

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

FOR THE

Year ending October 31st,

1898.

TRENTON, N. J.:

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

*To His Excellency Foster M. Voorhees, Governor, and to the Members
of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

In accordance with the provisions of law, we herewith submit the annual report of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners for the year ending October 31st, 1898.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE PFEIFFER, JR., *President,*
H. P. FROTHINGHAM, *Secretary and Treasurer,*
PARKER W. PAGE,
WILLIAM A. HALSEY,

Commissioners.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency Peter M. Norcross, Governor, and to the Members
of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:
In accordance with the provision of law, we herewith submit the
annual report of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners for the
year ending October 31st, 1898.
Very respectfully,

GEORGE FERRISS, JR., President,
E. F. FORTINGHAM, Secretary and Treasurer,
LARRY W. PAGE,
WILLIAM A. HALEY.

Commissioners

LIST OF FISH AND GAME WARDENS HOLDING COMMISSIONS AT THE DATE OF THIS REPORT.

HENRY SCHNEIDER.....	Atlantic City.
WILLIAM G. WISE.....	Burlington City.
HOWARD P. MATHIS.....	New Gretna.
GEORGE RICARDO.....	Hackensack.
WILLIAM GUTHERIDGE.....	Camden.
JAMES HUNT.....	Camden.
HENRY R. DARE.....	Bridgeton.
GUS HILTON.....	Anglesea.
GEORGE RILEY.....	Newark.
A. W. MILLER.....	Almonesson.
JOHN KERR.....	Harrison.
GEORGE W. DUNHAM.....	Flemington.
FRANK L. SHAFER.....	Mount Arlington.
JAMES HUSTON, JR.....	Trenton.
BENJAMIN W. BROWN.....	Roselle.
JAMES L. TOOKER, JR.....	Perth Amboy.
RICHARD A. WOOD.....	West Creek.
JACOB B. HENDERSHOTT.....	Newton.
WILLIAM NEWELL.....	Salem.
JOHN H. PHEASANT.....	Summit.
EDWARD HILL.....	Rocksburgh.
GEORGE W. PHIFER.....	Manumuskin.
CHARLES P. SEBRING.....	Bound Brook.
THOMAS J. TORTON.....	Pennsgrove.
CHARLES A. SHRINER, Protector.....	Paterson.

LIST OF FISH AND GAME WARDENS HOLDING COM-
MISSIONS AT THE DATE OF THIS REPORT.

Atlantic City	HERBERT SCHNEIDER
Barrington City	WILLIAM D. WIFE
New Orleans	EDWARD P. WATKINS
Hackensack	GEORGE RIGANUDO
Camden	WILLIAM GUTHERIDGE
Camden	JAMES HUNT
Hightstown	WALTER R. DARR
Asstons	JOHN HILTON
Paterson	GEORGE BERRY
Lincolnton	A. W. MILLER
Harrison	JOHN REBER
Harrison	GEORGE W. BURHAM
Mount Arlington	FRANK L. BLAYNE
Lyons	JAMES HUSTON
Lyons	BENJAMIN W. BRODY
Lyons	JAMES L. TOBIER
Van Hook	EDWARD A. WOOD
Lyons	JACOB D. BRIDGES
Lyons	WILLIAM NEWELL
Lyons	JOHN H. BURMAN
Lyons	EDWARD HIND
Lyons	GEORGE W. YLTER
Lyons	CHARLES F. BERRILL
Lyons	THOMAS A. TOLSON
Lyons	CHARLES A. SHIRMAN

LIST OF DEPUTY FISH AND GAME WARDENS HOLDING COMMISSIONS AT THE DATE OF THIS REPORT.

EMMOE D. FRENCH.....	Port Republic.
D. T. SOOY, JR.....	New Gretna.
W. B. DAY.....	Fairview.
HENRY S. ENGLE.....	Fairview.
LAWRENCE F. STEWART.....	Garfield.
THOMAS J. MONAHAN.....	Fort Lee.
PETER G BRANNIGAN.....	Fort Lee.
WILLIAM H. GUNDLAH.....	Maywood.
HENRY VAN VLADRICKEN.....	Hackensack.
HERMAN BARR.....	Hackensack.
LOUIS LAMBRIX.....	Fairview.
JOHN W. KIRK.....	Camden.
LEWIS MARTS.....	Millville.
H. WALKER HAND.....	Cape May.
PETER DALY.....	Belleville.
WILFRED F. HARRISON.....	Bloomfield.
ERIC H. ERICKSON.....	Verona.
E. M. BALDWIN.....	Newark.
RAYMOND B. SMITH.....	Montclair.
E. L. LEUDER.....	Jersey City.
LEMUEL E. GRIFFIN.....	Harrison.
EDWARD F. TOTTEN.....	Mount Arlington.
HUDSON HILER.....	Rockaway.
FRANK KING.....	Netcong.
JAMES A. HALLINGER.....	Titusville.
SOLOMON H. ROGERS.....	Hamilton.
JAMES F. EDGE.....	Asbury Park.
GEORGE M. PATTERSON.....	Freehold.
GEORGE H. STOUT.....	Atlantic Highlands.
W. STROTHER JONES.....	Red Bank.
WILLIAM H. SMITH.....	New Brunswick.
EDWIN S. MORGAN.....	Jackson's Mills.
JAMES KELLEY.....	Tuckerton.
WILLIAM L. THORNE.....	Lakewood.
SIDNEY G. STORMS.....	Midvale.
C. H. BAXTER.....	Paterson.
CHARLES KUHNE.....	Passaic.
CHARLES LEE.....	Paterson.
THEODORE GOBLE.....	Landing.

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GEORGE R. SMITH.....	Deckertown.
GEORGE H. STONE.....	Rocky Hill.
CHARLES T. HAINES.....	Liberty Corner.
R. D. UHLER.....	Rahway.
W. H. WRIGHT.....	Rahway.
CHARLES SMITH.....	Dunfield.
GEORGE W. SENFT.....	Egg Harbor City.
EDWARD SOUTHARD.....	Brown's Mills.
WILLIAM NEIDLER.....	Fairview.
JAMES D. HAINES.....	Northvale.
GEORGE ALLISON.....	Fort Lee.
W. E. WOOD.....	Fort Lee.
MICHAEL F. RILEY.....	Fort Lee.
GILBERT MARSCHNER.....	Passaic.
FRANK M. CHAPMAN.....	Englewood.
J. W. GLENDENNING.....	Franklin Lake.
JAMES SHINN.....	Camden.
CHARLES I. WILLIAMS.....	Rosenhayn.
GEORGE N. NICKERSON.....	Vineland.
PERCY H. JOHNSON.....	Bloomfield.
GEORGE W. EAGER.....	Millburn.
CHARLES A. KING.....	Montclair.
JOSEPH MUNN.....	Caldwell.
WILLIAM O. HENKE.....	Montclair.
E. STULTZ PIERCE.....	Glassboro.
JOHN T. McCLURE.....	Harrison.
ELMER G. SQUIER.....	Ironia.
JOHN F. WOOD.....	Woodport.
CHARLES MINARD.....	Denville.
MONROE HILL.....	Milton.
JOSEPH S. MOUNT.....	Robbinsville.
EDWARD P. MOUNT.....	Hamilton.
JOHN BROWN.....	Long Branch.
M. F. CROMWELL.....	Red Bank.
GEORGE H. SCHACH.....	West Long Branch.
T. W. SISTY.....	Dunellen.
LOUIS E. FOULKES.....	New Egypt.
JOHN A. SHINN.....	West Creek.
GEORGE H. BRYAN.....	Toms River.
JOHN CHAPMAN.....	Paterson.
LOUIS F. LAROCHE.....	Greenwood Lake.
ORRIN VANDERHOVEN.....	Passaic.
JOHN McLEAN.....	Paterson.
CORNELIUS POST.....	Newfoundland.
WILLIAM INGRAHAM.....	Landing.
JACOB SLICKER.....	Swartswood Lake.
ISRAEL TEN EYCK.....	Plainfield.
CHARLES J. DRAKE.....	Fanwood.
J. GEORGE EISE.....	Elizabeth.
JOSEPH G. THOMPSON.....	Washington.

ANNUAL REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1898.

The Legislature makes annually an appropriation for the maintenance of hatching stations for fish, but the amount appropriated has never been large enough to warrant the purchase of property for hatcheries; nor does your Commission suggest the making of any such appropriation, although, as a matter of fact, New Jersey is one of the few States in the Union not in possession of hatcheries. The principal use for a hatchery would be to produce a number of trout sufficient to stock the streams of the State, but nearly all the trout streams in the State are located in the upper or northern part, and there are very few in the central counties, while in the southern part of the State the waters are not of a kind to sustain the life of trout. The territory claiming fresh supplies of trout is accordingly very limited. Private enterprise has established trout hatcheries all over the country, until the supply is greater than the demand; and, in fact, the experience of your Commission has shown that between fifty and sixty thousand yearling trout distributed annually are sufficient to replenish the stock, and this number has proven adequate to fill all the reasonable applications received. If the former price of trout—from \$50 to \$75 a thousand—had continued, there can be no doubt that it would have been more economical to establish a State hatchery, but competition has been so keen among the owners of private hatcheries that less than \$1,000 was sufficient last year to pay not only for the stock, but also for its distribution. Without allowing any margin whatever for interest on investment in real estate and buildings, it would cost more than \$1,000 a year to maintain a hatchery. More fish would be produced, but the surplus would be practically wasted, for the number of fish to be placed in a stream must be determined by the capacity of the stream to support the life of the fish. New Jersey can buy its trout more economically than it could rear them.

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In a number of States hatcheries are used for the development of the eggs of the pike perch and other fish, the eggs being gathered from the spawning beds in the great lakes. For a number of years the distribution of fish by means of fry was considered the proper method, it being a matter of comparative ease to secure millions of young fish in this way. But experience elsewhere has shown the fallacy of this theory. Although in a number of instances fish have been successfully established by means of planting fry, failure has been far more frequent than success. The fish in the stage immediately following the embryotic are very sensitive to all changes of temperature and water, and this, added to the danger of their destruction by larger fish, especially when the fry is weakened by transportation and other causes incident to removal, has induced pisciculturists to resort to the transplanting of adult fish whenever such a course is possible. The establishment of expensive hatching stations in many States has induced such States to continue the development of eggs and the planting of fry, but in large numbers of cases this work is only supplementary to the transplanting of adult fish. New Jersey was among the first States to attempt the stocking by means of adult fish; whether it has been successful or not may be judged by the letters published in another part of this report. There is a certainty, however, that where fish will not propagate their species there is no use whatever in introducing the fry of these fish.

The removal of adult fish from Lake Erie is always attended with more or less difficulty. During the winter months the fish remain in the deep waters where they cannot be reached, even if the frequent storms did not interfere with the placing of nets. In the spring the fish come to the shallow places along the shores and there they remain until late in the fall. The warm weather materially reduces their vitality, and also removes from the water a considerable percentage of the oxygen which the fish stand in absolute need of to support life. It is consequently necessary to remove the fish from the lakes in the spring before the warm weather sets in, or in the fall after the temperature has gone down sufficiently to have hardened but not driven them to deeper water. On account of sudden changes of temperature, it is frequently difficult to approximate the time when it is safe to bring fish to the East, but in only one instance has an attempt on the part of your Commission to do so resulted in failure.

Fortunately your Commission has had excellent co-operation on

the part of the railroads and material assistance from the Pennsylvania Commission, being indebted to the latter for the free use of the State car built for the purpose of transporting fish, and to the railroads in general for carrying this car attached to first-class passenger trains at less than freight rates and frequently supplying large quantities of ice without charge. The Erie Railroad Company is particularly deserving of the thanks of your Commission for its liberal treatment and a disposition at all times to further the work of stocking waters throughout the State.

The only use for a hatchery, other than suggested above, would be for the development of the eggs of the shad or the smelts. As to the shad, the National Government takes abundant care of their propagation, and every year the Government hatching vessel, the Fish Hawk, is stationed in the lower Delaware river for the purpose of supplying the waters in this part of the country. The shad fry is furnished on application made through the United States Fish Commissioner, and all not taken away is placed in the Delaware, the latter stream frequently securing in this way as high as 90 per cent. of the total output. In addition to this, the Pennsylvania Commission maintains a hatchery for the distribution of shad fry, so that the Delaware river is well taken care of, as is amply proven each year by the large numbers of this fish taken.

As to smelts, their principal habitat in New Jersey has been the Hackensack river, but they are being materially reduced in number there on account of the pollution of New York waters, through which the fish are compelled to pass in order to reach their spawning beds. If the deterioration were only in the numbers, the difficulty could be remedied by artificial propagation, but, unfortunately, the pollution of the water has also reduced the flavor of the fish, and they are now far less sought after than they were some years ago.

Through the occasional reports made by the Fish and Game Protector, which were furnished gratis to all who applied for them, information was disseminated as to the proper time when fish and game were to be applied for. Blank applications, containing questions, answers to which would indicate whether the waters were suitable for stocking with the kind of fish applied for or the territory with game, were then forwarded to the applicants. In case the applicant was not known, further references were required, an indorsement from the Senator of the county from which the application was received being

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generally insisted upon. In many instances fish and game were distributed without application being made therefor, the water or territory being known to your Commission to be suitable for stocking. The applications which were refused are very few. In some instances the answers to the questions on the application blanks indicated that the fish asked for could not possibly live in the waters applied for; in such cases your Commission declined to fill the applications. All requests for either fish or game where there was reason to believe that the new stock would do well were complied with.

It is almost impossible to estimate the extent of the success attending stocking either with fish or game. Although the habits and needs of fish have been closely studied for a long number of years by prominent scientists, it is impossible to predict precisely what the result of any work of stocking will be or even to tell why it is that in some years fish life appears prolific and in other years almost extinct. The large fish feed on the small ones, the latter on the insects and minute shellfish, and these in turn derive their sustenance from vegetation under the water. If from any cause the vegetation is not prolific, if some epidemic of disease breaks out among the water insects, if eels or some predatory animals are more than usually numerous and destroy the efforts of propagation on the part of the fish, if there is a break in the chain anywhere, the result is disastrous to fish life, and perhaps for a year or two, or until the balance of nature has been restored, few fish will be taken. In the woods and fields unusually wet weather may interfere with raising the broods of birds, a severe winter may kill off hundreds or the same may be done by a visitation from goshawks, insects which prey on birds may be unusually numerous or insects on which the birds feed scarce. Any of these would materially contribute towards reducing the number of birds. Causes for plenty or scarcity may frequently be determined where the game of the woods and fields is concerned, but in the waters there is an almost impenetrable barrier frequently precluding the possibility of research. The seven years of plenty are frequently followed by seven years of scarcity, and all that human power can accomplish is to avoid the visible difficulties and make use of the knowledge we possess in aiding nature. It is in the power of man to prevent interference with nature on the part of his fellows, and this is accomplished by enforcing the laws for the protection of our fauna. The little we can do to assist should be done for the pur-

pose of making up for any dereliction on our part in the former. Well-stocked fields and waters may be attributable to protection and to transplanting fish and game from other places. Without this New Jersey would soon be a barren waste. But frequently causes over which man has no control either militate against or assist in preserving the fauna.

The efforts of your Commission to replenish the stock of fish and game have been experimental in only a few instances. The most notable of these is the attempted introduction of the ring-necked pheasants as a part of our wild fauna. In nearly every other instance the work of your Commission has been based on certainties, for all know that quail will thrive in New Jersey, and that pike-perch and other fish brought on from the West will do well in our waters, since the conditions of the latter are precisely those found in the waters where nature established the habitat of these fish.

There are few States in the Union, and few countries on the face of the globe better adapted to support fish and game than is New Jersey. Our fields and woods afford the finest cover and food for birds, and our waters are suitable for nearly all the better class of fishes. Unfortunately the State, owing to its natural conformity, is the highway between the two populous cities of New York and Philadelphia, and we have been subjected to almost daily visits from hordes of law-breakers, who have regard neither for the rights of property-owners nor for the well-being of fish and game. For this reason continual vigilance exerted in nearly every part of the State is necessary for the preservation of our fauna. Although the appropriation made annually to your Commission, added to such revenues as are derived from other sources and placed at its disposal, does not equal, in proportion to population and area of territory to be covered, the average appropriation made by other States, fault has been found in some quarters that the protection of fish and game entailed an expense on the State not commensurate with the benefits to be derived. Specious arguments have been advanced by some that the rabbits and robins of the State are not worth the amount expended in their protection every year, and some persons have gone so far as to suggest a repeal of all the fish and game laws and the throwing open of the State to the reign of the pot-hunter and netter, a reign which would necessarily be brief, for it would take but a short time to exterminate all the wild fauna of New Jersey. Such a proceeding would be radical and unheard of in any

civilized country, and for this reason it is not to be believed that anything of the kind is probable in so enlightened a community as is to be found in New Jersey. The shad and sturgeon fisheries of this State, for the protection of which a large portion of the annual appropriation is expended, bring in a revenue of over a million dollars a year to the hardy fishermen who toil along the banks and on the waters of the Delaware. The preservation of these industries alone would more than compensate the State for the comparatively trifling outlay for the protection of all our fauna. Birds are of inestimable value to the farmer, for without these diligent destroyers of insects, agriculture would be impossible. Perhaps the best protection of property rights is to be found in the fish and game laws, which prescribe certain seasons in which game may not be taken, and the absence from the woods and fields of the marauder is to be accounted for in the vigilance of the Wardens in the enforcement of the statutes protecting fish and game; the Wardens, while ostensibly engaged only in the protection of wild life in the woods and fields, incidentally afford protection to the rights of the farmer and other landowners. That fishing and hunting constitute the best of health-giving sports has always been conceded, and the man who is fond of his gun and rod is entitled to at least some consideration. Fish and game protection is not by any means wholly sentimental; there is a practical side to it.

During the past year there have been supplied to the people of New Jersey over one hundred thousand copies of the fish and game laws, most of them on applications made by persons who desired to know the law and obey it. Not only does this show the magnitude of the interest taken in hunting and fishing, but it is also ample evidence that the resident of this State is imbued with a respect for the law, and that ample means have been taken to provide all with what the Legislature deemed the best laws which could be enacted for the purpose. Under these circumstances no one in New Jersey can plead ignorance of the law, unless such ignorance is born of a desire either not to know the law or not to observe it. Little sympathy will be offered for such persons if punishment is meted out to them for offenses. The reports of arrests for violations of the law made by Wardens and others who were instrumental in bringing guilty persons to justice, amply demonstrate that it is the non-resident who, driven to New Jersey by the stringent laws of his own State, believes that here license has taken the place of liberty. That there have been

prosecutions where warnings would have served just as well, and that better judgment might have dictated shorter terms of imprisonment in cases where defendants were unable to pay the fines imposed, cannot be gainsaid, but it should be remembered that your Commission has no control over the actions of judicial tribunals, and that prosecutions are at times instituted by officers not appointed by your Commission, and whose doings it can direct merely in an advisory capacity. The Wardens and Deputy Wardens have been fully instructed as to the policy of the Commission, which is invariably that the enforcement of the laws shall be governed by common sense and a due regard for justice and clemency. In many cases Justices and others have been prevailed upon to suspend sentence or to reduce the punishment meted out. Wrongs may have been perpetrated under the guise of enforcing the fish and game laws, but your Commission knows of no instance where it consented to or approved of such action, and the wrong was always righted when its attention was called to it.

Complaints have been made at times that prosecutors were actuated more by a desire to secure the portion of the fine accruing under the law to the complainant than by a desire to protect fish and game; the present law certainly opens the door to such. Your Commission has in the past recommended to the Legislature the abrogation of that portion of the law which gives the informant a share of the fine imposed, but the Legislature believed that the law provided a proper incentive to greater vigilance in the enforcement of the law, and that in cases of Deputy Wardens, Constables and others not salaried Wardens empowered to enforce the laws there should be some compensation, and that this should be in proportion to the amount of work done. Whenever it has appeared to the Commission that officers enforced the law for merely pecuniary reasons, their appointments have been promptly revoked when such a course was possible.

One source of complaint, concerning which very little will be found in the record of prosecutions, comes from persons who desire to have a stop put to the pollution of streams. Although there have been successful prosecutions for the violation of the section of the law prohibiting this, the great difficulty experienced has always been that the pollutions complained of were not of a nature covered by the fish and game laws. In order to constitute an offense under these laws, it is necessary that the objectionable matter should be injected into the streams in quantities sufficient to destroy the life or interfere with the

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habits of fish. In most cases where complaints were made, the water of the streams had been rendered unfit for domestic purposes, but the pollution was not of such a nature as to interfere with the fish. The Legislature has provided other laws covering this point, and these should be had recourse to where the pollution is of such a nature as to render the water unfit for drinking purposes.

LEGISLATION.

Although it is an utter impossibility to frame fish and game laws which will be satisfactory to all persons interested, it will be readily admitted that some improvement might be made on the enactments at present on the statute-books of this State.. The principal objections to the present laws are that the seasons are altogether too long, that in some cases game may not be killed when it is in the best condition for the table, that some kinds of fish and game recently introduced into this State are not protected at all, and that in many instances the penalties are out of proportion to the offenses. Your Commission has on several occasions suggested amendments, doing away in a great measure at least with these objectionable features, but no heed has been paid to these suggestions. Unfortunately, the general public holds the Commissioners responsible for the laws on our statute-books when it is too frequently the case that these laws are the result of local influences, and that broader views and the application of restrictive measures to the whole State should have prevented their enactment. We therefore desire to reiterate the opinion expressed in our preceding annual reports that the seasons for the taking of fish and game should be uniform as nearly as such uniformity is possible, and in order that no mistake may arise as to what the suggestions of your Commissioners are, we herewith submit such measures as would in our opinion give to the State of New Jersey a code of fish and game laws which will be reasonable, affording at the same time protection to our fauna without too much restricting the liberty of the hunter and angler, or infringing on the rights of the owner of the soil.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the details of the measures about to be suggested we desire to call attention to some general features.

When the present fish and game laws were enacted there was no adequate provision for their enforcement. On this account probably the Legislature placed severe penalties on the offender, endeavoring

to make up in severity of punishment the laxness of enforcement. A person contemplating a violation of the fish and game laws knew that the penalties imposed were severe but he also knew that there was little chance of his being arrested and punished. Since the date when severe penalties were visited upon the few violators who were so unfortunate as to be detected a material change has taken place. The Legislature has provided efficient machinery for the enforcement of the laws, and where formerly convictions were few they have become numerous. The effect of the vigilance of the Wardens has been apparent everywhere, not only in the increased number of native birds but also in the multiplication of several species of fauna which had threatened to become extinct. But with increased activity on the part of those entrusted with the enforcement of the laws there has been no reduction of the penalties imposed. It is our opinion that a reduction of the penalties by about one-half would be proper at the present time, and that such a step would not militate against an enforcement of the laws nor remove from our fish and game that protection which their welfare demands.

The principal difficulty in the way of a uniform season for game is the extreme length of New Jersey when compared to its breadth, making the seasons in the southern part either two weeks earlier or two weeks later than in the northern part. The experiment of having different seasons for different parts of the State has been tried in New Jersey, and here as well as elsewhere it has proven unsatisfactory. A two-section law might meet with approval in the extreme southern and the extreme northern part of the State, but it would meet with severe opposition in the large territory lying between the two extremes. The difficulty can, however, be readily overcome by opening the season a few days later and closing it a few days earlier than might be indicated if only the demands of the separate localities were considered. A few days more or less will make little difference and there will always be the consolation that there will be so much more fish and game the following year.

That New Jersey has taken the lead in the protection and propagation of fish and game has been frequently conceded in other States, and methods first adopted here have often been copied elsewhere. There is, however, one direction in which New Jersey has been extremely lax. Thousands of adult fish have been brought to New Jersey waters from the great lakes, and thousands of birds have been

brought hither from other States. In many cases these importations meant introductions of new and valuable species, and it is but just to remark here that in all cases the greatest care was exercised not to try experiments, but to introduce only such birds and fish as abundant experience elsewhere had shown to be well fitted for this State. Although annually a large part of the appropriation placed at the disposal of the Commission has been expended in the acquisition of additions to our indigenous fauna, nothing has been done in the way of legislation to afford proper protection to the strangers and to secure for them an opportunity to increase. If the birds and fish were worth introducing, and of this there can be no question, they are worthy of protection. The particular instances in which such protection should be accorded will be referred to in detail below.

THE GENERAL FISH AND GAME ACT.

Your Commission would suggest the adoption of the following in place of the first section of the present Fish and Game act:

1. It shall be unlawful to pursue with intent to kill or injure, or in any manner to attempt to take or injure, and it shall also be unlawful to kill, destroy or injure any hare (sometimes called rabbit), quail (sometimes called partridge), ruffed grouse (sometimes called partridge or pheasant), pinnated grouse (sometimes called prairie chicken), ring-necked pheasant, gray snipe (sometimes called English or Wilson snipe), duck, brant, goose, dove, swan, gray, black or fox squirrel, woodcock, reed-bird, railbird, marsh hen, grass or upland plover, or other game bird or game animal, in any manner whatsoever, except in the manner usually known as hunting with gun, the gun being such as may be held at arm's length and fired from the shoulder without rests, and at such times as may be permitted in this act, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense.

The proposed section differs from the present law by reducing the penalty from \$50 to \$20.

It also excludes from protection the English pheasant. This bird does not exist in New Jersey excepting in a few private preserves, the owners of which have taken their own precautions against the destruction of the birds. It gives such owners the right to do as they like with birds which are their personal property. The ring-necked pheasant, which has been introduced in various parts of the State, is protected.

The same protection accorded to our indigenous birds is also extended to the pinnated grouse, a few of which were introduced into

this State two years ago. It was the intention of your Commission to secure more of these birds, for there seems to be no reason to doubt that they would do well in parts of New Jersey where they were numerous before the lax enforcement of the laws caused their annihilation, but the person to whom the contract for supplying the birds was awarded failed to carry it out. It is hoped that better success will attend this project in the near future.

2. It shall be unlawful to take, kill, injure or destroy, or to hunt with intent to take, kill, injure or destroy, or have unlawfully in possession any wild deer, buck, doe or fawn, for three years from the passage of this act, and thereafter at any time, except only from the twenty-fifth of October to the fifth day of November, both dates inclusive, in each year, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every wild deer, buck, doe or fawn so taken, killed, injured or had in possession, and the having in possession of any such deer, buck, doe or fawn during the times and periods prohibited in this act, or either of them, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and places of the fact that they are in possession unlawfully; *provided, however,* that this section shall not be construed to interfere with the owners of deer preserves at present established hunting or killing their deer whenever they may see fit.

Scarcity is the forerunner to extermination, and this is particularly true as to deer in this State. The number killed annually is decreasing, while the number of hunters is larger. If the few remaining deer were left to multiply, there is little doubt that in the course of a few years their progeny would be counted by the hundreds. Your Commission has several times received applications for replenishing the present stock of deer, but did not deem it advisable to take any favorable action. Deer which can be bought in the market are generally more or less domesticated, and their liberation in a country open to gunners would quickly result in their slaughter; but if these deer could be protected their progeny would be as wild as the indigenous deer.

Preserves containing deer are very few in New Jersey, but in such cases the deer have become private property, and consequently have been removed from the class of animals generally protected by legislation. It is for this reason that it was deemed best to insert a clause providing that the law should not apply to deer preserves at present established.

Nor does your Commission deem it advisable, in this particular instance, to suggest a reduction of the statutory penalty; men who hunt deer unlawfully almost invariably do so for gain, and consequently the penalty of an infraction of the law should be such that

the violator cannot pay the penalty and still have a profit left in consequence of his offense.

3. It shall be unlawful to capture, kill, injure or have in possession any ruffed grouse (sometimes called partridge or pheasant), pinnated grouse (sometimes called prairie chicken), woodcock, gray, black or fox squirrel, except only from the fifteenth day of October to the first day of January, both dates inclusive, in each year; and no hare (sometimes called rabbit), or quail (sometimes called partridge), except only from the tenth day of November to the first day of January, both dates inclusive, of each year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each hare, quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, gray, black or fox squirrel so captured, killed or had in possession.

The law at present permits the killing of woodcock in July, which is objectionable; not so much on account of the number of woodcock killed, as because it affords the violator of the law a pretense to be in the woods with a gun. Under our present statute, shooting for some kind of game is permitted from July 1st to January 1st, and, unfortunately, there are too many persons who are apt to shoot at anything affording a living target, no matter what particular kind of game they may have ostensibly started out after. Closing the month of July to woodcock-shooting would mean the preservation not only of woodcock but of other birds.

The open season for game above suggested is a compromise between the demands of the extreme northern and extreme southern sections of the State. From the first of November to the fifteenth of January would suit the people of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Atlantic and Gloucester; in Sussex, Passaic, Bergen, Morris and Warren an open season from October 1st to December 15th would be preferred, but it is believed that the dates suggested above would meet with general approval in the between-lying territory, and would meet with little opposition from the two extremes.

The penalty provided by the present statute is \$20 for every animal killed or had in possession.

4. It shall be unlawful to capture, kill, injure or have in possession any gray snipe (sometimes called English or Wilson snipe), except only from the fifteenth day of March to the first day of May, both dates inclusive, of each year, and from the twenty-fifth day of August to the first day of January, both dates inclusive, of each year; nor any railbird, reedbird or marsh hen, except only from the twenty-fifth day of August to the first day of January, both dates inclusive, of each year; nor any dove or upland plover, except in the month of August in each year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each snipe, reedbird, railbird, marsh hen, dove or upland plover so captured, killed, injured or had in possession.

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The present law prohibits the killing of snipe in October, despite the fact that during this month the birds are in better condition than during the preceding month.

The change in the date of killing reedbirds, railbirds and marsh-hens is made to conform to the special law passed in relation to these birds last year.

5. It shall be unlawful to capture, kill, injure or have in possession any ring-necked pheasant for two years from the passage of this act, and thereafter except only from the fifteenth day of October to the fifteenth day of December, both dates inclusive, in each year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each pheasant so captured, killed, injured or had in possession.

Your Commission during the past two years has expended considerable sums of money in the introduction of these birds into this State. It is apparent that the ruffed grouse is disappearing despite all attempts to protect it, and the ring-necked pheasant offers the only proper substitute. On account of its extremely-wild nature, it has not been practicable to secure the ruffed grouse from localities where it is still numerous, but this difficulty does not exist in connection with the ring-necked pheasant. In a number of places in New Jersey where the ring-necked pheasant has been introduced by your Commission, the birds have been taken care of by the owners of the soil, and no gunning has been permitted. In every instance of this kind the birds have multiplied and have done well, better in fact than in their native home, showing conclusively that the climatic conditions and the food afforded are suitable to the birds. The birds which were put out were bred in confinement, and consequently had acquired more or less domestic habits; these, however, readily disappeared when the birds had been liberated for some months. Unfortunately the period of liberation required to secure a return to the wild state was not sufficient to prevent the killing of the birds under the laws at present prevailing in this State. The young, where the birds propagated, were fully as wild and wary as our indigenous ruffed grouse. Your Commission would, therefore, strongly recommend a close season of two years, feeling confident that even in that short period the birds will have been afforded an opportunity to become firmly established.

6. It shall be unlawful to kill, wound, trap, snare, catch with bird lime or other substance, poison or drug, or have in possession any bluebird, blue-jay, brown thrasher, cardinal-bird, cedar-bird, chat, chewink, chickadee, cowbird, brown creeper, cuckoo, egret, finch, flicker, fly-catcher, yellow-bird, grosbeak, gull, night-hawk, hum-

ming-bird, kinglet, martin, meadow-lark, indigo-bird, kingbird, oriole, oven-bird, phoebe-bird, pewee, redstart, robin, shrike, snowbird, sparrow (the English sparrow, however, excepted), swallow, swift, tanager, tern, tit-lark, vireo, warbler, thrush, whippoor-will, woodpecker (the yellow-bellied woodpecker, or sapsucker, however, excepted), wren or yellow-throat, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird killed, wounded, trapped, snared, caught with bird lime or other substance, poison or drug, or had in possession.

The present law enumerates a number of birds which shall not be killed and then proceeds with a sweeping provision prohibiting the killing of all insectivorous birds. All birds with exceedingly few exceptions, are insectivorous, if not at all times still at some periods of their existence. Under the present law it is unlawful to kill reed-birds and nearly all of the different species of shore birds, the latter feeding to a great extent on aquatic insects. For the purpose of removing this objection and at the same time preserving the birds which are the most useful to the agriculturist or most pleasing on account of their appearance or their music, it was thought best to clearly specify what birds should not be killed. The above section is not near as sweeping as the present law, but it is believed that it will be productive of better results.

The penalty under the present law is \$20 for each bird killed or had in possession.

7. It shall be unlawful to rob the nests or take or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild bird whatsoever, except the nests or eggs of the English sparrow, under a penalty of ten dollars for each nest so robbed and each egg so removed or destroyed.

8. It shall be unlawful for any person hunting or gunning after geese, duck, or brant, or other web-footed wild fowl, to place the boat, sink-box or other vessel or construction in which such person may lie in wait to kill said geese, duck, brant or other web-footed wild fowl at a distance of more than one hundred feet from ice, or from marsh or meadow, bar or bank, or heaped seaweed not covered with water at high tide, and every such boat, vessel or other structure so used shall be attached securely to such ice, marsh, meadow, bar or bank, or heaped seaweed by a line, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, with intent to capture or kill geese, duck or other web-footed wild fowl, to hunt after or pursue the same in any manner except only between one hour after sunrise and one hour after sunset, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense.

9. It shall be unlawful for any person to pursue any goose, brant, duck or other web-footed wild fowl, or to shoot, or to shoot at, or kill or wound the same from any boat or vessel propelled by any other means than by oars or paddles, or from any boat, vessel or other structure anchored or staked upon the waters of this state at a greater distance than one hundred feet from ice, marsh or meadow, bar or bank, or heaped seaweed not covered with water at high tide, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense.

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10. It shall be unlawful to catch, kill or injure, or have unlawfully in possession after the same has been caught, killed or injured, any goose, duck, brant or web-footed wild fowl, except only from the first day of October to the last day of April, both dates inclusive, in each year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each goose, duck, brant or other web-footed wild fowl caught, killed or injured or had unlawfully in possession; and the having in possession of any such goose, duck, brant or other web-footed wild fowl during the period prohibited in this section shall in every court and place be deemed prima facie evidence that the same are unlawfully in possession.

11. It shall be unlawful for any person to capture, kill, injure or destroy, or to pursue with such intent, any of the game birds or other animals enumerated in this act on his or her own property, or on the property of any other person or persons, except during the seasons and at the times and in the manner as in this act provided, and any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the penalties provided by this act for the violations thereof.

12. It shall be unlawful to have in possession, sell or offer for sale any hare (sometimes called rabbit), quail (sometimes called partridge), ruffed grouse (sometimes called partridge or pheasant), ring-necked pheasant, woodcock, pinnated grouse (sometimes called prairie chicken), English or Wilson snipe, reedbird, railbird, marsh hen, grass or upland plover, duck, or any of the game birds or game animals enumerated in this act, after the same has been caught or trapped by means of any snare, snood, net, trap or device of any description whatsoever, under a penalty of ten dollars for each such bird or other animal so unlawfully had in possession, sold or exposed for sale.

The changes made in the preceding six sections are merely those of construction, with the exception that in some of the sections the penalty is reduced by one-half.

13. Whenever by this act the possession of any kind of game is prohibited after a certain specified date, or within certain specified periods of time, all sales of dealers in game for a period of twenty days after the expiration of such fixed period or specified date shall prima facie be deemed lawful, and the penalties herein imposed for the possession of such game shall not apply to any dealer or the purchaser of any such game, within the extended period, unless it shall be shown that such dealer or purchaser had knowledge that such game had been unlawfully killed, captured or taken; nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to permit the possession, sale or purchase of game killed or taken in this state in violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Under the present law dealers in game have thirty days in which to dispose of their stock of game after the close of the season. The law formerly gave the dealers only ten days, but this was extended to thirty days when a material reduction in the periods for killing game was in contemplation. With the seasons open as long as suggested by this act, twenty days would be amply sufficient, as it would carry the time far beyond the holidays, and we do not anticipate any objection on the part of the dealers to this change.

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14. It shall be unlawful to hunt with a hound or hounds, or with firearms or weapons of any kind, or to carry a gun in the woods or fields on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense.

This is the law, with the exception of changing the word "dog" to the words "hound or hounds," as it stands on our statute-books at present. The reason for the slight change will be readily apparent to all persons who are fond of taking a stroll in the woods with their dogs on Sundays; bird dogs do not destroy or injure game—hounds do. But beyond this slight amendment no reason has been adduced to warrant a change. The Sunday gunning law is generally violated by persons coming to New Jersey from New York or Philadelphia for the purpose of killing anything in hide or feathers. These men had become an intolerable nuisance until their depredations were stopped by drastic measures on the part of the Wardens, and your Commission sees no reason why the stringency of the present laws should be in any manner relaxed.

15. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent associations or individuals from bringing into this state any birds or other animals for the purpose of propagation, or from keeping such animals until a seasonable time for their release.

In this section the words "or domestication" have been dropped after the word "propagation," it having been found that the pretense of domestication was resorted to often for the purpose of shielding persons trapping birds intended for sale in the markets of New York and Philadelphia. The law as it stands does not prohibit the possession of a robin or other bird or animal as pets, and your Commission has never tolerated any prosecutions where the purpose was stretching the law to cover cases of this nature.

16. It shall be unlawful to take or to attempt to take any fish from any of the waters of this state by means of any contrivance whatsoever, except in the manner commonly known as angling with hand line or with rod and line, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense; *provided, however*, that this provision shall not apply to the catching of eels, at any time, by means of wicker eel-baskets anchored on the bottom of streams and ponds, nor to the taking of eels by means of eel-weirs from the fifteenth day of September to the last day of October, both dates inclusive, of each year; *provided, also*, that it shall be lawful to take minnows and other bait-fish with a seine not over thirty feet in length; in every such case, however, all trout, pickerel, bass, pike and pike-perch captured therein shall be immediately released therefrom uninjured as far as practicable; *provided, further*, that it shall be lawful to take fish in any manner under the direction or by permission, given in writing, of the board of fish and game commissioners.

The present law does not permit the use of eel-baskets anchored on the bottom of streams. Some years ago the law of New Jersey did recognize these wicker eel-baskets as lawful contrivances but for some inconceivable reason this law was repealed. There is no greater enemy to fish-life than the eel, and its extermination would be of benefit to fish of all other kinds; wicker eel-baskets anchored on the bottom of streams and ponds take no fish but eels, and there seems to be no reason why their use should be forbidden.

Under the present law the use of small perch by the angler is prevented, the statute having apparently been framed on the law of some State where bait-fish are more plentiful than they are in New Jersey. As a matter of fact, small perch form the food, to a great extent, of the larger fish, and consequently there seems to be no reason why these small perch should not be used as lures by the angler. For this reason the word "perch" has been dropped from the list of fish which the law requires to be released from the minnow-net.

The present law imposes a penalty of \$50 for the violation of this section. In the opinion of your Commission \$20 would be sufficient.

17. It shall be unlawful to catch, kill, take or have in possession any black bass, pike-perch or white bass, except only from the fifteenth day of June to the last day of November, both dates inclusive, of each year, or any pickerel or pike, except only from the first day of May to the twentieth day of February, both dates inclusive, in each year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish so caught, killed, taken or had unlawfully in possession; and it shall be unlawful in any manner to take any trout, bass, pike-perch, pike or pickerel between nine o'clock in the evening and daylight of the morning following, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish so taken.

The law at present opens the season for taking black bass on May 30th. As a matter of fact, in no year are the bass through spawning by that date, and a great many fish taken in the early part of June are removed from their spawning beds. In most of the States the protection to black bass is extended to the middle of June or the first of July. The difference in dates has frequently given rise to annoyance, and this is especially the case in Greenwood lake, one-half of which is situated in New York State, where the law does not open until June 15th.

Your Commission has during the past two years brought considerable numbers of white bass and pike-perch to the waters of this State, and perhaps the best method of propagating them would be to establish a close season for two or three years. The difficulty in the way

of such an enactment arises in the fact that these fish are angled for in the same manner as black bass and pickerel. To prohibit taking white bass and pike-perch would practically prevent taking the other fish. To provide for the return to the water of all white bass and pike-perch taken would be impracticable, as the fish in most cases would be so injured that death would follow even their return to their native element. It might be argued that this same objection would apply to the present law prohibiting the taking of small trout and bass, and it does so to some extent, but this law prevents the fishing for these small fish and consequently indicates the use of appliances which the small fish will not take. With the adult white bass and pike-perch it would be impossible to use contrivances which would not be readily taken by them as well as by the black bass. The precautions which the lawful angler takes to prevent the capture of small bass and trout would inure to the benefit of the small white bass and pike-perch. In consideration of all these facts, your Commission is satisfied that ample protection would be extended to the white bass and pike-perch if they were placed in the same category as the black bass.

The provisions against the taking of fish at night will apply to very few persons, and will meet with no objections excepting on the part of those who have been in the habit of slaughtering fish at night for the purposes of sale. It will be observed that the provisions extend only to the better class of game fish. Such a law has been enacted in a number of the States.

It will also be observed that the penalty for the violation of this section has been reduced from \$20 to \$10.

18. It shall be unlawful to catch, kill, take or have in possession any brook trout except only from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of July, both dates inclusive, in each year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish so caught, killed, taken or had unlawfully in possession.

This is the law as it now stands on the statute-books with the exception that the penalty has been reduced from \$20 to \$10.

19. It shall be unlawful to kill, sell, expose for sale or have in possession any black bass, white bass or pike-perch measuring less than nine inches in length, or any trout measuring less than six inches in length, except for the purpose of stocking the waters of the state therewith and then only at the direction of the board of fish and game commissioners or upon license in writing first obtained from such board, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish so killed, sold, exposed for sale or had in possession.

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The reason is obvious why the recently-introduced pike-perch and white bass should be accorded the same protection extended to the black bass and trout.

The penalty attached to the section of the present law is \$20, which your Commission thinks might be reduced by one-half without prejudice to the interests of the fish.

20. It shall be unlawful to place in any of the waters of this state any dynamite, giant or electric powder, or any explosive substance whatever, or any drug or poisoned bait, for the purpose or taking, killing or injuring fish, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense.

21. It shall be unlawful to allow any dyestuffs, coal-tar, sawdust, tan-bark, lime, refuse from gas houses or other deleterious or poisonous substance or substances to be turned into or allowed to run into any of the waters of this state in quantities destructive of the life or disturbing the habits of fish inhabiting the same, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense.

22. It shall be unlawful to shut off or draw off the waters of any pond, stream or lake in this state for the purpose of taking, capturing or killing the fish therein, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense.

The above sections are laws of the State at present, and your Commission sees no reason for any alteration excepting in so far as the penalties prescribed are concerned ; these have been reduced materially, in the twenty-first section from a maximum of \$500.

23. It shall be unlawful to put, place, use or maintain in any of the waters of this state inhabited by pickerel, pike-perch, black bass, perch or trout, any set-line or set-lines, or to use upon a line for the taking of fish in such waters any contrivance having more than three hooks attached thereto, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

Laws against the use of set-lines have been on the statute-books of this State for a long number of years, and this manner of fishing has been practically put a stop to. Little less destructive to fish than the set-line is a contrivance which has recently been put on the market ; it fairly bristles with hooks, and on this account its use has been prohibited in other States. A law against its use in New Jersey would not in the least interfere with the sportsmanlike manner of taking fish, and it would be welcomed by nearly every angler.

24. It shall be unlawful for any owner, lessee or tenant of any property to permit the erection, construction or maintenance on his, her or their property of any of the contrivances for the unlawful taking of fish and game prohibited by this act, or to permit the setting of any fyke or other net, or the drawing of any net whatsoever upon his, her or their property, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense ; and

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it is hereby made the duty of such owner, lessee or tenant to immediately destroy any and all such unlawful contrivances found or placed upon his, her or their premises, and no suit shall lie or be maintained against any property-owner, lessee or tenant for any such destruction.

This is the law as it stands on our statute-books at present, with the exception that the penalty has been reduced by one-half.

25. It shall be unlawful to remove from this state any quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, woodcock, hare, squirrel or ring-necked pheasant; *provided, however*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to such quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, woodcock, hare, squirrel or pheasant as may be in the possession of the person who may have lawfully captured the same during such periods as the provisions of this act make lawful for such capture, and that such removal shall not take place excepting within such periods; *and provided further*, that this section shall not apply to common carriers carrying from beyond the confines of this state in unbroken packages to some point beyond the confines of this state such quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, woodcock, hare, squirrel or pheasant; any person guilty of any violation of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars for every quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, woodcock, hare, squirrel or pheasant removed or sought to be removed.

A large number of the States have passed laws absolutely and under all circumstances prohibiting the removal from their borders of all fish and game, and sportsmen who go thither cannot bring home with them trophies of their vacation. Your Commission does not approve of measures which prohibit lawfully-secured fish and game from being taken wherever the owner may see fit, nor has your Commission any intention of interfering with the sale of reedbirds and with other similar commercial features pertaining to the capture of fish and game, and consequently does not suggest any such drastic measures as have been adopted by some States very close to New Jersey. But your Commission would very much like to put a stop to the taking of the better class of game for the purposes of barter and sale. There is not the slightest doubt that the adoption of a section like the one above suggested would tend in a large measure to put a stop to trapping and other unlawful methods of taking game, for if the pot-hunter and poacher cannot market the product of his work he will soon cease it. Now, it is a well-known fact that railroad and express companies are strict in their observance of the fish and game laws, and annually stringent instructions are sent out to the agents of these corporations requiring them to observe the laws of the State pertaining to the handling of contraband goods, especially fish and game.

The number of ruffed grouse, quail, squirrel and other indigenous game animals in New Jersey is not large enough to supply the markets of Philadelphia and New York, nor can the most effective protection during closed seasons and the most expensive propagation keep pace with the demands of those who hunt or fish for gain. Your Commission has no doubt that if the removal of game from the State under certain circumstances, such as are indicated in the above section, is prohibited, it will aid materially in the preservation of such game in this State.

26. The term "waters of this state," for the purposes of this act, shall be construed to mean all the fresh waters of this state; *provided*, that all ponds, lakes and waters created by or under the exclusive control of individuals or associations, stocked and maintained at the expense of such individuals or associations and not runways for migratory fish, shall be considered private waters and be exempt from the provisions of this act as far as such individuals and the members of such associations or persons receiving permits from them are concerned.

The above section is a considerable modification of the law at present on the statute-books. There is at present on our statute-books a law which provides that the Wardens shall enforce the provisions pertaining to trespass, but only to such trespass as is committed by a person going on the lands of another for the purpose of taking fish. There are several laws relating to trespass by gunners, but the Wardens are neither required nor authorized to enforce these. This anomalous condition of affairs has frequently given rise to unpleasant situations. The Wardens are State officers, and consequently it should be and it is their duty to enforce the laws as far as the general public is concerned. They should not be required to look after private interests in which the public has no concern. There certainly seems to be no reason why they should enforce the laws against trespassing anglers and not against trespassing gunners. There are in the State of New Jersey a number of preserves, and these generally combine both woodland and water; they are owned either by rich individuals or by associations and the benefits accruing to them are only for the owners. This principle seems to have been recognized by the Legislature in the passage of the laws pertaining to trespassing gunners and for the purpose of carrying out this very principle your Commission has omitted from its suggested law the provisions requiring Wardens to enforce the laws pertaining to trespassing anglers. If the interests of the State should be divorced from private ownership there seems to be no reason why these private owners should not be permitted very

wide latitude in the management of their property. The above section contemplates the giving of such rights by permitting owners of preserves to do as they deem best as regards ponds under their immediate control and for the maintenance of which they pay. No harm can inure to the interests of the public by the passage of such a law. The fish planted in these ponds are purchased by the private owners; they are cared for without expense to the State, and as long as these ponds are not runways for migratory fish the supply of fish in which the public is interested cannot in any way be diminished or deteriorated. A different state prevails as to gunning. It would be impossible for any individual or association to so securely fence in property as to prevent the movements of birds and other animals, and for this reason it is but just that private owners and associations should be required to abide by the laws of the State pertaining to game. There is little danger that such private owners will ever abuse the privilege sought to be granted them by the above-suggested section; if they do abuse it they themselves are the losers and not the public. Placing the private owners in absolute control of ponds in no way interferes with proper protection, for every Constable and every member of a regularly-incorporated fish and game protective association—and nearly all sportsmen's clubs are such—have the same powers to prosecute possessed by the Wardens, and applications for the appointment of Deputy Wardens by owners of large estates have always been cheerfully granted by your Commission.

27. The provisions of this act shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide a uniform procedure for the enforcement of all laws relating to fish, game and birds, and for the recovery of penalties for the violation thereof," approved March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the supplements thereto and acts amendatory thereof.

28. An act entitled "An act for the protection of certain kinds of birds, game and fish, and to provide a procedure to recover penalties for the violation thereof," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and the supplements to said act, approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, be and the same are hereby repealed.

29. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

The reasons for the adoption of the foregoing sections are obvious. It may be objected by some that all laws should be on the statute-books for a sufficient length of time to enable the general public to become acquainted with their provisions before they go into effect, but

this argument will hardly hold in the present case. None of the changes suggested go into effect before the usual time provided in laws not containing a provision that they shall go into effect immediately, with the exception of the law pertaining to the taking of black bass. Just as soon as the laws pertaining to fish and game are signed by the Governor your Commission has always issued large numbers of copies of them, and newspapers as a rule are anxious to state what changes have been effected. There are no laws in the State more widely disseminated than are the laws pertaining to fish and game, and the public has long since grown accustomed to annual changes in these. Ignorance can be justly pleaded in very few instances as far as fish and game are concerned.

In concluding these suggestions and comments, your Commission desires to express a hope that the former will be adopted. We have had many years' experience in the enforcing of the statutes protecting fish and game, and we have come into contact almost continually with persons interested in these laws. The above suggestions represent our best judgment in regard to the matter, and we feel confident that their adoption will give to the State a code of laws which will not be disturbed for many years.

POUND-NETS.

Your Commission has on previous occasions called attention to the existence along the coast of this State of large numbers of pound-nets, and has urged the passage of some legislation restrictive of the operation of these nets. It is but a few years ago since hundreds of hardy fishermen earned their living either by taking fish with hook and line or by sweeping the sea with seines. The many residents along the shore, especially during the summer time, were thus supplied with an abundance of fresh fish. The same was true of some of the larger inland waters, estuaries of the ocean. As early as 1842 the Legislature passed a law restricting the size of net and mesh used in Barnegat bay, the argument used to secure the passage of the law being that the fish were being so reduced in number in consequence of continual netting that their practical extermination was a question of only a very short time. The law then passed was in force for a number of years and the benefits derived therefrom were recognized by all—so much so that in later years when, despite the limited size of net and mesh, the number of fish were again on the decrease, the

Legislature passed a law still further restricting the operations of the netters. The protection afforded the fish in Barnegat bay worked excellently, and none would now care to see the law repealed, and a mere suggestion of such a proceeding would cause an uprising which would quickly indicate the feeling of all persons interested. The protection afforded brought to Barnegat bay hundreds of wealthy people from other States, and the income derived by Jersey men from these now equals in a week more than the total value of the product of the netting formerly would have aggregated in a year.

The fish that came to Barnegat bay came from the ocean, where the high surf prevented the operation of destructive nets. It was while the fishermen along the coast were supplying the hotels and residents with fish that the pound-net was devised. At first one was constructed, and the profits arising therefrom soon attracted other men of means and soon our coast was lined with these nets. The individual fishermen had been driven to secure other employment, for he could not begin to compete with the huge nets, for not only did these nets take fish in enormous quantities but they prevented the fish from coming in shore near enough to be within reach of the angler or the user of the seine. The pound-nets were supplying fish at a lower price and the benefit to large numbers of consumers of fish was offset against the hardships of the individual fisherman. But it was soon apparent that the supply far exceeded the demand and it was necessary to devise other means of disposing of the fish taken. It was then that fish began to be used for fertilizing purposes, and the question arose whether the ocean, large as it is, could withstand any such drain. Not satisfied with their profits from the sale of fish for both food and fertilizing material the pound-net owners increased the size of their nets until they reached so far into the ocean that it was impossible to raise the pockets excepting when the water was comparatively calm. The construction of these nets precludes the possibility of any fish getting out after they have once been imprisoned in the pockets. The result of the increased size of the nets was that annually thousands of tons of fish died in the pockets; when the latter were raised these fish were dumped into the ocean and many tons of them were washed ashore by the tide, creating not only serious detriment to the seaside resorts, but in some cases nuisances injurious to health. So great had this nuisance become two years ago that a bill was introduced in the lower house prohibiting the use of pound-

nets altogether; the measure was opposed by the lobbyists of the trust which to-day controls all the pound-nets, but it came within one vote of passing.

Your Commission had the previous year advocated the passage of restrictive measures, but the pound-net owners argued that they had invested thousands of dollars in nets, and all they asked for was the privilege of using up these nets, which would be done in one year's time. The elements then came to the assistance of the people living along the shore, and last year every net was swept away by a storm. The same has taken place this year, and consequently the present seems to be a very good time in which to pass some restrictive measure which, while not interfering with the supply of cheap fish, will effectually prevent the abuse of the right to net. Fish come to the shores for the purpose of seeking the estuaries for spawning purposes, and your Commission believes that restrictive legislation, something like that passed in 1842 for the benefit of Barnegat bay, would result in similar benefit for the thousands who crowd our ocean shores during the warm weather.

For this purpose your Commission would suggest the passage of the following measure:

An Act to regulate fishing with pound-nets in the waters of this state, including the waters of the Atlantic ocean within three miles of the coast-line of this state, and to require a license for the erection and maintenance of such pound-nets.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*:

1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations to erect or maintain any pound-nets in any waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including the waters of the Atlantic ocean within three nautical miles of the coast-line of this state, without having first obtained a license therefor in accordance with the provisions of this act.

2. Before any person or persons, corporation or corporations may erect and maintain such nets in the waters above specified, such person or persons, corporation or corporations shall obtain from the board of fish and game commissioners of this state a license therefor; the application for such license shall state the place where it is intended to erect and maintain such net, the size of the leader, heart and pocket of such net, and the distance of the point at which it is proposed to erect such net from the nearest inlet, and also from the nearest pound-net then erected and maintained, or in the course of erection.

3. Upon the receipt of such application the board of fish and game commissioners is hereby required, upon the payment to said board as a license fee of the sum of one hundred dollars for each net, to issue to such person or persons, corporation or corporations, a license, duly signed by the secretary of such board of fish and game commissioners, which said license shall remain in force and effect for the period of one year from the date thereof.

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4. It shall be unlawful to erect or to maintain any pound-net, the leader of which shall begin at a point less than one thousand feet from the shore at low-water mark.

5. It shall be unlawful to erect or to maintain any pound-net, the leader of which shall have a mesh less in size than five and a half inches.

6. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain any pound-net the pocket of which shall have a mesh of less than three inches.

7. Whenever any complaint is made to the board of fish and game commissioners of the violation of any of the sections of this act, or whenever said board of fish and game commissioners shall have received information of violations of any of the said sections, said board shall refer such complaint or information to the fish and game protector of the state, whose duty it shall be to make due inquiry into the truth of said complaint or information, and to report to said board his finding, together with all such material facts as he may have ascertained in the course of such inquiry; and in the making of such investigations the fish and game protector is authorized to be caused to be summoned before him such witnesses as may be necessary and to take the depositions of such witnesses, which depositions shall be laid before the said board of fish and game commissioners as part of his report.

8. In case the report of the fish and game protector shall establish to the satisfaction of the board of fish and game commissioners any violation of any of the sections of this act, the said board may at its discretion revoke the license of the owner or owners of the net in which a violation of the law shall have been established.

9. The owner or owners of such net, whose license shall have been revoked as aforesaid, shall within five days of the revocation of said license entirely remove such net, nor shall they be permitted to again erect or maintain the same without having first obtained a license therefor, as provided in the second and third sections of this act.

10. In case of failure to remove said net within five days after the date of said revocation of said license, as provided for in the preceding sections, it shall be the duty of said board of fish and game commissioners to cause said net to be removed.

11. In case of the removal of any such net, as provided for in the preceding section, said net may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the board of fish and game commissioners may deem best.

12. Said board of fish and game commissioners may refuse to license the erection of any net or nets, if in their judgment such erection or maintenance shall materially interfere with the running of fish into nearby inlets, and may also refuse to license any owner or owners of nets who shall have been convicted as provided for in the seventh and eighth sections of this act of any violation of the fourth, fifth or sixth sections of this act.

13. All sums of money received in the payment of license fees provided for in the third section of this act, and all sums of money realized from the sale of nets as provided for in the tenth section of this act, shall be paid to the said fish and game commissioners for the defraying of the expenses of their office.

14. All pound-nets erected or maintained contrary to the provisions of this act shall be adjudged, and they are hereby adjudged to be common nuisances, and they may be removed and destroyed at any time by order of said board of fish and game commissioners, and no action for damages shall lie or be maintained against said board of fish and game commissioners for such removal and destruction.

15. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

THE DELAWARE RIVER, BAY AND TRIBUTARIES.

The laws regulating the taking of fish in the Delaware river are manifold and voluminous and in many instances contradictory. This fact has been recognized for a long time, and consequently, two years ago an attempt was made to simplify them. For the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the fishermen living along the river, and also along the bay and its tributaries, your Commission instructed the Fish and Game Protector to make such inquiries as might be necessary. This was followed by a meeting in Philadelphia of a large number of shad and sturgeon fishermen, together with representatives of the Fish and Game Commissions of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. A measure was there agreed upon for adoption and it passed the New Jersey Legislature. Unfortunately Pennsylvania and Delaware did not adopt the measure, and for this reason the Governor of this State declined to give it his approval. Since that time few changes have taken place, but the ground has been gone over again and your Commission is now ready to suggest a measure which will meet with the demands of the fishermen and which there is every reason to believe will be adopted by the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. If adopted by Pennsylvania and New Jersey it will be in effect as far as the Delaware river and its tributaries are concerned, and this means adequate protection to the largest part of the waters of this State and Pennsylvania where fishing for shad forms an important industry.

In the framing of this measure due regard has been had for the changes which have taken place since the enactment of the present cumbersome measures. The Delaware river has become a commercial stream, and the interests of the net fishermen so far preponderate that the claims of the sportsmen are hardly worthy of consideration. The provisions of the measure are in the direction of smaller penalties and more liberties, the former on account of the increased number and greater activity and vigilance of the Wardens, the latter on account of the care exercised in properly stocking the river. There is at present no provision in the law permitting the net fishermen to take carp, for the law has not been amended since carp became of commercial importance. In order to obviate this difficulty an arrangement was entered into some time ago with the Pennsylvania Commission by which fishermen were permitted to take carp by the

use of stop-nets placed along the shores or the splatterdocks at high-tide, the fish remaining in the nets by the receding tide being considered the lawful property of the fishermen. This provision was promptly taken advantage of, and hundreds of dollars have passed into the pockets of the fishermen in consequence without any damage being done to the other fisheries. The recent introduction of the channel catfish of the great lakes and the increase in catfish and suckers have indicated that somewhat similar permission should be accorded by the law to the taking of these fish and the measure suggested provides for such.

The principal difficulty encountered in regard to the Delaware river was that a large portion of the river lies above tide-water, and that consequently it is there the home of many kinds of fresh-water fish. A general license to net would mean the destruction of many valuable fish, and yet there seems to be no valid reason why the fishermen should not reap the advantage of the money expended by the State in stocking the river with fish of commercial importance. For this purpose your Commission would suggest the issuing of licenses without cost to proper persons to net the river for many kinds of fish, a bond being required that other kinds of fish shall be returned when taken in the net.

An unfortunate state of affairs exists in regard to Delaware bay. The numerous enactments which were adopted by different Legislatures within the last century when taken together made a chainwork of prohibitive legislation onerous to a great degree. It was on this account that the Legislature a few years ago wiped out all the measures, thus leaving the bay free to all, the good measures having been repealed together with the objectionable ones. In the adoption of the general repealer, in the opinion of your Commission, the Legislature went a step too far, as thereby all protection was removed from many valuable kinds of fish. In the measure suggested below, the same protection accorded to the river is extended to the bay and its tributaries :

An Act to regulate fishing in the Delaware bay, river and the tributaries of said bay and river.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. It shall be unlawful at all times of the year to take from the Delaware river, the Delaware bay or any of the tributaries of said bay or river, any fish by any means whatsoever, excepting as may be hereinafter set forth and provided, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

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2. It shall be lawful to take from the Delaware river, the Delaware bay or any of the tributaries of said river or bay, by the use of hook and line, in the manner commonly known as angling, black bass, strawberry bass and white bass, between the thirtieth of May and the thirty-first of December, both inclusive, in each and every year; pike, pickerel, perch and pike-perch (frequently called Susquehanna salmon or wall-eyed pike) by the use of hook and line, in the manner commonly known as angling, between the first of May and the twenty-second day of February, both inclusive, in each and every year; and catfish, eels, sunfish and every other kind of fish whatsoever, salmon excepted, by the use of hook and line, in the manner commonly known as angling, during all times of the year.

3. It shall be lawful to fish for shad and herring and striped bass (frequently called rockfish) in the Delaware river, the Delaware bay and the tributaries of said Delaware bay or river, between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of June, both inclusive, in every year, by the use of gill-nets and sweeping seines, on any day of the week excepting from the hour of five o'clock on Saturdays until midnight between Sundays and Mondays; *provided, however*, that such gill-nets shall not in any manner be fastened to the bottom of the river or to the shore; and *provided further*, that the size of the mesh of the gill-net used for taking shad and striped bass shall not be smaller than five inches, and the size of mesh for taking herring shall not be smaller than two and three-fourths inches.

4. It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale any fresh shad caught in the Delaware river, the Delaware bay or the tributaries of said river or bay, excepting before the first day of July of each year, under a penalty of ten dollars for every shad so unlawfully sold or offered for sale.

5. It shall be lawful to fish for carp in the Delaware river, the Delaware bay, or the tributaries of said bay or river, at such times and in such manner as are provided for the fishing for shad.

6. It shall be lawful to fish for carp, eels, catfish and suckers in the Delaware river, the Delaware bay, and the tributaries of said river and bay, at all times by the use of sweeping seines or the use of nets placed parallel to the channel of the river at high tide, upon license issued by the board of fish and game commissioners of New Jersey; *provided*, that each licensee shall enter into bonds in the sum of two hundred dollars to said board of fish and game commissioners to return to the river in good condition and uninjured, as far as possible, all fish excepting carp, eels, catfish and suckers; *provided*, that all licenses of a similar nature issued by the board of fish commissioners of Pennsylvania shall be held as valid and effective in New Jersey as if they had been issued by the board of fish and game commissioners of New Jersey.

7. It shall be lawful to fish for salmon in the Delaware river, the Delaware bay and the tributaries of said river and bay, in each and every year between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of August, both dates inclusive, by the use of hook and line in the manner commonly known as angling; *provided*, all salmon less in weight than three pounds shall be returned to the river; it shall also be lawful for fishermen using gill-nets or sweeping seines for shad to retain all salmon weighing three pounds and over which they may take in their nets..

8. It shall be unlawful for any person to retain any black bass, pike-perch (frequently called Susquehanna salmon or wall-eyed pike), or striped bass (frequently called rockfish), measuring in length less than nine inches, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish so retained.

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9. It shall be lawful at all times of the year to fish for eels and catfish by the use of wicker eel-pots or similar contrivances for the taking of eels and catfish only; *provided*, that such eel-pots or similar contrivances shall be so weighted as to remain on the bottom of the stream or bay and shall not be provided with wing-walls or leaders of any kind whatsoever; *and provided, further*, that no contrivance for the taking of eels and catfish shall have an opening exceeding fifteen inches.

10. It shall be lawful to use small seines and scap-nets, the seines not exceeding forty feet in length, for the taking of baitfish, provided that the young of game fish shall not be injured thereby, and nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the taking of fish at any time and in any manner by the board of fish and game commissioners of New Jersey or the board of fish commissioners of Pennsylvania.

11. The provisions of this act shall be enforced in accordance with the method of procedure provided by the legislature for the enforcement of laws pertaining to the taking of fish and game.

12. All laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed in so far as they are so inconsistent with this act, but nothing in this act shall be so construed as in any manner interfering with any of the rights or privileges hitherto obtained under the laws of this state, or which may be hereafter so obtained, or with any protection against interference with any such rights and privileges, and nothing in this act shall be so construed as in any manner abrogating or modifying an act of the legislature entitled "An act for the protection of mamnose, or young sturgeon, in the Delaware bay, river and their tributaries," which act was approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, as such act was amended by an act approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; and nothing in this act shall be construed as in any manner abrogating or modifying an act of the legislature entitled "An act for the protection of sturgeon," which act was approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; *and provided further*, that this act shall not apply to the tributaries of the Delaware river and bay, as far as such tributaries may be above tide-water, and that as far as said tributaries above tide-water are concerned the acts of the legislature regulating the taking of fish in the fresh waters of this state shall remain in full force and effect.

13. This act shall go into effect as soon as the legislature of Pennsylvania shall have adopted a similar measure.

14. The provisions of this act shall be subject to amendments within the limits of the powers conferred by the legislature for the amendment of laws pertaining to the organization of the courts.

15. The provisions of this act shall be subject to amendments within the limits of the powers conferred by the legislature for the amendment of laws pertaining to the organization of the courts.

16. The provisions of this act shall be subject to amendments within the limits of the powers conferred by the legislature for the amendment of laws pertaining to the organization of the courts.

INCREASING THE FAUNA.

Propagation, as well as protection, is included in the purview of the duties of your Commission. It is true that New Jersey is a State well adapted to fish and game of all kinds, and that originally its woods and streams were well populated. But there elapsed a long number of years when the fauna were not protected and when little or no attention was paid to their increase. The advance of civilization invariably works injudiciously to the interests of the indigenous animals, and when to this is added the rapacity of the pot-hunter and professional fisherman who sees in the wild fauna only the present dollar, it is not at all surprising that the song of the birds should be stilled in the woods, that the hare should forsake his form and that waters should stagnate for lack of fish life. The depleted state of the woods and the waters called for strenuous endeavors to restore to them the life which had all but departed, and these endeavors included both protection and propagation. At first the former was insisted upon, for there would be little use in stocking with fish and game if the violator of the law was to be permitted to continue his sway; for some time there were numerous prosecutions until the lawbreaker learned that the fish and game laws were to be respected just as much as other enactments of the Legislature. The number of prosecutions diminished and it will be seen that this year they were far less than either of the preceding two years. In the meantime the work of re-stocking had been begun, and we feel confident that if it is continued, even for a short time only, the fauna of New Jersey will soon be in as flourishing a condition as the advanced state of civilization will permit.

Ring-necked pheasants have been distributed as follows:

Robert B. Engle, Beach Haven, Ocean county, 1898.....	12
J. B. Crispen, Salem, Salem county.....	6
S. H. Stanger, Glassboro, Gloucester county.....	6

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D. O. Watkins, Woodbury, Gloucester county	12
J. Howard Willets, Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county.....	12
Richard C. Miller, Alloway, Salem county	9
William C. Parry, Hainesport, Burlington county.....	6
George Van Buskirk, Hackensack, for the Farmers' Fish and Game Protective Association of Bergen county.....	24
Gus Hilton, Anglesea, Cape May county.....	12
A. M. Gillam, South Vineland, Cumberland county.....	12
George Ashley, Blairstown, Warren county.....	6
John J. Quaid, for the Liberty Gun Club, Sayreville, Middlesex county.....	12
C. F. Hopkins, Boonton, Morris county.....	6
Charles M. Freeman, Metuchen, Middlesex county.....	6
H. S. Kinmouth, Asbury Park, Monmouth county.....	6
W. E. Young, Chester, Morris county.....	6
Noah Woodruff, Roselle, Union county.....	6
Charles Wright, Columbus, Burlington county.....	6
Nicholas Waln, Hornerstown, Burlington county.....	6
E. J. Coles, Blackwood, Camden county.....	6
M. S. Hoagland, for the White Meadow Club, Rockaway, Morris county.....	9
Joseph B. Righter, for the Denville Game Protective Association, Morris county..	9
W. E. Cox, Cream Ridge, Monmouth county.....	6
E. K. Cole, Windsor, Mercer county.....	6
T. C. Shreve, Pemberton, Burlington county.....	6
W. W. Woodward, Jr., Newton, Sussex county.....	6
William J. Husted, Mays Landing, Atlantic county.....	6
J. W. Sinnickson, Quinton, Salem county.....	6
Julius Munch, Preakness, Passaic county.....	6
J. G. West, Vincentown, Burlington county.....	3
John C. Ward, Salem, Salem county.....	3

Quail has been distributed as follows :

J. B. Crispen, Salem, Salem county	30
S. H. Stanger, Glassboro, Gloucester county, 1898.....	30
David O. Watkins, Woodbury, Gloucester county.....	30
William C. Parry, Hainesport, Burlington county.....	30
George Van Buskirk, Hackensack, for the Bergen County Farmers' Fish and Game Protective Association.....	50
M. S. Hoagland, Rockaway, for the White Meadow Association of Morris county.....	50
Joseph B. Righter, Denville, for the Denville Game Protective Association of Morris county.....	50
John M. Henderson, Woodbury, for the Gloucester County Fish and Game Protective Association.....	50
John C. Roe, Paterson, for the Haledon and Preakness Fish and Game Protective Associations of Passaic county.....	50
Nicholas Waln, Hornerstown, Burlington county.....	30
J. J. Quaid, Sayreville, for the Liberty Gun Club, of Middlesex county.....	50
William H. Leupp, New Brunswick, Middlesex county.....	30

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F. A. Hillman, South Amboy, Middlesex county.....	30
Charles A. Monks, Newfoundland, Passaic county.....	30
A. B. Gibb, Bernardsville, Somerset county.....	30
H. P. Davis, Davis, Monmouth county.....	30
N. H. Hart, Newton, Sussex county.....	30
Thomas M. Kays, Newton, Sussex county.....	30
T. J. Monahan, Fort Lee, Bergen county.....	30
Charles Hoffman, Andover, Sussex county.....	30
Warden Van Kirk, Sparta, Sussex county.....	30
W. E. Young, Chester, Morris county.....	30
Noah Woodruff, Roselle, Union county.....	30
J. W. Sinnickson, Quinton, Salem county.....	30
W. E. Cox, Cream Ridge, Monmouth county.....	30
E. K. Cole, Windsor, Mercer county.....	30
John B. Yard, Newtown, Mercer county.....	30
David O. Watkins, Woodbury, Gloucester county.....	30
A. M. Gillam, South Vineland, Cumberland county.....	30
Wood McKee, Paterson, Passaic county.....	30
John J. Quick, Blairstown, Warren county.....	30
J. Howard Willets, Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county.....	30
James M. Force, Trenton Junction, Mercer county.....	30
R. Chaplin, Mount Arlington, Morris county.....	30
P. V. D. Van Doren, Millstone, Somerset county.....	30
George Hildebrecht, Trenton, Mercer county.....	30
Richard C. Miller, Alloway, Salem county.....	30
James F. Crane, Franklin Furnace, Sussex county.....	30
E. J. Coles, Blackwood, Camden county.....	30
W. W. Woodward, Newton, Sussex county.....	30
T. C. Shreve, Pemberton, Burlington county.....	30
Joel Horner, Palmyra, Burlington county.....	30
Joseph W. Horner, Parry, Burlington county.....	30
R. Dornan, Mays Landing, Atlantic county.....	30
C. F. Hopkins, Boonton, Morris county.....	30
James Shoemaker, Tuckahoe, Cape May county.....	30
Edward Hill, Rocksburgh, Warren county.....	30
Charles H. Muirheid, Ernston, Middlesex county.....	30
Joshua Forsyth, Pemberton, Burlington county.....	30
John J. Quin, Roselle, Union county.....	30
Gus Hilton, Anglesea, Cape May county.....	30
H. S. Kinmouth, Asbury Park, Monmouth county.....	30
William Husted, Mays Landing, Atlantic county.....	15
Frank Swain, Swainton, Cape May county.....	15

Black bass have been distributed as follows :

Greenwood lake, Passaic county.....	300
Boody's pond, Gloucester county.....	50
Ironia pond, Morris county.....	25
Hacklebarney pond, Morris county.....	50

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Pohatcong lake, Ocean county.....	50
Cranberry lake, Morris county.....	101
Perth Amboy reservoir, Middlesex county.....	10
Silver lake, Warren county.....	25
Franklin pond, Essex county.....	19
Dawson's pond, Middlesex county.....	21
Marley's pond, Passaic county.....	15
Lawrence brook, Middlesex county.....	15
Stag pond, Sussex county.....	25
Hollywood pond, Monmouth county.....	50
Merrion pond, Monmouth county.....	50
Rahway river, Union county.....	140
Alloway pond, Salem county.....	35
Quick pond, Sussex county.....	50
Plainsboro pond, Middlesex county.....	38

Pike and pickerel have been distributed as follows :

Brown's Mills, Burlington county.....	30
Perth Amboy reservoir, Middlesex county.....	6
Hacklebarney pond, Morris county.....	75
Ironia pond, Morris county.....	19
Plainsboro pond, Middlesex county.....	17
Cranberry pond, Morris county.....	25
Hollywood pond, Monmouth county.....	25
Lawrence brook, Middlesex county.....	20
Verona lake, Essex county.....	50
Quick pond, Sussex county.....	54
Alloway pond, Salem county.....	25
Marley's pond, Passaic county.....	40

Yellow perch have been distributed as follows :

Greenwood lake, Passaic county.....	375
Brown's Mills pond, Burlington county.....	36
White pond, Warren county.....	100
Hollywood pond, Monmouth county.....	101
Merrion pond, Monmouth county.....	50
Pohatcong pond, Ocean county.....	50
Lawrence brook, Middlesex county.....	25
Stag pond, Sussex county.....	50
Quick pond, Sussex county.....	200
Silver pond, Warren county.....	70
Rahway pond, Union county.....	125
Marley's pond, Passaic county.....	150
Speer's pond, Middlesex county.....	50
Verona pond, Essex county.....	200
Alloway pond, Salem county.....	200
Plainsboro pond, Middlesex county.....	30

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Ironia pond, Morris county.....	75
Dawson's pond, Middlesex county.....	25
Perth Amboy reservoir, Middlesex county.....	75

Brook trout have been distributed as follows :

Cornelius Post, for the Mossman brook at Newfoundland, in Passaic county.....	1,000
Henry S. Eckhardt, for the Eckhardt Spring brook at Newfoundland, in Passaic county.....	1,000
Warden Van Kirk, for the Walkill at Sparta, in Sussex county.....	1,000
Jesse Sherred, for Big brook at Swartswood, in Sussex county.....	1,000
Oscar Andrews, for Middleville brook at Stillwater, in Sussex county.....	1,000
Fish and Game Warden Hendershott, for Paulinskill, at different points in Sussex and Warren counties.....	3,000
George B. Swain, for the Blairstown brook, in Warren county.....	1,000
George Ashley, for the Slabtown brook, at Blairstown, Warren county.....	1,000
B. P. Morris, for the Hockhockson, Eatontown and Pine brooks, in Monmouth county, each	1,000
Fish and Game Warden Edward Hill, for the Buckhorn brook, in Warren county.....	1,000
C. F. Staates, for the Hopatcong and Roaring brooks, in Warren county, each..	1,000
C. B. McCracken, Hackettstown, for the La Barre and other brooks.....	2,000
George McMurtrie, Belvidere, for the Pequest, in Warren county.....	2,000
To I. A. Yetter and others for Trout brook, near Stillwater, in Sussex county...	800
To Joseph S. Searles, for Beaver brook, near Belvidere, in Warren county.....	1,000
To Joshua Forsyth, for Budd's and Forsyth's creeks, near Pemberton, in Burlington county.....	1,000
To George Ricardo, for the Pascack brook, near Hillsdale, in Bergen county...	800
To Lewis Marts, for the Mill creek, near Millville, in Cumberland county.....	1,200
To C. A. Wilson, for a brook in Wantage township, Sussex county.....	400
To Henry C. Pitney, for various streams in Morris county.....	1,000
I. W. Budd, for the Hall brook, near Pemberton, in Burlington county.....	1,000
G. W. Hand, for the Rancocas creek, near Mount Holly, in Burlington county..	1,000
Fish and Game Warden B. W. Brown, for the Branch Mills brook, near Cranford, in Union county.....	1,000
J. S. Linabury, for the Musconetcong, near Valley, in Hunterdon county.....	2,000
H. S. Kinmouth, for the Shark river, near Asbury Park, in Monmouth county..	1,000
H. S. Kinmouth, for the L. M. brook, near Asbury Park, in Monmouth county..	1,000
C. I. Wooster, for the Rancocas creek and branches, in Camden county.....	2,000
Fish and Game Warden A. W. Miller, for the Big Lebanon, in Gloucester county	1,000
William Patterson, for the Morris brook, near Hewitt's, in Passaic county.....	500
M. B. Roome, for the Burnt Meadow brook, the West brook and the High Mountain brook, near Midvale, in Passaic county, each	500
E. H. Schley, for two brooks in Somerset county, near Bernardsville,.....	1,000
C. B. McCracken, for the Mine Mill brook, near Hackettstown, in Warren county	1,000
Rev. J. C. Jerolemon, for Upper Montville brook, near Boonton, in Morris county.....	2,000

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W. H. Carey, for the Hi-Hick-Ke-Hawkeye brook, near Stewartville, in Warren county.....	1,500
W. E. Young, for the Tiger brook, near Chester, in Morris county.....	2,000
W. E. Young, for the Cramer brook, near Chester, in Morris county.....	500
Fish and Game Warden, Harry R. Dare, tributaries of Union pond, near Centreton, in Cumberland county.....	1,200
George Ryer, for Gravelly brook, near Mount Pleasant, in Monmouth county..	1,200
Joseph Lufburrow, for Lufburrow's Hollow brook, near Atlantic Highlands, in Monmouth county.....	400
Fish and Game Warden George W. Dunham, for the south branch of the Raritan, near Califon, in Hunterdon county.....	1,200
John Linn, Jr., for the northern section of the Wallkill, near Hamburg, in Sussex county.....	1,200
Cornelius Post, for the Wilson brook, near Newfoundland, in Passaic county...	800
D. A. Van Horn, for the Dark Moon brook, near Johnsonsburgh, in Warren county.....	800
D. J. Van Ness, for the Little Flat brook and the Bearskill, near Branchville, in Sussex county.....	800
B. E. Knox, for the Lake brook, near Branchville, in Sussex county.....	400
W. C. Oliver, for Oliver's brook, near Oak Ridge, in Passaic county.....	400
D. G. Vanderhoff, for Van's brook, near Oak Ridge, in Passaic county.....	400
W. W. Straly, for Trout brook, near Andover, in Sussex county.....	800
John C. Roe, for the Goffle brook, in Bergen county.....	800
John C. Roe, for Buttermilk Falls brook and contiguous streams in Passaic and Bergen counties.....	1,600

During the year, your Commission had an offer of sixteen hundred rainbow trout from the Flat Brook Club of Essex county. In many respects this trout is inferior to the indigenous trout of New Jersey, but it can stand a higher degree of temperature in its habitat, and grows more rapidly. It is well adapted for such streams as have been deserted by the brook trout on account of the cutting down of timber or the drying up of springs, but your Commission does not deem it advisable to place this trout in waters where the indigenous trout will live. The lower reaches of the Pequest and the Musconetcong have been practically abandoned by brook trout, and your Commission had the rainbow trout placed in these waters. The application for the Pequest came from Mr. Frank Straly, and the application for the Musconetcong from Mr. C. B. McCracken.

Pike-perch have been distributed as follows :

Cedar pond, Passaic county..	25
White pond, Warren county.....	55
Greenwood lake, Passaic county.....	400

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Echo lake, Passaic county.....	85
Struble's pond, Sussex county.....	30
Rutherford lake, Sussex county.....	4
Schnitzer's pond, Camden county.....	30
Fries' pond, Camden county.....	30
Bathe's Mill pond, Gloucester county.....	25
Trout pond, Gloucester county.....	30
Hopatcong lake, Morris county.....	700
Pompton lake, Passaic county.....	25
Milton lake, Middlesex county.....	25
Pochung lake, Sussex county.....	4
Lake Lenape, Atlantic county.....	30
Brown's Mills pond, Burlington county.....	30
Dilks' pond, Salem county.....	30
Little Swartswood lake, Sussex county.....	30
Walker's pond, Atlantic county.....	30
Hacklebarney pond, Morris county.....	30
Green pond, Morris county.....	60
Passaic river, Morris county.....	60
Morris lake, Sussex county.....	25
Hutchinson's lake, Mercer county.....	30
Smalley's lake, Cumberland county.....	30

The distribution of adult pike-perch for the fall of 1898 is in progress at the date of this report.

White bass have been distributed as follows :

Greenwood lake, Passaic county.....	650
White pond, Warren county.....	45
Echo lake, Passaic county.....	65
Cedar pond, Passaic county.....	25
Trout pond, Gloucester county.....	20
Rutherford lake, Sussex county.....	20
Passaic river, Morris county.....	40
Smalley's pond, Cumberland county.....	20
Hacklebarney pond, Morris county.....	20
Hopatcong lake, Morris county.....	1,000
Hutchinson's pond, Mercer county.....	20
Little Swartswood lake, Sussex county.....	20
Fries' pond, Gloucester county.....	20
Dilks' pond, Salem county.....	20
Schnitzer's pond, Camden county.....	20
Brown's Mills pond, Burlington county.....	20
Green pond, Morris county.....	40
Pompton lake, Passaic county.....	25
Milton lake, Middlesex county.....	25

PROSECUTIONS.

COUNTY.	COMPLAINANT.	ACCUSED.	CHARGE.	JUDGMENT.
Passaic.....	Deputy Stewart.....	Joseph Hanco.....	Possession of robin.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
"	" "	Andrew Fitzman.....	" " "	Fined \$20 and costs. Appealed and affirmed.
"	" "	John Cashma.....	" " "	Fined \$20 and costs.
"	" "	Stephen Vano.....	" " "	" " " " "
"	" "	George Schwartz.....	Sunday gunning.....	" " " "
"	" "	George Kromer.....	Killing bluejay.....	" " " "
Morris	Warden Shafer.....	Frederick Anderson.....	" squirrel	" " " "
Bergen	Deputy Day	Pirie Giobatta.....	Sunday gunning.....	" " " "
"	" "	Fred. Scharfenberger.....	Killing robin.....	" " " "
"	Warden Brown and Deputy Stewart.....	Alexander Romao.....	" bluejay.....	" " " "
"	Warden Brown and Deputy Stewart.....	Pietro Julian.....	" woodpecker.....	" " " "
Monmouth....	Deputy Stout	Bromwell Andrew.....	" quail	Acquitted.
Passaic.....	Protector Shriner.....	Baptiste Laporte and Baptiste Espano.....	" robins	Fined \$60 and costs.
Morris	Warden Shafer.....	L A. McCanaughy and F. J. and R. McMahon	Sailing for duck.....	Acquitted.
Bergen	Deputy Lewis.....	Abraham Winters.....	Trapping rabbit.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
Burlington ..	Warden Mathis.....	Mike Luciano.....	Killing robin.....	" " " "
Warren	" Hill	William Berry.....	" "	Case undisposed of.
"	" "	George Butler.....	Hunting rabbits.....	" " " "
Burlington ..	" Wise	Budd Powell.....	Possession of squirrel	Fined \$20 and costs.
Cumberland..	" Pierson.....	William Mulford.....	Killing woodpecker.....	" " " "
Passaic.....	Deputy Stewart.....	George Moreland.....	Sunday gunning	Sentence suspended.
Cumberland..	Warden Dare.....	John Thompson.....	Killing rabbit	Fined \$20 and costs.
Bergen	Deputy Marschner.....	Giovanni Menefue.....	" robin.....	" " " "
Atlantic	Warden Schneider.....	William Hornby.....	Trapping rabbit	" " " "
Passaic.....	Deputy Stewart.....	Peter Conklin	Killing robin	Ten days in jail.
Warren.....	Warden Hill.....	Hoagland Warner.....	Netting fish.....	Twenty days in jail.

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

COUNTY.	COMPLAINANT.	ACCUSED	CHARGE.	JUDGMENT.
Warren.....	Warden Hill.....	R. Smith and F. Stall.....	Netting fish.....	Case undisposed of.
Morris	F. H. Van Duyn.....	William Stagg.....	Killing rabbit.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
Cape May....	Warden Hilton.....	Osman Little	Possession of rabbit.....	" " " "
"	"	Joseph Mason.....	Killing quail.....	" " " "
Burlington..	Deputy Foulks.....	John Hance	Sunday gunning.....	Sentence suspended.
Essex	Warden Riley.....	Albert Gehring.....	"	Fined \$20 and costs.
"	"	Gustav Steingraber.....	"	" " " "
Gloucester..	" Muller.....	Charles Roi	Possession of robin	" " " "
"	"	Wesley Bowers.....	Trapping pheasant.....	" " " "
Burlington..	" Wise.....	Henry Meredith.....	Killing snipe.....	" " " "
Mercer.....	" Huston.....	George Kurtz.....	Sunday gunning.....	" " " "
"	"	William Dorsey	"	" " " "
Bergen	Deputy Marschner.....	Giovanni Maresi.....	"	" " " "
Morris	Warden Shafer.....	Andres Waldron.....	"	" " " "
Gloucester..	" Wescoat	Antone Melia.....	"	Sentence suspended.
Camden	John Kirk.....	Lawrence Terry.....	Killing robins	Ninety days in jail; escaped from officer.
Salem	Wardens Dare and Pierson.....	Scott Franklin.....	" pheasant.....	
Sussex	Warden Hendershott.....	D. M. Johnson, Porter Mark } and E. Layton.....	Snaring fish.....	" \$50 " "
Ocean.....	Deputy Morgan.....	John Hendrickson.....	Sunday gunning	Dismissed.
Bergen	" Stewart.....	Joseph Bachino.....	Attempt to take game.....	Fined \$50 and costs.
Hunterdon..	Warden Dunham.....	Howard Herder	Sunday gunning.....	Dismissed.
"	"	A. T. Williamson.....	"	Fined \$20 and costs.
Ocean	Deputy Foulks.....	Harvey Bills.....	Possession of trapped game.....	" " " "
"	"	Harry Jones.....	"	" \$40 " "
"	"	George Moore.....	"	Acquitted.
Sussex	Warden Hendershott.....	George C. Ball.....	Hunting with ferret.....	Fined \$50 and costs.
Cape May....	" Hilton	John Applegate	Sunday gunning.....	" \$20 " "
"	"	Benjamin Butler.....	"	" " " "
Bergen.....	" Ricardo	Frank Zaglia.....	Hunting rabbits	" " " "

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

COUNTY.	COMPLAINANT.	ACCUSED.	CHARGE.	JUDGMENT.
Bergen	Warden Ricardo	Nicholas Bottari.....	Possession of birds.....	Fined \$40 and costs.
"	"	Frank Idaler.....	" " "	" " " "
Middlesex	" Tooker.....	Peter P. Bennett.....	Trapping rabbit.....	" \$20 " "
"	"	Alfred Davidson.....	" " "	" " " "
Essex.....	F. A. Nott.....	Antonio Christopher.....	Killing rabbit.....	" " " "
Passaic	Protector Shriner.....	Lawrence Snyder.....	Trapping rabbit	" \$50 and costs. Appealed.
"	"	{ F. Farrell, B. Farrell, W. Monihan and R. Berdan... }	Using ferret.....	" \$100 and costs.
Ocean	Deputy Foulks.....	Merrick Lane	Possession of trapped rabbit....	Acquitted.
Atlantic.....	Wardens Schneider and Mathis..	Benjamin Giberson.....	Netting fish	Fined \$20 and costs.
Warren.....	Warden Hill	Clinton Kerr.....	Using ferret	" \$50 " "
"	"	George C. Ball.....	" "	" " " "
Passaic	" Hendershott	Wesley Palmer.....	Trapping rabbits	Defendant left the State.
Sussex.....	Deputy Smith	Israel Davenport.....	Killing rabbit.....	Fined \$20 and costs. Appealed.
"	"	Israel J. Struble.....	" squirrel.....	Acquitted.
Ocean	" Foulks.....	Harry E. Jones.....	Trapping rabbits.....	"
Somerset	Warden Sebring	George Young.....	Killing squirrel	Fined \$20 and costs.
Essex.....	George Riley.....	G. L. Smith and E. Spaeth.	Using ferret.....	Acquitted.
Union.....	Warden Sebring	Patrick Moran.....	Possession of bass	Fined \$20 and costs.
Cumberland..	Wardens Dare and Pierson.....	Charles Fozier.....	Killing quail.....	" " " "
"	"	Cornelius Weldon.....	" rabbit	" " " "
Bergen	Deputy Day.....	Conrad Dear.....	Trapping finch.....	" " " "
Monmouth...	Warden Wood...	Frederick Kreamer.....	Killing rabbits.....	" " " "
Sussex	" Hendershott	Marshall J. Greer.....	Attempt to take game	Acquitted.
"	"	James Roof	" " " "	"
"	"	{ Wm A. Crown, E. H. Crown, Jos. Snyder and S J. Hull. }	Netting fish	Fined \$50 and costs.
Salem	" Newell.....	J. Poulson and C. Terry.....	Killing ducks after dark.....	" \$10 " "
Middlesex	" Sebring	Daniel Kelly.....	" meadow-lark	" \$20 " "
Cumberland...	" Dare	Cass Stetson.....	Taking mammoose.....	" \$10 " "
Essex.....	" Riley.....	Mendel Simon.....	Netting fish	" \$50 " "

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

COUNTY.	COMPLAINANT.	ACCUSED.	CHARGE.	JUDGMENT.
Cumberland...	Warden Dare.....	William Sutton.....	Taking mamnose.....	Fined \$10 and costs.
Bergen	Deputy Day.....	August Hilbert.....	Killing robin	Ten days in jail.
Somerset.....	Wardens Sebring and Brown.....	J. Gnetz and F. Yaazz	Netting fish.....	" " " "
"	" " " " " " }	William Abbott and Howard } Breese.....	Set-line fishing.....	" " " "
Camden	Warden Gutheridge.....	Joseph Dougherty and Henry } Sidebottom.....	Sunday shad-fishing.....	Five days in jail.
Salem	" Torton.....	Louis Siebert.....	" "	Sentence suspended.
Sussex	Wardens Dare and Mathis.....	James Silcox.....	Maintaining eel weir.....	Fined \$50 and costs. Appealed.
Middlesex....	Warden Brown.....	Harry Teeple	Spearing bass	{ Thirty days in jail. Pardoned by Governor Voorhees.
Sussex	" Shafer.....	Isaac C. Goble	Set-line fishing.....	Acquitted.
"	" "	I. C. Goble and D. Goble.....	Using eel weir.....	"
"	" "	Dayton Goble.....	Set-line fishing.....	"
Bergen	" Ricardo.....	Guiseppi Montechiaro.....	Possession of thrush.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
"	" "	Stellario Andronico.....	Killing birds.....	" \$100 " "
"	" "	Antonio Minaldi.....	" "	Acquitted.
"	Deputy Day	Joseph Carling.....	Netting fish.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
Ocean	Warden Wood.....	S Holmes and F. W. Brower....	" "	" \$100 " "
Union	" Pheasant.....	Lorenzo Rondozzo.....	Possession of robin	" \$20 " "
Monmouth....	" Tocker	John F. Raynor	Taking menhaden	Dismissed.
"	" "	{ E. Dayton, B. Johnson and C. } W. Raynor	" "	Acquitted.
Mercer	" Huston	Perrine Cheeseman.....	Netting fish.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
Passaic	Constable Magee.....	Peter Frostani.....	Possession of robin.....	" " " "
"	Deputy Stewart.....	Two Hungarians.....	" " "	" " each and costs.
Morris	Warden Shafer.....	Henry Ludeke.....	Sunday gunning.....	" " and costs.
Passaic	Deputy Stewart.....	John Stefanowski.....	Possession of robin	" " " "
Morris	Warden Kerr.....	John R. Van Duyne.....	" " small bass	" \$40 " "
Warren	" Hill.....	Jacob Ricker.....	Killing robin	" \$20 " "
Camden.....	" Gutheridge.....	Frank W. Davis.....	" woodpecker.....	Ten days in jail,

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

COUNTY.	COMPLAINANT.	ACCUSED.	CHARGE.	JUDGMENT.
Bergen.....	Deputy Lusson.....	Arnold Arzinge.....	Sunday gunning.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
Gloucester....	Warden Muller.....	Jacob Sotelscheck.....	Netting fish.....	" " " "
Bergen.....	Deputy Day.....	Dominick Laus.....	Possession of robin ..	" " " "
"	Warden Ricardo.....	Y. Stuart, J. Suback, V. Cur- lini and G. Rouki.....	Netting fish.....	Ten days each in jail.
Salem.....	" Torton.....	Frederick Schwartz.....	Sunday gunning.....	Case undisposed of.
Morris.....	Deputy Van Saun.....	George W. Luke.....	Killing robin.....	Ten days in jail.
Warren.....	Warden Hill.....	Clinton Smith.....	Using eel weir.....	Dismissed.
"	" "	J. Fulmer, W. Waldron, H. Hilbert, J. Stilter, F. Fox, L. Lampshire and J. Mills.....	" " "	Sentence suspended.
Gloucester....	Deputy Pierce.....	Jesse Dilks.....	Killing meadow lark.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
Burlington....	Warden Wise.....	George A. Summer.....	Sunday gunning.....	" " " "
Mercer.....	" Huston.....	Benjamin Neff.....	Killing birds.....	" " " "
Essex.....	" Brown.....	A. L. Van Riper and W. Flood..	Sunday gunning.....	" " each and costs.
Hunterdon....	" Dunham.....	John Emery.....	Possession of robin	Acquitted
"	" "	L. Kline and E. Kline.	" " squirrel.....	Sentence suspended on payment of costs.
Somerset.....	Warden Sebring.....	W. Pasch and H. Pasch.....	Sunday gunning.....	Fined \$20 each and costs.
Warren.....	Deputy Thompson.....	Alexander Hough.....	Drawing off water to take fish..	Acquitted.
Camden.....	Warden Gutheridge.....	James Pinto.....	Killing woodpecker.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
Bergen.....	Deputy Lambrix.....	A. Peragallo.....	" robin.....	" " " "
Passaic.....	Protector Shriner.....	Bije Utter.....	" rabbit.....	Accused left the State.
Morris.....	Warden Riley.....	Edward Kelly.....	Polluting water.....	Fined \$100 and costs.
Union.....	" Brown.....	David Winans.....	Killing bluejay.....	" \$20 " "
Bergen.....	" Ricardo.....	Louis Jabitti.....	" catbird.....	" " " "
Salem.....	" Torton.....	Edward Halliday.....	" woodpecker.....	" " " "
Bergen.....	Deputy Engle.....	Toni Valentino.....	Sunday gunning.....	" " " "
Union.....	Warden Brown.....	Ernest Wentz.....	Killing woodpecker.....	Sentence suspended.
"	" "	Toni Carlessio.....	" bluebird.....	Fined \$20 and costs.
Gloucester....	" Muller.....	Elmer Grant.....	Possession of bird.....	" " " "

PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

COUNTY.	COMPLAINANT.	ACCUSED.	CHARGE.	JUDGMENT.
Gloucester. ...	Warden Muller.....	C. D. Spohn and G. B. Young..	Possession of small bass	Fined \$20 each and costs.
Bergen	Deputy Engle	Charles Loges.....	Sunday gunning	" " and costs.
Camden	Warden Gutheridge.....	Louis Romaine.....	Killing finch	" " " "
Bergen..... {	Warden Ricardo and Deputy Barr.....	F. Bianchi, H. Suribel, T. Circioni, G. Aubrei, F. Recimanto, J. Marcho and J. Bolmer.....	Killing birds.....	" " each and costs.
"	Warden Ricardo and Deputy Barr.....	Anthony D. Blodger.....	" "	Case undisposed of.
"	Warden Ricardo and Deputy Barr.....	George Stahl and Peter Lobel..	" "	Acquitted.
Atlantic.....	Warden Schneider.....	John Barderocco and R Barou.	Sunday gunning.....	Fined \$20 each and costs.
Bergen.....	" Ricardo.....	Aime Chauret.....	Killing robin	" " and costs.
Hudson.....	"	William Smith.....	" "	" " " "
Somerset.....	" Sebring	L. Rafaelo and Carlo Tirric	Sunday gunning.....	" " each and costs.
Morris.....	" Shafer.....	Frederico Branchi and Toni Cresseri.....	Killing bluebirds.....	" " and costs.
Cumberland..	" Phifer.....	Isaac Cole.....	" squirrel.....	" " " "
Middlesex....	Protector Shriner	John McCormack.....	Having machinery with intent to press oil out of fish.....	" \$100 and costs. Appealed.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., November 1st, 1898.

The Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of the State of New Jersey

In account with HOWARD P. FROTHINGHAM, *Treasurer.*

Receipts and disbursements under an act entitled "An act to provide means to increase the fish production of the waters of this state," approved March 21st, 1895.

Receipts

Balance on hand November 1st, 1897,	\$761 73
Received from sale of book entitled "The Birds of New Jersey,"	3 00
Received from Leslie D. Ward, for trout,	24 00
Received from the sale of badges for Wardens,	4 50
Received from the sale of fish,	12 00
Received from license fees to steamers and sailing vessels to catch menhaden,	3,775 00
Received from fines collected for violations of the fish and game laws for the year ending October 31st, 1898, being one-third thereof, as provided for by law,	925 62
Received from Hon. William S. Hancock, Comptroller, &c, appropriation for salaries of Fish and Game Protector and Wardens,	15,600 00
Received from Hon. William S. Hancock, appropriation for expenses of Fish and Game Protector and Wardens,	5,100 00
Received from Hon. William S. Hancock, appropriation for the purchase of fish and game,	5,000 00
Received from Hon. William S. Hancock, appropriation for expenses of Fish and Game Commissioners,	800 00
Total receipts,	\$32,005 85

REPORT OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid by Howard P. Frothingham, as Treasurer, the following amounts as per notation of vouchers:

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
508	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, December 14th, 1897,		\$90 06
509	William G. Wise, " " " "		66 42
510	Howard L. Mathis, " " " "		78 25

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No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
511	George Ricardo, salary and expenses, December 14th, 1897,	.	\$56 20
512	Wm. Gutheridge,	" "	62 67
513	James Hunt,	" "	57 74
514	Henry R. Dare,	" "	80 50
515	Harold E. Pierson,	" "	68 05
516	Gus Hilton,	" "	63 59
517	George Riley,	" "	54 34
518	A. W. Muller,	" "	71 98
519	Braiser Wescoat,	" "	62 07
520	John Kerr,	" "	57 05
521	George W. Dunham,	" "	78 10
522	Frank L. Schafer,	" "	73 10
523	James Huston, Jr.,	" "	58 00
524	Benjamin W. Brown,	" "	60 20
525	James L. Tooker, Jr.,	" "	52 25
526	Richard A. Wood,	" "	59 63
527	Chas. A. Shriner,	" "	123 90
528	Jacob B. Hendershott,	" "	56 25
529	William Newell,	" "	65 50
530	Chas. P. Sebring,	" "	25 00
531	John H. Pheasant,	" "	56 96
532	Edward Hill,	" "	71 47
533	Charles M. Blaine,	" "	29 55
534	Roebuck & Moynahan, stenographers,	" "	113 89
535	Geo. W. Pertain, stationery,	" "	7 25
536	P. W. Page, traveling exp. and postage,	" "	11 50
537	Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster, rent,	" "	50 00
538	Eva C. Downs, stenographer,	" "	33 10
539	Call P. & P. Co., printing monthly report,	" "	43 75
540	A. Zabriskie, delivering fish,	" "	5 00
541	Andrew J. Hendershott, netting fish,	" "	30 00
542	James L. Tooker, Jr., distributing fish,	" "	33 77
543	J. B. Hendershott, distributing fish,	" "	43 80
544	John Keys, justice's fees,	" "	6 50
545	Charles E. Nichols, justice's fees,	" "	5 08
546	R. Chaplin & Sons, cartage,	" "	3 00
547	Cyrus E. Cook, justice's fees,	" "	10 40
548	George Riley, stocking expenses,	" "	126 42
549	Edward Hill, stocking expenses,	" "	21 45
550	John Kerr, stocking expenses,	" "	68 95
551	U. S. Express Co., transportation,	" "	24 68
552	Western Union Tel. Co., telegraphing,	" "	7 54
553	Percy H. Johnson, legal fees,	" "	5 00
554	H. J. Kohlhaas, postage stamps, &c.,	" "	31 80
555	W. F. Harrison, livery,	" "	7 00
556	E. C. Downs, addressing envelopes, &c.,	" "	8 00
557	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, January 10th, 1898,	" "	62 15
558	Wm G. Wise, " " " "	" "	62 47

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No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
559	Howard L. Mathis, salary and expenses, Jan. 10th, 1898,	.	\$61 43
560	George Ricardo, " " "	.	50 70
561	James Hunt, " " "	.	54 60
562	Wm. Gutheridge, " " "	.	56 91
563	Henry R. Dare, " " "	.	65 25
564	Harold E. Pierson, " " "	.	59 50
565	Gus Hilton, " " "	.	57 07
566	George Riley, " " "	.	54 93
567	A. W. Muller, " " "	.	58 25
568	Braiser Wescoat, " " "	.	54 50
569	John Kerr, " " "	.	54 10
570	Geo. W. Dunham, " " "	.	56 20
571	Frank L. Schafer, " " "	.	63 75
572	James Huston, Jr., " " "	.	50 00
573	Benj. W. Brown, " " "	.	75 55
574	Jas. L. Tooker, Jr., " " "	.	50 00
575	Richard A. Wood, " " "	.	53 37
576	Charles A. Shriner, " " "	.	102 15
577	J. B. Hendershott, " " "	.	82 15
578	William Newell, " " "	.	57 69
579	Charles P. Sebring, " " "	.	69 05
580	John H. Pheasant, " " "	.	62 85
581	Edward Hill, " " "	.	69 10
582	Roebuck & Moynahan, stenographers,	"	59 56
583	George Riley, transporting fish,	"	66 64
584	John Kerr, transporting fish,	"	29 80
585	George W. Dunham, transporting fish,	"	10 10
586	James L. Tooker, Jr., transporting fish,	"	20 10
587	James L. Tooker, Jr., distributing fish,	"	22 43
588	U. S. Express Co., expressage,	"	3 12
589	Carlton M. Herrick, printing,	"	7 50
590	James W. More, constable's fees,	"	6 02
591	Joseph R. Brown, justice's fees,	"	7 60
592	John W. Harding, legal services,	"	50 00
593	James Van Houten, making boxes,	"	14 00
594	Cornelius Post, livery, board, &c.,	"	14 82
595	Goldson W. Smalley, services, &c.,	"	22 50
596	Alex. Harris, services, &c.,	"	22 50
597	Frank L. Schafer, transporting fish,	"	11 39
598	A. Zabriskie, livery, &c.,	"	4 50
599	Harold E. Pierson, expenses, &c.,	"	10 80
600	J. B. Hendershott, distributing fish,	"	46 21
601	Edward Hill, transporting fish,	"	17 75
602	Geo. W. Pertain, stationery,	"	1 00
603	Plymouth Rock Trout Co., brook trout,	"	1,153 50
604	R. Chaplin & Sons, carting,	"	3 00
605	George Ricardo, transporting fish,	"	8 65
606	Eva C. Downs, stenographer,	"	8 10

58 FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
607	Charles A. Shriner, preparing annual report and bills for introduction in Legislature,		\$250 00
608	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, February 14th, 1898,		109 34
609	William G. Wise, " " " "		58 99
610	Howard L. Mathis, " " " "		74 33
611	George Ricardo, " " " "		53 10
612	William Gutheridge, " " " "		56 97
613	James Hunt, " " " "		55 97
614	Harry R. Dare, " " " "		61 50
615	Harold E. Pierson, " " " "		63 50
616	Gus Hilton, " " " "		53 95
617	George Riley, " " " "		54 62
618	A. W. Muller, " " " "		58 75
619	Braiser Wescoat, " " " "		50 00
620	John Kerr, " " " "		58 40
621	George W. Dunham, " " " "		63 10
622	Frank L. Schafer, " " " "		64 90
623	James Huston, Jr., " " " "		51 50
624	Benj. W. Brown, " " " "		53 75
625	James L. Tooker, Jr., " " " "		57 28
626	R. A. Wood, " " " "		65 32
627	J. B. Hendershott, " " " "		65 93
628	William Newell, " " " "		62 47
629	Charles P. Sebring, " " " "		50 00
630	John H. Pheasant, " " " "		53 15
631	Edward Hill, " " " "		69 60
632	Charles A. Shriner, " " " "		114 63
633	Roebuck & Moynahan, stenographers,		58 62
634	George W. Pertain, stationery,		12 50
635	Oscar F. Horner, justice's fees,		17 41
636	U. S. Express Co., expressage,		2 62
637	News Printing Co., printing vouchers,		12 00
638	McNabb & Clark, legal services,		5 00
639	James Huston, Jr., stocking waters,		6 16
640	George Riley, stocking waters,		100 00
641	George Riley, stocking waters,		44 68
642	J. L. Tooker, Jr., stocking waters,		25 85
643	Benj. W. Brown, stocking waters,		29 18
644	Geo. E. Snook, stocking waters,		37 00
645	John Kerr, stocking waters,		63 33
646	Joseph B. Brown, justice's fees, &c.,		9 78
647	George Ricardo, stocking waters,		4 45
648	A. Zabriskie, livery,		3 00
649	Wm. G. Wise, stocking waters,		9 22
650	John Kerr, stocking waters,		50 00
651	H. J. Kohlhaas, stamped envelopes,		11 50
652	Harry R. Dare, stocking waters,		23 00
653	J. B. Hendershott, stocking waters,		50 00

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. 59

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
654	C. M. Herrick, printing report for Dec., February 14th, 1898,	"	\$8 90
655	Edward Hill, stocking waters,	"	33 15
656	Harry R. Dare, stocking waters,	"	17 62
657	J. B. Hendershott, stocking waters,	"	49 60
658	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams,	"	8 54
659	Plymouth Rock Trout Co., trout,	"	182 35
660	James T. Lowe, postage stamps,	"	6 00
661	Michael Dunn, legal services,	"	137 88
662	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, March 14th 1898,	"	50 00
663	William G. Wise,	"	50 00
664	Howard L. Mathis,	"	54 00
665	George Ricardo,	"	50 00
666	Wm. Gutheridge,	"	55 55
667	James Hunt,	"	55 10
668	H. R. Dare,	"	50 00
669	Harold E. Pierson,	"	61 50
670	Gus Hilton,	"	57 63
671	George Riley,	"	56 20
672	A. W. Muller,	"	50 00
673	Braiser Wescoat,	"	50 00
674	John Kerr,	"	51 70
675	George W. Dunham,	"	57 10
676	Frank L. Schafer,	"	64 40
677	James Huston, Jr.,	"	50 00
678	Benj. W. Brown,	"	50 00
679	James L. Tooker, Jr.,	"	57 50
680	Richard A. Wood,	"	62 99
681	J. B. Hendershott,	"	89 88
682	William Newell,	"	58 60
683	Charles P. Sebring,	"	76 74
684	John H. Pheasant,	"	50 00
685	Edward Hill,	"	71 10
686	Charles A. Shriner,	"	127 62
687	Roebuck & Moynahan, stenographers,	"	44 20
688	Geo. L. Smith, expenses to Florida,	"	151 10
689	W. W. Mackey, justice's fees,	"	5 85
690	R. S. Kuhl, legal services,	"	10 00
691	U. S. Express Co., expressage,	"	5 14
692	News P. & P. Co., printing report,	"	6 00
693	Press P. & P. Co., letter heads,	"	5 25
694	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, repairs,	"	4 85
695	Edward O'Byrne, stenographer,	"	12 45
696	Verner De Guise, stocking game,	"	30 00
697	George Riley, stocking waters,	"	16 42
698	J. L. Tooker, Jr., stocking waters,	"	4 13
699	B. W. Brown, stocking waters,	"	9 39
700	John Kerr, stocking waters,	"	19 72
701	Verner De Guise, ring-necked pheasants,	"	594 00

60 FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
702	Owen J. Little, justice's fees,	March 14th, 1898,	\$5 74
703	Colie, Swayze & Titsworth, lawyers,	" "	50 75
704	A. B. C. & J. R. Salmon, stenographers,	" "	20 30
705	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, April 11th, 1898,	" "	80 44
706	W. G. Wise, " " " "	" "	52 79
707	H. L. Mathis, " " " "	" "	53 50
708	George Ricardo, " " " "	" "	55 70
709	Wm. Gutheridge, " " " "	" "	57 32
710	James Hunt, " " " "	" "	57 12
711	Henry R. Dare, " " " "	" "	84 00
712	Harold E. Pierson, " " " "	" "	65 00
713	Gus Hilton, " " " "	" "	60 16
714	George Riley, " " " "	" "	50 64
715	A. W. Muller, " " " "	" "	63 90
716	Braiser Wescoat, " " " "	" "	50 00
717	John Kerr, " " " "	" "	59 97
718	Geo. W. Dunham, " " " "	" "	59 48
719	Frank L. Schafer, " " " "	" "	68 75
720	James Huston, Jr., " " " "	" "	50 00
721	B. W. Brown, " " " "	" "	53 28
722	J. L. Tooker, Jr., " " " "	" "	62 25
723	Richard A. Wood, " " " "	" "	64 59
724	J. B. Hendershott, " " " "	" "	66 60
725	Wm. Newell, " " " "	" "	61 75
726	Charles P. Sebring, " " " "	" "	50 00
727	John H. Pheasant, " " " "	" "	53 25
728	Edward Hill, " " " "	" "	68 51
729	Charles A. Shriner, " " " "	" "	114 85
730	Roebuck & Moynahan, stenographers,	" "	49 57
731	George W. Pertain, stationery,	" "	3 75
732	Cornelius Post, making trips, &c.,	" "	11 00
733	H. J. Kohlhaas, stamped envelopes,	" "	21 80
734	Charles A. Shriner, stocking waters,	" "	42 29
735	James T. Lowe, postage stamps,	" "	6 25
736	Francis Scott, legal services,	" "	35 00
737	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams,	" "	2 24
738	E. B. Woodward, quail, &c.,	" "	347 23
739	George Riley, stocking waters,	" "	24 10
740	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, May 9th, 1898,	" "	87 97
741	William G. Wise, " " " "	" "	89 41
742	Howard L. Mathis, " " " "	" "	59 50
743	George Ricardo, " " " "	" "	50 00
744	Wm. Gutheridge, " " " "	" "	78 22
745	James Hunt, " " " "	" "	78 84
746	Henry R. Dare, " " " "	" "	66 75
747	Harold E. Pierson, " " " "	" "	63 50
748	Gus Hilton, " " " "	" "	56 90
749	George Riley, " " " "	" "	58 05

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. 61

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
750	A. W. Muller, salary and expenses, May 9th, 1898,	.	\$96 20
751	Braiser Wescoat, " "	" "	85 27
752	John Kerr, " "	" "	64 15
753	Geo. W. Dunham, " "	" "	62 95
754	Frank L. Schafer, " "	" "	67 10
755	James Huston, Jr., " "	" "	56 50
756	B. W. Brown, " "	" "	55 97
757	Jas. L. Tooker, Jr., " "	" "	61 28
758	R. A. Wood, " "	" "	56 39
759	J. B. Hendershott, " "	" "	72 75
760	William Newell, " "	" "	71 00
761	Charles P. Sebring, " "	" "	74 05
762	John H. Pheasant, " "	" "	60 95
763	Edward Hill, " "	" "	70 15
764	Charles A. Shriner, " "	" "	106 30
765	Roebeck & Moynahan, stenographers, " "	" "	42 93
766	Edward F. Merry, legal services, " "	" "	17 20
767	Press Printing and Pub. Co., printing, " "	" "	6 00
768	James T. Lowe, stamps, " "	" "	12 00
769	Edward O'Byrne, stenographer, " "	" "	8 50
770	E. B. Woodward, quail, &c., " "	" "	404 10
771	Carlton M. Herrick, printing reports, " "	" "	8 50
772	George Riley, stocking waters, " "	" "	30 11
773	J. B. Hendershott, stocking waters, " "	" "	8 65
774	Erie R. R. Co., railroad tickets, " "	" "	19 60
775	Verner De Guise, pheasants, " "	" "	138 00
776	Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams, " "	" "	1 75
777	Postal Tel. Co., telegrams, " "	" "	2 74
778	E. B. Woodward, quail, " "	" "	42 91
779	Passaic City Herald, printing rules, " "	" "	4 00
780	Erie Railroad Co., transportation fish, June 13th, 1898, . . .	.	144 00
781	William G. Wise, salary and expenses, " "	" "	131 52
782	Howard L. Mathis, " "	" "	102 07
783	George Ricardo, " "	" "	68 35
784	William Gutheridge, " "	" "	98 90
785	James Hunt, " "	" "	96 00
786	Henry R. Dare, " "	" "	83 50
787	George W. Phifer, " "	" "	72 57
788	Gus Hilton, " "	" "	65 43
789	George Riley, " "	" "	50 32
790	A. W. Muller, " "	" "	25
791	John Kerr, " "	" "	54 55
792	George W. Dunham, " "	" "	77 18
793	Frank L. Schafer, " "	" "	79 95
794	James Huston, Jr., " "	" "	95 20
795	B. W. Brown, " "	" "	70 96
796	James L. Tooker, Jr., " "	" "	44 35
797	R. A. Wood, " "	" "	50 00
798	Jacob B. Hendershott, " "	" "	91 95

62 FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

No.	Name.	Ordered	Paid.	Amount.
799	William Newell, salary and expenses, June 13th 1898,	.	.	\$76 89
800	Thomas J. Torton, " " " "	.	.	65 50
801	Charles P. Sebring, " " " "	.	.	72 05
802	John H. Pheasant, " " " "	.	.	53 42
803	Edward Hill, " " " "	.	.	69 20
804	Charles A. Shriner, " " " "	.	.	116 25
805	Roebuck & Moynahan, stenographers, " " " "	.	.	58 53
806	Howard L. Mathis, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	4 29
807	F. L. Schafer, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	7 85
808	Western Union Tel. Co. telegrams, " " " "	.	.	5 75
809	George Riley, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	97 86
810	Harry R. Dare, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	33 25
811	Wm. G. Wise, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	10 77
812	Henry Schneider, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	90 56
813	M. Weindorff, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	144 90
814	Howard Mathis, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	28 66
815	E. B. Woodward, purchase of quail, " " " "	.	.	23 45
816	C. M. Herrick, printing monthly rep., " " " "	.	.	8 50
817	A. Zabriskie, delivering fish, " " " "	.	.	17 00
818	John H. Pheasant, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	5 45
819	J. B. Hendershott, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	26 14
820	Charles P. Sebring, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	15 07
821	John Kerr, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	59 43
822	George Riley, stocking waters, " " " "	.	.	86 83
823	Call P. & P. Co., printing blanks, " " " "	.	.	6 75
824	John Blauvelt, making boxes, " " " "	.	.	5 00
825	Wm. B. Day, hiring wagon, " " " "	.	.	2 48
826	Press P. & P. Co., letter heads, &c., " " " "	.	.	5 25
827	D. S. Kitchen, justice's fees, " " " "	.	.	4 60
828	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, " " " "	.	.	83 72
829	Erie Railroad Co., transportation, " " " "	.	.	27 00
830	George W. Pertain, envelopes, " " " "	.	.	1 00
831	J. T. Lowe, postage stamps, " " " "	.	.	10 80
832	Wm. J. Kraft, legal services, " " " "	.	.	25 75
833	John L. Swayze, legal services, " " " "	.	.	25 00
834	Postal Telegraph Co., telegrams, " " " "	.	.	6 71
835	Israel L. Hallock, justice's fees, " " " "	.	.	10 80
836	D. S. Kitchen, justice's fees, " " " "	.	.	4 20
837	Verner De Guise, birds, " " " "	.	.	61 70
838	Verner De Guise, birds, " " " "	.	.	85 40
839	McKinson, Thompson & McMaster, rent, " " " "	.	.	50 00
840	R. A. Wood, expenses, " " " "	.	.	15 00
841	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, July 11th, 1898, " " " "	.	.	86 30
842	William G. Wise, " " " " " "	.	.	85 12
843	Howard L. Mathis, " " " " " "	.	.	89 50
844	George Ricardo, " " " " " "	.	.	50 00
845	Wm. Guthridge, " " " " " "	.	.	75 33
846	James Hunt, " " " " " "	.	.	76 99

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. 63

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
347	Henry R. Dare, salary and expenses, July 11th, 1898,	. . . . .	\$50 00
348	George W. Phifer, " " " "	. . . . .	59 75
349	Gus Hilton, " " " "	. . . . .	62 72
350	George Riley, " " " "	. . . . .	65 04
351	A. W. Muller, " " " "	. . . . .	80 70
352	John Kerr, " " " "	. . . . .	72 24
353	George W. Dunham, " " " "	. . . . .	67 45
354	Frank L. Schafer, " " " "	. . . . .	85 25
355	James Huston, Jr., " " " "	. . . . .	106 86
356	Benjamin W. Brown, " " " "	. . . . .	79 86
357	James L. Tooker, Jr., " " " "	. . . . .	80 30
358	Richard A. Wood, " " " "	. . . . .	95 53
359	Jacob B. Hendershott, " " " "	. . . . .	75 90
360	William Newell, " " " "	. . . . .	59 00
361	Thomas J. Torton, " " " "	. . . . .	67 50
362	Chas. P. Sebring, " " " "	. . . . .	65 70
363	John H. Pheasant, " " " "	. . . . .	56 04
364	Edward Hill, " " " "	. . . . .	70 05
365	Chas. A. Shriner, " " " "	. . . . .	119 95
366	Roebuck & Moynahan, stenographers, " " " "	. . . . .	61 96
367	Press P. & P. Co., license books, " " " "	. . . . .	14 00
368	Alfred L. Storms, justice's fees, " " " "	. . . . .	2 85
369	C. M. Herrick, printing laws, " " " "	. . . . .	250 00
370	C. M. Herrick, printing monthly report, " " " "	. . . . .	8 50
371	Postal Telegraph Cable Co., telegrams, " " " "	. . . . .	2 42
372	H. J. Kohlhaas, postage, &c., " " " "	. . . . .	36 70
373	Herald Publishing Co., printing blanks, " " " "	. . . . .	6 00
374	Electric Light Eng. Co., engraving, " " " "	. . . . .	10 20
375	William J. Temby, justice's fees, " " " "	. . . . .	10 05
376	A. Watson Slockbower, legal services, " " " "	. . . . .	10 00
377	H. V. Osborne, justice's fees, " " " "	. . . . .	9 70
378	Penna. R. R. Co., stocking waters, " " " "	. . . . .	1 84
379	C. M. Herrick, printing game cards, " " " "	. . . . .	83 00
380	National Express Co., expressage, " " " "	. . . . .	34 07
381	Muzzy Bros., paper and twine, " " " "	. . . . .	22 50
382	A. Zabriskie, stocking waters, " " " "	. . . . .	6 00
383	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, " " " "	. . . . .	1 85
384	John W. Harding, legal fees, " " " "	. . . . .	147 00
385	Francis Scott, legal fees, " " " "	. . . . .	55 00
386	Charles A. Shriner, general expenses, " " " "	. . . . .	150 00
387	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, Aug. 8th, 1898,	. . . . .	75 99
388	William G. Wise, " " " "	. . . . .	54 28
389	Howard L. Mathis, " " " "	. . . . .	80 23
390	George Ricardo, " " " "	. . . . .	65 65
391	William Gutheridge, " " " "	. . . . .	59 45
392	James Hunt, " " " "	. . . . .	55 88
393	H. R. Dare, " " " "	. . . . .	100 00
394	George W. Phifer, " " " "	. . . . .	61 88

64 FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
895	Gus Hilton, salary and expenses, Aug. 8th, 1898,	. . .	\$81 19
896	George Riley, " " " "	. . .	70 29
897	A. W. Muller, " " " "	. . .	61 45
898	John Kerr, " " " "	. . .	84 75
899	George W. Dunham, " " " "	. . .	61 40
900	Frank L. Schafer, " " " "	. . .	68 95
901	James Huston, Jr., " " " "	. . .	61 30
902	Benj W. Brown, " " " "	. . .	62 58
903	James L. Tooker, Jr., " " " "	. . .	71 60
904	Richard A. Wood, " " " "	. . .	59 00
905	J. B. Hendershott, " " " "	. . .	80 05
906	William Newell, " " " "	. . .	56 95
907	Thomas J. Torton, " " " "	. . .	62 00
908	Charles P. Sebring, " " " "	. . .	62 20
909	John H. Pheasant, " " " "	. . .	61 50
910	Edward Hill, " " " "	. . .	69 10
911	Charles A. Shriner, " " " "	. . .	122 20
912	John A. Roebuck, stenographer, " " " "	. . .	62 75
913	John W. Hulse, justice's fees, " " " "	. . .	22 30
914	Thomas H. Cumming, justice's fees, " " " "	. . .	2 75
915	Theodore Rurode, legal services, " " " "	. . .	10 00
916	Herald Pub. Co., printing, &c., " " " "	. . .	32 50
917	Edward F. Merrey, legal services, " " " "	. . .	50 00
918	Thomas R. Were, copying, &c., " " " "	. . .	19 20
919	James T. Lowe, postage stamps, " " " "	. . .	30 00
920	Geo. W. Pertain, envelopes, " " " "	. . .	2 25
921	H. J. Kohlhaas, postage stamps, " " " "	. . .	10 00
922	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, " " " "	. . .	2 75
923	Fred. B. Dalsell & Co., hiring tug, " " " "	. . .	147 37
924	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, Sept. 12th, 1898,	. . .	83 20
925	W. G. Wise, " " " "	. . .	59 61
926	H. L. Mathias, " " " "	. . .	80 00
927	George Ricardo, " " " "	. . .	50 00
928	Wm. Gutheridge, " " " "	. . .	60 00
929	James Hunt, " " " "	. . .	59 24
930	Henry R. Dare, " " " "	. . .	67 90
931	George W. Phifer, " " " "	. . .	60 75
932	Gus Hilton, " " " "	. . .	56 65
933	George Riley, " " " "	. . .	63 52
934	A. W. Muller, " " " "	. . .	63 80
935	John Kerr, " " " "	. . .	67 70
936	George W. Dunham, " " " "	. . .	74 83
937	Frank L. Schafer, " " " "	. . .	72 25
938	James Huston, Jr., " " " "	. . .	62 50
939	B. W. Brown, " " " "	. . .	67 84
940	J. L. Tooker, Jr., " " " "	. . .	67 20
941	Richard A. Wood, " " " "	. . .	51 89
942	J. B. Hendershott, " " " "	. . .	82 65

FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. 65

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
943	Wm. Newell, salary and expenses, Sept. 12th, 1898,		\$58 63
944	Thomas J. Torton, " "		65 00
945	Charles P. Sebring, " "		64 15
946	John H. Pheasant, " "		57 20
947	Edward Hill, " "		68 50
948	Charles A. Shriner, " "		100 00
949	John A. Roebuck, stenographer,		99 71
950	H. J. Kohlhaas, stamped envelopes,		32 20
951	Erie R. R. Co., transportation,		9 80
952	George Riley, stocking waters,		27 07
953	Fred. H. Dalzell & Co., chartering tug,		75 08
954	Press P. & P. Co., printing, &c.,		22 75
955	Herald Pub. Co., printing,		4 50
956	Postal Tel. Cable Co., telegrams,		3 31
957	U. S. Express Co., expressage,		10 28
958	John L. Armstrong, painting signs,		10 00
959	A. Zabriskie, livery,		3 00
960	James T. Lowe, postage stamps,		10 00
961	Geo. W. Pertain, stationery,		1 00
962	Paterson National Bank, stamps on check-book,		11 00
963	Erie R. R. Co., transportation,		39 20
964	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams,		2 34
965	A. W. Van Saun, justice's fees, &c.,		10 10
966	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, October 10th, 1898,		74 83
967	William G. Wise, " "		57 19
968	Howard L. Mathis, " "		64 00
969	George Ricardo, " "		65 00
970	William Gutheridge, " "		57 94
971	James Hunt, " "		56 13
972	Henry R. Dare, " "		62 20
973	George W. Phifer, " "		59 63
974	Gus Hilton, " "		58 82
975	George Riley, " "		72 06
976	A. W. Muller, " "		63 00
977	John Kerr, " "		57 45
978	George W. Dunham, " "		73 30
979	Frank L. Schafer, " "		70 75
980	James Huston, Jr., " "		56 60
981	Benjamin W. Brown, " "		66 19
982	James L. Tooker, Jr., " "		65 41
983	Richard A. Wood, " "		50 00
984	Jacob B. Hendershott, " "		67 22
985	William Newell, " "		59 15
986	Thomas J. Torton, " "		60 04
987	Charles P. Sebring, " "		67 65
988	John H. Pheasant, " "		57 70
989	Edward Hill, " "		73 55

66 FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
990	Charles A. Shriner, salary and expenses, October 10th, 1898,	.	\$128 04
991	John A. Roebuck, stenographer,	"	82 92
992	Geo. W. Pertain, stationery,	"	2 50
993	Charles A. Shriner, preparing and printing annual report,	"	500 00
994	Molleson Bros., paper for annual report,	"	95 15
995	Electro-Light Engraving Co., engraving,	"	44 50
996	Francis Scott, legal services,	"	10 00
997	Edward F. Merrey, legal services,	"	6 00
998	U. S. Express Co., expressage,	"	7 61
999	Thomas R. Were, engrossing,	"	14 40
1000	Prof. A. B. Leeds, professional services,	"	150 00
1001	A. Zabriskie, delivering fish,	"	22 00
1002	Wayne Dumont, legal services,	"	50 00
1003	Joseph C. Thompson, services,	"	16 35
1004	Wm. G. Creveling, justice's fees,	"	7 40
1005	George Riley, stocking waters,	"	80 66
1006	Postal Tel. Co., telegrams,	"	3 94
1007	Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams,	"	11 48
1008	John Kerr, stocking waters,	"	113 89
1009	George W. Phifer, stocking waters,	"	22 36
1010	Harry R. Dare, stocking waters,	"	25 97
1011	Henry Schneider, salary and expenses, November 15th, 1898,	.	50 00
1012	William G. Wise, " " " "	.	61 44
1013	Howard L. Mathis, " " " "	.	77 50
1014	George Ricardo, " " " "	.	60 35
1015	Wm. Gutheridge, " " " "	.	54 60
1016	James Hunt, " " " "	.	55 41
1017	Harry R. Dare, " " " "	.	67 40
1018	Geo. W. Phifer, " " " "	.	63 40
1019	Gus Hilton, " " " "	.	58 36
1020	George Riley, " " " "	.	65 73
1021	A. W. Muller, " " " "	.	64 81
1022	John Kerr, " " " "	.	62 37
1023	Geo. W. Dunham, " " " "	.	65 45
1024	Frank L. Schafer, " " " "	.	87 35
1025	James Huston, Jr., " " " "	.	58 45
1026	B. W. Brown, " " " "	.	67 18
1027	J. L. Tooker, Jr., " " " "	.	58 00
1028	R. A. Wood, " " " "	.	56 75
1029	J. B. Hendershott, " " " "	.	61 30
1030	William Newell, " " " "	.	60 30
1031	Thos. J. Torton, " " " "	.	66 00
1032	Charles P. Sebring, " " " "	.	69 49
1033	John H. Pheasant, " " " "	.	63 05
1034	Edward Hill, " " " "	.	59 57
1035	Charles A. Shriner, " " " "	.	113 80
1036	P. W. Page, postage and traveling expenses, " "	.	10 00

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No.	Name.	Ordered Paid.	Amount.
1037	H. P. Frothingham, postage, &c.,	November 15th, 1898,	\$60 82
1038	John A. Roebuck, stenographer, &c.,	" "	82 32
1039	George W. Dunham, justice's fees,	" "	2 57
1040	Fred. W. Stewart, stenographer, Canova inquest,	" "	27 00
1041	James A. Morgan, justice's fees,	" "	18 20
1042	John L. Swayze, legal services,	" "	15 00
1043	Western Union Tel. Co., stocking, &c.,	" "	16 37
1044	Penn. Forest Trout Co., brook trout on account,	" "	419 22
1045	H. J. Kohlhaas, stamped envelopes,	" "	32 40
1046	B. W. Brown, stocking waters,	" "	10 93
1047	John H. Pheasant, stocking waters,	" "	20 03
1048	George Ricardo, stocking waters,	" "	14 40
1049	Wm. Gutheridge, stocking waters,	" "	8 24
1050	William G. Wise, stocking waters,	" "	1 95
1051	Henry Schneider, stocking waters,	" "	10 31
1052	Erie Railroad Co., stocking waters,	" "	94 70
1053	J. B. Hendershott, stocking waters,	" "	124 06
1054	George Riley, stocking waters,	" "	60 96
1055	Gilson Johnson, stocking waters,	" "	45 00
1056	J. F. Ludlum, stocking waters,	" "	9 50
1057	Postal Tel. and Cable Co., telegrams,	" "	4 08
1058	John Kerr, stocking waters,	" "	133 08
1059	A. Zabriskie, delivering fish,	" "	9 00
1060	George W. Dunham, stocking waters,	" "	14 57
1061	Thomas J. Torton, stocking waters,	" "	46 43
1062	Edward Hill, stocking waters,	" "	106 71
1063	Howard Mathis, stocking waters,	" "	41 92
1064	Geo. W. Pertain, stationery,	" "	1 85
1065	Dickinson, Thompson & McMaster, rent,	" "	50 00
1066	Wm. S. Hancock, Comptroller, &c., unexpended balance returned to State Treasury out of appropriation for salaries, &c., No- vember 15th, 1898,		25 00
			\$31,723 07
			\$32,005 85
Total receipts,			\$32,005 85
Total disbursements,			31,723 07
Balance,			\$282 78

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RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1898.

For salaries of Fish and Game Protector and Wardens,	\$15,575 00
Returned to Hon. W. S. Hancock, unexpended balance,	25 00
For expenses of Fish and Game Protector and Wardens,	4,598 59
For legal services, expert scientific services, justices', constables' and witnesses' fees,	1,068 58
For postage, printing, stationery, telegraphing, stenographer and typewriter, &c.,	1,978 84
For purchasing and distributing food-fish and game and for material purchased, including nets, cans, &c.,	6,890 11
For general expense account, including rent of meeting room, hiring tug to watch menhaden fishermen, codification of Fish and Game laws and preparation of annual report &c., for 1897,	796 20
For expenses of Fish and Game Commissioners, including attendance at general Congress and expense of preparing and printing annual report for 1898, as per resolution,	790 75
Total,	<u>\$31,723 07</u>

JERSEY CITY, N. J., November 1st, 1898.

To the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of the State of New Jersey, in Account with HOWARD P. FROTHINGHAM, Treasurer.

Receipts from licenses to catch menhaden to steamers and sailing vessels, under the provisions of an act entitled "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," approved March 26th, 1896.

STEAMERS.

Licensee.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Issue.	Amount.
Ranger Oil Works,	Ranger,	Nov. 1st, 1897,	\$125 00
Ranger Oil Works,	John L. Lawrence,	Nov. 1st, 1897,	125 00
David T. Church,	A. M. Hathaway,	Nov. 1st, 1897,	200 00
David T. Church,	George W. Humphrey,	Nov. 1st, 1897,	200 00
David T. Church,	Joseph Church,	Nov. 1st, 1897,	200 00
David T. Church,	George Curtis,	Nov. 1st, 1897,	125 00
American Fisheries Co.,	Alaska,	June 20th, 1898,	125 00
American Fisheries Co.,	Samuel S. Brown,	June 20th, 1898,	125 00
American Fisheries Co.,	Arizona,	June 20th, 1898,	200 00
American Fisheries Co.,	Quickstep,	June 20th, 1898,	125 00
American Fisheries Co.,	{ Thirteen steamers, } { names not given,	June 20th, 1898,	1,700 00
The Wilcox Fertilizer Works,	Annie L. Wilcox,	July 6th, 1898,	125 00
J. C. Fifield & Sons Co.,	Nellie E. Rawson,	July 25th, 1898,	100 00
James E. Otis,	Alert,	July 25th, 1898,	100 00

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SAILING VESSELS.

Licensee.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Issue.	Amount.
Harrison Vail,	Swan,	May 16th, 1898, .	25 00
John J. Hines,	S. W. Truslow,	June 21st, 1898, .	25 00
Edward Dayton,	Lucy Bell,	July 6th, 1898, .	25 00
George M. Tilton, Jr.,	J. E. De Blois,	June 25th, 1898, .	25 00
D. C. Benjamin,	Edgar,	July 2d, 1898, .	25 00
Charles F. Warner,	Laconic,	July 11th, 1898, .	25 00
Caleb Post,	Frank C. Barker,	July 13th, 1898, .	25 00
John F. Raynor,	Mary Emma,	July 25th, 1898, .	25 00
			<u>\$3,775 00</u>

JERSEY CITY, N. J., November 1st, 1898.

To the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of the State of New Jersey, in Account with HON. WILLIAM S. HANCOCK, Comptroller.

	Amount Paid.	Appropriation.
For the Fish and Game Wardens and the Fish and Game Protector, for compensation,		\$15,600 00
Amount drawn by the Commission from the Comptroller under the act approved March 21st, 1898, from November 1st, 1897, to November 1st, 1898,	\$15,575 00	
Returned to State treasury,	25 00	
	_____	\$15,600 00
Appropriation for expenses of the Fish and Game Commissioners for the year ending October 31st, 1898,		800 00
Amount received from Comptroller for above appropriation,	\$800 00	
Appropriation for purchase of food-fish,		5,000 00
Amount received from Comptroller for above appropriation,	5,000 00	
Appropriation for expenses of Fish and Game Wardens and Fish and Game Protector for year ending October 31st, 1898,		5,100 00
Amount drawn by Commission from Comptroller from November 1st, 1897, to November 1st, 1898, under the amendment to the act approved March 21st, 1895, which amendment was approved May 4th, 1897,	5,100 00	

The amount of \$25 was returned to the treasury of the State by check, No. 1,066 on November 15th, 1898, being a deduction from the salary of one of the Warden, for compensation for half a month.

