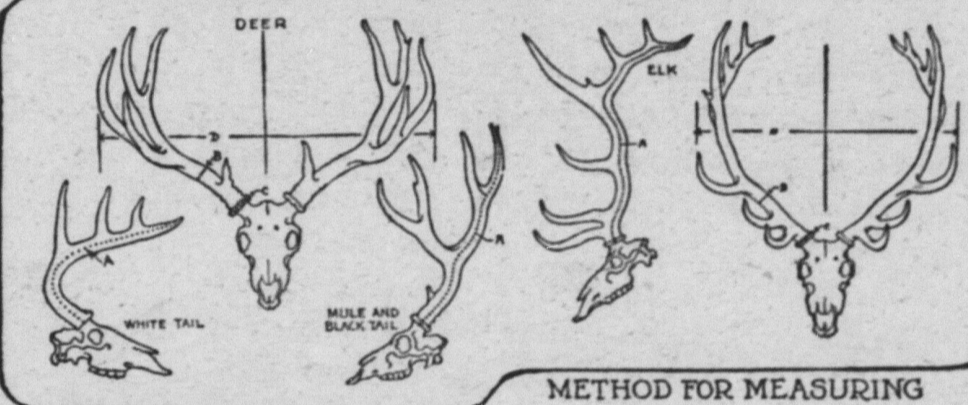


# Where Are the Record Big Game Heads?



METHOD FOR MEASURING

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HERE'S a big game hunt on at present that's unique in the annals of American sport. It isn't a case of a hunting party, armed with high-power rifles and all the other up-to-date equipment with which the modern Nimrod supplies himself, setting out on an expedition to the remote regions where may still be found the relatively few survivors of the millions of buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep and mountain goat, bear and mountain lion which once roamed this continent. Neither are these hunters going out with the avowed purpose of further decimating the numbers of American big game.



Instead they are going out with—believe it or not—tape-measures and pencil and paper (certainly not very deadly weapons) and they will be concerned not with killing more big game but with animals that have already been killed. Which is by way of saying that the purpose of this big game hunt is to find out where are the world's record big game heads, who was the hunter who secured these trophies, where were they secured, who owns them now, etc.

For four years the New York Zoological society has carried on an active campaign to locate all the largest heads of American game. During that time it has established the National Collection of Heads and Horns and has brought together the finest collection of these trophies in the world, housing them in a fine building dedicated to the "Vanishing Big Game of the World."

In December of last year it published a book called "Records of North American Big Game," prepared by a committee composed of Prentiss N. Gray, editor; Kermit Roosevelt, Madison Grant, W. Redmond Cross, George Harrison, and E. Hubert Litchfield. In compiling this work more than 35,000 questionnaires were sent out and the aid of more than 3,000 sportsmen, museum and owners of trophies was enlisted.

A standard method of measurement was developed and all measurements submitted for inclusion in the record were required to be made by one of the co-operating museums or a representative of the National Collection of Heads and Horns. From the several thousands measured, a total of 891 trophies were selected for inclusion in the record, making it a veritable Almanac de Gotha of the monarchs of the plains and mountains.

The book was divided into 13 sections, dealing with all varieties of big game on this continent, and each section was edited by an authority on the species, among them such nationally known scientists and sportsmen as Dr. George Bird Grinnell, Ernest Thompson Seton, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Samuel Merrill, Wilfred H. Osgood, H. E. Anthony, Madison Grant, E. W. Nelson, Maj. E. A. Goldman, Dr. Thomas Barbour, Edmund Seymour, Thierry Mallet, and C. H. Townsend.

The society is now planning to issue another edition of the Records to bring it up to date and during the coming year its official measurers will spend considerable time in various parts of the country, especially in the Rocky Mountain states, visiting every town to measure trophies. "We know that many fine trophies must exist in homes, hotels and cafes in the small towns of the Rocky Mountain states and we wish to locate and measure as many of them as possible," says Prentiss N. Gray, editor of the Records. "It is quite possible that among them we shall find some world's records. Such heads have a considerable monetary value and while we have no interest in purchasing any heads, doubtless many persons who possess trophies large enough to be listed in the Records would be glad to realize on them or at least to know that they are valuable."

Those in charge of the Records have been obliged in the past—and this holds good for the future, also—to accept only measurements authenticated by recognized natural history museums or their own representatives. This is not a reflection on the honesty of the measurements of the owner of the trophy, but they early discovered that some over-zealous taxidermists considered it good practice and pleasing to their

clients to alter trophies in order to increase measurements. They found that moose horns had been steamed or the skulls split and the spread thereby increased; additional points had been glued to elk antlers.

The climax was reached when they discovered one taxidermist who specialized in "making" record heads. One product of his shop, a Rocky Mountain bighorn, had been built up of horns from three separate sheep. Sections were fitted cleverly together and the final product, a world's record, was sold for a fancy price.

Thus, to have any real value, every head listed in the Records must be measured by men who know how and who can guard against such practices. Above is shown the method of measuring elk heads and deer heads, all measurements to be made with a steel tape. The following rules are given to explain and supplement the diagrams shown above:

**Deer**

- A—Length on outside curve: Measured along the main beam from the base of the burr to the end of the most distant point.
- B—Circumference of main beam: Taken midway between the basal snag and the first fork.
- C—Circumference of burr.
- D—Greatest spread: Measured between perpendiculars at extreme width of horns at right angles to the center line of the skull.

Points: No point shall be counted unless it protrudes at least one inch.  
Remarks: State whether the trophy has any characteristics which depart from the normal for this species.

**Elk**

- A—Length on outside curve: Measured along the main beam from the base of the burr to the tip of the most distant point on the main beam.
- B—Circumference midway between bezel and trez.
- C—Circumference of burr.
- D—Greatest spread: Measurement between perpendiculars, at right angles to the center line of the skull.

Points on each side: No point shall be counted unless it protrudes at least two inches.  
Remarks: State whether the trophy has any characteristics which depart from the normal for this species.

Similar charts have been devised for other species of big game and the National Collection of Heads and Horns is asking anyone who has a trophy that exceeds the following measurements:

- Male deer, length on outside curve.....26"
- White-tailed deer, length on outside curve.....22"
- Bison, length on outside curve.....14"
- Elk (Wapiti), length on outside curve.....54"
- Moose, spread.....56"
- Sheep, length on front curve.....29"
- Goat, length on front curve.....19"
- Grizzly bear, length of skull.....12"
- Black bear, length of skull.....12"
- Mountain lion, length of skull.....7"

to submit the record of his trophy for inclusion in the official Records and also to learn how it rates with the world's record heads.

Incidentally there is a patriotic angle to this unique "big game hunt," for many of the record American trophies are owned in England rather than in this country. This is true of the world's record muledeer, which was killed in Wyoming, but which is now owned by an Englishman.

The largest elk head in the world was killed in Wyoming and is today hanging in a castle at Hortham, England. It has a length on the longest horn of 64½ inches, a spread of 52 inches, with seven points on one antler and six on the other. Twenty-four of the 40 world's record elk heads are owned by Englishmen and only 16 are owned by Americans.

It is interesting to note that this sort of thing has been going on for three centuries. The first collection of American big game trophies of which we have record was made by Queen Elizabeth during the sixteenth century. Her officials in the transatlantic colonies were commissioned to send back to England the finest specimens obtainable in the New World.

As a result, five great moose heads were shipped to England and found a place of honor in the Great Hall of Hampton Court palace over the days where a succession of British sovereigns has dined on state occasions. The present-day visitor will recognize them with some difficulty for the officers of the queen's household evidently had little faith in the taxidermists of

their time and no scruples against nature falsification. The horns were affixed to carved wooden replica of "Cervus elaphus," the European red deer, the game animal with which the English wood-carvers of the day were most familiar.

Another American trophy owned by British royalty is a magnificent pair of moose horns which was presented to the prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) during his visit to America in the Seventies. The weight of the dried skull and horns is said to have been 56 pounds and the antlers had a spread of 70 inches. In 1898 an American Trophy exhibition was held in London and among the exhibits there was an elk head, shown by A. L. Tullock, Esq., which had been killed in Montana in 1883. Of this trophy it has been written, "Most judges give the palm in beauty to this superb 20-point head. Its size and points have been exceeded, but its massive beams, perfect symmetry and wonderful pearlyings are so far unrivalled."

As early as 1850 titled Englishmen were coming to this country for big game hunting and in an article which appeared in the June, 1894, issue of the old Cosmopolitan magazine, under the title of "Famous Hunting Parties of the Plains," Col. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") tells of some of them as follows:

"The first great hunter who came to this country in search of big game, of whom I have knowledge, was Sir George Gore. I was a boy at Fort Leavenworth in 1853 when he arrived there from London and fitted out his expedition. At that time buffalo, elk, deer and antelope were so numerous upon the plains and all through the Rocky Mountain region that we frontiersmen were naturally somewhat surprised to find that an English gentleman would come all the way across the ocean and make the tedious journey from the seaboard to the frontier, with no other end in view than the chase.

"Sir John Watts Garland was another great English huntsman. He came over here about 1860. At different points on the plains and in the mountains he established camps and built cabins to which he would return regularly about once every two years. In his absence, his horses and dogs were left at these camps in charge of men employed for that purpose.

"The third of the great hunters whom I know known was Lord Adair, who is now the earl of Dunraven, owner of the famous Valkyrie. He came with Doctor Kingsley, a brother of Charles Kingsley, the well-known author, and arrived at Fort McPherson, on the Platte river, about eighteen miles from the town of North Platte.

"Lord Adair was the first of these visiting sportsmen that I remember to have had a military escort, Garland and Gore provided their own. Later he purchased a hunting park of his own."

Being interested only in sport, such hunters as Sir George Gore and Sir John Garland were willing to stay in the field long enough to get really good heads. They had a better chance than the present-day hunter to find a record head because the herds of elk had not been so badly shot up or their winter range so restricted that it was necessary to winter feed them. Good heads were common, as the animals were stronger and more rugged.

The Englishman knew the value of record heads and he carried back his own trophies plus the best heads he could purchase for resale at home. Therefore today the collections of game trophies in England contain the very best examples of our American big game, but, in the words of sponsors of the present "big game hunt," now being conducted under the auspices of the New York Zoological society, "We want to return the record of both elk and deer to the United States and it is probable that in some attic or home in the Rocky Mountain states the world's record can be found."

## Proper Diet for the Children

### Of Recognized Importance, Alike to Community and Family.

How theories about the proper food for children have changed in the last generation! At one time the child, after he was weaned, was considered as merely a little man or woman and given smaller amounts of the regular family diet. Then it was discovered that he could not take care of adult food and his diet was limited to an enormous degree. Later research proved that on such a simplified regime he was not getting everything he needed and therefore other foods prepared to suit his young digestion were added to the milk and cereal diet. Now a young baby gets fruit and vegetable juices, egg yolks, minced liver, early in life and consequently thrives.

The young mother has a much easier problem now in feeding a child, although the diet does contain more things. The formula for "modified" cow's milk is now simple and it is seldom a problem to get it to suit the baby's digestion.

The bureau of home economics at Washington emphasizes the fact that we no longer consider the responsibility of seeing that the children in our midst get proper food as merely a family matter. It says: "Wherever there is a shortage of food for children, the community is responsible for providing each child, not merely with food enough, but with 'the essential food elements.' Lack of food, or a wrong diet, is more damaging to the child than to the adult because the child is growing and his food, while serving his present needs, must also build for the future.

"Milk, of course, is the most important item in the diet of the child. But instead of merely the milk and gruels which in many families used to be the young child's diet, a variety of foods is recommended nowadays, even for the baby. Milk, cereals, tomato or orange juice, other vegetables and fruits, eggs and some meat—begin early, nutritionists say, to give him all these things, making sure, of course, that they are suitably prepared. Give them to him at first as fruit juices, or finely chopped or mashed vegetables, or scraped meat. Little by little let him have coarser and more solid food until, by the age of two, he is having the same kind of food as the rest of the family, though in different proportions.

"Give the child plenty of milk. Nutritionists have watched the growth of different groups of children who were all on the same diet except that some had more milk than others, or some had milk while

others had not. In every case the children who had most milk outgrew the others in weight and height. If the child does not drink enough milk give it to him cooked with his mush or oatmeal, with his vegetables or other food.

"Milk and cod liver oil or outdoor sunshine are particularly important to children as protection against rickets, a disease of the bones, or rather a failure of the bones to develop properly. Rickets, resulting in stunted growth, or crooked legs, misshapen chest, or other deformities is one of the sure signs of under-nourishment. It is the result of a lack of calcium and phosphorus for bone building (furnished in the milk) and of vitamin D (furnished in cod liver oil and produced by outdoor sunshine), which helps the child's body to use the calcium contained in his food.

"Especially for children in needy families, nutritionists urge that somehow cod liver oil be provided—at least two teaspoonfuls a day for every child under two years old, and some for older children, too, if possible. It will cost, for each child about 15 to 25 cents a week.

"For children, then, nutritionists emphasize first of all the 'protective foods.' That is to say, in families on short rations, the first things to provide are such protective foods as the children's milk, cod liver oil, some sure source of vitamin C, such as tomatoes or tomato juice or orange juice, or cabbage (to be eaten raw) and some good source of iron—green-colored vegetables and egg yolk are the best. Then come the energy foods, including bread and cereals, fats and sugars. Of the body-building foods other than milk and dairy products, the most important for children are green vegetables, eggs and liver, with some lean meat and fish.

**Chopped Cabbage Sandwiches.**  
Chop the cabbage fine, mix with a little creamed butter and use as a spread between slices of bread. Small square sandwiches (an ordinary sandwich quartered) are most easily handled by young children.

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## ACID STOMACH EASY NOW TO CORRECT

Just Do One Thing—That's All

According to many authorities, some 80% of the people of today have acid stomach. This is because so many foods, comprising the modern diet, are acid forming foods.

It usually makes itself felt in sour stomach, indigestion, headaches, nausea, "gas," "biliousness," and most frequently in stomach pains that come about thirty minutes after eating. So you can easily tell if you have it.

### Now Quickly and Easily Corrected

If you do have acid stomach, don't worry about it. You can correct it in a very simple manner. Just do this. It will alkalinize your acid soaked stomach almost immediately. You will feel like another person.

TAKE—2 teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia with a glass of water every morning when you get up. Take another teaspoonful thirty minutes after eating. And another before you go to bed.

**What This Does**  
That's all you do. But you do it regularly, EVERY DAY, so long as you have any symptoms of distress.

This acts to neutralize the stomach acids that foster your "upset" stomach, that invite headaches and that feeling of lassitude and lost energy.

Try it. Results will amaze you. Your head will be clear. You'll forget you have a stomach.

BUT—be careful that you get REAL milk of magnesia when you buy; genuine PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia. See that the name "Phillips" is stamped clearly on the label.

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Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets are now on sale at drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of Genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.



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Neutralizes Food and Tobacco Acids a few minutes after taking.

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