sent their captains to sea with certified checks to pay for a license, presumably with the intention not to have them used unless the boats were caught by our officers in our waters.

POUNDS.

1913

A compilation of the reports submitted pursuant to the fish pound net act for the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Sandy Hook or Raritan Bay, approved April 2, 1912, for the year ending December 31st, 1912, showed the following:

Approximate value of all pounds	\$377,620.30
Proceeds derived from the sale of the fish caught	773,137.23
Number of pounds of fish caught and disposed of.....	34,806.068
Total number of licenses issued	128
Total number of pounds operated	123
Licenses issued for Atlantic ocean	79
Licenses issued for Raritan and Sandy Hook bays	49
The number of men employed	605

SHAD AND STURGEON.

The Board co-operated as usual with Pennsylvania in the matter of the distribution of shad fry in the Delaware River.

There was planted in the Delaware River near the Torresdale Fish Hatchery, conducted by Pennsylvania, 24,810,000 shad during the months of May and June.

There was planted in upper Delaware only 500,000 shad fry by our wardens during the season. A great many eggs were obtained and hatched, but by reason of the extremely low temperature of the water during the month of May the fish did not leave the jars to go into the large tanks, and to avoid a total loss most of the fry were planted in the Delaware River opposite the hatchery, as they did not have sufficient strength to stand a long journey in cans.

The catch of shad in the lower part of the Delaware river and bay during the past season was more satisfactory to the fishermen than for the past fifteen years. There were fewer nets in operation, but the average catch per net and size and quality of fish were in excess of former years. The prices realized were also much higher, and from a financial standpoint it was the best season ever experienced. Some nets operated by two men realized \$1,900 from the shad caught. The fishermen were pleased and have expressed the belief that the improvement is due in a great measure to the artificial propagation of shad in the Delaware river.

The sturgeon season was also more successful than for many years. There was a smaller number of nets used, but the total catch was greater, and the size of the fish and the prices obtained for the meat and roe were much higher. The average price for meat was 14 cents per pound, and the roe from which caviar is made, sold for \$1.75 to \$2.17 per pound.

James M. Stratton, Protector of our Board, gathered the following statistics as to the shad and sturgeon fishing in the Delaware river and bay, and they relate only to fisheries operated on the New Jersey shores.

The report is for the counties of Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem.

There are a few hauling seines used above Trenton Falls in Hunterdon, Sussex and Warren counties, but they are not considered in the report. In Cape May county the industry is small and is not considered here.

BURLINGTON COUNTY. 1913

Boats and Nets.	Men.	Shad caught.	Average per boat.	Average price.	Total amount realized for shad.
87	87	203	102,850	1,182	35c. ea. \$35,997.50
Value Boat and Net. \$150 each		Total value boats and nets.		Average length of net 150 fathoms.	
		\$13,050.00			

Principal fishing places, Bordentown, White Hill, Florence, Burlington, Beverly and Riverton.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Boats and Nets.	Men.	Shad caught.	Average per boat.	Average price.	Total amount realized for shad.
49	49	98	17,351	354	40c. ea. \$6,940.40
Value Boat and Net. \$250 each		Total value boats and nets. \$12,250.00		Average length of net 150 fathoms.	

Principal fishing places, Timber Creek, Mercer St., Gloucester, Newton Creek, Line Ditch, Spruce St., Clinton St., Cooper's Creek, Old Water Works, Red Mill and Pensauken Creek.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Boats and Nets.	Men.	Shad caught.	Average per boat.	Average price.	Total amount realized for shad.
113	113	226	196,000	1,752	39c. ea. \$76,440.00
Value Boat and Net. \$500 each		Total value boats and nets. \$56,500.00		Average length of net 700 fathoms.	

Principal fishing places, Bayside, Mouth of Cohansey River and Greenwich piers.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Boats and Nets.	Men.	Shad caught.	Average per boat.	Average price.	Total amount realized for shad.
51	51	112	81,000	1,588	35c. ea. \$28,350.00
Value Boat and Net. \$400 each		Total value boats and nets. \$20,400.00		Average length of net 300 fathoms.	

Principal fishing places, Raccoon Creek, Billingsport and Washington Park.

MERCER COUNTY.

Boats and Nets.	Men.	Shad caught.	Average per boat.	Average price.	Total amount realized for shad.
44	44	88	47,800	1,062	40c. ea. \$19,120.00
Value Boat and Net. \$55 each		Total value boats and nets. \$2,400.00		Average length of net Gill nets 75 fathoms. Hauling seines 125 fathoms.	

Principal fishing places from Trenton to Bordentown.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

SALEM COUNTY.

Boats and Nets.	Men.	Shad caught.	Average per boat.	Average price.	Total amount realized for shad.
138	138	276	309,769	2,245	39c. ea. \$120,809.91
Value Boat and Net. \$500 each		Total value boats and nets. \$69,000.00		Average length of net 500 fathoms.	

Fishing places, Hope Creek, Alloways Creek, Pennsville and Penns Grove.

RECAPITULATION OF SHAD REPORT.

Number of nets and boats in use	Men engaged	Shad caught	Value of shad caught
482 boats 482 nets	1,003	754,770	\$287,657.81
Value of Boats and Nets. \$173,600.00	Fathoms of nets used. 187,850 or about 214 miles.		

If all the nets used for shad fishing both above and below Trenton Falls were attached to the nets used for sturgeon fishing, they would probably reach from Amboy to Sandy Hook along the Atlantic coast line to Cape May, and up the Delaware river to Trenton.

STURGEON.

From the fisheries at Bayside and Greenwich in Cumberland county, there were engaged in sturgeon fishing 124 men, 62 boats, 62 nets, and 248 sturgeon were caught in Delaware bay. The regular shad fishing boats are used for sturgeon. The nets are not so long, but are made of much heavier twine, and of larger mesh and the cost is about the same as a shad net of equal length.

The Board had before it at one of its meetings the question of the right of fishermen in the Delaware river to take a fish known as mouche and by other names. Specimens of this fish were sent to the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., and the Board was informed that the specimens were not the young of the common sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) but the adult short-nosed sturgeon

(*Acipenser brevirostris*). The latter species does not reach a size much larger than that of the specimens submitted and is readily distinguished from the common sturgeon by its very much shorter nose. The Board was of the opinion that the Legislature apparently did not intend to prevent the taking of short-nosed sturgeon, but such could not be read into the law, and the Board decided that if fishermen continued to take these short-nosed sturgeon they would be liable for prosecution. Fishermen interested in the taking of short-nosed sturgeon said that they would endeavor to have the law changed to permit their capture, and the Board went on record to the effect that they would give the fishermen in their effort their assistance as far as possible.

LOBSTERS.

1913

Upon request of this Board, 200,000 fry and 200 adult lobsters were placed in the spring of 1913, by the U. S. Government, in the waters of the Atlantic ocean at Cape May county, and in order to protect the same the Legislature of New Jersey, upon our request, passed a law making it illegal for five years for any person by means of boats, pots or otherwise to take any lobster from the salt waters of Cape May county, including the waters of the Atlantic ocean, within three nautical miles of the coast line, under a penalty of \$20 for each lobster so taken. The U. S. Government proposes to continue this stocking, so successfully begun, by placing millions of lobsters and lobster fry in our waters.

In connection with the above we quote the following from an October issue of the Cape May Herald:

"The lobsters placed in the enormous stone piles at the entrance to the harbor, by the national and State governments, are doing finely and giving every promise of fulfilling the fondest expectations of those who were instrumental in placing them there. Hundreds of tiny lobsters have been observed throughout the summer in the neighborhood of the jetties, but it was not until Wednesday of this week that a 'really truly' lobster was discovered. One of our ardent anglers found one where it had been deposited on the soft sands of the inlet at the shore end of the jetties by the fierce tides which ran on Tuesday. It was nearly six inches long and covered with sand. It gave no indication of life, but when placed in a pool of seawater quickly became very active. It was returned to its native element."

Complaint was made that the lobster fishermen in Sandy Hook and Raritan Bays were violating the law by retaining lobsters under legal length. Wardens of the Board intercepted lobster fishermen in small boats while taking lobsters from their pots to lobster cars, and also made an inspection of the lobsters at the point of shipment. The investigation failed to find any undersized lobsters among the fishermen, except the lobsters which were in the pots when lifted, and the fishermen seemed to be very particular about returning to the water all that were under the legal length.

Later in the season, the Board secured convictions for violation of the lobster law which netted \$600 in fines.

DELAWARE RIVER AND BAY CONTROVERSY.

The old controversy with Delaware as to the right of the State of Delaware to fish within the jurisdiction of New Jersey in the Delaware river and bay was renewed. Governor Charles R. Miller of Delaware, protested to Governor James F. Fielder against the arrests of two Delaware citizens, and this Board laid a report concerning the arrest before Governor Fielder, who, after consultation with the Attorney General, sent the letter which will be found below to Governor Miller. It will be noted from the correspondence that the position of the Board in enforcing the New Jersey laws in the waters in question was finally admitted by the State of Delaware.

Governor Fielder's letter follows:

My dear Governor Miller:

In reference to the arrest of James F. Keenan and Samuel Cole, two citizens of Delaware, for violation of the New Jersey fishing regulations over the Delaware river, I desire to state that I have had a careful investigation made of the facts in this case and I find that Keenan and Cole were found by two wardens of our State on Saturday, March 29th, 1913, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, fishing with a drifting gill net, clearly in violation of our law, for at that time, their net was all in the water and they were drifting up the river. The place where these men were found was east of the channel and north of Elsinboro Point, practically in Salem Cove. The men were placed under arrest by the New Jersey wardens and they acknowledged they had violated the New Jersey law, but claimed to be ignorant of the existence of such a law. Upon the advice of one of the members of the Fish and Game Commission, sentence was suspended upon payment of costs, but their boats and nets were confiscated.

In connection with this case may I call your attention to Article 4 of the Compact made between the States of New Jersey and Delaware and ratified by Congress in 1905. By this Article both States agreed to appoint Commissioners to draft uniform laws to regulate the catching and taking of fish in Delaware River and Bay, between said States. By this same Article, the faith of the two States was pledged to the enactment of the laws recommended by the Commissioners, or of such concurrent legislation as might seem just and proper in the premises. It was further provided that each State should have and exercise exclusive jurisdiction within said River, to arrest, try and punish its own inhabitants for violation of such concurrent legislation relating to fishing. Article 5 of the Compact provides that all laws of said States relating to the regulation of fisheries in the Delaware River, not inconsistent with the right of common fishery, shall continue in force in said respective States, until the enactment of such concurrent legislation.

Commissioners were appointed by this State and by Delaware in accordance with this Compact, and they recommended a bill, which passed the New Jersey Legislature in 1907, but failed of passage without substantial amendments in the Delaware Legislature. It is apparent that the difficulties arising out of the enforcement of the fishing regulations in the Delaware river, are due to this failure on the part of Delaware to concur in the bill recommended by the joint commission. In this situation, the State of New Jersey has had no choice but to enforce its own laws within the territory claimed by it.

Permit me to urge upon you the importance of the enactment of such concurrent fishing regulations governing the Delaware River and Bay between this State and Delaware, in order that any future friction of this character may be avoided.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that the fishermen above mentioned, were guilty of violating our law within our jurisdiction, and that their arrest was, therefore, fully justified, but, being desirous of complying with your request, I have asked the Fish and Game Commission to release their boat and net. It is my duty, however, to state that, pending the enactment of the concurrent legislation referred to, I shall feel compelled to enforce our laws, and I hope no citizen of Delaware will be guilty of violating the regulations of this State, as it will be the duty of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of this State to strictly enforce the law in all future cases which may come to its attention.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Very truly yours,

JAMES F. FIELDER.

Governor Miller in reply wrote as follows:

Dover, Del., April 22, 1913.

Hon. James F. Fielder,
Governor of New Jersey,
Trenton, N. J.

My dear Governor Fielder:

I desire to thank you for your letter of the 16th inst., which was received at the State House in Dover during my absence. Since the receipt of this letter I have been in conference with the Attorney General of Delaware, who has been in communication with the Attorney General of New Jersey with respect to the future attitude of the State Officials in Delaware in connection with matters of this sort. I heartily concur in the expressions sent by the Attorney General of Delaware to the Attorney

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

General of New Jersey, and at the next session of the General Assembly I intend to recommend legislation that will clear up the differences that have existed in the past.

I desire to express my appreciation to you for your courtesy in handling the case of the two fishermen as you did, for I feel sure that it is your personal efforts that have brought the matter to such a satisfactory termination.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES R. MILLER,

Governor.

Later Governor Miller made a public statement from which the following is quoted:

New Jersey performed her part of the compact by enacting the legislation agreed upon by the two States. Delaware repudiated her obligations under the compact by refusing to pass the legislation which she had agreed to pass in that she insisted on making certain amendments thereto which vary the terms of the legislation mutually agreed upon.

This being the state of the matter, under the agreement, made by Delaware, the respective laws of the two States are in force.

This very brief statement of the history of the present trouble is made for the purpose of letting citizens of Delaware who are interested in the matter know that New Jersey under the agreement entered into with Delaware has the right to enforce her local laws until such time as the State of Delaware should complete her agreement under the compact by passing the legislation mutually agreed upon.

The Governor and Attorney General of Delaware desire, therefore, to notify citizens of Delaware that until the statute agreed upon by the two states is passed it will be impossible to come to the relief of Delaware citizens who violate the statutes of New Jersey enacted in regulation of rights of fishermen in the Delaware river.

OFFICERS AND WARDENS.

At the organization of the Board November 25, 1912, Ernest Napier was re-elected President, and Wm. A. Logue was re-elected Treasurer.

The resignations of the following wardens were received during the year: On November 1, Harry J. Smith of Passaic, and on August 31, Joseph R. Wright of Hudson.

Wm. C. Klein was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Smith.

In November, Alexander Brinley of Lanoka, Warden of Ocean county, died, and Phineas K. Hilliard of Manahawkin, was appointed as his successor.

October 15th, James H. Evernham of Bayville, was appointed warden for Ocean county, and Otis C. Small of Hammonton, for

Atlantic county. All wardens appointed were certified to the Board by the Civil Service Commission after having taken examinations.

EXCHANGE OF IDEAS.

President Napier and Superintendent of Hatchery Charles O. Hayford attended the convention of the American Fisheries Society at Boston in September, and earlier in the year Assistant Protector Howard Mathis and Superintendent of the Game Farm Duncan Dunn, made a trip to Boston to investigate the experiment being conducted by Massachusetts in the raising of quail. At the convention of the American Fisheries Society earnest, able and intelligent men gathered together from nearly every State in the Union, eager and anxious to learn from one another methods for the increasing of our food fishes, to which subject they had given their time and study. To one unacquainted with what is being done by the officials of the various states charged with the fishing interests, the convention was a revelation as to the importance of their activities.

At Boston, during the same week, President Napier attended the annual meeting of the National Association of Game Commissioners. Delegates from all parts of the Union were in attendance, and the exchange of ideas and the discussions proved of greatest value to all. Representatives were also present from many of the leading gun clubs of the country. The great work entrusted to the care of the commissioners was considered in detail in its various phases, and besides many hearings were held on special subjects. The matter of the Federal control of migratory birds received enthusiastic approval as a long desired protection. This may be taken as a sign that the country is aroused in the matter of adequate conservation of our migratory birds.

BOY SCOUTS.

With the growth of the Boy Scout movement in this country, it was quickly seen by lovers of wild life that the members of the organization would be able to assist materially in the enforcement

of the laws by reporting violations. The great value of having Boy Scouts educated in reference to game laws and game protection speaks for itself. Mr. George H. Neidlinger, 180 N. Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., Scout Commissioner for New Jersey, became interested in the movement, and this Board has co-operated with him in securing the assistance of his society in the enforcement of the laws. Mr. Neidlinger recommended to this Board a score or more gentlemen who are Scout Masters, who were appointed deputy wardens, without compensation. These Scout Masters have in charge companies of Boy Scouts, and certain qualified members of the companies are appointed as assistant deputies, without any commission or authority to make arrests. A small badge was furnished to the assistant deputies. They are to report violations to the Scout Master, who is commissioned to make arrests. The assistant deputies are only designated when a boy has shown through study a fair knowledge of the fish and game laws and what constitutes a violation of the same. It is believed that New Jersey is the first State to take the initiative in co-operating with the Boy Scouts for the protection of game.

NON-IMPORTATION OF FEATHERS.

The new United States tariff act which went into effect this year, contains a provision preventing the importation of wild bird feathers into the United States.

The feather trade at one time, by reason of amendments, threatened to defeat this clause in the bill, but Congress finally nobly responded to a tremendous public sentiment in favor of the clause.

Our Board was active in urging upon Congress the passage of the McLean bill for the protection of migratory birds, and for the clause in the tariff bill against the importation of wild birds' feathers, and many citizens of the State appealed to their representatives in Congress along these lines. Among many prominent bird lovers who engaged in these fights were Dr. Wm. T. Hornaday, Director New York Zoological Society; T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies; and John B. Burnham, President American Game Protective Association.

DOGS.

The last Legislature passed an act making it unlawful to hunt with a hound or firearms or to go into the woods or fields with hounds or firearms, except only during the season now or hereafter provided for killing quail, rabbit, squirrel, English ring-neck pheasant, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey or Hungarian partridge, provided that the prohibition did not interfere with hunting for snipe, woodcock and deer in the legal season therefor, and further provided that by special permission of the Board permits could be granted to all properly accredited persons to hunt foxes with hounds and firearms from the last day of the open season for the killing of the above mentioned game until the 31st day of March, or to hunt with hounds and horses, to drag hunt, and exercise hounds at all times when under control of their owner, lessee or custodian.

Under this act there had been issued to October 31, 1913, 1,419 permits. Of this number 89 were for the right to drag hunt. Up to this writing nearly 2,000 permits have been issued, of which nearly 500 are for fox hunting.

The above act was intended to reduce the increasing number of dogs running our fields and woods and destroying the game, and to prevent persons shooting protected game out of season when they were in the woods under the plea that they were hunting for unprotected game. There is no doubt but that the act of last winter has had good effect, and that the principle of the act is necessary to be retained on our statute books. It appeared, however, that the act was somewhat drastic under certain conditions, and in view of this the Board is preparing a bill to meet the situation.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATION IN 1913.

Legislation in 1913 affecting fish and game interests in New Jersey is summarized as follows:

Chapter No. 6 (Special Session) Unlawful to hunt with a hound or firearms, or to go into the woods or fields with a hound or firearms, except only during the season for quail, etc., but this prohibition does not interfere with hunting for snipe, woodcock and deer in the legal season therefor. By special permission of the Board, foxes may be hunted with hounds from December 15 to March 30, the last date mentioned inclusive.

Chapter 36. Prohibits the placing of any rye or food in salt water within 400 feet of any ice, marsh or meadow, bar or bank, or heaped seaweed not covered with water, for the purpose of decoying water wild fowl so that the same may be shot at while feeding; also prohibits the shooting at water wild fowl while feeding where food of any kind is known to have been sown, deposited or placed.

Chapter 54. Provides that the total amount of salaries of the head game keeper and superintendent of hatchery, and all additional help at the Game Farm and Fish Hatchery shall not exceed in any one year the total amount of \$9,000.

Chapter 55. Open season for black bass, Oswego bass, white bass, calico bass, crappie or pike-perch, from June 15th to November 30th, both dates inclusive. Open season for pike and pickerel, May 20th to November 30th, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 56. Provides that hatchery raised trout may be sold at any time for food purposes, if properly tagged, and said tag shall be removed only by the consumer. (Open season for brook trout, April 1st to July 15th, both dates inclusive).

Chapter 73. Prohibits the hunting of water wild fowl from any sand bar not covered by water.

Chapter 90. Provides that the Board shall have power to dispose of fish or fish eggs, game birds and game animals, or eggs of game birds, products of the farm, boats and personal property in general.

Concurrent Resolution No. 3 requesting Congress to enact a law giving ample protection to migratory game birds. Whereas, There has been introduced in Congress three bills (Numbers H. R. 36, H. R. 4,428, S. 2,367) to afford Federal protection to migratory game birds; and Whereas, There is a very general sentiment in this State in favor of such protection, and an urgent request for the enactment of such a law has been made, as appears by numerous petitions received; now, therefore, Be it resolved (if the Assembly concur), that Congress be and hereby is requested to enact a law giving ample protection to migratory game birds; Resolved, That the Legislature of all other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be and they hereby are respectfully requested to join in this request by the adoption of this or any equivalent resolution; Resolved, further, that the Secretary of State be and he hereby is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several members of said body representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the Legislatures of all other States of the United States.

Chapter 114. Permits regularly organized or incorporated association holding what is commonly known as "Field Trials" but only upon license obtained from the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

Chapter 120. Open season for quail, rabbit, squirrel, only the male English or ring-necked pheasant, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey or Hungarian partridge, from November 10th to December 15th, both dates inclusive. Penalty for taking any of the above between October 10th and November 9th, both dates inclusive, \$100. Open season for woodcock, October 10th to December 15th, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 126. Unlawful by moonlight or with the aid of any artificial light to shoot or kill any skunk, mink, muskrat or otter, or to take any of the foregoing except by means of a trap, or to disturb or destroy any muskrat lodge.

Open season for trapping skunk, mink, muskrat or otter, November 15th to April 1st following, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 135. Unlawful to sell any squirrel, deer, game bird or song bird, but ducks, geese, brant and rabbit are excepted; provided that black and mallard ducks, pheasants and deer raised on game preserves or coming from another State may be sold at all times if properly tagged.

Chapter 147. Provides for the issuance of a license to any person desiring to engage in the business of raising and selling domesticated English ring-necked,

Mongolian, and other pheasants, mallard and black ducks and deer, or any of them, in a wholly enclosed preserve. Cost of license, \$5 yearly. Licenses heretofore granted at \$25 each remain in force until December 31, 1916.

Chapter 148. Permits any Fish and Game Commissioner, the Fish and Game Protector, or the Assistant Fish and Game Protector to file complaints for any violation of the fish and game laws upon information or belief.

Chapter 157. Relates to hounds, firearms, etc. See Chapter No. 6, (Special Session).

Chapter 161. Unlawful to possess any lobster the length of which from the end of the bone of the nose to the center of the rear end of the body shell shall measure less than $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, or any spawning lobster.

Chapter 162. Prohibits the taking of any lobster in Cape May County, within three nautical miles of the coast line for five years.

Chapter 176. Unlawful to take in any part of the State any crappie or calico bass measuring less than six inches.

Chapter 186. Unlawful to manufacture, sell, barter, loan, give, buy, or have in possession, or use or shoot any air gun, spring gun or pistol or other weapon of similar nature, in which the propelling force is spring or air, ejecting a bullet or missile smaller than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter with sufficient force to injure a person. (This is a general act of the State, the enforcement of which does not devolve upon the Fish and Game Commission).

Chapter 203. Providing for relief of Frank Titus, of Passaic county, who was shot while assisting the game warden of the county, amounting to \$189.07.

Chapter 248. Prohibits taking of striped bass in salt or fresh waters by means of a net except from November 15th to March 1st, both dates inclusive, and prohibits the catching, killing or possession at any time any striped bass less than 10 inches in length.

Chapter 303. Authorizes the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to give permission to kill and destroy the European starling when the governing body of any municipality shall decide that they are so numerous in such municipality as to become a nuisance.

Chapter 307. Makes it unlawful to fish with pound nets in any of the fresh or salt waters of the State, excepting Atlantic Ocean, Sandy Hook and Raritan Bay, and that portion of Delaware Bay within Cape May County.

Appendix

Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds. By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation.

The most important game legislation of the year already referred to in the foregoing pages was undoubtedly the act of Congress protecting migratory birds. In accordance with this act regulations were adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and approved by the President, October 1, 1913. While there has been a widespread interest in the proclamation, yet but few persons have had the opportunity to study its scope, and therefore it is herewith given in full:

WHEREAS, an Act of Congress approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen" (37 Stat., 847), contains provisions as follows:

All wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons, and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous paragraph by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and line of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country, and it shall be unlawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law during said closed seasons, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions or regulations of this law for the protection of migratory birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, when deemed proper, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption shall cause the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval; *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States or Territories for the protection of non-migratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture has duly prepared suitable regulations to give effect to the foregoing provisions of said act and after the preparation of said regulations has caused the same to be made public and has allowed a period of three months in which said regulations might be examined and considered before final adoption and has permitted public hearings thereon;

And, WHEREAS, the Department of Agriculture has adopted the regulations hereinafter set forth and after final adoption thereof has caused the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States of America, by authority in me vested do hereby proclaim and make known the following regulations for carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of said act:

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory game birds:

- (a) Anatidae or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.
- (b) Gruidae or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.
- (c) Rallidae or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora and other rails.
- (d) Limicolae or shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellow legs.

(e) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory insectivorous birds:

- (f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nut-hatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

REGULATION 2. CLOSED SEASON AT NIGHT.

A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise.

REGULATION 3. CLOSED SEASON ON INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue to December 31, 1913, and each year thereafter shall begin January 1 and continue to December 31, both dates inclusive, provided that nothing in this or any other of these regulations shall be construed to prevent the issue of permits for collecting birds for scientific purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia; and provided further that the closed season on reedbirds or ricebirds in Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and South Carolina shall begin November 1 and end August 31 next following, both dates inclusive.

REGULATION 4. FIVE-YEAR CLOSED SEASONS ON CERTAIN GAME BIRDS.

A closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918, on the following migratory game birds: Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes, swans, curlew, and all shorebirds except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jack snipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellow legs.

A closed season shall also continue until September 1, 1918, on wood ducks in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, California, Oregon, and Washington; on rails in California and Vermont; and on woodcock in Illinois and Missouri.

REGULATION 5. CLOSED SEASON ON CERTAIN NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

A closed season shall continue between January 1 and December 31, both dates inclusive, of each year, on all migratory birds passing over or at rest on any of the waters of the main streams of the following navigable rivers, to wit: The Mississippi River between Minneapolis, Minn., and Memphis, Tenn.; and the Missouri River between Bismarck, N. Dak., and Nebraska City, Nebr.; and on the killing or capture of any of such birds on or over the shores of any of said rivers, or at any point within the limits aforesaid, from any boat, raft, or other device, floating or otherwise, in or on any such waters.

REGULATION 6. ZONES.

The following zones for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds are hereby established:

Zone No. 1, the breeding zone, comprising States lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40° and the Ohio River, and including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—25 States.

Zone No. 2, the wintering zone, comprising States lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40° and the Ohio River and including Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,

Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah—23 States and the District of Columbia.

REGULATION 7. CONSTRUCTION.

For the purposes of regulations 8 and 9, each period of time therein prescribed as a closed season shall be construed to include the first day and to exclude the last day thereof.

REGULATION 8. CLOSED SEASONS IN ZONE NO. 1.

Closed seasons in zone No. 1 shall be as follows:

Waterfowl.—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between December 16 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Massachusetts the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15.

In New York, except Long Island, the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 16.

On Long Island and in Oregon and Washington the closed season shall be between January 16 and October 1.

In New Jersey the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1; and

In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 7.

Rails.—The closed season on rails, coots, and gallinules shall be between December 1 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 15.

In Connecticut, Michigan, and New York, and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 16.

In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 7; and

In Oregon and Washington the closed season shall be between January 16 and October 1.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock shall be between December 1 and October 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 10.

In Rhode Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and November 1; and

In Pennsylvania and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 15.

Shore birds.—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jack-snipe or Wilson snipe, and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be between December 16 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 15.

In New York, except Long Island, the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 16.

In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 7; and

In Oregon and Washington the closed season shall be between December 16 and October 1.

REGULATION 9. CLOSED SEASONS IN ZONE NO. 2.

Closed seasons in zone No. 2 shall be as follows:

Waterfowl.—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between January 16 and October 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1.

In the District of Columbia, Kansas, New Mexico, and West Virginia the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 1.

In Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina the closed season shall be between February 16 and November 20.

In Missouri and Nevada the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15; and

In Arizona and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15.

Rails.—The closed season on rails, coots, and gallinules shall be between December 1 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Tennessee and Utah the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 1.

In Missouri the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15.

In Louisiana the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1; and

In Arizona and California the closed season on coots shall be between February 1 and October 15.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock shall be between January 1 and November 1, except as follows.

Exceptions: In Delaware and Louisiana the closed season shall be between January 1 and November 15.

In West Virginia the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 1; and

In Georgia the closed season shall be between January 1 and December 1.

Shore birds.—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jack-snipe or Wilson snipe, and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be between December 16 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 20.

In Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1.

In Tennessee the closed season shall be between December 16 and October 1.

In Arizona and California the closed season shall be between February 1 and October 15; and

In Utah the closed season on snipe shall be between December 16 and October 1, and on plover and yellowlegs shall be until September 1, 1918.

REGULATION 10. HEARINGS.

Persons recommending changes in the regulations or desiring to submit evidence in person or by attorney as to the necessity for such changes should make application to the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever possible hearings will be arranged at central points, and due notice thereof given by publication or otherwise as may be deemed appropriate. Persons recommending changes should be prepared to show the necessity for such action and to submit evidence other than that based on reasons of personal convenience or a desire to kill game during a longer open season.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of October, in the year of our [SEAL]

Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-eighth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

W. J. BRYAN, *Secretary of State*.

Financial Statement

INCOME.

Balance carried over from 1912 appropriation, for contracts	\$ 4,375.00
Balance Nov. 1st, 1912, Resident License Fund	28,748.38
Balance Nov. 1st, 1912, State Game Protection Fund & Fish Basket Fines	2,110.66
Appropriation State Funds, Game Farm & Fish Hatchery	46,400.00
Appropriation State Funds, installing new engines State boat "New Jersey"	5,000.00
Resident License Fund	64,902.10
State Game Protection Fund (alien licenses)	530.00
Receipts, Act of 1908 account, chapter 41:	
Menhaden Licenses	\$7,250.00
Non-resident Licenses	5,670.00
Sundries	470.27
Breeders' Licenses	215.00
Pound Licenses	4,710.00
	18,315.27
Fines account Act of April 27, 1911, chapter 247	9,756.33
	\$180,137.74
Less lapsed, Appropriation, State Funds85
" " Receipts, Act 190869
" " Fines account99
	2.53
	\$180,135.21

EXPENDITURES.

Paid from appropriations:	
Game Farm and Fish Hatchery account	\$ 46,399.15
Paid from Receipts, Act of 1908	18,314.58
" " " Resident License Fund	90,796.58
" " " Fines Account	9,755.34
" " " Game Protection and Fish Basket Fund	2,457.66
Paid from appropriation for installing engines in State boat "New Jersey"	5,000.00
Paid from 1912 appropriation carried over for contracts	4,375.00
To Balance	3,036.90
	\$180,135.21

List of Fish and Game Wardens Holding Commissions
at the Date of this Report

Stratton, James M., Protector,	North Long Branch.
Mathis, Howard, Assistant Protector,	New Gretna.
Avis, John H.,	Woodbury.
Burtis, Elvin C.,	Asbury Park.
Conner, Fred. S.,	Bridgeton.
Cudney, Harry E.,	Washington.
Davis, Edward R.,	Salem.
Evernham, James H.,	Bayville.
Folker, Charles W.,	Camden.
Hall, Fred. J.,	Bloomfield.
Hendershott, Jacob B.,	Newton.
Hilliard, Phineas K.,	Manahawkin.
Hoblitzell, William,	Rahway.
Klein, Wm. C.,	Passaic.
Loder, William B.,	Egg Harbor City.
Loveless, Harry M.,	Trenton.
Morton, Charles C.,	Mount Holly.
Park, John J.,	White House Station.
Phifer, George W.,	Ormond.
Rider, Anson J.,	Tuckerton.
Small, Otis C.,	Hammonton.
Steel, William,	Cape May Court House.
Steuerwald, Charles,	South Amboy.
Welsh, Charles E.,	East Millstone.
White, Harry W. D.,	Pennsville.
Young, William E.,	Chester.

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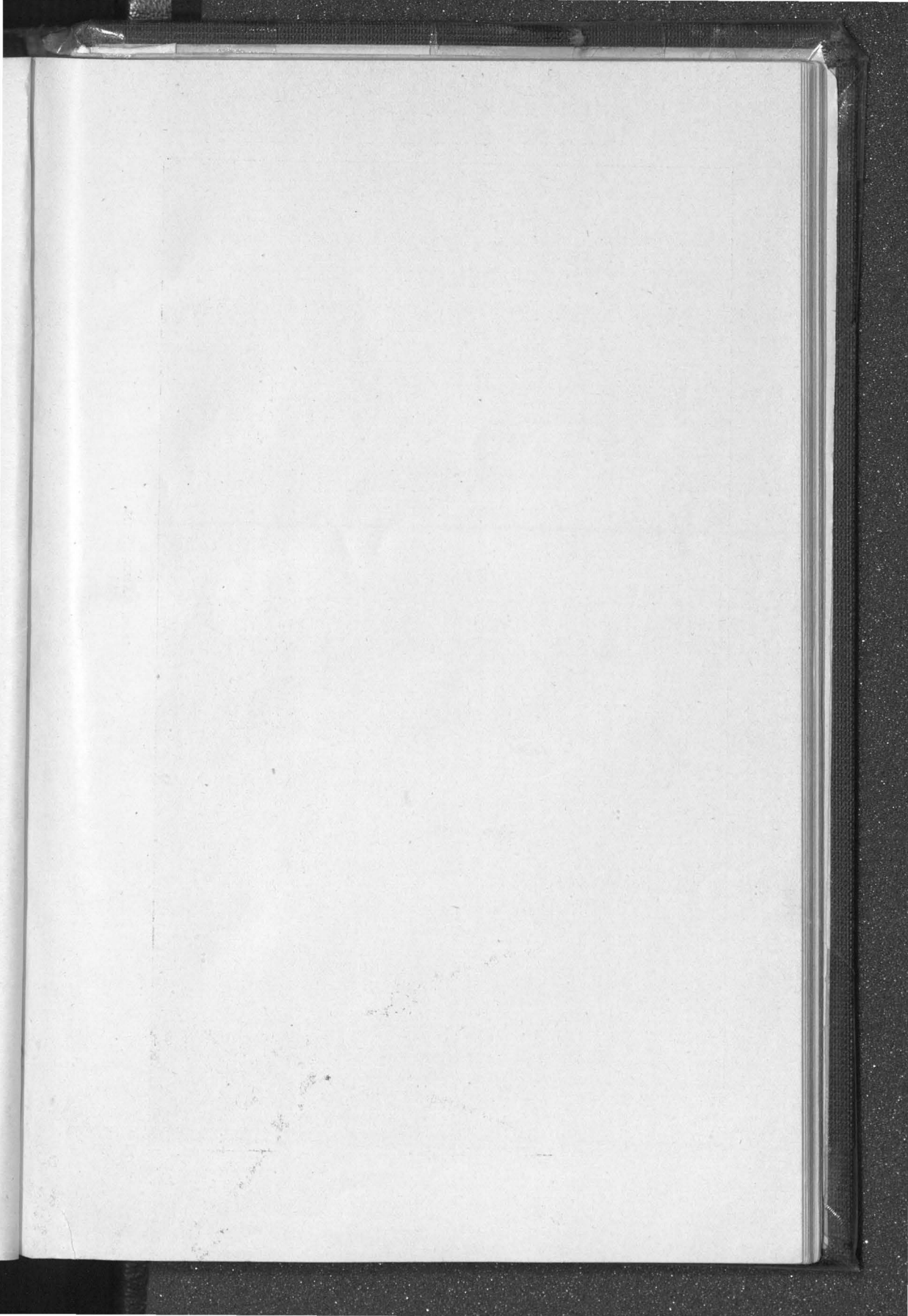
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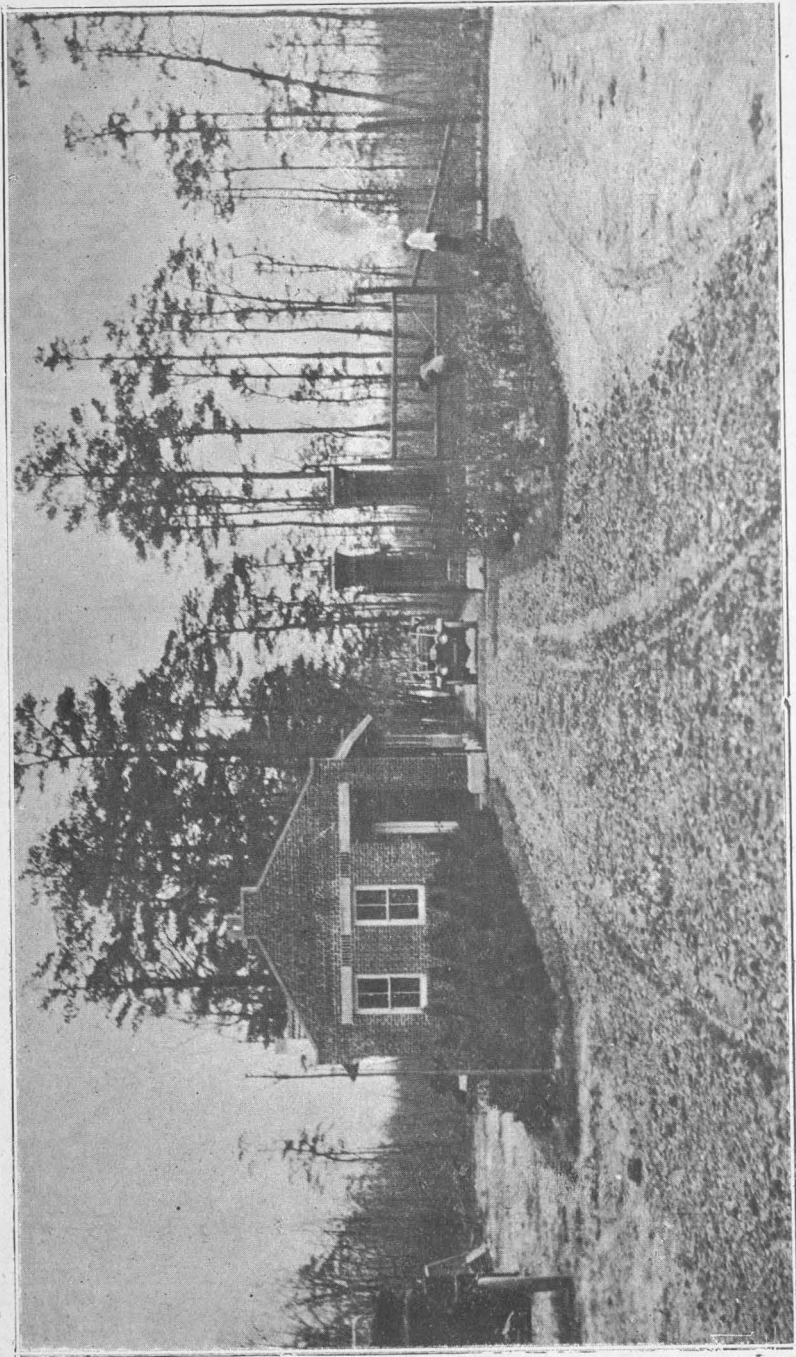
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ENTRANCE AND LODGE, GAME FARM.