

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Board of Fish and Game Commissioners

for the

Year Ending October 31

1912



TRENTON, N. J.

MacCrellish & Quigley, State Printers, Opposite Post Office.

1913.

## List of Fish and Game Commissioners

Holding Office at the date of this Report.

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ERNEST NAPIER, <i>President</i> , .....	East Orange, N. J.
WILLIAM A. LOGUE, <i>Treasurer</i> , .....	Bridgeton, N. J.
PERCIVAL CHRYSIE, .....	High Bridge, N. J.
WILLIAM A. FAUNCE, .....	Atlantic City, N. J.

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

## Letter of Transmittal.

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*To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, Governor,  
and to the Members of the Senate and General  
Assembly 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, 1912.

Very respectfully,

ERNEST NAPIER,

WM. A. LOGUE,

W. A. FAUNCE,

PERCIVAL CHRYSTIE,

*Commissioners.*

## The Illustrations.

Included in this report are color plates of the following:

- Quail (*Colinus Virginianus*, Linnaeus).
- Mongolian or Ring-Necked Pheasant (*Phasianus Torquatus*).
- Hungarian Partridge (*Perdix Cinerea*).
- Striped Bass (*Roccus Lineatus*).
- Large-Mouthed Black Bass (*Micropterus Salmoides*).
- Small-Mouthed Black Bass (*Micropterus Dolomieu*).
- Female Brook Trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*).
- Female Land Locked Salmon or Quananiche (*Salmo Salar Sebago Girard*).
- Rainbow Trout (*Salmo Irideus*).
- Brown Trout (*Salmo Fario*).

All of the fish excepting the land-locked salmon and rainbow trout are to be found in our waters. Through the fish hatchery, now building, we expect to secure good results in stocking with these desirable fish. In a small way, and with fair success, the Board has experimented in introducing the brown trout in streams almost wholly inhabited by a small pickerel, and in the South Branch of the Raritan river.

many of these did absolutely nothing to enforce the laws, or were unfitted to do so, the Board revoked the commissions of 145. A mere love of justice or an ardent interest in sport alone does not qualify a man with intelligence and judgment sufficient to have him vested with the authority of a deputy warden, which authority can only be successfully exercised by a person thoroughly familiar with the fish and game laws and the legal technicalities of the procedure for the enforcement of the laws. On the surface of things, too many persons regarded themselves competent enough to become deputies, and many of them have learned of their uselessness as such when they have made some serious error in an attempt to enforce the law, which error could not have been committed had the information been given to any one of the regular wardens of our service.

For many years it has been the policy of the State to grant an extended season for the taking of game to owners of preserves wholly enclosed. With the passage during the year of the law extending the list of game which could not be shipped out of the State, it became necessary to identify game raised on preserves, killed out of the regular season, or permitted to be shipped out of the State, by the law regulating preserves.

Arrangements were completed for the tagging of game, killed on licensed game preserves wholly enclosed, in accordance with the act approved April 1st, 1912. The New York Conservation Commission's system of tagging was followed. On application of a licensed owner of a wholly enclosed game preserve, who desires to kill game outside of the regular season, or to remove it from the State, request is made to this office for a warden, who is furnished with a hand press and tags. Impressed on each tag is a letter designating the preserve, and a numeral designating the kind of game. The owner of the preserve is charged 10 cents for each tag, 6 tags being required for each deer and 1 for each bird.

Inquiries regarding the right of persons to possess or kill game outside of the regular season were answered as follows:

"LICENSES. If you desire to engage in the business of raising and selling domesticated English ring-neck, Mongolian and

other pheasants, mallard and black ducks and deer, or any of them, in a wholly enclosed preserve, the law requires that you pay a license fee of \$25. To obtain such license please make application to this office in writing and state therein the location of the enclosed preserve, and at the same time send to this office check for \$25, made payable to the order of Wm. A. Logue, Treasurer. This license when issued will be good as long as the licensee has birds or deer in captivity, and no further payment will be required. The license is not transferable. The law approved April 1st, 1912, relating to breeder's license is found on pages 32 to 36 of our 1912 publication sent under separate cover."

"PERMITS. If you desire a permit to keep or rear game birds or animals in captivity for propagating purposes only, and not for sale, make application for the same to this office, stating clearly whether you want to engage in the business of raising and selling or whether for propagating purposes only, and not for sale. No permit will be granted unless the application that is sent to this office contains thereon the recommendation of the warden of your county that you are a proper person to hold said permit, and further, said application must give a description and location of the land on which such game is to be kept or reared, and state that the applicant intends in good faith to increase the supply of game in this State."

Following will be found some intensely interesting extracts from two publications of the Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners, prepared by Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, a member of their Board. We recommend to the reader a careful perusal of these quotations, which we have found as entertaining as appealing. They are used with the full consent of Dr. Kalbfus, and he is to be congratulated on account of his ability in presenting scientific data in such a graphic manner.

Pennsylvania, in round numbers, has an area of 28,800,000 acres. At the rate of but one nest to the acre, each nest containing four young birds, weighing one ounce each, only four ounces to the acre, it would require 3,600 tons of these forms of life (insects) to feed the young birds of our State for one single day, and in addition, the food consumed by the old birds during the same time.

Say there is but a single bird to the acre, and allow that bird but 100 bugs or insects each day, and they actually consume many times that number, and

you will have the birds of the State destroying 2,880,000,000 injurious forms of life, besides the eggs of the same. Allow 200,000 of these forms to the bushel, and you will need 14,400 bushels each day to feed the birds of our State alone.

Think of what quantity in bushels would be destroyed if each bird consumed 200 or more of these forms, instead of 100, or what the result would amount to if there happened to be ten or more birds to the acre, instead of but one bird.

No one attempts to say that our birds alone are responsible for the curbing of insect life, but every one who has, to any degree, studied the question, says: "Birds are great workers in this direction, and are worthy of protection in every way possible."

Dr. Hornaday says: "Every one of the perching birds is worth its weight in gold to the farmer." He says: "It will indeed be a sad day for the American agriculturist when the last insect-destroying bird is brought fluttering to the ground; then, if never before, will he appreciate the value of the allies he has lost forever; then, when it is too late, will he be willing to exchange any quantity of berries or cherries for just one pair of living robins, cat-birds, or other birds, so despised and neglected to-day."

\* \* \* \* \*

Take, as another illustration, the value of game as a food supply. The weight of a rabbit can be safely fixed at two and one-half pounds, and we believe that an average of four rabbits to every hunter in the State is fair and reasonable; this would mean ten pounds of meat to each hunter, and at this rate the food supply of rabbits alone would amount to 1,500,000 pounds, or 750 tons. Consider the various kinds of game killed in this State, and the weight of healthful game as a food supply will aggregate thousands of tons. If we had more game, many more men would go into the woods, not all of them with guns, to kill something, but many of them would go to see and enjoy, and all of them would be benefited.

\* \* \* \* \*

It seems to us, the supply of birds of all kinds, game and otherwise, must, of necessity, within a short time, fall short of the demand, not because of some calamity, such as apparently overtook the pigeons, but instead, because the enemies of the birds have been permitted to increase until the demand exceeds the supply. Islands in the Pacific ocean have been rendered birdless in a short time by the introduction of cats. Hundreds of illustrations can be cited, where cats, unrestrained, have destroyed every living thing in the line of birds that they could reach. Illustrations almost innumerable could be cited of the havoc wrought among chickens and ducks and quail by one single weasel, or one fox or one mink.

\* \* \* \* \*

No game bird seems to have a firmer hold upon the public mind than the common quail, or "Bob White," and a study of this bird, undertaken by the Biological Survey, at Washington, demonstrates, by almost limitless examination and experiment, that the economic value of the quail is equalled by but few birds, and exceeded by none. His food supply is more varied than that of most birds, and is almost without exception drawn from a source through which nothing but good can result. He consumes things such as potato-bugs, cinch-bugs, the cotton boll weevil, certain caterpillars, cucumber-bugs, spiders and other insects that most birds avoid, and that when taken at all by such birds are eaten to a limited extent only. Professor Surface says, in his Bulletin of January, 1904: "No birds on the farm are more valuable as seed eaters and insect destroyers than the common quail."

\* \* \* \* \*

You may have a few quail in your neighborhood at this time; I beg of you to be warned in time, care for these few birds before it is too late. It is hard enough for them to battle with vermin in the shape of crows, hawks, foxes, cats, weasels, etc., during that time of the year when their food supply is abundant, and they have the protection afforded by trees and bushes in full

leaf, of weeds and grasses, all of which protection is denied them in the winter. To-day, almost every step they take in quest of necessary food is watched by some keen-eyed enemy. You remember how some hawk or house-cat or other predatory creature destroyed, one by one, the entire covey of quail you saw after the season had closed, some years ago.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am not exaggerating when I say that every law upon our books to-day giving protection to game and to wild birds, was put there at the instance of sportsmen; the churchman, from whom most is expected, never, unless he was also a sportsman, spent a minute of his time or a nickel of his money to aid in this work. The farmer who derives the most benefit from the life work of birds, unless he was a sportsman, has done nothing for the birds, his best friends.

\* \* \* \* \*

How much better it would have been for this State and Nation, if the question of forestry had been intelligently considered forty or more years ago, instead of now. How much better it would have been if the State had long ago thrown around her fisheries and her water supply and the health of her people the strong arm of protection that she is now attempting to extend. Our birds, once extinct, are gone forever; remember that.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Hornaday says: "Regarding the killing of robins and other song birds as food for man in a land of plenty there cannot be two opinions. It is not necessary, it is not 'sport', it is very injurious to our farmers and fruit growers, and entirely reprehensible; no self-respecting man or boy can be guilty of such wrongdoing; no civilized community should tolerate it, and no farmer can afford to permit it; I would rather that any friend of mine should be caught stealing sheep than killing robins for food or 'sport'."

\* \* \* \* \*

There appears, at this time, to be no good reason to justify the killing of song and insectivorous birds of any kind. One writer upon this subject says: "Our museum collections of dead specimens are already full. Their skins lie by thousands untouched, from year to year, by the student. Drawings and descriptions of their coloring and structure fill many volumes within easy reach of his hand. Every known species has given up its victims to the cabinets of the institute and the collector, until no valid excuse can be invented for the collecting of more. The man who kills birds to-day on the plea that the cause of science demands the sacrifice, insults the intelligence of the well informed. With the world's collections already filled to repletion with ghastly specimens, with libraries within reach of all, containing detailed descriptions of every known variety, such an excuse cannot, at this late day, be made to palliate the blood lust of the hunter."

\* \* \* \* \*

The Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., estimates the value of farm products of the United States, for the year 1908, at \$8,760,000,000 and says that the loss to agriculture, through the ravages of insects, annually reaches, if it does not exceed, ten per cent. of the gross receipts. The above figures must therefore represent but nine-tenths of the possible crop, and the loss must have been one-ninth of \$8,760,000,000, or \$973,333,333, think of what that means.

A battleship costs something like \$8,000,000, and the loss to agriculture would more than pay for a fleet of 100 battleships each year.

The Nation, in 1908, produced 2,700,000,000 bushels of corn; if you desired to load this crop into box-cars, each car containing 900 bushels, you would need 3,000,000 cars, and at the rate of 130 cars to the mile, you would have a train covering more than 23,000 miles. If you added the lost ten per cent., you would need more than 3,300,000 cars, a line of cars that would more than girdle the globe at the equator. Think of it, a belt of corn four feet thick and eight feet wide, extending entirely around the world. Consider, too, that

this loss of ten per cent., loaded in the same way, would cover a track of more than 2,300 miles in length.

Professor Surface, our State Zoölogist, says: "Birds are the great equalizers between insect life and vegetation," and that in his opinion, "this world would not be inhabitable by man in ten years if insects were permitted to increase unchecked."

Dr. Warren, one of our ex-State Zoölogists, says: "The great majority of young birds, while in the nest, are fed upon insect life, each one of them consuming daily an amount of animal food, in the shape of insects, equal to if not exceeding its own weight."

\* \* \* \* \*

I, sometime ago, had occasion to arrest one of this class, a trucker, living near Harrisburg, for killing twelve robins in his cabbage patch; he admitted the killing, and said: "These birds were deliberating pulling up and destroying my cabbage plants, just as they pulled out angle worms, I saw them pulling out my plants; I know what I saw." A visit to this cabbage patch showed that many of the plants had been destroyed in some way; I saw the robins vigorously pulling at and casting aside numerous plants, and it appeared from a distance that they were really doing a wrong; a closer examination demonstrated the fact that not a single root had been pulled from the ground, every missing plant had been cut from the root below the ground line by wire worms, the larvæ of the click beetle, not cut worms. I examined the hills where many plants had stood, and took from the ground with my hands, wire worms, in numbers varying from three, the least found at any place examined, to forty-three, the most found around any plant. These birds were doing a work for this man that he could not do for himself, and at the same time gathering food for their young; and this person, calling himself a good citizen, had, without thought, without an examination, deliberately murdered these birds and left their little ones to starve in the nest. His attorney, who was with me, when shown the worms said: "Doctor, he did not understand." This lack of understanding is the great trouble; if men only understood what the birds were doing they would not treat them as they do.

\* \* \* \* \*

We have six kinds of woodpeckers in this State, one of which, a summer bird, is known as the flicker; this is the most terrestrial of that Order, taking fully seventy-five per cent. of its food while with us from the ground; and fully one-half of its food is made up of ants and the larvæ of ants taken from the ground or dead trees; as many as 3,000 little red ants having been found in the stomach of a flicker. Those who have made a study of insects and especially small insects, tell us that what is known as the plant louse, because of excessive numbers, is the most destructive of all, sucking the vitality from the plant upon which they may be found. The ant seems to be the special protector of plant lice, carrying the eggs of the louse below the frost line in the fall and bringing the newly hatched louse to the surface in the springtime, placing it upon the desired plant, even moving it from point to point, upon the plant, for the louse is almost incapable of locomotion. In return for services rendered, the ant gets from the louse what is known as honey-dew, an excretion of the louse; just as the farmer keeps a herd of cows for the milk they give, so the ant keeps his herds of plant lice for profit. With the coming of the flicker the ant disappears, the protector of the louse has been removed, and the louse either dies of starvation or is destroyed by some of its many natural enemies.

No farmer can afford to permit the killing of a single flicker upon the property he controls, or any other member of this Order, for just as the flicker is working for him so the others are doing, each one in its special place and peculiar way.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our shore birds, of which we have more than 60 varieties in this country, are of great value, many of them living almost entirely upon mosquitoes and

the larvæ of mosquitoes, some of them consuming great numbers of grasshoppers, and all together being of extreme value in their peculiar field.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 One single bushel of grain, placed where Bob White can get it, means more to him than all the talk and well-wishing that might be accorded by all the people of the county or of the State in which he has lived and is about to die of starvation.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Everywhere around us we see the erection of hospitals and sanitariums, in which the ailing may be helped, and, if possible, made well. Millions of dollars are semi-annually appropriated by the State for the building and maintenance of such institutions, while nothing, comparatively speaking, is given to care for and increase our game, the presence and the hunting of which means keeping the well man from becoming a sick man, and making the sick man well. The State, to-day, owns almost a million acres of wild land. If it saw fit to spend a little of its revenue, just a fair amount, to make of this tract of wild lands a sanitarium, supplid with the incentive to cause men to take the out-door exercise necessary to keep them healthy—game for the hunter, fish for the fisherman, etc.—it seems to us that many an ailing man would, through his own exertions, be returned to health, and many a well man be enabled to retain his vigor, this meaning better health and better citizenship in every sense of the word.

Many men, if given an opportunity, will be returned to health through their own efforts, and every one of them would prefer to have that result accomplished in this way, rather than to lie on a cot in a hospital, or at home, and to have that return to health brought about, if at all, through the efforts of physicians, trained nurses and drugs.

#### NEW JERSEY LEGISLATION IN 1912.

Legislation in 1912 affecting fish and game interests in New Jersey was as follows:

Chapter 10. Prohibits pollution of waters used by State Fish Hatchery.

Chapter 12. Permits licensed non-residents to remove from the State in any one day, when exposed to open view, reed birds and rail birds to a number not exceeding 50 of each species, other birds to a number not exceeding 15, and rabbits to a number not exceeding 10.

Chapter 16. Farmers or fruit growers holding permits issued by the President of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to trap rabbits in box traps on their own property, shall keep such rabbits alive and notify the Fish and Game Warden of the county, who shall liberate them as directed by the Board.

Chapter 17. Extends the provision of the law for Delaware river and bay between New Jersey and Delaware to the fishing in the waters of the tributaries of the Delaware river in this State between Trenton Falls and Birch creek, wherein the tide ebbs and flows. Black, calico, rock bass and white bass, crappie, pike-perch, pickerel, pike, white and yellow perch and trout in these waters are game fish, and their open season is from June 15th to December 1st, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 20. Close season on female English or ring-neck pheasants for two years, except on pheasants killed or had in possession on game preserves, the owners or lessees of which are duly licensed by the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

Chapter 41. Unlawful to liberate any fox, provided that nothing in the act shall prevent clubs hunting with hounds and horses liberating foxes caught in this State, for the purpose of pursuit and capture.

Chapter 42. (Amendment to section 25, Revision of 1903.) Eels may be taken in inland fresh water streams by means of eel weirs, from August 15th to November 30th, both dates inclusives.

Chapter 49. Prevents trespassing, destruction or mutilation of signs on lands on which a fish hatchery or game farm is located by the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

Chapter 56. (Amendment to section 10 of "An act regulating fishing in the waters of the Delaware river and bay between the States of New Jersey and Delaware and all the tributaries of said river and bay within said limits wherein the tide ebbs and flows.") Cast nets may be used from September 1st to May 31st for the purpose of taking catfish, carp and suckers, provided that all other fish than catfish, carp and suckers shall be returned unharmed to the water below low water-mark.

Chapter 60. Unlawful to shoot into any squirrel's nest at any time of the year.

Chapter 64. Prohibits the impersonating of fish and game wardens or deputy fish and game wardens.

Chapter 65. Allows the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to authorize their salaried wardens to have in possession and carry a revolver or any weapon as may be required in the performance of their official duty.

Chapter 66. (Amendment to section 4 of "An act to regulate fishing by steam and other vessels with shirred or purse seines in the waters of the State of New Jersey and to require a license for such fishing.") Provides for the collection of a penalty of \$200 for each violation, whether or not the offender has been criminally prosecuted for each violation.

Chapter 69. (Amendment to section 27 of Revision of 1903.) Open season for black bass, Oswego bass, white bass, calico bass or crappie, from May 30th to November 30th, both dates inclusive. Open season for pike-perch, May 20th to November 30th, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 74. Prohibits the pursuit or killing of any kind of water wild fowl from any boat or vessel on the waters of the South Shrewsbury river, in the county of Monmouth.

Chapter 97. Fixes the season for quail, rabbit, squirrel, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, prairie chicken, wild turkey, or partridge from November 1st to December 15th (repealed by act approved April 1st, 1912), and permits the bringing into the State at any other time, or having in possession for the purpose of exposing for sale or consumption Belgian hares.

Chapter 118. Authorizes the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, land in this State, to be used for the propagation of fish and game.

Chapter 137. Trespass act, with the provision that fines for violation shall be paid to the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners. (The Fish and Game Board is not charged with the enforcement of this act, as any person violating it may be arrested by the owner, occupant, lessee or licensee of the land on which the trespass occurs, or by any officer of the law.)

Chapter 178. Unlawful to kill or have in possession any deer except from November 1st to November 5th, both dates inclusive. Unlawful to kill any doe or any deer, except a deer having horns visible above the hair. Unlawful to kill in any one year more than one deer. Unlawful to hunt deer with dogs, or to hunt deer, except by daylight, or to use in hunting deer a rifle of any description or firearm of a smaller calibre than 12 gauge, or to load such firearm with a missile larger than buck shot. This act does not apply to deer killed on game preserves, the owners or lessees of which are licensed by the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, or to deer coming from another State properly tagged to show where it was killed. Penalty for violation from \$100 to \$500, one half to go to any person furnishing the evidence.

Chapter 193. (Amends sections 5, 6 and 9 of "An act regulating fishing in the waters of the Delaware river and bay lying between the States of New Jersey and Delaware and all tributaries of said river and bay within said limits, wherein the tide ebbs and flows.") Applies only to Cape May county. Permits the use of hauling seines not exceeding 50 fathoms in length and 2¼-inch mesh, and drifting gill nets 50 fathoms in length and 2¾-inch mesh, from March 1st to December 31st. Only one gill net to be used from

any boat. Permits pound nets to extend into the Delaware bay not more than 300 feet from mean low water-mark or 300 feet from outside of the flats which fall bare at low water, from March 1st to December 31st. Permits eel pots and fyke nets, with wings not exceeding 5 fathoms in length and the entrance not more than 12 inches and the diameter not more than 72 inches, for the purpose of taking eels only, from October 15th to December 31st.

Chapter 194. Provides for the appointment of ten wardens, at the discretion of the Board.

Chapter 205. Provides that wardens shall be exempt from jury duty.

Chapter 262. Authorizes the Board to fix the annual allowance of each warden, and to change at any time such allowance; provided the total allowance does not exceed the total amount for wardens' expenses provided by law.

Chapter 270. Unlawful to use, in hunting fowl or animals of any kind, any shotgun or rifle holding more than two cartridges at one time, or that may be fired more than twice without reloading.

Chapter 278. Unlawful to capture, kill, injure, destroy or have in possession in any one day more than 10 quail, 3 English or ring-neck pheasants, 3 Hungarian partridge, 10 woodcock, 3 ruffed grouse, 20 duck, 10 geese, 10 brant or 10 rabbits; hotels, restaurants and dealers having game at place of business during the open season excepted.

Chapter 290. (Amends section 6, Revision of 1903, and repeals section 2, act of March 31st, 1910.) Repeals the section of the act permitting black ducks to be shot until 7 P. M., and fixes time of day for shooting geese, duck, swans, brant or other water wild fowl to between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset.

Chapter 325. (Approved April 1st, 1912.) Open season for quail, rabbit, squirrel, English or ring-neck pheasant, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey or Hungarian partridge in entire State from November 1st to December 31st, both dates inclusive.

Open season for woodcock in entire State from October 15th to December 31st, both dates inclusive.

The penalty for taking any game, the killing of which is prohibited from October 15th to November 1st, is \$100, one-half of which is to go to the informer.

Chapter 328. Provides for the issuance of a license to any person desiring to engage in the business of raising and selling domesticated English ring-neck, Mongolian and other pheasants, mallard and black ducks and deer, or any of them in a wholly enclosed preserve. Cost of license, \$25.

Chapter 335. (Amends section 22, Revision of 1903.) Unlawful to remove or attempt to remove from this State any quail, ruffed grouse (commonly known as partridge), pinnated grouse, woodcock, hare, rabbit, squirrel, English or ring-neck pheasants, Hungarian partridge or any duck, goose, brant or other water wild fowl. Does not apply to English or ring-neck pheasants, mallard and black ducks raised by licensed breeders. Licensed non-residents may take out of the State certain game; see Chapter 12, above.

Chapter 337. Provides bounty on woodchucks, payable by the Board of Freeholders.

Chapter 358. Provides for a license of \$50 for each pound net in the Atlantic ocean and for a license of \$10 for each pound net in Sandy Hook or Raritan bay. Penalty for not being licensed \$200 for each pound.

## Financial Statement.

### INCOME.

Balance November 1st, 1911, Resident License Fund, .....	\$52,015 13
Balance November 1st, 1911, State Game Protection Fund and Fish Basket Fines, .....	1,440 66
Appropriation, State Funds, Game Farm and Fish Hatchery, ..	30,000 00
Resident License Fund, .....	60,491 25
State Game Protection Fund (Alien Licenses), .....	670 00
Receipts, Act of 1908 Account, Chapter 41:	
Menhaden Licenses, .....	\$12,925 00
Non-Resident Licenses, .....	5,570 00
Sundries, .....	275 10
Breeder's Licenses, .....	575 00
Pound Licenses, .....	4,340 00
	23,685 10
Fines Account, Act of April 27, 1911, Chapter 247, .....	8,609 60
	\$176,911 74
Less Lapsed, Appropriation, State Funds, .....	\$12 30
“ “ Receipts, Act of 1908, .....	207 86
“ “ Fines Account, .....	56 03
	276 19
	\$176,635 55

### EXPENDITURES.

Paid from Appropriations, Game Farm and Fish Hatchery Ac- count, .....	\$25,612 70
Paid from Receipts, Act of 1908, .....	23,477 24
“ “ “ Resident License Fund, .....	83,758 00
“ “ “ Fines Account, .....	8,553 57
To Balance, .....	*35,234 04
	\$176,635 55

\* The balance includes \$4,375.00 carried over on account of contracts for Game Farm and Fish Hatchery Account.

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

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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.
Folker, Charles W., .....	Camden.
Hall, Fred. J., .....	Bloomfield.
Hendershott, Jacob B., .....	Newton.
Hilliard, Phineas K., .....	Manahawkin.
Hoblitzell, William, .....	Rahway.
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.
Reinbold, John C., .....	Hackensack.
Rider, Anson J., .....	Tuckerton.
Smith, Henry J., .....	Paterson.
Steel, William, .....	Cape May Court House.
Steuerwald, Charles, .....	South Amboy.
Welsh, Charles E., .....	East Millstone.
White, Harry W. D., .....	Pennsville.
Young, William E., .....	Chester.