

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
WADE H. PHILLIPS, *Director*

BULLETIN NUMBER 36

HUNTING IN NORTH CAROLINA

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FOREWORD

HUNTING^{AND} IN NORTH CAROLINA is issued as a companion to the publication, *Fishing In North Carolina*, and its purposes are the same—to point out the game situation as it exists today, to stimulate interest, and to give helpful information toward the realization of the purposes of conservation.

Like its associated publication, this bulletin is not an attempt to handle the subject in a scientific manner but from a layman's viewpoint and in a style which we hope will appeal to the greatest number of persons of the State and wherever it is read.

For many years sportsmen, officials, and lovers of game have striven for the achievement that is marked by the passage of the Sutton Act. While the existence of the law on the statute books is the outstanding victory that establishes a definite program into which the State has launched, the law will not have been fully justified until its purposes are carried out. To this end, the Department of Conservation and Development urges the co-operation of every sportsman and lover of the out-of-doors.

To establish the appreciation of the law so firmly in the minds of the citizens at large that violations will cease because of popular disapproval is the zenith of expectation for the law and a goal which the Department hopes to attain.

NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S VIEWS ON GAME IN NORTH CAROLINA

"Babe" Ruth—"I want you to know what I think about the country in which I hunted in Eastern Carolina with Frank Stevens and my friends. We had some wonderful shooting in a beautiful country. It is so accessible to a variety of game and such a short distance from New York, and I hope I shall have the pleasure of coming down again."

Rex Beach (In "Oh Shoot")—"The next day I was en route to North Carolina, and I have been back there every year since. I have shot from rolling blinds, stake blinds, and batteries. Sometimes I have good luck, again I do not. But nothing destroys my enjoyment, and every trip is a success. Once I am away with a gun on my arm, I become a nomad, a Siwash; I return home only when my sense of guilt becomes unbearable All that is necessary for good shooting on Pamlico is bad weather."

Irvin S. Cobb—"I have hunted quail on the Piedmont Plateau; turkey and deer at Camp Bryan, near New Bern; ducks and geese at Pamunky Island in Currituck Sound; and I have finished at Reidsville and camped at Bob White Lodge near Greensboro.

For variety and abundance of game, for agreeable climatic conditions in the seasons for outdoor sports, for accessibility to the large centres of population, I am sure there is no State east of the Mississippi River or, with the possible exception of Arkansas and Louisiana, east of the Rocky Mountains, which can in any way compare with North Carolina. It seems to me it has everything the sportsman could ask for—and more".

"Bud" Fisher—Some of my happiest days were spent hunting in Camp Bryan, near New Bern. I have never been any place where such a quantity of game was available, having killed bears, deer, geese, ducks, turkeys, etc. If I can get away this fall, I am going to get hold of my friend, stick Mutt and Jeff in a gun case and drape my form around Camp Bryan.

Paul G. Redington, Chief U. S. Biological Survey—North Carolina occupies a strategic position along the flight lanes of the great hordes of our migratory wild fowl and other species of migratory birds and within its borders are located some of the best known wintering grounds of migratory birds in the country The State also has abundant resources in upland game and is well adapted to the production and conservation of all native species. This is particularly true of quail, rabbits, and doves Under the state-wide correlation of protective agencies, the adoption of uniform policies in regard to game conservation throughout the State, and the establishment of a reasonable number of refuges and protected areas, including restocking where necessary, all of which is made possible for the first time under the new conservation act, the revenue to be derived from it, and the organization for its administration, I look for North Carolina to maintain its rightful position among the leading game States of the Union.

VALUE OF GAME

It has been a characteristic of the American people that they have not become deeply concerned with the conservation of natural resources until danger of extinction or serious impairment threatens.

The history of a concerted conservation movement for game can be traced readily in this State and others which have sensed its need, to a growing scarcity of natural resources. Being in the first place blessed with an abundance of wild life in all forms that are indigenous to its climatic

conditions, it was, therefore, natural that a State so fortunately situated as North Carolina should have delayed a work that had been undertaken earlier by others perhaps not so richly endowed.

Invariably a program of game conservation is the crystallization of the ideas of a small group of enthusiasts and public-spirited citizens who, realizing the inevitable consequences urge that proper steps be taken. At last, when they are able, through extended efforts and forceful arguments, to persuade a large number of the worth of their plea, the idea takes definite form in a game program.

For a long time conservation of wild animals and birds was looked upon as a mere fad that was indulged in only by those who were thought to have little more than a sentimental interest. However, in recent years it has been conclusively proven that the real value of game only has a beginning in sentiment; and, in fact, is so great that it is difficult to measure fully, but none the less apparent to those who take the time to consider.

The words of Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, and former editor of the Century Magazine, express in an attractive manner what true conservation signifies. Although the educator refers to conservation in general, the application may be made to game as a phase of the idea. He says:

"A people that respects its out-of-doors and communes with it keeps in contact with that eternally young spirit of nature which helps, as nothing else can, to preserve in us the spirit of youth in that fight against age that we must wage from the hour of our birth.

"But beyond all these things, the Conservation Movement is a symbol of the fact that as a people, we are in a twilight zone between the exploitation of the American continent and the enlightenment of an American culture, using the term culture in the broad sense of the whole fabric and feel of American life.

"Conservation means that we must make good the mistakes of the pioneer who was content to take all he could out of his environment and then move on to fresh fields; the pioneer not only left us a heritage of denuded and disorderly landscape, but he left us the lazy willingness to tolerate them.

"We must substitute the psychology of conservation for the psychology of conquest, for we still think with the mind of the pioneer in terms of the cash returns of a year instead of the civilization of a century."

What does this signify, especially in regard to game, and what will the average citizen receive through joining whole-heartedly in the movement to conserve game? So many and varied are the benefits and from so many angles do they converge that it would be difficult to enumerate and elaborate on each one individually.

The value of animals and birds was confined during the early days of man's habitation on earth to food; however, as agriculture was developed and animals became domesticated, the worth of game exclusively for this purpose became reduced in proportion. Today, although not as necessary as formerly as an article of food, game is not to be minimized from this angle.

As it became less necessary for man to depend upon his skill as a hunter; as cities developed and a large part of the inhabitants began to lead urban lives; and as the natural contact with the out-of-doors decreased, outdoor attractions became increasingly beneficial and necessary for diversion.



WHITE TAIL OR VIRGINIA DEER

Hunting is probably the most popular of all sports, at least considering the comparative number of persons who engage in various forms of exercise and sport. It is estimated by the U. S. Biological Survey that in 1919 there was a total of 5,000,000 persons in the United States who participated in some form of hunting. The actual number of licenses issued in 1919 in all of the states was 3,398,268, to which are added more than 1,500,000 who do not have to take out licenses for hunting on their own lands and others who hunt illegally. Since these estimates were made, other authorities declare that the number of hunters has increased to at least six millions annually, and some estimate that as many as 7,000,000 persons indulge annually in the sport of hunting in some form.



George Herman "Babe" Ruth and Fred I. Sutton, Jr., son of the author of the North Carolina Game Law are among the most ardent hunters of Tar Heel game. They find all varieties of sport in the broad stretches of game territory.

It is estimated that the average hunter spends a minimum of \$50.00 annually, which, using the highest estimates of the number of nimrods, entitles hunting to a high rating as one of the country's larger industries, involving an expenditure of around \$350,000,000 annually.

It goes without saying that hunters seek those places where there is at least a reasonable opportunity to bag game. An appreciable number of these millions of gunners knows no limit of distance in traveling to "happy hunting grounds", and the state which provides well populated covers and ranges will attract thousands of hunters from afar.

No words of praise of a state or locality go farther than those uttered by the traveler who returns to his home after a pleasant period of outing. This is one of the best mediums of advertising the attractiveness of a state—and one of the cheapest.

It was estimated that as far back as 1902 North Carolina was visited annually by as many as 3,000 non-resident hunters. The principal game in which these visitors are interested in this State include migratory waterfowl, quail, wild turkeys and deer. Many of them have purchased property for hunting preserves, erected lodges and other improvements, and have spent considerable sums of money in the State; and some of them have become permanent residents.

The pleasure and welfare of the residents of the State afford ample basis upon which to justify game legislation and administration and the welfare of the people of the State should be first to be considered by their government. The fact that there are more than 135,000 hunters in the State of North Carolina, or an average of almost one to each twenty inhabitants, justifies consideration of their interests.

However, the benefits of game are not confined to those who engage in the sport of hunting alone but are felt by every citizen of the State. The values cannot be measured by the pleasure of the participants alone, but extend to the financial well-being of every person. A plentiful supply of game makes land more valuable; helps to solve social problems by furnishing diversion and recreation, and makes a more attractive community in which to live. In addition to these more practical assets of game, nature's creatures have an esthetic value that cannot be substituted.

One authority has said lately that the great sport of hunting has unquestionably increased the average span of life of the American race. The relaxation that the sport provides from the nerve-racking every day tasks undoubtedly increases body vitality and takes the participant back to his office with a renewed vigor and with greater capabilities for work.

Although the landowner or the farmer may not be a hunter, game laws are beneficial directly to both. That property values are influenced by game conditions is borne out conclusively through experiences in Western North Carolina after the establishment of the first public game preserve in the State by the federal government. This subject is touched upon further in the part of this publication which deals with refuges and preserves.

The new game laws consider the rights of the individual property owner as fundamental. Hunting privileges are controlled by the owner, and a hunting license does not presume to give the right to the licensee to enter upon the property of another without his permission. This feature of the law, or rather the lack of understanding of it, has been the basis of opposition of some persons.

The right of a person to protect his property against depredations from wild animals and birds is well established and the law allows the killing of animals that are engaged in such depredations. This exception, however, should not be taken as a pretext for promiscuous slaughter.

One of the means by which birds prove their friendship for man is by devouring insects which are pests and injurious to agriculture. The U. S. Biological Survey declares that of the birds found in North Carolina some sixty-six subsist almost entirely or in a large part upon such crop pests as the boll weevil, the boll worm, beetles, the army worm, and other enemies of the farmer. The killing of birds that prey upon enemies of crops is prohibited under the law.

STRIKING FACTS ABOUT TAR HEEL GAME

It is said that the largest flock of swans in the United States winters near the mouth of Alligator River. The flock was saved from serious losses last winter when State Game Wardens protected it from starvation and illegal shooting after numbers had become weakened from lack of food when their feeding grounds froze over.

Piedmont North Carolina last season was honored by the greatest hordes of robins reported in the State during a generation. Literally millions of these birds selected roosts in swamps in Randolph, Montgomery, Lincoln and other counties. Observers say that the birds came to roost in flocks over a period of half an hour, one flock following another in immediate succession. During the day they spread over a wide area while foraging for food.

North Carolina's first State Game Refuge was established in 1927 within sixty days after her first State-wide Game Law went into effect. This refuge is located in Pisgah National Forest in Yancey, McDowell and Buncombe counties, and includes within its boundaries Mount Mitchell State Park. Its total area is approximately 22,660 acres. The refuge was made possible through the co-operation of the U. S. Forest Service.

Guilford County furnishes a striking example of greater weight carried by a State-wide Game Law over that which a county act would muster. Under the 1925 Guilford County Game Law, the total license receipts were considered to be satisfactory when they reached \$1,800 but the first season under the State law yielded almost \$8,000 in the county from fees.

BACKGROUND OF GAME LEGISLATION

The first organized efforts toward game legislation of State-wide scope may be traced to the Audubon Society of North Carolina which was formed in the chapel of the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro on March 11, 1902.

At that time there were but few laws for the protection of bird and animal life and these were termed "woefully few and insufficient". "There was scarcely the faintest shadow of a statute extending protection to any song birds, to birds of bright plumage, or to those species which are so valuable as destroyers of insects injurious to crops," says Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, organizer of the Audubon Society.

"It was illegal to ship quail from the State, it is true; nevertheless, scores of hunters engaged in the profitable business of buying and openly shipping these birds to markets outside of the State; but if ever a single one of these offenders had been arrested and fined we never were able to locate any record of such a proceeding . . .

"In many places men and boys gathered on summer evenings to shoot night hawks (bull bats), often for no other apparent purpose than for the mere pleasure of seeing them fall. These birds are usually particularly abundant about a village infested with mosquitoes, on which they greedily feed, so our citizens were following the short-sighted policy of wantonly killing one of our most useful friends. Men who had no interest in the welfare of our State other than the money which they could make by destroying our bird life, came from New York and New England, eagerly

slaughtered our shore birds, in untold numbers, and, packing their bodies in barrels of ice, shipped them to Northern markets”.

In 1903, the General Assembly enacted a law for the protection of useful birds and regulated, to a degree, the taking of game birds and animals; and authorized the Audubon Society to administer the law. However, authority for issuing State and County licenses remained with the counties, and the only source of revenue that was left to the society—except as had previously been the case from voluntary subscriptions—was from non-resident licenses.

For a number of years, the society maintained a regular warden force, the officials serving without pay. As the years went by, the task that fell to this patriotic group became too heavy for these enthusiasts with insufficient legal backing. Although the State law which empowered the society to administer its provisions remained in effect until the passage of the Game Law in 1927, which dissolved the organization, the statute did not fill the needs of conservation. A conscientious and creditable move in the right direction, the Audubon laws never really constituted a definite and effective State-wide policy with means to entitle it to this dignity.

As the force of the original organization began to play out because of the inability to furnish a permanent administration and for lack of strength, the officials of the Audubon Society, sportsmen, and other public-spirited citizens continued to urge the enactment of a law which would assure a permanent policy, definite and strong enough to justify a worthwhile organization. Over about two decades, the sponsoring of a State-wide law in the General Assembly became almost a habit that rivaled the meeting of the legislative body for regularity. This continued through the Assembly of 1925, and as hope seemed to grow dimmer an attempt was not made by the society at that session, but a bill was introduced by J. E. L. Wade, prominent Wilmington sportsman. Its fate, however, was the same as that of previous ones.

A decision of the Supreme Court, ruling that game is the property of the State and that a county might not charge a resident from another county more than its own citizens as a hunting license fee, was one of the events that paved the way for the successful bill in 1927.

Sportsmen of the State again rallied to the cause of game conservation when they realized that this Assembly furnished the psychological opportunity for which they had long waited. When Gov. A. W. McLean, in his message to the General Assembly, called attention to the need of a State-wide game law and urged a full consideration of its merits, the hopes of conservationists rose to a high pitch. The governor's message, bolstered by his reputation of sound judgment and progressive views, was at that time taken as assurance that the General Assembly would give careful consideration to any meritorious bill presented.

The full support and active co-operation of the Department of Conservation and Development, through Wade H. Phillips, Director, was placed behind a program to recognize the importance of game as a great natural resource and to adopt a policy in keeping.

As a result of this background, friends of game conservation felt that success would crown their efforts when a bill was offered by Representative Fred I. Sutton in the House. It was based on the “Wade” bill of the previous session and on previous legislative attempts, and was drawn up under the direction of the North Carolina Game and Fish League of which R. T. Stedman, Winston-Salem, was president; and James F. Hoge, Greensboro, secretary.

Mr. Sutton's ability as a legislator was shown by his skillful guidance of his measure through both Houses of the General Assembly. The com-

mittee hearing on the bill in the House of Representatives Chamber, which drew a packed hall and was attended by supporters from all sections of the State, reflected popular interest. One of the ablest arguments in this hearing was made by Mr. Hoge.

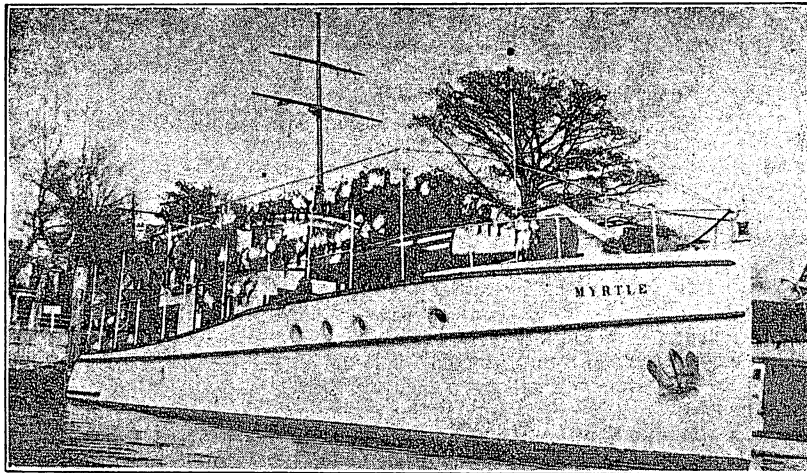
THE LAW AND ITS PROVISIONS

North Carolina's new game law lays down a broad program of conservation of game, and then goes further by authorizing a definite plan for increasing the wild life of the State.

The law dispensed with the multiple county regulations and allows the development of a continuous program designed to deal with problems in a big way and to develop a permanent and trained organization, able to plan for the future.

If there were any extenuating circumstances for the delay in obtaining the North Carolina Game Law, they came through the advantages that accrued through the profit from the experiences of sister states that have worked out successfully a game policy.

The Tar Heel State has drawn freely from the experiences of other States, and much of the good fortune that has accompanied the efforts of the administration in accomplishing things that have been worthwhile has come from following their precepts.



Migratory wild fowl shooting in Eastern America reaches its climax on the Carolina sounds. Good shooting weather is assurance of filled bags. The accompanying photograph shows the result of a gunning expedition on the coastal waters.

To Pennsylvania, Virginia, and others, North Carolina is indebted for many of the progressive ideas that have been incorporated in working out her program. Other states have also liberally given of their ideas and the benefits of their experience along this line; and it is fitting that due acknowledgment should be made of their assistance. The U. S. Biological Survey has generously placed at the disposal of the State the results of all of its researches, both in the drafting of the law and in its operation. By taking up the threads of experiences and the conclusions of studies, and applying them to the situations through which the pioneering states had blazed the way, North Carolina has been able to steer clear of many mistakes and has built from the foundation of experience.

The law is elastic enough, with some exceptions, to allow the Board of Conservation and Development regulatory power to meet emergencies or to make changes within certain limits. Its intent was to set up the principle of conservation with an outline of regulations and leave details to be worked out by the administrative authority as the various problems arise.

In adopting this broad policy, the General Assembly follows the precedent set up with the creation of the Fisheries Commission Board (since merged with the Board of Conservation and Development) which was clothed with authority to make fishing regulations. So successful has this system worked out in practice that it has become the model for other states and for a number of foreign countries that have requested information on the operation of the fisheries laws and regulations.

The outstanding appeal to the hunter and fisherman comes through the feeling that this system is based on the most democratic of principles in that it allows the persons that are most closely affected to initiate needed regulations by petition.

Broadly, the statute divides all natural animal and bird life into three classes—game, protected species and unprotected species. For the game birds and animals seasonal regulations are set up and protective and regulatory features are included; full protection is thrown around the "protected" class; and the "unprotected" may be killed or taken in any manner and at any time, except by poisoning, which may be done only with special permit.

Within the game group (which also includes fur-bearing animals) the law places deer, bears, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, skunks, muskrats, raccoons, opossums, beavers, minks, otters, and wildcats; quail, doves, wild turkeys, grouse, and pheasants. However, in the case of some of these species, notably the wildcat, no protection is afforded, the season being opened at all times for them. The law, by specific mention, recognizes the game qualities and value of migratory waterfowl, providing a separate classification for these birds, but no specific regulations are made since the protection and regulation of this group were left under special county laws and the federal regulations.

A brief digest of the provisions of county acts regulating the hunting of migratory wild waterfowl will be given in another part of this publication. The State Game Law excluded the migratory wild fowl on Currituck, Albemarle, Pamlico, Croatan, Bogue, Core, and Roanoke sounds from its operation. This left the entire strip of northeastern coastal counties without its jurisdiction, and especial laws were passed to regulate this type of hunting in counties where this game was excepted from State regulation.

One law applies to Currituck County and another to a group consisting of Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell and Carteret. However, Carteret and Tyrrell counties have surrendered their jurisdiction to the State Department of Conservation and Development, leaving only three—Dare, Hyde, and Currituck—where the local laws remain in force, and where special county licenses are required for migratory waterfowl shooting.

Although the State law contains a provision excepting migratory wild waterfowl from its operation, the regulation of all other game in these sound counties comes within its scope, and these provisions are being administered by wardens in each.

Briefly summarized, the outstanding points of both the State-wide law and of the local migratory waterfowl laws are contained in the following digests:

NORTH CAROLINA HUNTING LAW

(Digest)

LICENSES

RESIDENT: Unlawful to take any wild animal or bird, or to hunt or trap same without making sworn application and obtaining hunting license. Fee for resident of each county, \$1.25; State residents \$5.25 (by order of board).

NON-RESIDENT: All who have not lived in North Carolina for at least six months before making application for license, \$15.25. All licenses issued by clerks of court, deputy game and fish commissioners, wardens and authorized agents.

NO LICENSES REQUIRED: (1) from residents and members of his family under 21 years of age to hunt on his own land in open season; (2) minor children under 16 of residents may hunt under their parent's or guardian's license; (3) non-resident minor member of resident family may take out resident license; (4) parties leasing farm for cultivation may hunt thereon. Hunting license does not give right to hunt on land of another without landowner's written permission.

OPEN SEASONS AND BAG LIMITS

RABBITS: November 1st to March 1st. No limit. May be bought and sold during open season. May be trapped or hunted without gun at any time. May be taken at any time by use of rabbit gums or boxes.

SQUIRRELS: September 15th to January 15th. Limit, 10 in one day. May be bought and sold during open season. Unlawful to kill in public parks.

DEER (BUCK): October 1st to January 15th. Limit: 2 in one day; 4 in one season. Unlawful to take while swimming or in water to his knees.

DEER (DOE): No open season.

BEAR: October 1st to January 15th. No limit; unlawful to set steel traps for.

RACCOON: October 1st to January 31st. No limit.

OPOSSUM: October 1st to January 31st. No limit.

MINK, SKUNK AND OTTER: November 1st to February 15th. No limit.

BEAVER, BUFFALO, ELK: No open season.

WILCAT: No closed season.

MUSKRAT: December 1st to March 31st. No limit.

QUAIL: December 1st to March 1st. Limit 10 in one day.

WILD TURKEY: December 1st to March 1st. Limit: 2 in one day; 5 in one season.

RUFFED GROUSE AND PHEASANTS: December 1st to March 1st. Limit in the aggregate all kinds, 25 in one day.

WILSON SNIPE OR JACK SNIPE: November 1st to January 31st. Limit: 25 in one day.

RAILS, COOTS, GALLINULES: November 1st to January 31st. Limit in the aggregate all kinds, 25 in one day.

WOODCOCK: November 1st to December 31st. Limit: 6 in one day.

DOVE: September 16th to December 31st. Limit: 25 in one day.

SWAN, WOOD DUCK, EIDER DUCK: All shore and beach birds where no open season. No open season.

HUNTING IN NORTH CAROLINA

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- SALE:** Unlawful to buy or sell game birds or animals, except rabbits and squirrels, which may be bought or sold during open season.
- DEPREDACTIONS TO CROPS:** Birds and animals committing depredations may be taken at any time while committing or about to commit such depredations. The Board may issue four-month permits to kill birds and animals seriously injuring agriculture.
- MANNER OF TAKING GAME:** Unlawful to take or possess eggs or nests of wild birds. Possession of game by hotel, restaurant, cafe, market, store, or produce dealer, except squirrels and rabbits, is prima facie evidence they are for sale. Night hunting unlawful except opossums and raccoons. Unlawful to hunt with larger than 10-gauge gun. Unlawful to hunt by auto, by jack light, any artificial light, by net or trap, by salt-lick, by poison, by airplane, by power boat, by sail boat, or by floating device pulled by boat. Unlawful to bait with grain in order to take dove, turkey and upland birds.
- UNLAWFUL TRANSPORTATION:** Unlawful for common carrier to transport game unless the shipper has valid hunting license or permit. Residents may ship within the State game lawfully taken during open season. Non-resident may ship game lawfully taken on permit from warden. Game shipments must be plainly marked as to owner and contents. Unlawful to ship game by parcel post.
- FUR-BEARING ANIMALS:** Hunters who have a valid license may trap fur-bearing animals during the open season. Skins of these animals, lawfully taken, may be sold or transported at any time, and the flesh of said animals lawfully taken within season may be bought or sold within the State.
- TOTAL BAG LIMIT:** Unlawful in any one day to have in possession more than 2 deer, 2 turkeys and 3 days bag of other game.
- UNPROTECTED BIRDS:** English sparrows, great horned owl, Coopers hawks, sharp-shinned hawk, crow, jay, blackbird, and buzzard may be taken and killed at any time except by poison.
- PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS:** Violation of any provision of North Carolina hunting law or violation of any lawful order or rule of the Game Board is a misdemeanor and for the first offense the punishment is fine not more than \$50.00 or imprisonment not more than 30 days, and for second offense and conviction the penalty is not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$200.00 fine, or imprisonment not less than six months or both.

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

It is unlawful to let fire out in North Carolina fields and forests. Please make more game by preventing forest fires.

FOX LAWS

Counties which have laws regulating the taking of foxes and the open season are as follows:

COUNTIES	OPEN SEASON
Alexander County -----	October 1st to March 1st
Alleghany County -----	October 1st to March 1st
Cabarrus County -----	Thanksgiving Day to Dec. 31st
Caswell County -----	Oct. 1st to Feb. 1st
Caldwell County -----	Sept. 15th to Feb. 15th
Catawba County -----	October 1st to March 1st
Chatham County -----	September to March 1st
Cumberland County -----	August 31st to February 15th
Duplin County -----	September 15th to February 15th
Granville County -----	September 1st to February 15th
Halifax County -----	August 1st to March 1st
Harnett County -----	September 1st to March 1st
Davidson County -----	October 1st to February 1st
Hoke County -----	September 15th to March 2nd
Jackson County -----	June 1st to March 1st
Lee County -----	November 1st to March 1st
Lincoln County -----	October 1st to March 1st
McDowell County -----	September 1st to March 15th
Montgomery County -----	October 1st to February 15th
Moore County -----	September 1st to March 1st
New Hanover County -----	September 15th to February 15th
Onslow County -----	September 15th to February 15th
Pender County -----	September 15th to February 15th
Person County -----	September 15th to February 15th
Randolph County -----	November 1st to January 1st
Richmond County -----	October 1st to March 15th
Robeson County -----	October 1st to March 1st
Rockingham County -----	October 1st to February 15th
Sampson County -----	September 15th to February 15th
Scotland County -----	September 30th to February 1st
Stokes County -----	October 15th to March 1st
Surry County -----	October 1st to January 15th
Transylvania County -----	October 1st to Dec. 31st
Warren County -----	October 1st to March 1st
Wayne County -----	September 15th to February 15th
Wilkes County -----	October 1st to February 15th
Wilson County -----	August 1st to February 1st
Yancey County -----	October 1st to February 1st



COURTESY U. S. FOREST SERVICE

While Reynard may be a persona non grata in some sections of North Carolina, others boast of the wily creature as one of the most prize providers of sport. A number of sections take pride in the excellent sport of fox hunting.

CURRITUCK HUNTING LAW

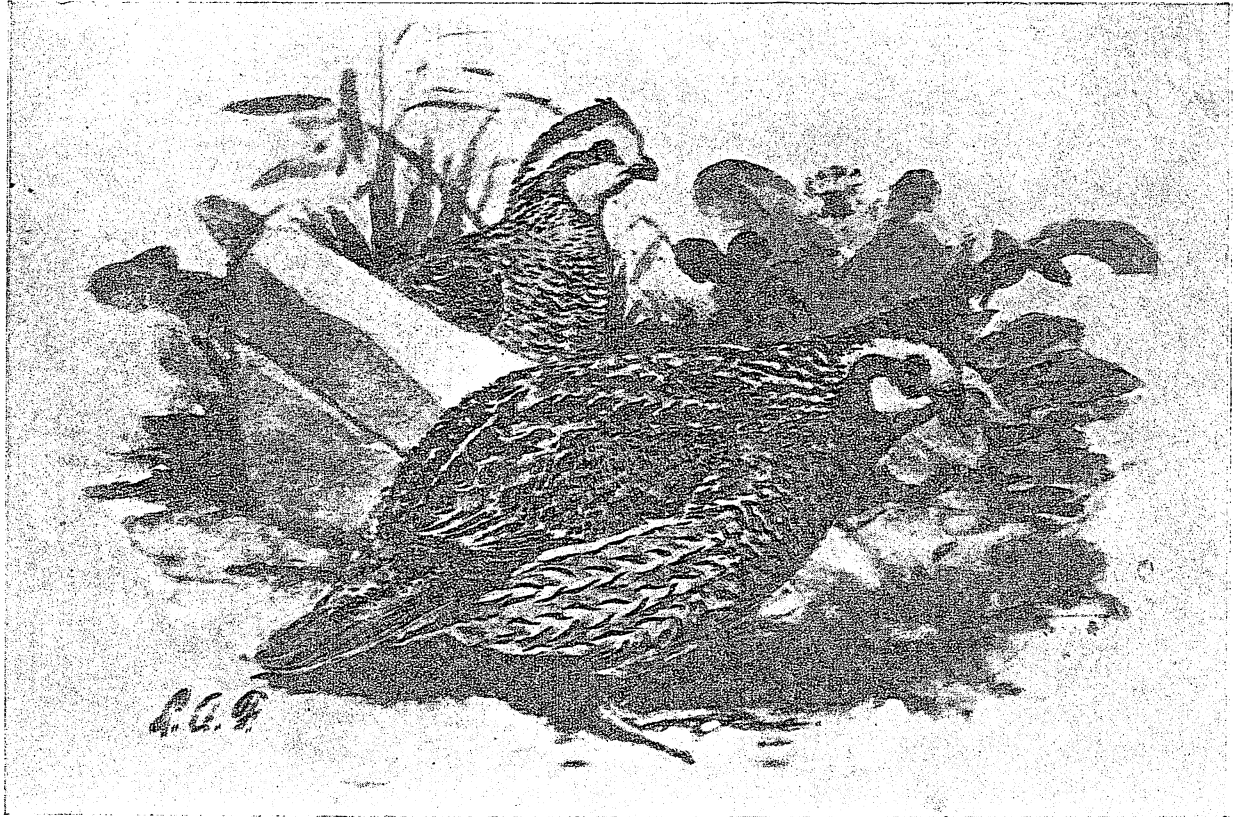
(Digest)

LICENSE FEES

Non-resident season (shooting ashore or afloat) -----	\$77.00
Non-resident (two days specified in application, shooting ashore or afloat) -----	16.00
(Each additional day) -----	5.50
Non-resident season for members of tax-paying club (shooting only from shore) -----	21.00
Non-resident four shooting days specified (ashore only) -----	26.00
(Each additional day) -----	5.50
Non-resident season shooting from bush blind only -----	26.00
Non-resident shooting from bush blind only (8 days) -----	21.00
(Each additional day) -----	2.25
Resident State or County (season) -----	5.50
Operation of battery of float (limited to residents of State) -----	25.50
Floating bush blind operation -----	5.00
Protection of shooting point -----	25.00

ADMINISTRATION

Law administered by a game commission consisting of the Clerk of Superior Court, the chairman of Board of County Commissioners, the chairman of the County Road Commission and two other citizens of Currituck County elected by them.



BOB WHITE QUAIL

BAG LIMITS, SEASONS AND OTHER REGULATIONS

Bag limits, dates for opening and closing of season and restrictions on trapping same as Federal regulations.

No shooting ashore or afloat until one-half hour after sunrise and all shooting to stop at 4 P. M. Fire lighting, shooting on lay days and shooting after sunset prohibited. Lay days set on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Deliberate disturbing of birds by power or other boat for the purpose of forcing them on the wing is prohibited.

County Game Commission authorized to issue, in its discretion, permits to those desiring to shoot a limited number of wild fowl for home consumption upon payment of fee of 25c.

All funds remaining after payment of cost of law enforcement directed to be turned into road fund.

DARE AND HYDE HUNTING LAW

(Digest)

LICENSE FEES

Dare—Non-resident (season) -----	\$78.75
Hyde—Non-resident (season) -----	26.75
Either county—Non-resident (two specified days) -----	15.75
(Each additional day) -----	5.25
Resident State and County -----	5.75
Guide's license fee -----	5.25
Dare—Establishment of blind (property owners, resident or non-resident) -----	26.25
Hyde—Establishment of blind (resident) (number of bat- teries limited to 30 in any one season) -----	10.50
Operation of each blind (either county) -----	5.50

ADMINISTRATION

Law administration by County Game Commissioners consisting of Clerk of Superior Court, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, chairman of County Board of Education and two additional members elected by these officers. License funds, after cost of law enforcement is paid, directed to be turned over to the road or school funds.

BAG LIMITS, SEASONS AND OTHER REGULATIONS

Bag limits, dates for opening and closing of seasons and restrictions against trapping same as federal law. No shooting ashore or afloat shall begin before sunrise, and all shooting stops at sunset. Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays set aside as rest or lay days.

Fire lighting and deliberate disturbing of birds by power or other boat for purpose of forcing them on wing is prohibited.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

With the passage of the law providing a conservation policy, the State's efforts towards creating better game conditions were merely launched, and the test of the value of this step was left in the hands of its administration.

When first enacted, the administration of the statute was placed under a separate commission, but upon reconsidering, the General Assembly placed it under the direction of the Department of Conservation and Development, a previously established agency responsible for the conservation of other natural resources.

This was done in the interest of efficiency of operation and economy, linking game administration closely with forestry, fisheries, and allied phases of conservation.

The department board consists of twelve members and the governor as chairman ex-officio. This body, having previously absorbed the Fisheries Commission Board and having been charged with the enforcement of Inland Fisheries laws, in addition to its previous duties involving forestry, geology, and development of natural resources, represents almost a maximum in diversity of interests and responsibility. It is credited with being one of the broadest in scope among organizations of its kind in the country, and one of the first to undertake as wide a scope as that with which it is charged.

The first action of the new board, named by Gov. A. W. McLean from the personnel of the two dissolved boards and game enthusiasts, was to constitute itself into committees of five for specialization in the various fields of its duties. The board committees and their chairman are: Game and Game Fish, Fred I. Sutton, Kinston, sponsor of the law in the General Assembly, chairman; Commercial Fisheries, F. S. Worthy, Washington, member of the old Fisheries Commission Board, chairman; Commerce and Industry, Ben B. Gossett, Charlotte, chairman; and Forestry, Geology, and Water Resources, James G. K. McClure, Jr., Asheville, a member of the old Conservation Board, chairman.

The committees, acting with the Director, were assigned the duties of specializing on the particular functions set out under the title of their groupings; and were given special authority to take emergency action during the intervals between the board meetings.

As the first step in the organization of the administrative force, the board authorized the Game Committee and Director Wade H. Phillips to make a detailed study of the outstanding systems in other states. The director and members of the Game Committee made trips into several states to study game law operations at first hand.

From these observations the special committee arrived at the conclusion that the district system would be more nearly suited to conditions in North Carolina. Twelve districts were created, according to geographical divisions of the State and economy of administration, and commissioners were appointed for each. So far as was practical personnel of the Forestry organization was used, four of the original commissioners having been selected from the forestry personnel for game work.

The law required that a State game warden should be appointed as the chief law enforcement officer. After due consideration the board decided not to authorize an additional official and named Director Wade H. Phillips to fill this position as acting State game warden.

In adopting the deputy commissioner system, the board followed the example of Virginia, Wisconsin, New Jersey and other states. Its particular adaptability to the conditions in North Carolina came about through the newness of the statute and of the need of an intense educational program necessary to secure the support which the program deserved to make it a complete success.

From the office of the state game warden, a program of public education has been carried on continuously since the enactment of the law, this work having as its principal object the creation of increased interest in the wild life of the State, to impress those persons who come in contact with wild life of its value to them and to the public so that sentiment will be strengthened for the observance of the law.

Education has been stressed throughout the entire period of game law administration, the ideal of the department being to create such a high

regard for game that the lawbreaker would hesitate to commit a violation because of the popular disapproval it would bring.

The first official action after the appointment of the deputy commissioners was the calling of a conference of all of the commissioners for instructions on the law and the policy of the administration in its enforcement. The first conference was followed by others, which were turned into open forums for the discussion of problems that arose in the different districts. Each commissioner in these meetings expresses freely his opinion on various features of the law and gives his idea of the manner in which it should be administered.

These meetings were followed by written instructions from the state game warden. By means of 50,000 placards the educational campaign went into every outlying district of the State, carrying information regarding seasons and bag limits. A digest of the law was prepared and placed in the hands of all license issuing agencies for distribution to every licensee, and articles carried by the press (which has practically unanimously supported the law and its administration) have kept the subject of game conservation continually before the people, informing them of the opening and closing of seasons, hunting conditions, official action of the board, and the status of law observance.

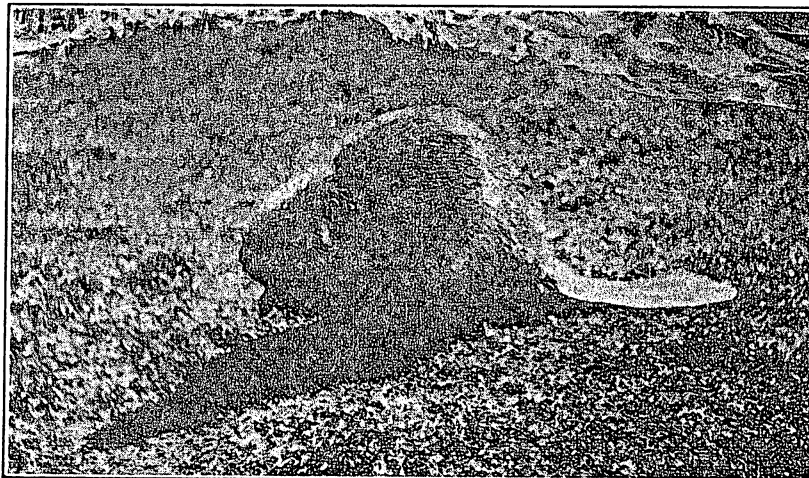


PHOTO BY U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
COURTESY U. S. FOREST SERVICE

The beaver is one of the many forms of wild life that will receive attention of the game authorities. Although but few of the animals, if any, are left in the State, a closed season has been declared; and plans are being made to carry on a restocking program. Value of the beaver as a fur-bearing animal and as a conserver of the surface water supply makes him one of the most desirable species of game life.

In instructions sent to wardens, Chief Warden Phillips said: "The success of our State Game Law is largely a matter of education. This education will be helped by lectures, pamphlets, leaflets, newspapers, public schools, and by use of the radio, but its main success depends upon alert, trained game wardens in the field, qualified to support all educational activities by a proper exercise of law enforcement.

"Law enforcement must be directed without fear or favor, but always tempered with mercy and dictated by common sense. We do not expect you to perform unreasonable or impossible feats, but we do want and expect you to do your duty under the law without partiality or favorit-

ism for any reason, or to any person, in all cases bearing in mind that the preservation of the life of the protected bird or animal is the object to be attained. Remember that while you have no authority to alter or change the written law or to close your eyes to violations, no difference how trivial they may be, you do have the right to be just and fair to your fellowmen".

ORIGINAL GAME CONDITIONS

When the white man first set foot on North Carolina soil, he found a land that abounded in game and other forms of wild life. The very plenteousness of the supply gave him little concern for the future, since wild animals and birds were to be found at his very door.

For the first settlers, hunting was more a means of adding to the family larder; in fact, the flesh of wild animals and birds was a staple food for the early settler and a generous contributor to the development of the country.

As it became necessary for the settlers to till more land to supply crops and upon which to build the settlements which were later to become the great cities of today, the natural haunts of game were pushed back and became more restricted as its natural habitats were used for the building of a civilization. The disturbance of the balance of nature by the draining of swamps, clearing of forests and the tilling of the soil made imperative modern legislation to foster conditions under which game can live and multiply for future generations.

To the earliest citizens of North Carolina and the rest of the American continent, game was a necessity. The wild animals and birds furnished food for the table and clothing for bodily protection and comfort. Sport was relegated to a second consideration as early life was largely lived in the open.

To the present day, the love of outdoors life has persisted with a large part of the population, and the demand for contact with nature became more evident with the increase in urban population and the removal of these opportunities to places more distant. It is generally agreed that there is no recreation more beneficial and pleasant to the tired business man or worker than a few hours or days in the field and forest on a hunting expedition. Specialization in professions and industry have, by their more exacting hours of work and study, accentuated the need for wholesome recreation. The farmer, the professional man, the business man, and the worker, must find means for soothing their over-wrought nerves and diversions from their daily tasks, and hunting and out-of-doors life in whatever form he prefers fill this need.

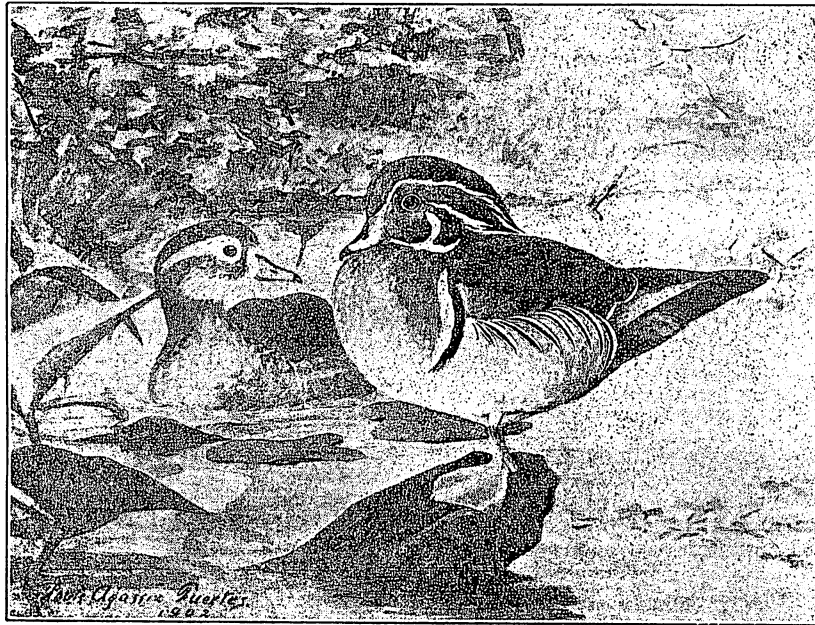
Out of these needs and the native instinct of a large part of the population to commune with nature has been born the modern program of game legislation. Its objects are not merely to restrict, but to protect with reasonable measures in order that the supply of game may be perpetuated. It has resulted in a deeper feeling of responsibility of the people toward game, forests, fish, and other natural resources as a stewardship, which must be handed down to the future in at least as favorable, if not more favorable, conditions than that in which they were received.

Hunting today is primarily looked upon as a recreation, but the value of meat and furs of the wild animals remains, in a degree, a consideration that is worthy of attention. Although, comparatively, the value of game flesh and skins is large, the funds that are spent for the sport of bagging the game are many times greater. Conservation today means privileges for tomorrow.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER FEATURES OF CONSERVATION

Because of the close association and inter-dependence of each program to a greater or lesser extent upon the other, the General Assembly of 1927, at the request of Governor A. W. McLean and the Department of Conservation and Development, provided that there should be the closest possible co-operation between the administration of the game, forestry, and fish laws.

Section 24 of the game law, relating to this subject, says: "WARDENS, DEPUTIES, AND REFUGE KEEPERS CONSTITUTED SPECIAL FOREST WARDENS.—The wardens, deputy wardens, and refuge keepers are hereby made ex-officio special forest wardens, and charged with the duty of reporting to forest wardens in extinguishing forest fires and generally enforcing the laws and regulations for the preservation of the forests."



COURTESY U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Inland waters provide the haunts of the wood duck, a year around resident of North Carolina and one of the masterpieces of nature's handiwork. The rare beauty of the bird and his quality as food have resulted in heavy hunting in the past, but under federal and State closed seasons he is making a come back

Placing of the administration of the game laws under the same department as the Forest Service has given an opportunity for increased efficiency of both forestry and game organizations and in economy of operation.

The policy followed throughout the administration of the game law has been that wherever local conditions justify and the same official is able and qualified to fill both offices, an officer serves as game and forest warden.

That this policy has been adhered to is shown by the fact that of the thirty-two forest wardens in counties that are organized for forest fire control, thirty are also under game warden appointments. In virtually all cases it has been found that where a warden has been efficient and

zealous in forest fire protection and the enforcement of forestry laws that he has taken the same degree of interest in game and fish.

In most instances the co-operation of the two programs has proved mutually beneficial. It has been found that all of the phases of conservation gain additional support for the other. In at least one case, since the inauguration of the game protective program, the enthusiasm of residents of a county has resulted in the county officials appropriating funds for forest fire control work.

In order to effect better law enforcement the game law also created other law enforcement officials as game wardens ex-officio, section 23 reading: "Officers Constituted Deputy Game Wardens: All sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers, forest wardens, park patrolmen, refuge keepers, and constables are hereby made ex-officio deputy game wardens, and it shall be their duty to aid in the enforcement of this law. In addition to fees to which he may be entitled under the general law of this State, any ex-officio deputy game warden shall receive the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) in any case involving a violation of this act in which he secures the evidence upon which the conviction was obtained, which shall be assessed against the defendant and paid by such defendant as a part of the cost in case of conviction; if no conviction is procured, no fee shall be taxed against the county or State".

GAME REFUGES

As a definite move toward rehabilitation of game in North Carolina, the State Game Law gives authority to the Board of Conservation and Development to establish refuges and preserves.

In designating this authority, the law says: "The Board may acquire, in the name of the State, title or control of lands within the State which are suitable for the protection and propagation of game and for hunting purposes, to be used as hereinafter provided, by purchase, lease, gift, or otherwise, to be known as State Game Lands . . . All purchases or leases shall be made only with the consent of a majority of the board, and any money payable as purchase price, consideration, or concession therefor shall be paid from the State game fund. The title to any land so acquired shall be approved . . .

"Lands to which title has been acquired by the board, or which have been leased, or any part thereof, may be used for the purpose of creating and maintaining State game refuges and hunting grounds, either or both, for the propagation of game. The board may also, with and by the consent of the State forester, locate State game refuges on State forests. No State game refuge shall be established within ten miles of another State game refuge nor shall a refuge exceed ten miles at its greatest transverse dimension. Each State game refuge shall be surrounded by a well defined fire line, road, or other clear strip of land, and by at least one wire at the boundary thereof. On the boundary of each State game refuge shall be posted, in conspicuous places not more than one hundred and fifty yards apart, notices bearing the following: 'State Game Refuge—Hunting Unlawful', and such other information or rules and regulations as the board may deem advisable".

Almost immediately after the law went into effect a system of refuges was started. Several of these areas have been set aside during the first year of the law, and more are being planned.

In the establishment of the first of her game refuges, the State of North Carolina has set a record that it is thought few, if any, can equal. The Mount Mitchell Refuge has the distinction of having been established within sixty days after the new game law went into effect. Al-

though the act was ratified and became a part of the statutes on March 8th, a provision was made so that it did not become effective until June 1st. By August 1st full details had been worked out and the Mount Mitchell State Game Refuge had been officially established.

MOUNT MITCHELL STATE GAME REFUGE

This refuge consists of 22,660 acres of land lying on and around Mount Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi River. The area includes the State Park, which bears the same name, consisting of approximately 1,200 acres.

Other areas of the preserve are in the Pisgah National Forest. Creation of the preserve was made possible through the co-operation of the U. S. Forest Service, which is allowing the use of its lands for game purposes.

Already stocking activities have been set under way and are being carried out as rapidly as conditions will permit. The country is ideal for the propagation of deer and emphasis is being placed on the rehabilitation of this animal. A few elk have also been placed in the preserve and it is hoped that this magnificent animal will again become well enough established in this, one of his native haunts, that hunters may indulge in this type of hunting once more. Turkeys, quail, and ruffed grouse are also being stocked and other types of birds and animals will receive consideration.

WAYAH BALD REFUGE

The second of the new refuges is Wayah Bald, located in Nantahala National Forest, Macon County, on the Wayah Creek watershed. It covers an area of about 10,180 acres. Besides the National Forest land, interior holdings within this area belonging to individuals have been turned into the preserve. The department has been assured of active co-operation of sportsmen of the county, organized as the Nantahala Sportsmen's Association, comprising some 370 members, who have pledged themselves to co-operate in the enforcement of the game law.

According to estimates of foresters and sportsmen, the refuge was established with an initial stock of about twenty-one deer and three flocks of turkeys. To provide for a more adequate stocking, the board has appropriated funds for the purchase of game to be released into the refuge.

GUILFORD AUXILIARY REFUGE

This is the first of the auxiliary refuges for small game. The propagation and protection of quail, since the area is in one of the best quail districts of the State, will be emphasized; while, in addition, some wild turkeys and perhaps deer may be released in the refuge later.

Under the original plans, the refuge is to have a minimum of 1,600 and a maximum of 8,000 acres. Up to the present time, the acquired area has reached approximately 3,500 acres which are already under lease to the department, and more may be added later.

Land within the preserve consists of the Greensboro reservoir area and holdings of individuals, game rights on all of which are being donated to the State.

STATE GAME FARM

Completion of this publication will likely see a modern game farm for the propagation of game birds in actual operation, preliminary arrangements having already been completed and construction started.

The farm is on State Highway No. 70, about two miles south of Asheboro. It contains about 100 acres donated to the State by Randolph County. The location has been found to be especially adapted for the propagation of upland game birds as demonstrated by the successful operation of a private game farm in the county. Randolph County is near the center of the State, the section being among the best known of all counties for upland game birds, especially quail. There are within the county six hunting clubs which include among their memberships a number of non-resident hunters.

The original budget for the farm as adopted by the Board of Conservation and Development for permanent improvements and stocking is \$14,155.00.

It is the plan of the department to propagate, in addition to quail, wild turkeys and pheasants; and to make of the farm a game experimental station where studies will be undertaken for the purpose of improving game conditions in general and to make tests to determine new species suitable for stocking in the State.

The educational value of the Game Farm will, no doubt, be great. Plans have been made to assemble a complete collection of game birds and animals as a permanent display. As many of these as can be accommodated will be live specimens and others will be mounted. Already public interest in the undertaking has been manifest by thousands of visitors, who invariably go away with a deeper appreciation of the value of game as a great natural resource and a greater interest in conservation.

W. C. Grimes, an experienced breeder of game and a native of Randolph County, has been selected as manager of the new farm. In the establishment of the farm, the department is indebted for advice and assistance from Col. W. C. Coleman, superintendent of the Virginia State Game Farm, near Richmond, which is credited with being an outstanding model of successful operation.

PUBLIC HUNTING GROUNDS

While establishing refuges and preserves, the Board of Conservation and Development has not been unmindful of one of the questions that is causing deep concern on the part of many sportsmen and game officials—the provision of adjacent public shooting grounds.

The board has committed itself to a policy of giving preference in the establishment of refuges to areas where the public may benefit fully from the increase of game and the improvement of game conditions. In refuges that have been established to date, provisions have been made for the public to enjoy the privileges of hunting around the restricted area from which game wanders into outside territory. The Conservation Board is working heartily in accord with the principle that the public has rights to the increase of game brought about from the expenditure of State funds to improve these conditions.

One of the most encouraging features of the State game program has been the patriotism with which the people of the State have responded to the efforts to establish a suitable system of refuges. Their interest in this feature of the program has demonstrated plainly a realization of the value of well-stocked covers and the benefits of an attractive game State.

No sooner had the news that land would be needed for the establishment of refuges become generally distributed, than offers of the use of thousands of acres began to come to the department. These proffers have

come from virtually every part of the State in tracts varying from a few hundred to 50,000 and more acres.

So whole-hearted has been the response, that it is estimated that approximately 300,000 acres have been offered to the department for this purpose; and in fact, the petitions for the setting aside of refuges have been so numerous that it has been out of the question to take advantage of all.

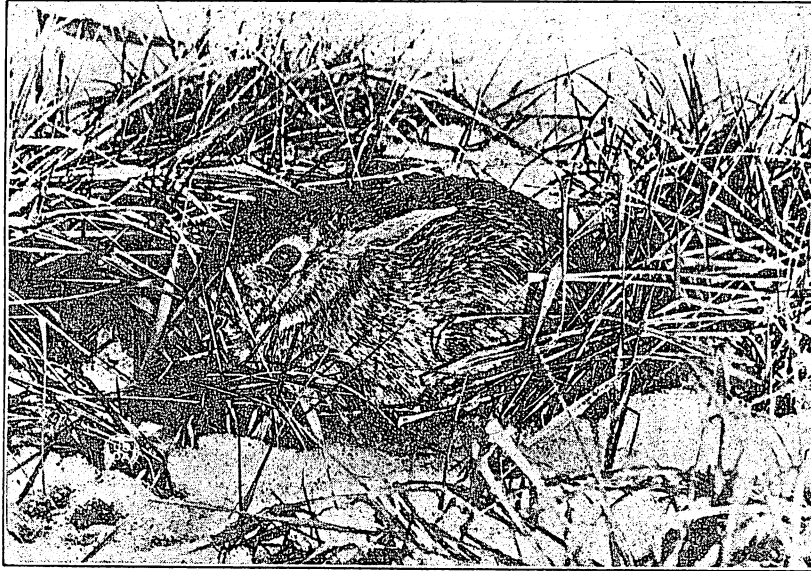


PHOTO BY BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Cotton-tail rabbits, darting from undergrowth and hiding places in the fields, in all parts of the State provide unlimited hunting facilities. Unpresumptuous and meek, still the little animal provides a sport in hunting that no other wild animal can replace. From the smallest boy to the most exacting sportsman, the fleet creature gives a range of recreation that is unique only to itself. North Carolina is widely known for abundance of the cottontail.

In carrying out a refuge program, the board contemplates a master plan that will eventually locate one in every section where there is a clearly felt need. The requirements of every section, the prevalency of game, and the demand for additional protection over that furnished by the regulation of seasons, bag limits and other factors are considered in working out the system.

At a recent meeting, the board determined that every proposal for a refuge shall have a careful and detailed study before coming before that body for final disposal. It set a requirement that every proposal shall be referred to the director and game committee for consideration, and that before it is submitted to the entire board that there shall be a definite and specific proposal to consider with deeds or leases signed and executed for the refuge property and public hunting grounds surrounding.

REFUGES AND PRESERVES
REFUGES

Name	Location (County)	Approx. Acreage	Officials	Some Species of Game Found on Areas	Ownership
Guilford County.....	Guilford	3,500	Dept. of Conservation and Development	Quail	Public
Wayah Bald.....	Macon	10,180	Dept. of Conservation and Development	Deer, turkeys, raccoons, opossums	Public
Pisgah (National Refuge).....	T'vania-Henderson	100,000	C. S. Edmondson, Horse Shoe	Deer, turkeys, foxes	Public
Mt. Mitchell.....	Yancey-McDowell...	22,660	Dept. of Conservation and Development	Deer, turkeys, raccoons, opossums	Public
Sauratown.....	Stokes	30,000	Dept. of Conservation and Development	Turkeys, coons, opossums, quail	Public
Penn.....	Rockingham	1,200	Dept. of Conservation and Development	Quail, raccoons, opossums	Public
Gibson Woods.....	Halifax.....	3,680	Dept. of Conservation and Development	Deer, turkeys, coons, opossums	Public
Deer Park.....	Mitchell.....	350	Dept. of Conservation and Development	Deer	Public
	Total.....	171,570			

PRESERVES

Alamance Hunting Club.....	Alamance	35,000	W. A. Thornton, Manager, Burlington	Quail	Private, non-res.
Snow Camp Hunting Club.....	Alamance	3,500	Joe Wright, Mgr., Snow Camp	Quail	Private
Roaring Gap.....	Alle.-Surry-Wilkes	16,000	Hugh Chatham, Winston-Salem	Turkeys	Private
Whitley's Preserve.....	Beaufort	5,000	Will Whitley, Bonneron	Deer	Private
Rainbow Gun Club.....	Bertie	1,000	W. L. Bailey, Pres., Hobgood	Turkey, deer, etc.	Private
North State Game Club.....	Bladen	17,000	R. L. McLeod, Pres., Maxton	Deer, turkeys, bears	Private
Bridger Fishing Club.....	Bladen		C. O. Bridger, Manager, Bladenboro	Deer, turkeys, bears	Private
Cape Fear Gun Club.....	Bladen	16,000	J. D. McAllister, President, Lumberton	Deer, turkeys, bears	Private
Black Mt. Gun and Rod Club.....	Buncombe	2,000	Ottes Green, Asheville	Deer, turkeys, grouse	Private
Pilentary Club.....	Carteret	100	Robert Lassiter, Owner, Charlotte	Water fowl	Private
Atlantic Gun Club.....	Carteret	1,000	W. D. Allen, Manager, Atlantic	Water fowl	Public
Harbor Island Club.....	Carteret		W. M. Webb, Secretary, Morehead City	Water fowl	Private
Carteret Gun and Rod Club.....	Carteret	600	L. A. Noe, Pres., Madison, N. J.	Water fowl	Private
Buck Head Lodge.....	Carteret	35,500	J. M. Dickinson, Pres., Beaufort	Deer and duck	Public
Nine Island Club.....	Carteret	300	Manager at Marshallberg	Water fowl	Private
Catawba Club.....	Catawba	5,000	Dr. Thos. Chesboro, President	Quail	Private
Ireland Preserve.....	Chatham	18,000	Charles Fox, Superintendent	Turkey, quail, rabbit	Private
.....	Chatham	8,000	C. C. Cooper, Siler City, R. F. D.	Turkey, quail, squirrel	Private
.....	Chatham	10,000	Jim Fox, Siler City	Turkey, quail, squirrel	Private

PRESERVES (Continued)

Name	Location (County)	Approx. Acreage	Officials	Some Types of Game on Preserve	Ownership
Borden's Club.....	Chatham	18,000	Brack Edwards, Siler City	Turkey, quail, squirrel	Private
.....	Chatham	10,000	Pat Morrow, Bonlee	Turkey, quail, squirrel	Private
.....	Chatham	6,000	Joe Hargrove, Siler City, R. F. D.	Turkey, quail, squirrel	Private
Hickory Mount Club.....	Chatham	20,000	Alex Cockman, Pittsboro	Turkey, quail, squirrel	Private
.....	Columbus	10,000	Dr. R. B. Whitaker, Whiteville	Turkey, deer and bears	Private
Camp Bryan.....	Craven	60,000	Geo. A. Nicoll, Mgr., New Bern	Turkey, deer, bears, water fowl	Private
Fort Bragg.....	Cumberland	140,000	Gen. A. J. Bowley, Fayetteville	Turkey and quail	Public
Denton Hunting Club.....	Davidson	10,000	P. H. Powell, Pres., Denton	Quail, squirrels, etc.	Private
Jackson Hill Gun Club.....	Davidson	10,000	J. N. Weeks, Pres., Newsom	Quail, squirrels, etc.	Private
Hunting Creek Game Ass'n.....	Davie	10,000	W. H. Burnham, Sec., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Deer, turkeys, grouse	Private, non-res.
.....	Graham	1,200	Cotton Mcquire	Deer, turkeys, grouse	Private
Oak Lodge Farm.....	Guilford	15,996	O. W. Bright, Owner, Gibsonville	Mexican quail	Private
Climax Shooting Club.....	Guilford	20,006	J. P. Morgan, New York	Mexican quail	Private, non-res.
Sedalia Hunting Club.....	Guilford	19,000	Charlie G. Myers, New York	Mexican quail	Private, non-res.
Pine Crest Lodge.....	Guilford	1,700	F. B. Hower, Owner, Buffalo, N. Y.	Mexican quail	Private, non-res.
Deep River Club.....	Guilford	25,000	Clarence H. MacKay, Roslyn, N. Y.	Mexican quail	Private, non-res.
Pine Needles Club.....	Guilford	20,110	F. B. Keetch, New York	Mexican quail	Private, non-res.
P. Lovilland Club.....	Guilford	10,004	P. Lovilland, Owner, Tuxedo, N. Y.	Mexican quail	Private, non-res.
Oak Ridge Shooting Club.....	Guilford	10,000	Douglas Fisher, New Brunswick, N. J.	Mexican quail	Private, non-res.
Overhills.....	Harnett	20,000	Percy Rockefeller	Quail and turkeys	Private
Camp Manufacturing Co.....	Hertford	4,500	P. L. Camp, Pres., Franklin, Va.	Deer, bears, turkeys	Private, non-res.
Bell Island.....	Hyde	2,500	S. S. Mann, Lessee, Swan Quarter	Water fowl	Private
Mann, Beery & Rodman.....	Hyde	3,000	S. S. Mann, Secty., Swan Quarter	Water fowl	Private
W. D. Gaskill.....	Hyde	.....	W. D. Gaskill, Manager	Water fowl	Public
Green Island Club.....	Hyde	.....	Keeper at Hatteras, N. C.	Water fowl	Private
Mattamuskeet Lake.....	Hyde	50,000	New Holland Corp., New Holland	Water fowl	Private
North Iredell Hunting Club.....	Iredell	5,000	John Lewis, Pres., Statesville	Quail, squirrels, etc.	Private
.....	Jackson	2,000	E. H. Jennings	Deer, turkey, grouse	Private, non-res.
.....	Martin	600	J. G. Staton, Williamston	Turkeys, deer, etc.	Private
.....	Martin	6,200	C. J. Griffin, Jamesville	Turkeys, deer, etc.	Private
Hamilton Gun Club.....	Martin	1,500	W. N. Sherrod, Pres., Enfield	Turkeys, deer, etc.	Private
.....	Moore	9,000	Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst	Quail, turkeys	Semi-public
Paradise Point.....	Onslow	956	W. P. Simmons, Pres., High Point	Deer, quail, ducks	Private
New River Club.....	Onslow	4,000	H. T. Davis, Sec.-Treas., Raleigh	Deer, quail, turkeys, water fowl	Private

PRESERVES (Continued)

Name	Location (County)	Approx. Acreage	Officials	Some Types of Game on Preserve	Ownership
Hurdle Mill Gun Club.....	Person	8,000	R. W. Huntington, Hartford, Conn.	Turkeys and quail	Private, non-res.
Helena Shooting Club.....	Person	8,000	.....	Turkeys and quail	Private, non-res.
Piedmont Hunting Club.....	Person	8,000	P. B. Burns, Roxboro	Turkeys and quail	Private, non-res.
Grifton Flat Ridge Preserve.....	Pitt	.....	Vance Wall, Pres., Grifton	Deer, turkeys	Private
Blewett Falls Game Preserve.....	Richmond	6,500	J. D. Chalk, Sec., Rockingham	Turkeys, quail, etc.	Private
Chalk and Covington.....	Richmond	1,000	J. D. Chalk, Sec., Rockingham	Turkeys, quail, etc.	Private
Wall's Club.....	Richmond	5,000	H. C. Wall, Prop., Rockingham	Turkeys, quail, etc.	Private
Ledbetter Hunting Club.....	Richmond	3,000	W. S. Ledbetter, Rockingham	Turkeys, quail, etc.	Private
Fox Hunting Club.....	Richmond	1,112	L. M. Fox, Pres., Rockingham	Turkeys, quail, etc.	Private
Kuykendall Gun and Rod Club.....	Transylvania	451	J. S. Nicholson, Pres., Brevard	Deer, turkeys, grouse	Private
Wilkes Preserve.....	Wilkes	10,075	John Dunn, Owner, Baltimore, Md.	Quail	Private, non-res.
Total.....	.....	698,910	.....	.....	.....

SOME NORTH CAROLINA HUNTING GUIDES

County	Name	Address
Beaufort	Chester Sawyer	Belhaven
	Marion Brooks	Bath
	F. H. Mason	Bath
	Frank Clark	Bath
	I. S. Cooper	Bath
	Taylor Simpson	Washington
	Ernest Slade	Bath
	J. C. Duke	Belhaven
	Geo. T. Radcliffe	Leechville
	John Radcliffe	Leechville
	Lit Potter	South Creek
	Ben Potter	South Creek
George Brown	South Creek	
C. M. Woolard	South Creek	
Bertie	C. B. Stallings	Woodward
Buncombe	C. E. Mease.....	Black Mountain
Carteret	Tom Bragg	Portsmouth
	Joe Styron	Portsmouth
	Milton Willis	Portsmouth
	George Gilgo	Portsmouth
	J. W. Salter	Portsmouth
	T. Salter	Portsmouth
	A. Dixon & Son	Portsmouth
	Albert Murphy	Davis
	Amle Willis	Davis
	F. Murphy	Davis
	T. F. Murphy	Davis
R. Robinson	Atlantic	
Cherokee	A. W. Padgett.....	Andrews
Craven	Joe Green (colored)	Riverdale
Currituck	L. T. Brumsey	Currituck
	B. B. Bell	Currituck
	Mrs. Russell Griggs	Water Lilly
	J. D. White	Water Lilly
	Roberts Bros.	Water Lilly
	William O'Neill	Water Lilly
	Wallace O'Neill	Aydelette
	Willie Grandy	Grandy
	Grover Sawyer	Knott's Island
	Mrs. Leon White	Powell's Point
Pat O'Neill	Coinjock	
Columbus	M. C. Evans	Lake Waccamaw
	A. F. Goldstar	Lake Waccamaw
Chatham	Dan Perry	Siler City
	Robert Hatcher	Pittsboro
	Roland Stedman	Monroe
Dare	A. S. Austin	Hatteras
	Richard Hooper	Avon
	E. D. Hooper	Salvo
	St. Clair Midgett	Salvo
	R. B. Lennon	Manteo
	J. D. Nelson	Colington
	H. L. Perry	Kitty Hawk
	W. E. Rogers	Duck
Clarence Wise	Stumpy Point	

SOME NORTH CAROLINA HUNTING GUIDES (Continued)

County	Name	Address
Gates	Jim Carver	Sandy Cross
Graham	Forest Denton.....	Robbinsville
Haywood	Matt Burress.....	Cruse
	Seth Clark	Englehard
	W. D. Gaskill	Ocracoke
	J. B. Hodges	Swan Quarter
	J. C. Williams	Swan Quarter
	Z. B. Rose	Swan Quarter
	T. A. Neal	Swan Quarter
	F. C. Cherry	Swan Quarter
	Cecil Sadler	Swan Quarter
	Charlie Sadler	Swan Quarter
	J. R. Neal	Swan Quarter
	J. L. Windley	Swan Quarter
	Staton Mason	Swan Quarter
	Gary Bragg	Ocracoke
Hyde	C. C. McWilliams	Ocracoke
	Cap. Bill Gaskill	Ocracoke
	Reuben Berry	Fairfield
	J. E. Armstrong	Fairfield
	P. C. Simmons	Fairfield
	J. L. Simmons	Fairfield
	Joseph S. Mann	Fairfield
	W. B. Nixon, Jr.	Fairfield
	Lonnie Carawan	New Holland
	F. M. Silverthorn	Scranton
	C. C. Silverthorn	Scranton
	E. E. Silverthorn	Scranton
	Geo. M. Jennett	Scranton
	Geo. D. Jennette	Scranton
Jackson	Capton Weaver.....	Dillsboro
Macon	William Moore.....	Franklin
	W. A. Millis	Marines
	Joe Marines	Marines
Onslow	Walter Marines	Marines
	Hogan Hurst	Jacksonville
	Iva Goff	Jacksonville
	Arthur Cox	Richlands
Pamlico	W. H. Mason	Oriental
Pasquotank	Cartes Temple	Elizabeth City
Randolph	John T. Macon	Seagrove
	A. R. Pittman	Fairmont
Robeson	Crawford Retty	Fairmont
	R. S. Thompson	Fairmont
	R. P. Barker	Lumberton
	John B. Pope	Lumberton
Swain	W. W. Jenkins.....	Bryson City
Transylvania	E. R. Galloway.....	Rosman

LEADING TYPES OF GAME

QUAIL

Of all of the game birds in North Carolina, the Bob-white, or the quail, considering general distribution and the number of hunters who benefit from their presence, is credited with being the most popular.

Climatically and topographically, North Carolina furnishes conditions that are ideal for the well-being of the bob-white. In fact, the State has long been known far and wide for her stock of this bird and hunters from many states come to indulge in quail shooting.

The range of this bird is practically state-wide or from the sea to the mountains, where the higher altitudes are the home of the ruffed grouse, a kindred species of bird, slightly larger and having popular game qualities.

With the protection that has been brought about by the new game law, it is likely that the stock of quail will continue to afford ample sport for all of the gunners of the State and her thousands of visitors.



Distribution of 2,000 pairs of Mexican quail during the spring of 1928 proved to be one of the outstanding features of game rehabilitation yet attempted by the State. Under plans of the Game Division, at least as many of the birds will be distributed annually from the new State Game Farm, near Asheboro. This photograph shows one of the shipments of the birds.

Since the bird thrives under conditions that do not suit many other types of game, it affords one of the best opportunities of game development. The bird does not require great areas of uncultivated wilderness, but multiplies with protection in open and cultivated fields.

North Carolina is generally credited by those who have made a close study of the subject to be one of the most favored of all the States for the bob-white and has long had a national reputation for her unexcelled quail shooting. Each season witnesses an influx of non-resident hunters to the State to take part in this great sport. The Piedmont section, especially such counties as Guilford, Forsyth, Iredell, Randolph, Davidson, Montgomery and Chatham, are the annual mecca for numbers of non-resident quail hunters. Numerous hunting lodges are in these counties.

WILD TURKEYS

The wild turkey is a native of North Carolina and at one time his range extended into every part of the State, but possibly no game has suffered so greatly from intensive hunting as the "King of Eastern Forests".

The wariness of the bird, his value as food, and the great sport involved in hunting have made him one of the most prized of all varieties of game in the State and have resulted in relentless hunting. Heavy hunting, limiting of the natural range, and inadequate protection have resulted in a decline of numbers of the bird in most sections of the State and over other parts of the country.

Today, in spite of conditions that have been against the increase of the turkey, there are parts of North Carolina where he is still plentiful. Hunters point out the district along the Roanoke, Pamlico and Neuse rivers and their tributaries as being the choicest turkey grounds in North Carolina, but there are others that deserve mention, among these being the southeastern part of the State, especially areas in Brunswick, Columbus and adjoining counties; Chatham, Caswell, and Randolph counties and western counties around Pisgah National Game Refuge.



As king of all game birds of the forests, the wild turkey holds sway over great dominions in North Carolina. In recent years, as has been generally universal, the number of the birds has been reduced by heavy hunting, but the Tar Heel State remains as one of the most popular turkey hunting grounds in the country. Restrictions and restocking planned by the game officials are expected to increase the number of birds.

Sportsmen generally proclaim North Carolina as being one of the favored turkey regions of the United States. With but few exceptions, the majestic bird has in the past had but little attention from the standpoint of protection outside of local laws. A few private shooting preserves have been maintained and keepers posted to prevent poaching and season violations, and some artificial propagation has been carried out, notably in preserves along the Roanoke River.

The new state-wide game law has provided a means of raising the birds for restocking. Plans have been made by the game division of the Department of Conservation and Development to breed wild turkeys at the new Game Farm near Asheboro, and it is expected that hundreds will be raised there annually for distribution in their natural ranges.

Control of forest fires is one of the most important features of turkey conservation since the home of the bird is the large timberlands that give him feeding grounds. Forest fires during laying seasons have in recent years been traced as an influencing factor in reducing the stock of wild turkeys in certain sections and several instances have been reported to game and forestry officials where the turkey hen has flown aimlessly over her former range after the district had been ravished by fire and had destroyed her nest and roasted her eggs.

The other side of this gloomy picture is that proper protection from the game hog and from the ravages of fire should see a decided increase in the next few years in the number of this great game bird.

MIGRATORY WATER FOWL

Any mention of migratory water fowl in the United States is not complete without calling attention to Currituck, Roanoke, Croatan and Pamlico sounds and other coastal waters.

The North Carolina sound waters are the gathering place every winter for thousands of gunners. As a wintering ground for migratory wild fowl, this area is without a superior on the Atlantic coast. A satisfactory bag is only a question of marksmanship and weather conditions as the birds are always present, literally in hundreds of thousands.

At the mere suggestion of canvas-back ducks, Currituck immediately flashes into mind; and when geese or brandt are mentioned, Ocracoke and Portsmouth demand immediate attention. So well established have these sections become as hunting grounds that their reputations are national and even international.

However, attractive hunting of waterfowl along the Carolina coast is not confined by any means to this territory. From the farthest northeastern tip of the North Carolina coast to the last southern reaches, there are to be found attractive hunting grounds for migratory water fowl, but the best shooting is found generally along the northern and central part of this section, or at least from a point northward from New River in Onslow County. The broad mouths of rivers along the coast and the narrow and shallow sounds, especially Currituck, Roanoke, and Croatan, and the mouths of the Alligator, Pamlico, Neuse and New Rivers are best known.

While the Currituck region has continued to be the most widely heralded of the wintering grounds for migratory water fowl, other sections of the State are beginning to have their prestige as hunting territories better established. This is especially true of the regions along the mouths of the Pamlico, Neuse and New Rivers.

Biologists declare that practically all of the species of migratory water fowl found at any point along the Atlantic coast honor the Carolina coast with a visit during the winter. It is said that only one is missing to complete the collection. Of the ducks, the mallard, the black duck, the canvas-back, the redhead, the ring-necked or bastard blackhead, the ruddy, the pintail or sprig, the baldpate or widgeon, and many others are plentiful in North Carolina during the season. The Canada or gray goose

is the best known and most common of the goose family on the North Carolina coast, and the range of the brandt in the State is mainly confined to the salt water sounds from Pamlico south.

The North Carolina coast is on one of the regular routes of travel of migratory water fowl from their breeding grounds in Canada. It has been established that the fowls, after breeding and the approach of winter, have three regularly established lanes of flight southward from the great breeding grounds in the Canadian wilds. One of the routes of travel is down the Pacific coast; another follows the Mississippi valley; and the third, the Atlantic coast. It is this latter group spreading in the third of the fan-like migrations from the breeding centers that furnishes the Carolina coast with its winter visitants.

That the birds are present during winter months in such tremendous numbers as they are found on the Tar Heel coast is ample proof of the suitability of the territory for their welfare. Wild celery, and other plants are leading items of their menu on their visits. Nature has smiled upon this territory in providing unsurpassed feeding grounds.



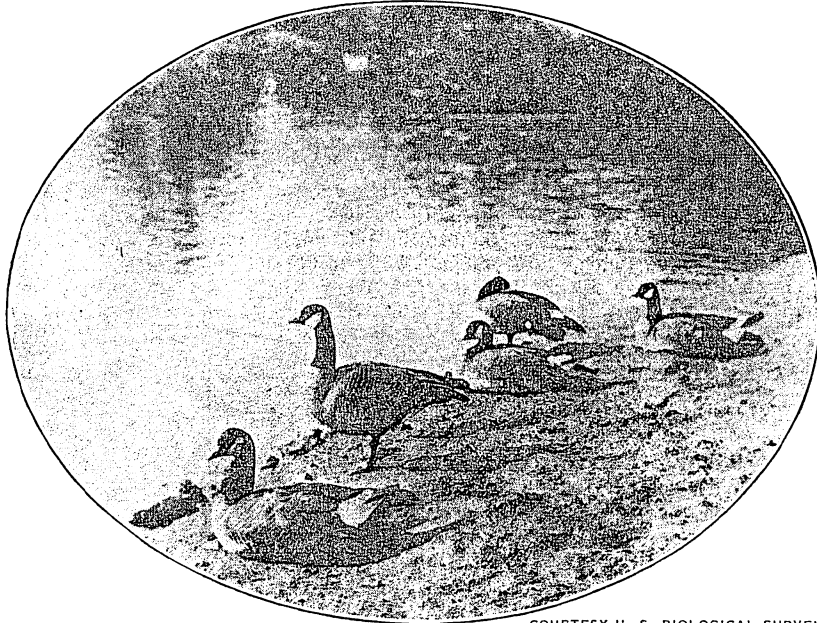
Waterfowl gunners on the North Carolina coast always return with well-filled bags when the weather is right. Two gunners are shown here as they have risen from a blind to pour a volley into a flock of ducks.

The coot, or blue Peter as it is better known in the State, is a familiar figure; while the rails and gallinules and the snipe are plentiful. North Carolina is fortunate in possessing a fairly large number of the woodcock, for which many sportsmen and biologists have expressed general alarm because of diminishing numbers. In fact, it is said that this State provides some of the best woodcock shooting to be found in this country.

In mentioning migratory water fowl, attention should be called to the fact that the inland lakes and power reservoirs provide excellent winter quarters for these birds. The natural lakes, where shooting has not been overdone, are attractive to the fowls; and the construction of great bodies of water for power developments has added new feeding grounds. Last winter reports came from several sections of the State that ducks were more plentiful than ever before during the winter. Some have

encouraged their visitations by planting natural foods such as the wild celery and sago plants and by rigid restrictions to allow the birds to establish themselves before shooting is started. Where this protection has been given and shooting has not been too heavy the results are easily discernible, and new and inviting shooting grounds are being developed.

A duck that is classed as a migrant but nevertheless is an all-year inhabitant of North Carolina is the wood duck, frequently called the most beautiful of water fowls because of the brilliant colorings of the male. At one time general concern for the survival of the wood duck was felt because of intensive hunting, and a closed season was prescribed under Federal regulations. The new State law also affords protection and the number is beginning to increase.



COURTESY U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Canada or gray goose winters in great numbers on the coastal waters of North Carolina, which provides some of the choicest hunting grounds for these fowls in America. The fame of Pamlico Sound and Lake Mattamuskeet for goose shooting is nation-wide.

DEER

Most popular, and considered by many as the most valuable of all North Carolina game animals, is the deer, which has claimed at one time as his haunt the entire land area of the State.

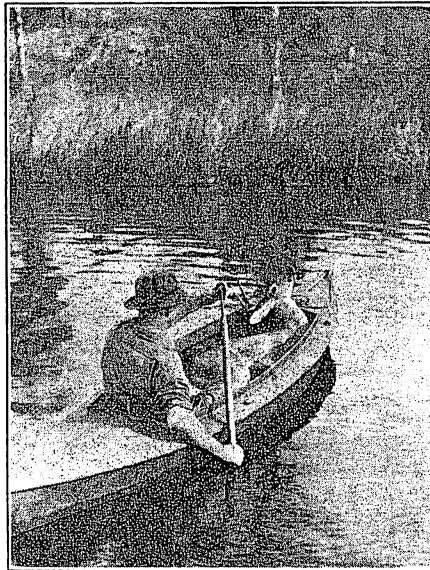
The animal's popularity, the encroaching agricultural demands for his ranges and wholesale killing has driven him entirely from many sections where formerly he was plentiful. In spite of the conditions that have militated against the deer maintaining his own, sections of the State are noted for deer hunting.

The deer is more plentiful in the swamps and lowlands of the east than in any other part of the State. Sparsely settled areas in this section are today peopled by large numbers of the graceful creature.

It is in this section that deer hunting has been largely centered during

late years as the mountain supply has more readily yielded to heavy hunting. It is estimated by H. H. Brimley, director of the State Museum, and Harry T. Davis, curator, that the annual kill of deer in Eastern Carolina is more than 3,000. This number, they estimate, is conservative and probably goes much higher. The rank growth, thick vegetation, and great spaces of timbered lands make this section ideal as a stronghold of the animal and have maintained its attractiveness as a hunting section.

The number of deer in the mountains has become smaller, due largely, according to experienced hunters and woodsmen, to the greater ease with which they may be killed because the irregularity of the topography gives the animal less opportunity to select its avenues of escape.



All of the elements of sport are combined to give the hunter the fullest enjoyment in North Carolina. This proud nimrod is paddling back to camp with evidence of his success for the day. Thousands of deer are brought annually out of the State's lowlands and mountains.

With the efforts that are being made to rehabilitate the animal in the mountains through more effective seasonal and bag limit protection and the establishment of preserves and refuges, an increase in adjoining territory has already been noted. At one time the mountain counties were considered to be almost entirely "shot out" of deer, but a number of them in recent years, especially around the refuges and preserves, are already noting the "come back" of the animal, and the mountain counties are now regaining their popularity as deer hunting grounds.

The five-year closed season on does, uniform and shorter open seasons, and smaller bag limits for the buck, are already having their effect and there can be little doubt that once again a large part of the Old North State will provide excellent deer shooting.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Under the State law, the muskrat, raccoon, opossum, beaver, mink, otter, wildcat, and skunk are classed as the fur-bearing animals. The

law does not attempt to regulate the taking of the fox, leaving this animal to local county regulation.

The different status of the fox made it a most difficult proposition for any kind of State-wide regulation. In some localities, Reynard is looked upon as a fur-bearing animal entitled to proportionate protection in the same class with other game; in others, he is considered an outlaw and is hunted unremittingly; while in still others, the wily animal is stocked at a considerable expense and fox hunting is considered one of the major sports. The fox hunter is assured of ample provisions for following the hounds in counties where the animal is protected.

At one time, as was the case all over the United States, there was a trade of considerable proportion in North Carolina in skins of wild animals, but the industry gradually declined with the reduced number of fur-bearing animals. This trade is now being revived.



Although the State Game Law places the wildcat in the unprotected class, in sparsely settled districts he still maintains his lair. His elusiveness and sagacity make him a prized bag for sportsmen.

Although the ordinary wild rabbit or cottontail of this section is not looked upon as a producer of valuable pelt, the increasing demand for rabbit skins for fur goods has attracted more attention in recent years in spite of the fact that wild rabbit hides are thin and poor in quality. The rearing of the domestic rabbit is steadily increasing in volume since practically all of these varieties are greatly in demand for their fur and for food.

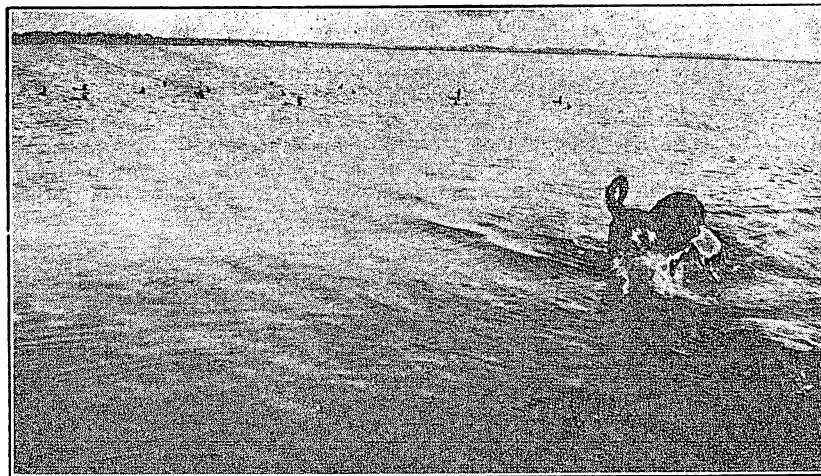
Most numerous of the fur-bearing animals in North Carolina is the opossum which is found in every section of the State. Skins of this animal find a ready market among the fur buyers. Muskrats are fairly numerous, especially in the lowlands of the coastal plains section, and minks are considered to be fairly numerous.

At one time, otters in numbers were found in North Carolina, but the inroads of hunters and trappers have thinned out this valuable fur-bearing animal until now the animal is in only a few of the counties. The raccoon, although not as plentiful as at one time, is reported as being one of the most abundant of animals of this class.

The skunk, as yet not domesticated beyond his own preferences for imposing himself upon the realms of human habitation and a purveyor of a quality that is not altogether acceptable to human beings, is recognized for the value of his fur and the law affords him protection. The muskrat deserves mention among the more valuable of the fur-bearing animals of the State.

The wildcat, most prevalent in the mountain fastness of the west and in the more thinly populated parts of the east, while classed as fur-bearing is unprotected, no closed season nor bag limit being provided for him.

Fur-bearing animals, because of the value of their pelts, have been among the greatest of sufferers from the lack of adequate protection in the past; and it is thought that the game laws will carry at least equal the significance in repopulating the natural habitats of wild life with this species of game as any other. Reasonable protection during breeding, seasonal restrictions which confines their capture to the time of the year when the skins are prime, control of fire, and other features included in the new laws furnish protection that is essential to the exploitation of this class of animal life.



Much of the joy of hunting comes through the intelligent working of the dogs. This type of dog helps to make hunting a real pleasure in North Carolina.

Other states, notably Louisiana and Maine furnish striking examples of the conservation of fur-bearing animals. Louisiana sells around \$6,000,000 in pelts annually; and the state of Maine reports large sales of skins annually. New York has record of 362,000 fur-bearing animals being taken in one year.

Passage of the new State regulations has called attention to the beaver which is a native of all parts of North Carolina and in former years was plentiful. The value of their hides furnished such an incentive for their

destruction that they are today practically, if not quite, extinct in the State.

The last stronghold of the over-hunted animal is reported by H. H. Brimley, curator of the State Museum, to have been along the valley of the Dan River in Stokes County. A number of years ago or before the World War, the last capture of any of this species was reported, and it is believed that if any were left then the last were taken during the time of high prices for fur in the post-war period.

The beaver, besides his value as a producer of skins that sell anywhere from \$25.00 to \$50.00 each, serves a useful purpose by assisting in flood control through his habit of constructing dams across streams. Other states have found that it is practical to restock the beaver, and this is a proposition that may be watched with interest as the first experiments in this State will probably be made within the areas of the new Game Refuges in Western North Carolina. Should these attempts prove successful, it is likely that stocking will be undertaken on a large scale.

GAME BAG CENSUS

For the first time, the State of North Carolina has been able to get a definite and comprehensive idea of the value of game as a great natural resource and an intelligent idea of its distribution. One of the most valuable contributions to this knowledge is the census of game bagged during the first year of operation of the State Game Law.

Return report blanks were mailed to all licensed hunters, and the tabulation carried in this publication shows combined reports from approximately 40 per cent. The total number of the leading species of game killed during the open season is shown by counties.

Bearing in mind that the reports were made by less than half of the hunters, it is seen that the grand total of game taken during the year is much larger than indicated at the foot of each column. Other states that have made similar surveys have estimated that it is safe to assume that hunters who did not report killed at least on an average of half as much game for each individual as those who made the return. On this basis, and allowing for other factors, it should be conservative to double the totals shown under each species to get a more accurate idea of all game killed during the seasons in the State.

REPORT OF GAME KILLED IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING SEASON 1927-28

COUNTY	Rabbits	Squirrels	Deer	Coons	Opossums	Mink-Skunk	Wild-Cats	Muskrats	Quail	Turkey	Grouse	Pheasants	Snipe	Rails-Coots	Wood-Cock	Dove	Geese	Ducks	Total Licenses Sold	Total Persons Reporting	Total Persons Not Reporting
Alamance	11,293	7,698	1	32	1,912	9	7	100	6,124	111		9	160		69	462	8	138	2,147	879	1,268
Alexander	5,421	3,761		44	1,556	41		34	1,692				7			277		31	512	345	167
Alleghany	4,601	2,726		29	351	190	1	16	3,669			36	2			31		2	373	229	144
Anson	13,055	6,501		12	1,544	94		109	5,682	35		17	127	2	492	825	93	389	1,603	602	1,001
Ashe	14,191	4,733		2	2,402	287		183	2,343			2	452			35		27	936	638	298
Avery	1,953	2,030	20	56	820	122	5	64	419			7	87	1		17		2	343	203	140
Beaufort	3,013	8,819	52	468	1,391	35	16	552	10,489	23		5	215	47	70	2,831	170	3,904	2,414	925	1,489
Bertie	5,713	15,997	44	405	1,067	163	1	88	6,035	259			269	13	137	769	14	399	2,908	1,041	1,867
Bladen	1,633	6,154	48	389	958	106	6	24	7,999	72	1	1	74	30	41	961	18	312	826	375	451
Brunswick	1,457	7,807	87	410	3,173	220	38	4	3,528	148			190	184	137	1,890	17	851	752	540	212
Buncombe	14,683	13,044	106	468	2,724	265	19	246	5,038	52	19	156	53	22	239	562	3	91	3,919	1,445	2,474
Burke	2,203	1,785		84	1,020	17	3	37	1,033	2		3	2	18	18	220		56	460	197	263
Cabarrus	10,241	3,648			1,497	3		76	4,368	15		1	76		83	2,068	3	66	1,757	521	1,236
Caldwell	6,055	5,651		30	2,407	54	7	99	2,253			6	11	3	7	417	1	31	964	455	509
Camden	2,379	3,276	5	232	486	29	11	139	1,797			2	78		35	230	5	128	616	262	353
Carteret	931	2,866	201	200	379	170	31	9	2,744	80		30	213	184	111	2,511	660	9,171	1,112	450	662
Caswell	6,632	3,428	25	7	1,101	36		80	4,661	124	1	45	90		47	110	16	25	745	388	357
Catawba	12,395	5,700	5	13	1,616	54	3	165	4,487	6	2		40		47	1,647	1	79	1,543	729	814
Chatham	5,688	4,556	1	11	1,538	62		121	5,550	100		2	116	8	105	288	20	65	1,881	482	1,399
Cherokee	4,676	6,377	2	136	3,658	196	16	188	2,370	31		44	32		51	126	31	137	1,076	515	561
Chowan	801	1,992	9	99	300	14	19	18	1,590	24	10	2	64	1	29	209	2	202	655	170	485
Clay	1,921	1,645		170	1,286	76	10	15	721	16		15	19	1	19	149	2	23	250	132	118
Cleveland	10,067	2,825	6	15	2,752	58	4	284	2,806	15		3	43	2	64	871		74	1,889	534	1,355
Columbus	4,011	17,555	66	906	3,132	157	11	14	18,708	77	21	9	321	57	375	4,073		372	1,864	1,182	682
Craven	2,232	6,305	41	426	1,008	70	2	144	4,941	106		2	93		1	2,046	60	1,931	2,305	576	1,729
Cumberland	2,999	3,425	4	78	552	33		39	7,625	9		1	69		52	343	31	191	1,195	339	856
Currituck	2,202	2,532	6	412	617	48		1,517	1,925			20	228	148	38	415	1,153	5,982	562	268	294
Dare	350	372	10	48	145	48	4	72	180			10	16		7	9	91	132	80	52	28
Davidson	13,454	7,072		22	2,696	57	29	205	5,268	3		9	200		116	357	2	94	2,516	989	1,527
Davie	8,835	5,728	2	2	1,889	28	2	142	3,452	15		2	96		59	332	3	40	1,160	622	538
Duplin	7,512	10,866	70	249	2,912	101	10	66	12,302	75	2	32	213	17	205	2,965	11	231	1,805	927	878
Durham	5,239	3,755		4	939	44		176	4,834	8			170		51	538	10	45	1,889	541	1,348
Edgecombe	5,859	5,926	8	140	784	43		160	6,875	40	2		269	3	57	1,001	15	100	1,435	493	942
Forsyth	22,215	12,285	7	20	4,823	121		252	9,133	8		42	128		110	595	24	180	4,211	1,549	2,662
Franklin	6,972	4,446	6	34	1,792	44		130	3,251	49		11	201	1	101	267	2	149	1,523	494	1,029
Gaston	11,808	5,151		3	1,933	2		59	3,852				13		51	1,243	7	143	849	792	57
Gates	2,948	4,793	5	371	733	102	3	35	2,702	45			69		31	180	6	75	1,828	431	1,397
Graham	1,149	3,518		120	1,434	53	1	1	367	22		49	13		26	11	1		526	217	309
Granville	5,662	3,942	6	78	895	48	1	69	4,927	48		13	177		142	217	8	23	1,394	413	981
Greene	4,515	4,793	10	51	1,388	22		58	3,543	7		7	110	2	90	1,293	14	91	929	436	493
Guilford	12,678	9,201	2	20	2,924	36		225	9,452	42	35	1	79	11	138	480	74	388	3,453	1,091	2,362
Halifax	14,034	15,836	54	397	3,150	156	1	224	10,559	183	6	49	329	3	322	635	16	371	3,324	1,320	2,004
Harnett	5,356	4,354	17	84	1,073	16	3	22	4,567	23	10	13	230	2	64	1,151	6	171	1,224	462	762
Haywood	2,135	2,741	23	226	952	278	5	105	1,180	1	2	56	7	1	15	98		19	1,020	315	705
Henderson	5,442	4,956	90	172	2,319	183	6	109	3,252	3		23	59		25	482	8	35	1,008	538	470
Hertford	5,260	9,146	43	363	1,379	60		28	2,408	46		6	150	1	79	320	7	173	1,306	553	753

Hoke	1,139	1,406	2	75	391	8	1	1,784	0	10	4	7	191	4	197	92	105				
Hyde	492	1,522	59	113	317	55	7	2,225	11	10	89	4	21	613	1,630	1,368	516				
Iredell	9,702	5,694			1,870	68	12	210	4,061	5	19	2	34	561	104	1,864	239				
Jackson	1,537	2,979	5	89	1,507	148	5	64	661	21	3	10	11	40	11	860	700				
Johnston	15,068	13,256	2	88	3,152	64	1	157	19,242	21	3	70	11	40	258	3,148	1,491				
Jones	1,191	3,593	64	165	587	26	2	68	4,334	39	13	8	621	15	27	1,481	1,657				
Lee	3,758	2,001			648	9		50	1,733	7	10	44	62	874	3	111	686				
Lenoir	3,371	3,997	5	166	692	45	10	89	7,156	24	10	88	2	84	2	251	209				
Lincoln	5,621	2,239		27	918	3	1	29	1,491	13	5	137	55	1,650	4	84	1,960				
Macon	1,931	4,000	1	405	1,861	310	10	1	646	20	2	79	15	350	4	9	1,005				
Madison	3,127	2,289		50	964	99	3	116	1,110	43	3	11	7	31	35	549	346				
Martin	4,966	9,624	18	536	1,064	245	2	33	5,048	74	6	3	82	637	6	8	1,875				
McDowell	3,480	7,071	2	280	1,975	120	13	128	841	10	13	14	14	203	25	1,262	493				
Mecklenburg	15,908	7,143		6	1,131	36		100	5,904	48		111	155	2,293	34	227	3,659				
Mitchell	329	212		1	46	1			226	1	3	3	3	3		141	43				
Montgomery	4,072	2,509	2	2	912	9		67	3,005	9		80	35	256	1	84	513				
Moore	3,083	2,288		60	452	24		5	4,391	20	17	77	30	298	10	109	707				
Nash	6,492	5,146	3	159	1,404	87	1	192	4,842	24	1	411	136	690	10	108	3,139				
New Hanover	1,494	2,780	10	149	438	59	2	2	2,845	21	2	102	85	1,143	14	1,218	1,506				
Northampton	7,398	11,327	17	276	1,241	69	1	127	3,978	113		762	82	358	19	182	1,848				
Onslow	2,016	6,049	60	262	952	284	19	33	3,537	66		48	25	100	20	1,086	1,134				
Orange	6,031	4,896	2	25	931	32		30	4,592	64		161	78	366	56	68	1,489				
Pamlico	448	1,604	8	131	341	18	5	22	2,089	4		37	77	45	1,110	56	1,010				
Pasquotank	2,349	3,492	6	147	366	56	1	44	3,475	63		42	5	57	403	11	830				
Pender	2,344	8,583	213	405	1,415	211	1	51	7,767		1	216	1	61	3,102	1	258				
Perquimans	2,648	6,531	5	401	1,065	89	5	39	2,337	9	1	41	18	46	385		247				
Person	6,145	4,669		64	1,071	46	1	39	6,459	89		21	131	76	413		68				
Pitt	1,481	7,707	8	388	1,369	54	22	185	9,521	85	12	64	393	3	121	1,414	30				
Polk	2,819	2,200	1	46	792	23		94	369	2		7	50	16	363	1	14				
Randolph	8,371	6,252	1	17	2,115	55		245	4,258	3		78	66	249		27	1,501				
Richmond	5,017	2,248	27	58	502	27		36	4,003	22		3	45	63	630	6	146				
Robeson	5,189	5,948		239	1,690	30	10	52	14,749	6		24	159	125	1,954	33	219				
Rockingham	14,458	8,607		7	2,527	74	1	210	6,873		1	33	108	68	265	20	175				
Rowan	11,323	4,652			1,766	20	1	35	4,463	10	3	89	80	798		60	1,987				
Rutherford	7,132	3,241		36	2,037	34	6	341	1,832	1		3	10	12	1,441		30				
Sampson	5,476	8,137	13	200	2,339	112			6,876	53	9	12	108	67	2,763	1					
Scotland	2,638	2,307	1	27	398	19		39	3,370	6		94	45	53	537	1	74				
Stanley	9,781	5,378	7	5	1,321	17	5		1,826	9		54	39	458	8	33	1,710				
Stokes	14,446	8,447			3,247				7,803	7	36	108	25	130			1,104				
Surry	7,419	2,809		5	1,984	43		76	4,505	3	5	5	20	114		37	1,773				
Swain	1,147	2,037	5	279	1,461	88	34	89	451	7	29	92	43	19	43	37	521				
Transylvania	520	455	16	31	166	41	7	3	576	2	1	16	4	10	31	2	7				
Tyrrell	379	1,206	38	122	227	35	6	48	532	6		30	82	11	206	3	105				
Union	11,316	3,870		2	1,747	59	4	349	6,106			34	1	55	782	3	57				
Vance	5,666	2,539	14	27	666	14	14	36	3,221	77	2	26	170	31	192	21	189				
Wake	15,152	9,080	24	87	3,036	81		260	7,854	33	1	4	523	2	157	1,291	8				
Warren	5,490	3,702		30	1,099	19		92	4,158	19		159	92	377	3	92	1,134				
Washington	841	1,530	5	161	270	48	3	81	1,620	1		26	17	178		67	881				
Watauga	4,231	3,018		13	1,109	164	5	124	767		2	126	5	29	31	1	10				
Wayne	5,461	4,612	2	124	1,260	9		101	5,016	0		5	188	5	114	1,644	9				
Wilkes	7,826	6,352	21	54	4,287	105	4	117	3,067			13	9	20	275	24	1,379				
Wilson	7,622	5,214	1	71	1,198	26	1	112	5,009	4	7	4	419	4	131	1,197	12				
Yadkin	4,537	2,401		5	1,095	18	1	44	2,716			1	11	6	117	13	8				
Yancey	2,129	2,961	3	53	726	54	14	61	917	2	5	95	15	37	41	1	8				
No county given	551	331	25	11	185	3			1,320			1	10	82	97	514		110			
Total	581,641	513,018	1,810	19,742	143,730	7,514	516	11,077	433,199	3,025	270	2,230	11,507	1,225	6,909	74,287	4,842	37,861	139,170	50,812	88,358

HUNTING IN NORTH CAROLINA

HUNTING LICENSES ISSUED DURING SEASON 1927-28

County	Receipts	Resident County	Resident State	Non- Resident
Alamance.....	\$ 3,141.00	1,956	168	23
Alexander.....	524.00	509	3	.....
Alleghany.....	421.00	361	12	.....
Anson.....	1,747.00	1,567	36	.....
Ashe.....	952.00	932	4	.....
Avery.....	375.00	335	8	.....
Beaufort.....	3,078.00	2,283	117	14
Bertie.....	3,644.00	2,769	121	18
Bladen.....	974.00	794	30	2
Brunswick.....	828.00	733	19	.....
Buncombe.....	5,667.00	3,507	402	10
Burke.....	484.00	454	6	.....
Cabarrus.....	2,549.00	1,559	198	.....
Caldwell.....	1,040.00	945	19	.....
Camden.....	870.00	590	11	15
Carteret.....	3,034.00	949	36	127
Caswell.....	979.00	719	13	13
Chatham.....	2,927.00	1,397	66	80
Catawba.....	2,529.00	1,729	148	4
Cherokee.....	1,352.00	1,017	55	4
Chowan.....	779.00	624	31	.....
Clay.....	250.00	250	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	2,309.00	1,784	105	.....
Columbus.....	2,690.00	1,760	63	41
Craven.....	3,805.00	2,065	186	54
Cumberland.....	1,909.00	1,029	161	5
Currituck.....	1,148.00	513	10	39
Dare.....	84.00	79	1	.....
Davidson.....	3,912.00	2,287	181	48
Davie.....	1,314.00	1,129	28	3
Duplin.....	2,539.00	1,624	180	1
Durham.....	4,185.00	1,315	574	.....
Edgecombe.....	2,083.00	1,303	120	12
Forsythe.....	8,459.00	3,159	1,048	4
Franklin.....	1,733.00	1,473	49	1
Gates.....	1,067.00	827	9	13
Gaston.....	2,760.00	1,595	233	.....
Graham.....	686.00	511	5	10
Granville.....	1,680.00	1,345	40	9
Greene.....	1,337.00	827	102	.....
Guilford.....	7,831.00	2,526	860	67
Halifax.....	4,128.00	3,143	173	8
Harnett.....	1,874.00	1,069	152	3
Haywood.....	1,200.00	980	38	2
Henderson.....	1,074.00	869	38	1
Hertford.....	1,866.00	1,231	49	26
Hoke.....	297.00	172	25	.....
Hyde.....	628.00	503	7	6
Iredell.....	2,340.00	1,745	119	.....
Jackson.....	1,104.00	824	26	10
Johnston.....	3,712.00	3,007	141	.....
Jones.....	846.00	651	33	2
Lee.....	1,232.00	662	105	3
Lenoir.....	3,192.00	1,657	301	2
Lincoln.....	1,309.00	929	76	.....
Macon.....	619.00	534	14	1
Madison.....	432.00	417	3	.....

HUNTING LICENSES ISSUED DURING SEASON 1927-28
(Continued)

County	Receipts	Resident County	Resident State	Non- Resident
Martin.....	2,427.00	1,752	117	6
McDowell.....	1,474.00	1,214	46	2
Mecklenburg.....	5,927.00	3,092	567	.....
Mitchell.....	209.00	124	17	.....
Montgomery.....	759.00	454	58	1
Moore.....	283.00	163	18	2
Nash.....	4,721.00	2,751	385	3
New Hanover.....	3,080.00	1,140	355	11
Northampton.....	1,936.00	1,831	15	2
Onslow.....	1,558.00	1,083	29	22
Orange.....	1,817.00	1,407	82	.....
Pamlico.....	713.00	563	18	4
Pasquotank.....	1,625.00	895	116	10
Pender.....	934.00	764	28	2
Perquimans.....	979.00	749	4	14
Person.....	1,208.00	883	14	17
Pitt.....	4,869.00	2,749	421	1
Polk.....	578.00	488	9	3
Randolph.....	2,587.00	1,332	128	41
Richmond.....	1,762.00	1,032	134	4
Robeson.....	2,868.00	2,143	136	3
Rockingham.....	3,047.00	2,347	125	5
Rowan.....	3,109.00	1,719	263	5
Rutherford.....	1,499.00	1,379	24	.....
Sampson.....	1,479.00	1,194	57	.....
Scotland.....	834.00	584	50	.....
Stanley.....	2,512.00	1,512	197	1
Stokes.....	1,216.00	1,076	28	.....
Surry.....	2,199.00	1,679	89	5
Swain.....	619.00	499	21	1
Transylvania.....	228.00	193	4	1
Tyrrell.....	277.00	262	3	.....
Union.....	1,716.00	1,471	43	2
Vance.....	1,617.00	1,032	108	3
Wake.....	5,799.00	3,209	506	4
Warren.....	1,395.00	1,095	27	11
Washington.....	1,053.00	843	36	2
Watauga.....	849.00	739	22	.....
Wayne.....	3,350.00	2,135	234	3
Wilkes.....	1,577.00	1,337	39	3
Wilson.....	4,228.00	2,483	340	3
Yadkin.....	727.00	657	14	.....
Yancey.....	463.00	458	1	.....
Total.....	\$197,635.00	126,035	11,686	878
Receipts not assigned to counties.....	6,365.00	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	\$204,000.00	126,035	11,686	878