

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Fish and Game Commissioners

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31,

1911

TRENTON, N. J.

MacCrellish & Quigley, State Printers, Opposite Post Office.

1912.

ANNUAL REPORT

Board of Fish and Game
Commissioners

List of Fish and Game Commissioners

Holding Office at the Date of this Report.

B. C. KUSER, *President*,.....Trenton, N. J.
WILLIAM A. LOGUE, *Treasurer*,.....Bridgeton, N. J.
PERCIVAL CHRYSTIE,.....High Bridge, N. J.
ERNEST NAPIER,.....East Orange, N. J.

WALTER H. FELL, *Secretary*.

Office of the Board, State House, Trenton, N. J.

Letter of Transmittal.

*To his Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, Governor,
and to the Members of the Senate and General
Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

As required by law, we submit herewith the
annual report of the work of the Board of Fish
and Game Commissioners for the year ending
October 31st, 1911.

Very respectfully,

B. C. KUSER,
ERNEST NAPIER,
WM. A. LOGUE,
PERCIVAL CHRYSTIE,
Commissioners.

[Effect of Transmittal]

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of transmittal on the rate of diffusion of various gases through a membrane of animal skin. The results are given in terms of the volume of gas which has passed through the membrane in a given time, under the conditions specified.

Table with 4 columns: Gas, Transmittal, Rate of Diffusion, and Remarks. The text is mirrored and difficult to read, but the structure is clear.

Commissioners' Report.

To his Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

It is with great pleasure that the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners in its annual report to your Excellency and the members of the Legislature is able to report that with the close of the fiscal year the Commission is no longer any expense upon the treasury of the State, and the Board commences the new year without any Legislative appropriation, and with a substantial balance on an absolutely self-sustaining basis.

Without a vigorous enforcement of the fish and game laws, it is safe to say, there would scarcely be left a bird of any kind in the State, and the waters of the State would be robbed of their fish almost to the point of extermination. Public sentiment was responsible for the fish and game laws being enacted by the Legislature. These laws, as all other laws, will not enforce themselves and are no good to the people unless they are enforced. The law provides for a system of wardens, all under the control of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, which experience has proved to be the best method to secure the enforcement of the game laws, but with all this machinery, the laws cannot be properly enforced unless the farmers and the sportsmen will give every assistance possible to the game wardens and other peace officers, by making complaints when they know that the laws are being violated and by furnishing evidence when these complaints are made and the cases come for trial.

In the past most of the Legislative appropriations were used for the direct protection of fish and game, and very little of the amount could be utilized for stocking the State. There was some additional stocking, however, paid for out of receipts of the Board for menhaden, non-resident licenses, etc.

Under the present Board, reorganized under the supplemental act of 1907, the criticism has disappeared that the Board was purely an institution in the interests of a handful of sportsmen, or that the Board did practically nothing in the way of replenishing the wild life of the State.

With the stocking of the State which had been commenced in the past three years and the enforcement of the laws there should be a large increase in the quantity of game convenient to the great mass of people, thus giving the people more direct benefits than they have heretofore had. Our game laws, it must be understood are not for any particular class of persons. Neither are they enacted for the benefit of the sportsmen, and especially they are not for the benefit of the wealthy class of people. Rich persons do not depend upon local game for their sport. Without any great sacrifice they can visit famous hunting grounds hundreds of miles from their place of residence where they can find and kill many different kinds of game. Unless the man of moderate means can find game near where he lives, he is deprived of all pleasures of hunting.

Under the new order of affairs the Board is pleased to report that it believes it has done much to increase the actual protection of fish and game interests, and to provide a most generous stocking of the woods and streams.

Following is a statement of the Legislative appropriations for maintenance and annual stocking from the year 1907-1908:

1907-1908,	\$27,825 00
1908-1909,	33,025 00
1909-1910,	33,418 20
1910-1911,	4,300 00
1911-1912,	No appropriation asked for.

There is no doubt that this gratifying condition of affairs is due to the efforts of the Commission, appointed by former Governor Edward C. Stokes under the supplemental act of 1907, in securing from the Legislature and from former Governor John Franklin Fort, their approval of a resident license law, and also to new legislation secured under the administrations of

Governor Fort and your Excellency, together with a vigorous enforcement of the laws.

The last Legislature passed an act providing for the establishment of farms for the propagation of game and fish. This act carried with it no appropriation from State funds.

The Commission has spent months in looking over suitable lands and waters in different parts of the State. Many properties for a fish hatchery were examined, but in most cases it was found that the supply of water was inadequate as to volume and temperature in the summer months. As to a property for a game farm, a number of sites have been examined, but the greater number were not satisfactorily located. It is the opinion of the Board, after consulting with experts, that it is impracticable to combine a hatchery and game farm on one location. The Board has in view at this time a site for a hatchery in the northern part of the State and a site for a game farm in the southern part, but we are awaiting the opinion of experts before definitely deciding on the purchase of the same. We expect to purchase these properties from moneys now in the hands of the Commission; but will be compelled to ask an appropriation from the Legislature which will enable us to erect the necessary buildings and equipment.

Both the demand for a hatchery and a game farm is pressing. The Board in its inquiry concerning the purchase of fish and game for stocking found that the supply in the market was extremely limited, and it appeared it would be unable to obtain the number of fish required. In advertising for game, as was done in many newspapers in the State, but one firm of dealers made any tender of bids as required by law.

It is gratifying for the Board to report that efforts to secure a better service from the county wardens have met with considerable success. Experience has demonstrated that it is not an easy matter to find a person qualified physically and mentally for this service in this State, as the character of the work to be done demands a comprehensive knowledge of water and land conditions and a fitness to be found only in a rare type of man. Beyond question, the standard of efficiency has been largely in-

creased in the present force, and it is the determination of the Board to strengthen every possible weak spot. Dr. T. S. Palmer, Assistant Chief of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, says: "Game wardenship should be a profession, not a job, and the position should be taken out of politics, as the subject is large enough and broad enough to require the best energies and the greatest amount of knowledge that can be put into it. Even South Africa leads America in some problems of game protection."

In May the Board assisted the State Civil Service Commission with examinations for fish and game wardens. Examinations were held at Trenton, Newark and Atlantic City, in all, the time occupied being six days. There were ninety persons examined. The examination embraced not only written, but physical tests, together with practical outdoor tests on land and water, to show the applicant's knowledge, initiative, fitness and adaptability to real outdoor work along lines of identification of birds, running, handling boats, securing bearings in the woods, etc., etc. This examination followed the passage of a law giving authority to the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to select from a single county after examination, a list of eligibles to be certified to the Board for appointment of a warden for said county, or for service in any part of the State where the Board might direct. In the past the Board was very much handicapped in applying to the Civil Service Commission for a general list of eligibles to fill vacancies, inasmuch as under the old law the Board was compelled to select from the three highest persons on the general list, and it happened more than once that no one of such persons was fitted for the duties required of him, and lacked knowledge of conditions of the locality where the service was required.

During the year the Board has made an attempt to reorganize the force of deputy wardens, who serve without pay. It is the desire of the Board to have as deputies only those who possess in every way the qualities for the position, and who will not use the position through ignorance to get themselves or the State in trouble.

The method inaugurated by the present Board of sending wardens from their resident counties to other counties, to investigate conditions and discover violations, was continued with success. Too often, it appears, violators in a county keep track of the local warden, and, therefore, find an opportunity to break the law. In many instances our wardens when transferred were ordered to disguise themselves as gunners and go to the more popular gunning points, where they did good work.

During the year the resignations of the following wardens were received: Mahlon Smith, Morris county; Ward Varian, Bergen county; S. R. Knight, Monmouth county; Stephen Reeves, Cape May county.

During the year the Board ordered from Wenz and Mackensen 6,024 birds, 1,000 of which were Hungarian partridges and 5,024 English pheasants. By arrangements with the firm, the Board made a partial exchange of partridges for pheasants, reducing the Hungarian partridges liberated to 368. The Board also secured 80 male pheasants from the Delaware Valley Pheasantry, and an odd lot of 14 pheasants from Hans Arnold, of Magnolia.

Owing to the non-export laws of the various States, it has been almost impossible to purchase quail for stocking purposes. However, the Board was able to secure 852 quail, which were distributed chiefly in the northern part of the State, where they were put out under the best possible conditions.

There was a heavy snow storm on the 5th of December, which prevented hunting for twenty days, but the storm did not appear to be disastrous to the birds. Immediately after the snowfall a circular letter was sent to each warden directing him to locate and feed coveys of birds, and farmers themselves put out grain for feeding without any charge. The reports received from wardens were that 391 coveys, with nine to twelve quail in a covey, were located and cared for by them. These reports go to show that a great many quail and ring-necked pheasants were left over after the shooting season closed.

In Cumberland county it was estimated that in December there were more birds to be seen at that time than in any like period during the past thirty years.

A total of 159,298 fish, of all species, were planted in our lakes and streams during the year.

A distribution of brook trout began November 15th, 1910. The Board purchased 25,000 from the Flat Brook Valley Club Hatchery, Bevans, N. J., and 75,000 from the Charles A. Wolter's Hatchery, Weissport, Pa. The trout from the Wolter's Hatchery were larger and required less attention in transit than any purchased by the State during the past twelve years. The Commission was particularly fortunate in dealing with this hatchery, as the fish were from 3½ to 6½ inches in length, and in their transportation from the hatchery at Weissport, to suitable streams in the northern part of the State, not a single fish was lost. Owing to the demand, 1,000 additional brook trout were purchased, making a total of 101,000 brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, distributed during the year.

A purchase of 5,000 brown trout was made from James Annin, Caledonia, N. Y., and of these 4,500 were put in the South Branch of the Raritan river at High Bridge, and 500 in a tributary of the Millstone river, near Princeton. These fish were delivered in one shipment of 40 cans, each can containing 125 fish, and although they were in the cans about 18 hours in transit, but one fish died.

In October the Board purchased 30,000 brook trout from the Flat Brook Valley Club, the distribution of which will be commenced in November, 1911.

The weather conditions were not as favorable as in past years for securing fish from the Delaware and Raritan canal, which was frozen over during the entire month of February, while in January the severe cold weather and heavy rains interfered with the netting. The fish secured in February were caught under the ice. The Board secured from the canal for stocking the most important lakes the following number of fish: 2,060 black bass, 2,760 white and yellow perch, 250 crappie, 143 pickerel, 85 catfish and 8,000 bait fish.

For several years the Board has been endeavoring to purchase some small-mouthed black bass, and on inquiry it was found that they were difficult to secure, as comparatively few are raised in hatcheries and the industry of raising them is extremely limited. It is particularly desirable to obtain bass from other waters in order to secure a new strain of blood in our native stock, which are deteriorating through inter-breeding.

In July the Board secured 40,000 small-mouthed black bass, advanced fry, from Henry W. Beeman, New Preston, Conn., and while the journey for the fish was a long one, involving a transfer from one railroad to another, from New York to Hoboken and Jersey City, the mortality did not exceed forty, although the weather on the days of the first three shipments was extremely hot.

The open season on deer during the year included five Wednesdays in November. The deer hunters met with considerable success, as 127 bucks were killed in the following counties: Atlantic, 23; Cumberland, 33; Burlington, 20; Warren, 24; Sussex, 12; Ocean, 7; Cape May, 4; Salem, 2 and Passaic 2.

The Board, encouraged by the reports of the successful increase of deer with which the State was stocked several years ago, purchased 47 deer from the preserves of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., in Michigan, and that number was actually liberated, the larger portion of them being released in the southern part of the State.

The State's boat "New Jersey" patrolled the Atlantic ocean and Delaware river and bay, and did effective work in enforcing the laws. There was unusual success in the enforcement of the law which requires vessels taking menhaden to secure licenses, and in preventing fishing smacks from New York and vessels from other parts, taking food fish with purse nets. The act passed by the last Legislature amending the menhaden act, so that it provides that the offence shall be deemed a misdemeanor, has been of material assistance in the enforcement of the law, as the punishment is now such that we are able to reach out through process of law for the arrest of persons without the State who offend against the law.

Both the "New Jersey" and "Protector" patrolled the Delaware river during the shad season looking after violations, particularly covering the territory from Gloucester to Bayside. Our wardens kept a sharp lookout night and day on the Delaware from Camden to Trenton. On the whole, the Delaware river was most carefully guarded, and there were less reports of violations than at any time to our knowledge. The strict enforcement of the Delaware river shad law should be beneficial in the protection of the shad.

Three sea skiffs have been purchased during the year for wardens, to be used in patrolling waters where the "New Jersey" and "Protector" are unable to go, and to be used in the absence of these boats in other ports. With its great extent of water line on all sides violations can only be prevented, and violators apprehended, by a vigilance exceeding that of would-be violators.

The people of the State interested in hunting and fishing have, with no little confidence, communicated with the Board in making inquiries, in informing us of conditions, and in making complaints. In each case we have endeavored to make proper reply, and we believe that in this respect satisfactory service has been given.

A matter of vital importance connected with our work is the absolute non-pollution of the streams and lakes, and the State Board of Health has co-operated with this department in all cases of pollution, and their excellent services in this line have been a great aid, and are most highly appreciated.

The Attorney General, as the legal adviser of the Board, has greatly assisted in much of our work, notably in the defense of appeal cases, in the interpretation of the laws, and in the preparation of new legislation. It is the opinion of the Board, judging from its experience, that the Legislature should not pass any fish and game bills until their legality has been passed on by the Attorney General, and until he has ascertained whether or not the proposed new laws will conflict with the acts or the procedure acts now in existence.

The Board had several conferences with Mr. Alfred Gaskill, State Forester, in regard to the matter of the Forest Commission

setting aside one of their forest reservations in South Jersey, and a portion of a reservation in North Jersey, as a refuge, and the conditions under which these reservations may be secured are still under consideration, with a prospect of an arrangement whereby portions of the State lands will be so used.

For general information the Board had published a pamphlet prepared by Charles E. Brewster, Game Law Expert, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which contained a report of the present fish and game conditions throughout the State, previous legislation on fish and game, and suggestions for new legislation which he deemed of great importance. With the above-mentioned pamphlet, and a pamphlet published by the Board for the members of the Legislature, in which each fish and game bill recommended by the Board was concisely explained, the legislators were better informed as to fish and game conditions and what was necessary for conserving and improving the same than ever before, as was evidenced by many excellent measures which they approved.

The Legislature passed and the Governor signed the following laws:

Chapter 80. Prohibits taking fish in Rancocas creek and tributaries in Burlington county with any anchored or staked net, except eel pots and fyke nets.

Chapter 115. Allows deputies \$5 of each penalty collected, except in resident license cases, to be paid by the justice of the peace. (In resident license cases only, the complainant is allowed one-half, to be paid by the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.)

Chapter 116. Provides for the issuance of breeders' permits.

Chapter 128. Prohibits the use of silencers on guns or firearms in hunting game.

Chapter 132. Forbids taking lobsters less than 8 inches (from tip of horn to end of tail), or any spawning lobster.

Chapter 176. Forbids hauling seines in the north branch of the Shrewsbury river, county of Monmouth, above the New Jersey Southern Railroad bridge at Red Bank.

Chapter 168. *Audubon Bill*.—Makes it unlawful to sell or to have in possession the plumage, skin or body of any wild bird, except game birds (which may only be killed in season), birds of paradise, ostriches, domestic fowl, domestic pigeons, English or European house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), black-birds, crows, goshawk, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, duck hawk and great horned owl.

Chapter 160. Forbids the taking in any one day of more than twenty-five (25) trout.

Chapter 339. Provides for one extra game warden, that one of the wardens shall be designated as assistant fish and game protector, and regulates salaries and duties of wardens.

Chapter 247. Provides that moneys recovered as fines for violation of any of the fish and game laws shall be paid to the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

Chapter 249. Makes the taking or attempt to take any fish with purse or shirred nets in the Atlantic ocean and other waters without a license, a misdemeanor, under penalty of \$200 fine, or imprisonment.

Chapter 263. Extends the uniform act relating to the Delaware river to the waters of the Delaware river and bay lying between the States of New Jersey and Delaware, and all the tributaries of said river and bay, within said limits wherein the tide ebbs and flows; defines game and food fish, and makes season for game fish, including perch, from June 15th to December 1st; makes weekly closed period for shad from Saturday 2 P. M. to Sunday at midnight. Food fish cannot be taken with drifting gill nets of less than 5¼-inch mesh. Season for hauling seines and gill nets from March 1st to June 10th. Pounds, staked or anchored nets prohibited at all times.

Chapter 246. Bag limit. Prohibits the taking in any one day of more than 10 quail, 3 English or ring-necked pheasants, 3 Hungarian partridges, 10 woodcock, 3 ruffed grouse, 30 ducks, 15 geese, 15 brant, but nothing in the act shall apply to hotels or restaurants or dealers in game in having more than the above number in their possession at their place of business during the open season.

Chapter 248. Provides for a closed season of five years on upland plover.

Chapter 284. Makes penalty \$50 for violation of Barnegat bay laws, but makes no change in manner or season for fishing.

Chapter 329. Provides for the establishment of a game farm and a fish hatchery.

Chapter 294. Makes open season for taking striped bass with nets from November 1st to March 31st, both dates inclusive, in all fresh and salt waters.

Chapter 301. Provides for an open season in the entire State for quail, partridge, rabbit, squirrel, English or ring-necked pheasants, Hungarian partridge, prairie chicken, wild turkey, from November 1st to December 15th, both dates inclusive.

Chapter 321. Prohibits dogs running at large in any woods or fields, except between the first day of October and the first day of February, but at other times dogs may be allowed to run when under the control of the owner, lessee or custodian, but at no time will any dog be allowed to run rabbits at night.

Chapter 46. Concurred in by Pennsylvania.—Makes it unlawful to take fish from the Delaware river, between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, below Trenton Falls by means of a net, between Saturday, 2 P. M., and midnight, Sunday.

Chapter 169. Concurred in by Pennsylvania.—Gill nets, with mesh not smaller than three inches, may be used in the Delaware river, between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, below Trenton Falls, from March 1st to June 10th, for the purpose of taking herring only; also that seines not smaller than two and one-half-inch mesh may be used in the Delaware river, between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, below Trenton Falls, from September 1st to May 31st, for the purpose of taking carp and suckers only.

Chapter 310. Concurred in by Pennsylvania.—Makes it unlawful to take fish in the Delaware river, between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, above Trenton Falls, by means of a net, between Saturday at 2 P. M. and midnight, Sunday.

Chapter 156. Not concurred in by Pennsylvania.—Allows use of gill nets in Delaware river as far as Scudder's Falls.

The amount received by the State Treasurer during the year on account of resident licenses was \$58,270.20, against \$57,731.50 last year, showing an increase of \$538.70.

The aggregate of fines imposed upon violators this year amounted to \$7,130.00, which was more than double the amount collected last year. Of the above, the sum of \$3,120 was collected for the use of the State, and was not available for expenditures by our Board, the amount having been collected under an old law, which was repealed by the Act of April 27, 1911, providing that thereafter the Board should have the benefit of the fines collected. On account of the latter act, the Board received \$3,440.

The fees for license to take menhaden amounted to the largest sum ever received from this source in the history of the Commission, the receipts being \$6,775, as against \$6,375 last year, an increase of \$400.

The fees for unnaturalized, foreign-born licenses were \$470, as against \$560 for the year previous.

At the date of this report there are fifty steamers and ten sailing vessels holding license to take menhaden with purse nets within the three-mile limit on our coast. At the same time last year there were thirty-five steamers and twenty-five sailing vessels so licensed. The steamers pay fees ranging from \$100 to \$200, according to tonnage, while there is a flat fee of \$25 for sailing vessels. It is known that during the year several sailing vessels, formerly licensed, did not renew their licenses, and are confining their fishing with purse nets beyond the three-mile limit where no license is required.

During the year seven owners of sailing vessels having license only to take menhaden were successfully prosecuted for taking food fish within the three-mile limit, and suits have been commenced against the non-resident owners of three steamers for similar violations.

During the year there were: prosecutions, 317; convictions, 295; acquittals, 19; defendants not yet apprehended, 3; cases appealed to Common Pleas Court, 14; committed to the county jail for periods of ten to ninety days in default of payment of

fine, 13. The number of arrests for the year was within thirty-one of the highest ever recorded. In the year 1906 there were 321 arrests, and in 1907 there were 348. In these years there were nearly 200 arrests made at the ferries in Jersey City and Hoboken. As the number of arrests at the ferries decreased, it was evident that the law was being evaded, and the wardens were directed to devote their time to the woods and fields to apprehend persons in the act, thus stopping the practice of persons concealing guns and game in trunks and shipping the same from the State as baggage.

The act passed last winter giving the deputy wardens \$5 for each successful prosecution on payment of fine, has resulted in many of the deputies giving the wardens valuable assistance. With the careful reorganization of the deputy warden service, which is now going on, we expect to give to our regular wardens the help of loyal, intelligent and efficient deputies.

The day has gone by when there is any question as to the profit that comes to a community or State through game protection. Years ago when the wild life of Maine had so depreciated that the people demanded relief, an era of wise legislation and the enforcement of laws began with marvelous results. It is estimated that now 350,000 persons annually visit Maine for a few weeks or days in the woods or along the streams and lakes in pursuit of game and fish. The people of Maine have found that catering to the sporting instincts of the people is such a good business proposition that in many cases local residents often refuse to touch the game and fish, preferring to save it for visitors who spend freely of their money. It has also been estimated that tourists to Maine annually leave in that State between 18 and 20 million dollars. The two thousand licensed guides in that State last year earned \$567,000 in wages.

As members of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, through you, we ask of the people of the State, their aid in our effort to increase, thereby cheapening, the supply of fish and game, and for their assistance in the enforcement of the laws for the preservation and restoration of fish and game. Particularly must the sportsmen of the State co-operate with us, because no

matter how willing and active we and our wardens may be, we cannot give full protection to our wild life without their aid. Because of the unlimited slaughter of game in former years, and with the increasing population, improved firearms, decreased cost of guns and ammunition, easy access to former remote points through railroads, trolleys and automobiles, and a general increase in the number of hunters, there is a yearly increased necessity for the protection of our game by laws, and a strict enforcement of these laws. As there are no worthy substitutes for our native game, it is absolutely essential that they be given adequate protection. Fish and Game Protective Associations now formed are of great assistance in this line, and we express the desire that similar organizations may be formed in every section. A live club in every district can accomplish much for game protection.

Our Board not only means to preserve game birds and animals, but to protect and increase the useful species of birds for the benefit of the masses, which include birds of song and plumage, and those which are beneficial as scavengers and as destroyers of injurious insects and noxious plants.

The United States Biological Survey is doing excellent work in the examination of the stomachs of insectivorous and seed-eating birds, to show the necessity of their preservation. It has been very well stated that while the importance of the protection of insectivorous birds is difficult to measure in dollars and cents, it is self-evident that it may mean the difference between large profits and heavy losses.

Some years ago the common meadow lark was classed as a game bird, but with the knowledge of its value in eating insects and seeds of noxious plants, it was placed on the protected list. F. E. L. Beal, B. S., assistant chief in charge of Economic Ornithology, United States Biological Survey, says: "More than half the meadow lark's food consists of harmful insects; its vegetable food is composed either of noxious weeds or waste grain, and the remainder is made up of beetles or neutral insects and spiders. A strong point in the bird's favor is that, although naturally an insect eater, it is able to subsist on vegetable food, and

consequently is not forced to migrate in cold weather farther than is necessary to find ground free from snow." If any attempt should be made to restore this bird to the list of game birds, we are sure that a storm of protest would fall from every part of the State. What is true of the meadow lark is practically true of many other birds which we protect the entire year.

In connection with this subject it might be well to remind the farmers that they should allow no one to hunt on their places, unless the hunter is able to produce his license for the current year. Not only the farmer, but every one should stand ready to report to a warden any violation, of which he may have knowledge, which will lead to a conviction. The farmer receives direct benefit from the protection of insectivorous birds, and everywhere farmers are rapidly becoming aroused to the importance of the relation of insectivorous birds to agriculture.

The tendency of the game laws has been constantly to restrict hunting, to shorten open seasons, and to prohibit Spring and early Summer shooting, to protect non-game birds throughout the year, and to abolish netting and trapping entirely, and here again the farmer is saved annoyance of hunters prowling among his fields, orchards and garden destroying birds of inestimable value to him.

In the matter of recommendations for new legislation our Board will most gladly confer with you before the same is introduced.

Financial Statement.

INCOME.

Balance Nov. 1, 1910, State Game Protection Fund and Fish Basket Fines,	\$970 66	
Balance Nov. 1, 1910, Resident License Fund,	40,029 94	
Appropriation, State Funds,	4,300 00	
Resident License Fund,	58,270 20	
State Game Protection Fund (Alien Licenses),	470 00	
Receipts, Act of 1908 Account:		
Resident License Fines (Act of April 21, 1909),	\$310 00	
Non-Resident Licenses,	5,600 00	
Menhaden Licenses,	6,775 00	
Sundries,	62 80	
	12,747 80	
Fines Account (Act of April 27, 1911),	3,700 00	
	\$120,488 60	
Less Balance Lapsed, Appropriations, State Funds,....	\$723 86	
" " " Receipts, Act of 1908,	48 53	
" " " Fines Account,	11 52	
	783 91	
	\$119,704 69	

EXPENDITURES.

Paid from Appropriations, State Funds,	\$3,576 14
" " Receipts, Act of 1908,	12,699 27
" " Resident License Fund,	46,285 01
" " Fines Account,	3,688 48
To Balance,	53,455 79
	\$119,704 69

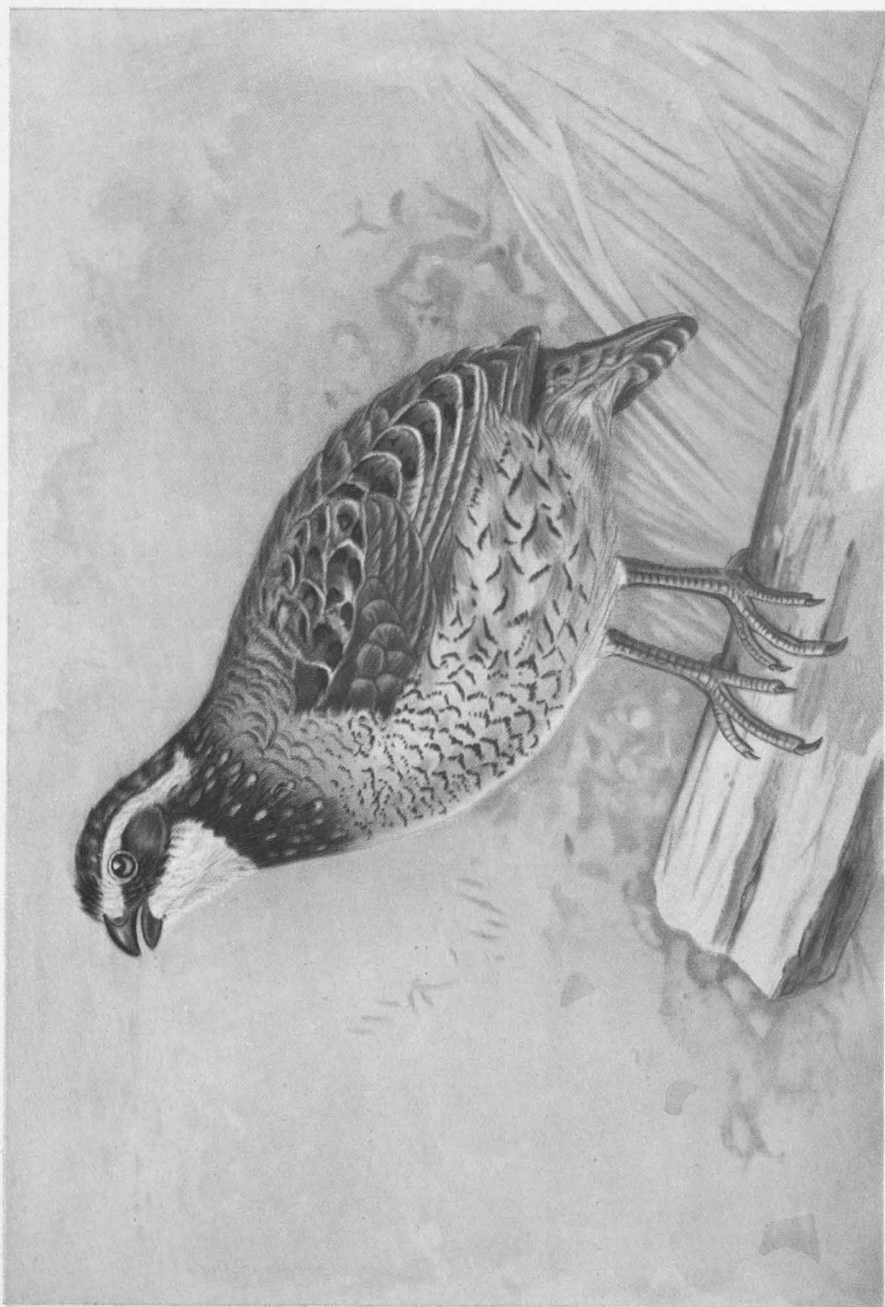
Total amount of fines for the year, \$7,130.00, as against \$3,450.00 last year. Of the amount \$3,120.00 was for the use of the State, and was no part of the receipts of the Commission.

List of Fish and Game Wardens Holding Com-
missions at the Date of This Report.

Stratton, James M., Protector,	North Long Branch.
Mathis, Howard, Assistant Protector,	New Gretna.
Avis, John H.,	Woodbury.
Brinley, Alexander,	Lanoka.
Burtis, Elvin C.,	Asbury Park.
Conner, Fred. S.,	Bridgeton.
Cudney, Harry E.,	Washington.
Davis, Edward R.,	Salem.
Folker, Charles W.,	Camden.
Hall, Fred. J.,	Bloomfield.
Hendershott, Jacob B.,	Newton.
Hoblitzell, William,	Rahway.
Loder, William B.,	Egg Harbor City.
Loveless, Harry M.,	Trenton.
Morton, Charles C.,	Mount Holly.
Park, John J.,	White House Station.
Phifer, George W.,	Ormond.
Reeves, Stephen,	West Cape May.
Reinbold, John C.,	Hackensack.
Rider, Anson J.,	Tuckerton.
Shorter, Edward,	Bloomfield.
Smith, Henry J.,	Paterson.
Steuerwald, Charles,	South Amboy
Young, William E.,	Chester.
Welsh, Charles E.,	East Millstone.
White, Harry W. D.,	Pennsville.

1887-1888
List of Fish and Game Warden's Holdings Com.
Division of the Dept. of the Interior





QUAIL. (*COLINUS VIRGINIANUS* LINNAEUS)