

FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
**FISH AND GAME
WARDEN**

OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO

1911-1912



FRANK M. KENDALL
STATE GAME WARDEN

Officials and Employes of Fish and Game Department

1911-1912.

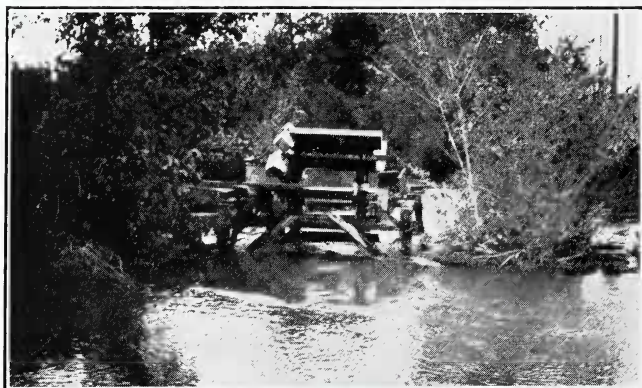
F. M. Kendall.....State Game Warden, Twin Falls
F. C. Cliff,Chief Clerk
Geo. H. IsaacsSupt. of Fisheries

Assistant Chief Deputies.

R. J. Hanlon, Sandpoint
R. L. Pennell, Lewiston
W. H. Taylor, Thunder
L. C. Jones, Gooding
R. B. French, Bellevue
W. H. Mack, Idaho Falls.

County Deputies.

Bonner County—James J. McBride, Sandpoint
Kootenai County—J. R. Crews, Conklin Park
Shoshone County—S. C. Kincaid, Wallace
Latah County—Samuel T. Owings, Moscow
Clearwater County—J. D. Fairly, Orofino
Nez Perce County—G. C. Pennell, Lewiston
Idaho County—Joe B. Wade, Grangeville
Idaho County—A. E. Davis, Keoskia
Adams County—D. J. Yoakum, New Meadows
Washington County—R. E. Gilderoy, Weiser
Boise County—B. C. Benson
Canyon County—M. K. Madden, Caldwell
Ada County—C. L. Bowen, Boise
Elmore County—L. McLaughlin, Glenss Ferry
Elmore County—D. L. Gray, Atlanta
Owyhee County—M. M. Kreig, Delamar
Twin Falls County—C. W. Dyer, Twin Falls
Cassia County—B. A. Fritz, Burley
Lincoln County—J. M. Hyatt, Heyburn
Blaine County—John B. Cumins, Hailey
Custer County—M. A. Dillingham, Mackay.
Lemhi County—Owen Swift, Salmon
Fremont County—E. L. Stephens, Ashton
Fremont County—Sam Jones, Rexburg
Bonneville County—Sidney Whitehead, Idaho Falls
Bingham County—G. L. Braley, Blackfoot
Bannock County—L. A. Lehrbas, Pocatello
Bannock County—W. E. Gifford, Soda Springs
Oneida County—D. M. Thomas, Malad
Oneida County—Joseph Goaslind, Preston
Bear Lake County—J. G. Haddock, Montpelier



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To the Honorable James H. Hawley, Governor, and the members of the Twelfth Session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the laws of Idaho, I have the honor to submit for your consideration, this, the Fourth Biennial report of the Fish and Game Department, showing the receipts and expenditures, together with a full and complete statement of all transactions pertaining to this department; together with recommendations that I believe will be of benefit to the state and of greater protection to the fish and game.

Note of Explanation.

Mr. Ben R. Gray was appointed State Fish and Game Warden on January 2, 1911 and acted during that year and part of 1912, and resigned from this office to take another position. Many of the policies of the present department were inaugurated by him and he should be given much credit for the efficient manner in which the affairs of the department were conducted during his term of office. I was appointed by Mr. Gray as his chief deputy and acted as such until he resigned when I was appointed State Fish and Game Warden.

In considering the object and aim of the creation of the Fish and Game Department, I believe it might be well to go back over a period of years so as to show the reasons for and the causes leading to the creation of this department.

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Hunting a Human Instinct.

In every human being exists to a greater or less extent the instinct to hunt and kill, whether it be for the purpose of furnishing food or merely for sport, every member of the human family harbors an innate desire to roam the fields and forests in pursuit of game and birds.



To the less strenuous, whipping a whirling stream in the hope of being rewarded by a catch of finny beauties appeals the most, but the fact remains that man desires to hunt and kill.

That this desire exists is not strange when one considers that in the very earliest ages, and indeed, in our own country at a more recent period, man lived according to his skill as a huntsman.

Back in the dim distant past, in the paleozoic or stone age, the instinct to kill was particularly strong because at that time man was not only compelled to kill for food for himself and progeny, but was compelled to wage a relentless war of extermination upon the predatory beasts of his time, in order to protect his life from harm, and the early explorers who first landed upon the western continent and settled up what is known as the Thirteen Colonies were compelled, in a large measure, to depend upon the

fish
+
buck
+

wild game not only for food but the skins of the wild animals were used for clothing, and these early explorers, pushing forward into the trackless wilderness of the west, were fed upon the bountiful supply of wild game which inhabited these parts.



Earl Jones of Boise Returning from a Deer Hunt.

In later days, and especially in this section of the great United States, game and fish played an important part in the ultimate settlement of the west,—how great a part but few persons realize.

When the emigrants' trains set out from the stations along the Missouri and Mississippi, laden with the emigrants bound to the land of the setting sun, but a limited amount of supplies could be carried, and hence, the adventurers were forced to depend upon the fish and game for sustenance to be obtained along the way.

Food Supply of Early Explorers.

How many people have thought when reading of the exploits of the early explorers and emigrants of the west of the tremendous part the fish and game resources of the

west had in their undertakings? How many persons have realized that but for the boundless supply of game the exploration of the Northwest and its ultimate settlement and development would have been impossible or have been postponed for a number of years?

Probably few, but the fact remains that the explorers, the emigrants and the pioneers would have had to contend with almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of obtaining food had it not been for the wild animals, the birds and the fish they found in such abundant numbers in the territory, then a boundless wilderness, but now a veritable Paradise.



An Elk's Convention in Idaho.

It is a matter of history that when the Union Pacific Railroad was in course of construction, binding by ties of steel the older portion of our country with the new, the main portion of the food supply of the vast army of men engaged on the work consisted of game killed along the route by men engaged as professional hunters. Thus, the once huge herds of buffalo, now prac-

tically extinct, the antelope, deer and other game animals, once so plentiful in practically every section of the west, had an important part in the conquering the wilderness through railroad transportation. In those days the killing of game animals in large numbers was a necessity; men needed food and the distances to the base of supplies were so great as to prohibit the transportation of domestic food supplies. Consequently, game being so plentiful, and the numerous streams of the wilderness well stocked with fish, men killed and lived.

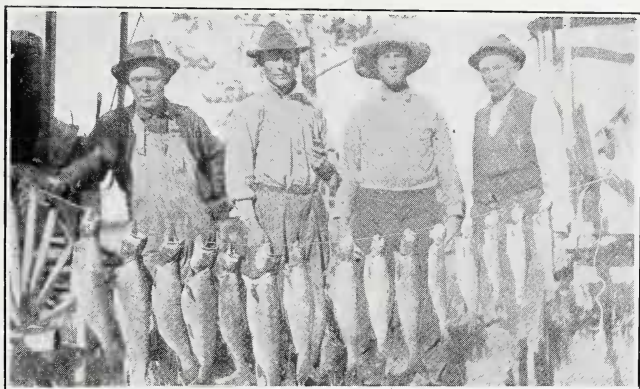


Of Help to Emigrants.

When the emigrants on their perilous journeys across the plains and over the mountains ran out of meat carried from their starting points, they too, killed large quantities of game and fish. Later, when the pioneers had located in some certain section of the newer country, the wild animals, birds and fish continued to furnish the main portion of the food supply. Still later, when the country became more thickly settled and the domesticated food animals took the place of the game as the main article of sustenance, the slaughter of wild animals and birds continued, until finally, the buffalo and the antelope became practically extinct, and the numbers of game

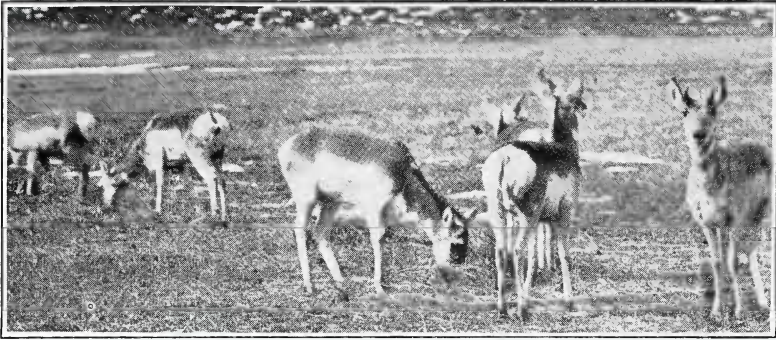
birds and fish became so depleted that the National and State Governments were compelled by statute to limit the huntsmen in their wanton destruction.

Idaho a Hunter's Paradise.



But a little over a decade ago our own state, Idaho, became famous as the Paradise of the hunter and fisherman. Within the boundaries of the state more different varieties of game animals were to be found than in any other single state in the Union; more fish were in our streams and more birds of various species found food on the mountain sides or in the grassy valleys than were to be found in any other single section of the country. Within the memory of even younger generations countless herds of deer came down from the hills in the winter months and browsed the length of the Snake River in the fertile valley to which it gives its name. Elk, moose, deer and other game animals were plentiful and in each sheltered valley were to be found large numbers of each. Antelope roamed the more level stretches, browsing upon the bunch grass, succulent weeds and young twigs, slaking their thirst in the streams, and in many instances, even

being so bold as to browse within sight of towns. The rivers and smaller streams fed by clear, cold mountain



Antelope.

springs furnished habitation for millions of game fish,—one had but to drop his line into practically any stream and in a short while obtain a good catch of trout.

But today things have changed; no more do the antelope lithely roam across the valleys; the elk, the moose and caribou have followed the buffalo and are in danger of total extinction, and the rigid enforcement of the game laws has been the sole means of preventing the extinction of the few remaining animals of this kind and the total extinction of deer, the better known game birds and fish.

Wanton Hunting—Its Results.

At the heighth of Idaho's fame as a big game state no restrictions were placed upon the hunter; all that was necessary was a firearm and the trouble of finding and killing,—truly an easy task in those days of plentiful game. From within the state and from without the hunters came in droves. The game in the portions of the state easier to access was rapidly depleted and those animals which escaped the ruthless aim of the hunter were driven into the fastnesses of the hills. From bands

numbering hundreds game animals were slaughtered until it became unusual to see more than a few single animals at one time. But the wanton destruction continued. Man killed without discrimination and manifested his innate desire for conquest. It became the fashion for hunters to kill deer and other animals and after taking the hind quarters leave the rest of the animal to rot. The question of food necessity did not enter into their calculations, in the least, because by that time the state had advanced to the stage wherein domestic animals had become plentiful and more than sufficient for food purposes.

Game Laws Enacted.

It was then that the people of Idaho, becoming awakened to a realization that their game resources were being rapidly depleted, caused, through their legislative bodies the enactment of those provisions of the statutes commonly known as "game laws." From time to time the original laws have been amended as the necessity for



changes occurred, but in their entirety, the present game laws of Idaho are essentially the same, with the addition

of later amendments, as those original enactments passed by the Fifth Session of the Legislature in 1899.

Thus, it will be seen that the restrictions were not placed on the hunter or fisherman in Idaho until the outrageous and unsportsmanlike actions of certain so-called "sportsmen" made them necessary.

Reasons for Laws.

When the laws were framed they were not enacted for the purpose of depriving any citizen of his rights and privileges, but rather to prevent such deprivation. Some persons, and to the credit of the sportsmen of the state, it must be admitted that the number is not large, who seem to feel that they as citizens of Idaho have the inherent right to go into the forests and kill game of any description whenever or wherever they chose to do so, irrespective of statutes notwithstanding. Such persons seemingly do not care whether the game becomes extinct or not,—they have no thought for tomorrow, and the generations of tomorrow, just so long as they are able to satisfy the promptings of their hunting instinct. Whether or not their children, or their children's children may be in a position to enjoy the sport of the hunt is not a matter of concern, and, it is to prevent such misguided "sportsmen" from killing off the species of game that such statutes as "game laws" were necessary.

Sportsmen vs. Sports.

In an experience covering a long period, most of which has been filled with incidents in connection with true sportsmanship, I have reached the conclusion that "sportsmen" are of two classes: First, the true sportsman who hunts for physical benefit to be derived from

time spent in the open under the refining influence of Nature, but, who, from his communion with the wild and the things of the wild has a horror of killing want-



An afternoon's Recreation on Trustle Creek, near Lake Pend O'Reille.

only, and, who is intensely interested in the enforcement of the measures calculated to propagate the game. In this class can also be included the man who hunts because of necessity and who, when he has killed sufficient meat for his needs, stops. These are true sportsmen and men to whom the game laws are a second creed. Such sportsmen are interested in the work of the game wardens and deputies and cooperate with the department in the enforcement of the restrictions placed upon the killing of game and fish.

To the second class belong that small army of individuals who take every opportunity to place obstructions in the way of the game officials, and who kill game in and out of season without respect to their needs or the rights of posterity.

Bag Limit Generous.

At first glance it would seem that a law which prohibits the settler in the remote districts from killing more

than two deer in one season or more than a certain number of birds of various species in one day and prohibits the killing either in certain seasons of the year, is unnecessarily harsh and tends to deprive the settler, but a close perusal of the law will show that the number of game animals allowed to be killed and the bag limit of birds is generous in the extreme, and is more than sufficient to furnish any family with flesh or fowl during the entire year.

Under the present bag limit allowed on game animals, birds and fish during the open season on each, a hunter who killed his limit on each could gather the following surprisingly large total: one elk, two deer, 1080 each of grouse, sage hens, partridges and pheasants, 540 quail, 3,600 ducks, 3,600 each of snipe, plover and turtle doves, 600 geese and 6,600 pounds of trout in addition to other fish and a mountain goat and a mountain sheep thrown in for good measure.

This tremendous amount of game and fish is permissible to be taken by one man during the season and is certainly more than enough to furnish provender for the largest single family in the state. A wise provision of the law, however, prevents one person from having more than a certain amount of each kind of game, birds and fish in his possession at one time, otherwise, many thoughtless individuals would kill the entire amount whether they needed it or not. The fact that such a large amount of game and fish can be taken during the season precludes the possibility of the game laws having been enacted,—as many disgruntled individuals hold, for the purpose of preventing the settler from killing meat for his larder.

Game Preservation Important Factor.

The preservation of game is indeed an important factor in the progress of our state, and one that calls for the co-operation and active support on the part of every

man, woman and child, to the end that the present quantity of game animals, birds and fish be increased rather than depleted.

When the Creator in his infinite mercy created man, the Book of Genesis tells us that he likewise created



Priest Lake

animals. Presumably, the animals were placed upon the earth to furnish food for man through the ages until the world endures no longer. But, at the present rate of slaughter, unless restrictions were placed upon the hunters, the generations to come would know of the animals of today only through legend. The deer, the elk, the moose, the caribou and the game birds and fish would have followed the way of the now strange animals who once inhabited the earth but became extinct at the hands of the pre-historic hunter, and indeed, elk, moose and caribou have to a great extent become so rare in most sections that the sight of one is an event.

Restrictions Prevent Extinction.

Even today, if the restrictions placed upon the hunter were discarded and the closed seasons abolished, it would

be but a matter of comparatively few years until the children of this generation would be regaling their children with tales of the deeds of their grandfathers in pursuit of game animals. Deer, the few remaining elk and caribou and the game birds now so plentiful would be occupying exhibition space in our museums, and the sole survivors of the ruthless devastation which would ensue would be the hardy mountain sheep and goats, who in their inaccessible retreats among the crags of our lofty snow-capped mountain peaks, might be able to defy the hunter.

Such condition of affairs would be unjust to future generations. When game and fish were placed upon the earth, they were placed by an all-wise Creator for the benefit of all humanity and not for one generation or several generations to the exclusion of the balance of mankind. This is the fundamental principle upon which all game laws are based,—conservation for the benefit of posterity.

Principle is Just.

That the principle is entirely just cannot be gainsaid. One must indeed be selfish to hold that future generations should be deprived of game, birds and fish. I do not believe that there is a man who would openly advocate the extinction of game and fish during this generation, but that in substance, is just what every person who violates the game laws laid down for the preservation of the species, practices.

False Impressions Corrected.

Since the establishment of the Fish and Game Department a false impression regarding the real object of

the establishment of the department has been engendered in the minds of many people of the state, and it has been the desire of this administration to correct such impressions. That we have succeeded, to a certain extent at least, is one of the most gratifying achievements of this department. Early in 1911, when the present officials took charge, it was found that many persons, especially farmers, were laboring under the idea that the department was solely created for the benefit of a comparatively few "wealthy sportsmen," who, when the hunting fever took possession of them, were to be allowed to wander at will throughout the state killing animals and birds, while the poorer members of the community were to be deprived of the right to hunt and fish. That such an impression was preposterous did not prevent its acceptance as "gospel" by many.

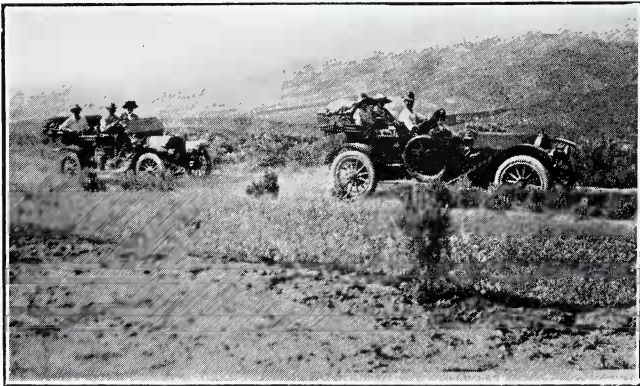
During the two years just closed, the members of this department have done much to correct these false impressions, we believe, through the fact that the records show that no discriminations have been made in the matter of arrests and convictions of game laws; that rich as well as poor have been treated alike and through personal visits to every section of the state, at which times every effort has been made to meet with the people generally, we believe that the people of the state today look with more favor upon the work of this administration than they have in the past.

Sportsmen Have Helped.

In this connection, I wish to say that this department has been helped to a great extent by the members of the State Sportsmen's Association and allied bodies in educating the people of Idaho to a proper and correct realization of the aims and duties of this department of the state government.



Mrs. Otto M. Jones of Boise, one of Idaho's Best Hunters.



Off for a Hunt in Idaho.

Despite the belief of the average person, to the contrary, there are but few officials of any nature who take delight in prosecuting offenders against the laws. It is really not a pleasant task to hale a man before a court and seek to deprive him of a portion of his worldly goods and mayhap his liberty, as a penalty for transgression,—rather would the officers have everyone obey the laws so that no arrests would be necessary.

The Aim of This Department.

During the administration just closing, it has been our aim to secure the active co-operation of not only the individual sportsman of the state but of their organizations and of the people of Idaho generally, to the end that the people themselves may be awakened to a better realization of the necessity of conserving game and fish.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Game Warden Should be Elective.

Believing with many others of the state, and especially the members of the State Sportsmen's Association that the method of selecting a Game Warden could be improved in many ways, and for various reasons should receive careful consideration by the convening legislature in passing upon the game laws.

The revenue for carrying on the work of this department is raised independent of any appropriation of the state's funds. The office is absolutely self-sustaining and the funds to carry on the work are raised from those who are interested in hunting and fishing, and every per-



seon who purchases a license within the state has contributed to making the department a success, and is therefore, interested in the manner in which the funds are spent.

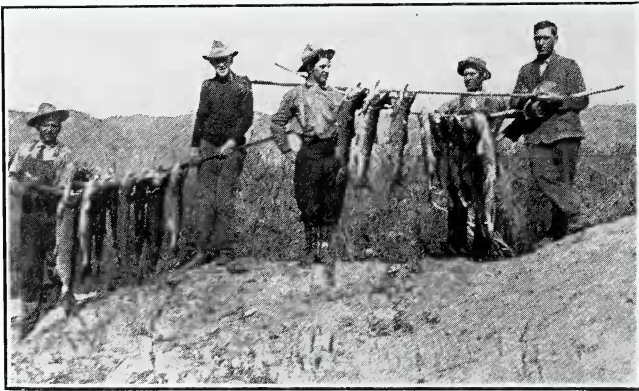
Under the present method of selecting a Game Warden the people have no choice as to whom will fill the office, or whether he is peculiarly qualified to fill this important position. And again, the objection has been raised repeatedly that under the present method of selecting a Game Warden the office has been used largely for political purposes, and with the object in view of removing as far as possible from political influences, I would recommend that the legislature propose a constitutional amendment making the office of the State Fish and Game Warden elective and for a period of four years, or, if possible, I would go still further, and urge for the interests of the department and the state at large, that this department be placed under civil service as is the case in New York and other states where excellent results have been accomplished.

The work of this department is entirely different from that of any other appointive office in the state, inasmuch as there is no routine of work that can be carried out from year to year which is the case with almost every other state office. The important work of this department deals largely with the subject of forest, field and stream, and in order to accomplish the desired results, one must be familiar with the fish and game conditions existing throughout the state. Owing to various changes of the altitude and climatic conditions, the seasons vary to a large extent in different portions of the state.

In some localities certain species of game are abundant and in many other localities, equally as well adapted to their necessary conditions, we find that there are scarcely none, and it therefore, becomes the duty of the State Game Warden to see that these conditions are remedied, and where game is scarce, restock it, and throw

a protection around the territory in order that the game might be allowed to accumulate in sufficient numbers, and no man who has not made a careful study of these conditions can step into the office and take up this work successfully.

Under the present system of selecting a Game Warden by appointment by the Governor at every change of the administration, it is probable and more than possible that the head of this department will change also, and I believe that better results, and a greater saving to



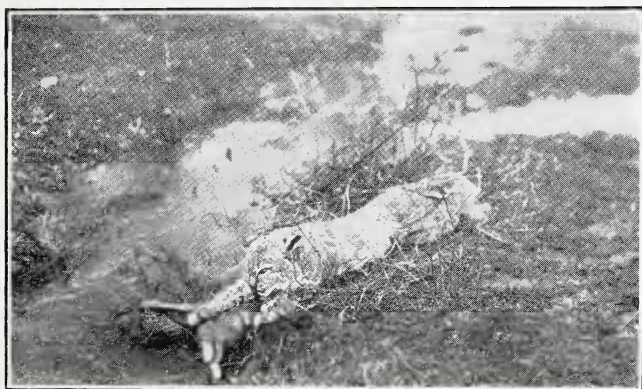
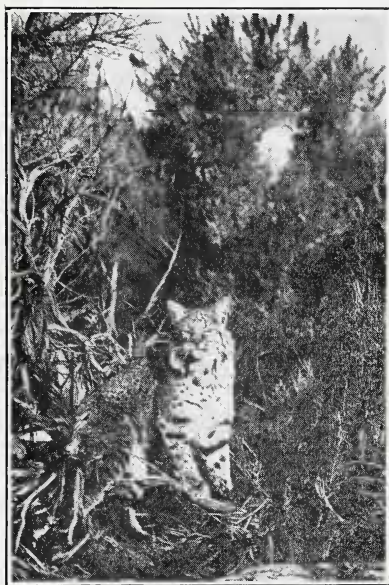
Fish Caught in the Salmon River near Salmon City.

the state could be accomplished by placing a competent men in charge who are familiar with all these conditions and keep him in office as long as he successfully carries out the work to the satisfaction of the public and the state at large, and for this reason, I would be glad to see this department placed under the civil service rule. And I would recommend further that the salary of the State Fish and Game Warden be increased to at least \$2,400.00 per year so that a competent man could afford to devote his time and attention exclusively to this office.

Appointment of Deputies.

I would recommend the abolishment of the office of Assistant Chief Deputy and that the Chief Deputy be made Assistant Game Warden and that he be compelled

to take the field at all times and visit each county in the state and confer with county deputies to see that they are doing their work in a proper manner and enforcing the laws. In this way a uniform system can be kept in all parts of the state, and the State Game Warden and office would be in closer touch with all branches of the work,



A Game Poacher.

both as to the protection of the game and the needs of the different localities.

The county deputy should be placed upon a proper paying basis so that good men can be secured and kept on the job at all times. If this were done much more good could be accomplished and better service rendered than by the District or Assistant Chief Deputies who only know the territory and conditions in a general way. The county deputy, if he is of proper kind, will soon learn who are the violators and where they are to be found, and can do much more effective work than one who is not familiar with the district and its people, and I would favor the abolishment of county lines bounding the districts in which the deputies would work, and make the lines solely by the accessibility of the territory surrounding him.

And, I would offer as a suggestion that the deputies be authorized to assist in the destruction of predatory animals, and it be made a part of their duty to assist in the trapping and killing of all animals destructive to our game. It has been estimated by those familiar with conditions in our mountaneous districts that hundreds of deer are killed each year by these animals, and I believe it is as much the duty to protect our game from animals as it is from human violators. I would also recommend that a bounty be placed on foreign sheepherders who make a business of robbing the nests of grouse, sage hens and other fowl, and who are continuously killing deer and other game out of season.

Forest Service.

The members of the Forestry Department of the U. S. Government have rendered this department valuable assistance during the past two years in protecting our game. Through their persistent efforts to enforce the game laws many violations have been prevented, and game poachers have a wholesome respect for the forest

ranger, and I believe, if possible, there should be a closer alliance of interest between these two departments.

The forest rangers are doing a work that would require the services of as many deputies game wardens to accomplish the same results. They are serving this de-



Returning from an Elk Hunt.

partment without pay, and I wish to express my thanks to them as well as the Forest Supervisors and assistants, for the service they have rendered and the many valuable suggestions given in other ways.

Superintendent of Fisheries.

Section 3 of the present game laws relative to the supervision of fishcultural matters, wherein it states that the State Fish and Game Warden shall have supervision over all fishcultural matters of a public measure should be changed to read as follows: "The Superintendent of Fisheries of the State of Idaho shall have direct supervision over all matters of a public nature pertaining to fisheries," and further, in Section 3, the law reads as follows: "he shall appoint a superintendent for each hatchery and such assistants as may be necessary. In order to comply with the

requirements dealing with Superintendent of Fisheries, the law should be changed to read as follows: "The state game warden shall appoint a Superintendent of Fisheries, who, in turn, shall appoint the superintendents of the hatcheries and such other assistance as may be necessary."

Our fisheries have grown to such large proportions and are of such vital interest to the success of the department that it has become necessary to place it in the hands of one man who is thoroughly familiar with this line of work. Fishculture in itself occupies a distinct place aside from the propagation and protection of game and requires the experience and attention of a man thoroughly familiar with this line of work. The present



Silver Creek in Blaine County.

and former method of handling this branch of work has been done in a haphazard manner without considering the results, and in many instances that have been called to my attention, the time and money of the department has been absolutely wasted. Some of our best fishing streams have been seriously damaged in the taking of spawn from them year after year, while the fish that have been spawned have not been injured to any great extent, the continued practice of taking the spawn in the same place each year has a tendency to keep the fish from returning.

These things referred to in the foregoing, and many others bearing on the subject, have been brought very forcibly to the attention of this department from time to time, and while the game warden himself appointed by the Governor, his qualifications for handling this line of work is very seldom taken into consideration. This is one of the most important elements that enter into the consideration of making this department a success, in a large measure, and again, it requires careful and conscientious work upon the head of the department, not only in the hatching and rearing of fish to the proper size for distribution, but in the placing of same in the streams peculiarly adapted for the fish to be planted.

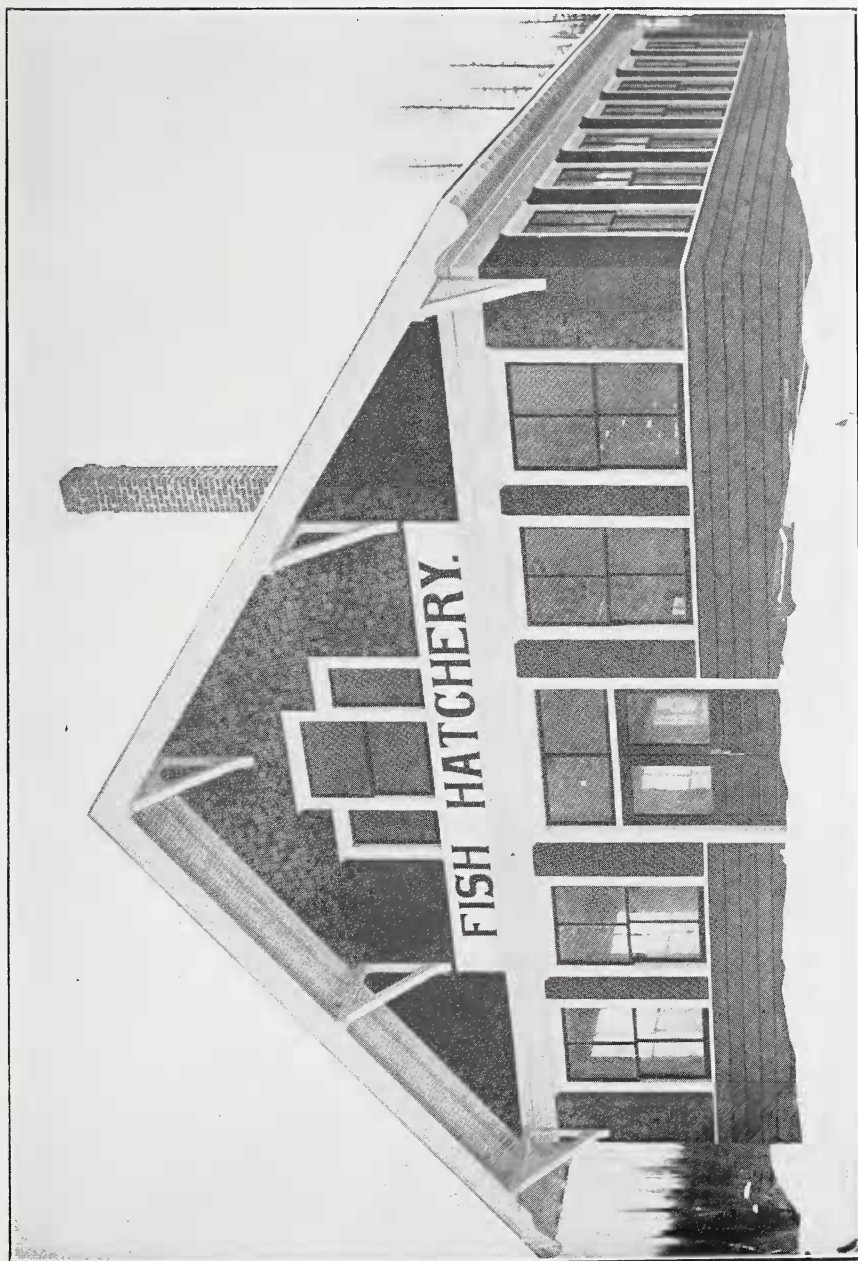
For instance, some of the streams in the state, especially in Southern Idaho, contain such a large number of destructive fish that are of no food or game value, and to place trout in them would simply be to furnish feed for these cannibalistic fish. Many of our waters contain mineral substance, and the temperature of the water is so warm that trout will not do well in them and become diseased, and in the end, the department is condemned for allowing these diseases to appear in our fish family. As an illustration, I will take the condition existing at Henry's lake: the average depth of this lake is 5 feet, and the average temperature of the water during the summer months is 72 degrees, and as those familiar with trout know, to produce fine flavor and healthy fish, clear, cold water is necessary, and a man familiar with such conditions would never waste time or money in propagation in such waters as Henry's lake.

The U. S. Government has expert men in the field collecting data on the conditions existing in the waters of the country, and in the last few years have visited the lakes and streams of this state, analyzed the water, taken the temperature, and the amount and kind of food contained therein. And, it is important that we follow the example of the U. S. Government in this line of work by placing the fish department of Idaho on a scientific basis, and in order to do so, we must have men who have made

this a study and are familiar with the needs and requirements of this line of work, regardless of his political affiliations, and to this end, I would recommend that, in as far as possible, we follow the lines adopted by the U. S. Government and many other states doing effective work, and place the members who are directly in the fish and game department under a civil service ruling and retain them as long as they do good work.

In changing the fisheries department in the past for political reasons, we have hampered the growth to a large extent as we are compelled to lose too much valuable time in training men for this special work, and in this connection, I would recommend that the office of Superintendent of Fisheries be created during the Twelfth Session of the Legislature, and this office be placed in the hands of a thoroughly competent fishculturist, giving him sufficient authority so that he can be held responsible for the proper conducting of the affairs of the office. A man well equipped with a thorough knowledge of fishculture in all its branches, and having executive ability, can take the great resources of Idaho and cause them to produce much revenue and pleasure to the people of the state, as well as those coming from other parts of the country.

Another matter of vital interest to the department of fisheries is the closing of the streams at proper seasons during the spawning time of trout, and taking into consideration the varied climatic conditions in the streams which cause the fish to spawn at so many different periods in the season, and would recommend that the matter for closing the seasons for fishing be given in the hands of the state game warden. I would also recommend that the Superintendent of Fisheries be paid a salary of \$1,800.00 per year and actual and necessary traveling expenses, and be subject to the state game warden.



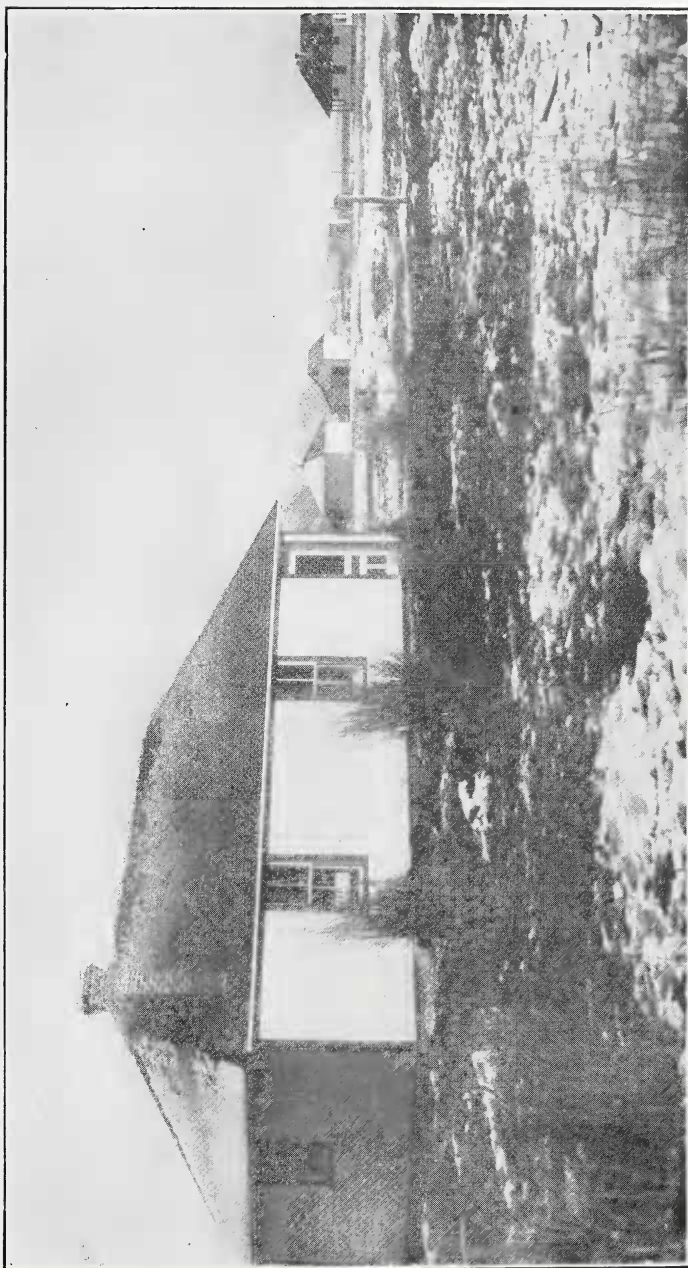
Sandpoint Hatchery, Bonner County.

Hatcheries.

Our hatcheries today are in a splendid condition and many improvements have been added during the past two years. The capacity of the Sandpoint hatchery has been doubled and approximately three million trout fry have been delivered from this station to different sections of north Idaho during the past two years. At this station we have built ponds for retaining spawners at a cost of \$900.00. These ponds are cemented and will be permanent, and more should be provided so that we would not be compelled to take spawn from any public waters of the state, and in this way much expense would be saved. By keeping the supply up at Sandpoint, Northern Idaho streams should be well supplied in a few years.

The Hay Spur hatchery is the smallest in the state at present and has never received the proper attention and improvement that it should receive. The water at this station is ideal for hatching and raising trout, the temperature being 52 degrees, and there is an abundance of it, enough to hatch five million trout each year. It is the best located hatchery, being one eighth of a mile from the railroad station, and on the Wood River branch of the Oregon Short Line, which gives daily service to entire year. Fry may be shipped from this station to any point in southern Idaho without any loss of time, and I would recommend that a new hatchery be built of a capacity of three million and other improvements added.

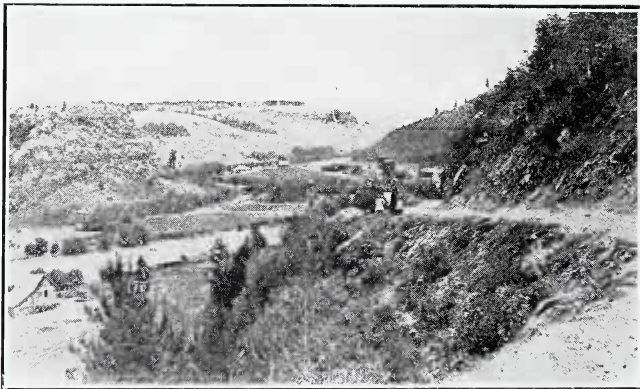
We have also built ponds at this station during the past two years and more should be constructed. A lake for bass spawners should be constructed in order to supply southern Idaho with this specie of fish which are suitable for many streams in this section. The Superintendent's resident and hatchery building have been painted, and the land has been fenced and other improvements made. Permanent ponds for keeping spawners should be made at this station, and Silver Creek should not be molested at all for taking spawn.



Hay Spur Hatchery, Blaine County.

Warm River Hatchery.

I am in favor of disposing of the Warm River hatchery for the following reasons. This hatchery is located 21 miles from Ashton and can only be reached by train service three months in the year during the time when the Yellowstone Park train is running, and on account of the lateness of the season, it is impossible to hatch fish to a proper size for distribution before the park train stops running. The water at this hatchery is 42 degrees which is entirely too cold for hatching trout and stunts the growth of the fish after they are hatched. The winter season begins there on November 1st., and last year it was



Warm River Station and River in the distance emptying into the Snake River.

the middle of May before the snow was gone sufficiently to run a speeder to the head waters of Snake river where the spawn is taken.

It will be impossible to ever establish spawning beds or ponds at this hatchery on account of the long, cold seasons and the impossibility of getting feed, as all supplies would have to be taken in from Ashton either by snow shoes or dog teams. And, it is absolutely impossible to get more than one hatch each season. Were you hatch Eastern Brook trout, they could not be taken out in time

to restock the hatchery with natives on account of train service, and for these many reasons, I would recommend that the state sell this hatchery and the money placed at the Hay Spur hatchery which is an ideal location and can be reached every day in the year, and which, if proper facilities were added, could hatch all the trout needed in Southern Idaho and at a saving of the expense of two extra men which is required at the Warm River hatchery during the summer months.

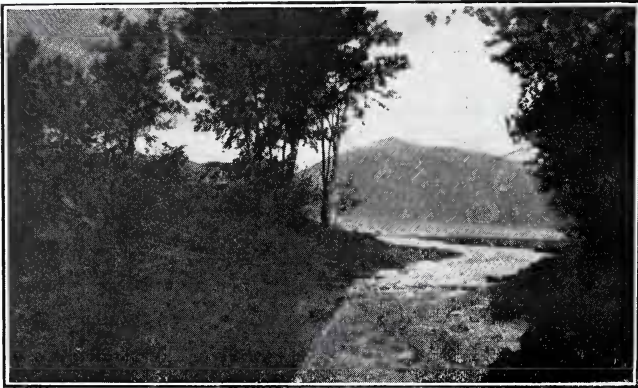
Fishing for Commercial Purposes in Public Waters of the State.

Section 4 of the present game laws provides that fish may be seined or caught and sold from the waters of Bear Lake upon permit issued by the State Game Warden. My attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that the trout are becoming more scarce in this lake each year and numerous requests have been made to this office that the practice of selling fish from this lake be abolished. The Fish and Game Department of the State of Utah has asked this department to co-operate with them in the formation of a uniform law governing this lake, which lake lies on the boundary line of Utah and Idaho, and a good portion of the lake being within the state of Utah. They are seriously objecting to the state of Idaho seining and selling these fish from this lake. In the last two years the state of Utah has planted in Bear Lake 150,000 trout fry, and the law of that state does not permit her citizens to sell fish from this lake, and I would therefore, recommend the abolishment of the law permitting the sale of trout from Bear Lake, but would grant the privilege of selling carp or other fish that are destructive to the trout.

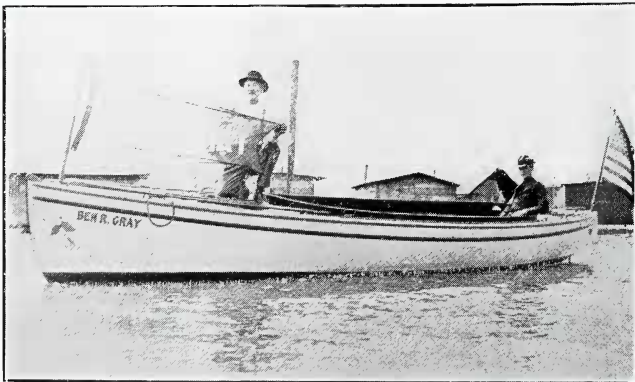
Lake Pend O'Reille Whitefish.

Our law provides that whitefish may be caught through the ice in Lake Pend O'Reille and sold for com-

mercial purposes upon a permit issued by the state game warden. A number of people have attempted to say that it is not necessary to take out a permit to sell whitefish from this lake, and I believe the law should be more clear-



Granite Creek, Pend O'Reille.



State Launch at Sandpoint on Lake Pend O'Reille.

ly defined on this subject, and would recommend that the law be made to read as follows: "In order to sell whitefish from Lake Pend O'Reille, it will be necessary for the person or persons engaged in fishing for commercial purposes to procure a permit from the Fish and Game De-

partment, which permit shall cost \$25.00 per year and will entitle the holder the privilege of fishing and selling said fish, and any person shipping said fish must also have one of these permits. Thousands of pounds of these fish are caught each year and many men make a business of catching and selling them, and I do not believe it is unjust to ask that they be compelled to contribute a certain amount of their revenue toward the maintenance of the fish and game department of this state, and I would also recommend that whitefish in Priest Lake may be caught, sold and shipped under the same conditions as the whitefish from Lake Pend O'Reille, and I would further recommend that the Kootenai River Ling fish be sold under permit issued by this department.

Redfish Lakes.

In what is known as the Redfish Lakes, Idaho possesses one of the wonders of nature. There is not known at the present time but one other body of water in the



Both Fruit and Game are Abundant in Idaho.

world of a like nature, and there is not another body of water in the United States containing the redfish, or

(*Oncarhynchus-Nerka*, or large redbfish, and the *Oncarhynchus-Kennerlyi*, or small redbfish). Numerous parties make yearly pilgrimages to these lakes and catch them by the thousands as there is no law protecting them, and each year they are becoming more scarce, and unless some protection and restriction is placed upon the catching of these fish, it will only be a matter of a few years until these lakes are depleted. Some of the societies and a number of other people of the state of Idaho have interested themselves in these lakes and have asked that a law be enacted closing them to fishing for a period of two years, at least, and are urging that a large body of land surrounding the lakes be created into a park or game preserve and be placed in the same class as the Yellowstone National Park. I believe this matter is worthy of consideration.

Were it not for the protection that the government places within the Yellowstone National Park, the elk, the moose and other animals would be driven from that section of the country, and they would become as scarce in Wyoming and Montana as they are in Idaho and other states, and I believe it is the duty of the State of Idaho and the Fish and Game Department to provide places of retreat where these animals may be safe from the relentless enroachments of the hunter, and I would recommend that the legislature take the necessary steps to procure this land and create a state park, and if this cannot be accomplished, I would urge that the Redfish Lakes be closed to fishing for a period of not less than two years in order that the fish might be given a chance to accumulate. and if this cannot be done, the fish should be placed in the protective class the same as trout and only a limited amount allowed to each person.

Promiscuous Planting of Fish.

It has been the custom in the past, and it at the present, for any person to plant in the streams or other waters

of this state any kind of fish they desired and as a result of this condition several of our streams, especially those in southern Idaho, contain fish absolutely useless for food purposes, among which is the notorious carp. The fish are destructive to the game fish and are taking entire control of the streams in which they have been planted, and I would recommend that a law be enacted that would prohibit the planting of fish in the public waters of this state unless approved by the State Game Warden, and

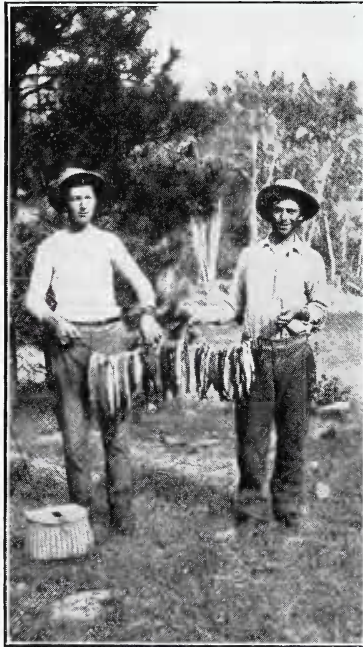


Superintendent of Fisheries, if this office is created, and in this way the Fish and Game Department would have a complete knowledge of the stocking of the different streams and waters of the state. People are in the habit of making requisition to the Government for different kinds of fish to be planted in the lakes and streams of this state, and I believe these requisitions should be made

through the State Fish and Game Department so that suitable fish may be secured for the waters to which they are adapted.

Disposing of Fish Detrimental to the Trout Streams.

A large number of our best fishing streams contain large quantities of whitefish, or mountain herring, which are very destructive to the trout, inasmuch as they con-



Otto M. Jones and Pal.—It was through the courtesy of Mr. Jones that we are permitted to present many of the hunting and other views in this report.

sume large amounts of food, which would otherwise go to the trout, and also eat the spawn of the trout. During the past year this administration has made a determined effort to rid our trout streams of these fish and over five

tons have thus far been seined and sold, and as the fish were caught at spawning time, approximately one billion eggs were destroyed. This work was done at no cost to the department and has increased the revenue of the department about \$225.00, and I believe this work should be carried out with more vigor and determination, and carp and other destructive fish should be included as well as whitefish. Payette lakes should receive serious consideration in this regard and an effort be made to stock these beautiful lakes with trout.

Fish Screens.

There is another condition pertaining to the protection of fish that I wish to call attention to which is of vital importance in the saving of thousands of fish that are destroyed in our irrigating ditches throughout the state, and this subject should receive careful consideration, for to adopt a stringent policy in connection with the screening of ditches in some instances, might work a hardship upon many ditch owners and private individuals who are using water for irrigating purposes.

The present game law provides that all irrigating ditches must be screened, and then provides that a screen must be installed that will not retard the flow of water. There is not now nor never will be a screen that will not retard the flow of water to a certain extent, and the law should be amended in this particular so as to read "that a suitable screen must be provided that will not retard the flow of water only in a given amount," and that amount should be specified in the law, so that a definite action might be taken in regard to carrying out the law pertaining to the screening of ditches.

During the past two years I have investigated every fish screen that I have been able to find. There is manufactured a revolving screen of one or two patterns that will afford absolute protection to fish and will not clog

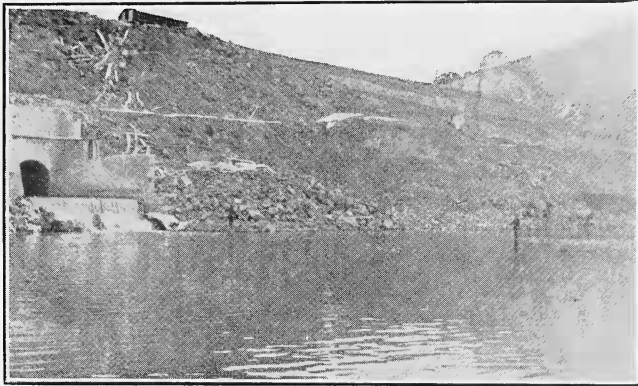
up with trash or debris, and will only retard the flow of water to a very limited extent, if properly placed in the ditches and canals.

This department is spending thousands of dollars each year in hatching and propagating trout in our hatcheries, and the fry are placed in our streams, but most of them get into the canals and irrigating ditches and are carried to the fields and meadows where they die by the thousands, and this constant drain upon our fish resources should be stopped. It is estimated that five times as many fish die in this manner as are caught with a hook and line, and unless this waste is stopped, the streams that are diverted for irrigation will be completely depleted of any kind of fish that inhabit these waters.

Fish Ladders.

Section 14 of the present fish and game laws reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful to maintain a dam in any stream in the state unless a proper fishway is maintained and kept there at all seasons of the year, and at the owner's expense and of sufficient kind and capacity to allow the fish uninterrupted passage up and down the stream." This department has endeavored to enforce this law in every case that has been called to our attention. In many cases we have been compelled to forego the compulsions of carrying out the provisions of the law on account of the impractical results that would be obtained, and especially in dams constructed for storage purposes. The water confined by these dams are never at any given height for any length of time, and to compel a fish ladder to be installed in such places would only be of service for a week or ten days while the water was flowing over the spillway, and would be of no further benefit after the water had gone below the level of the spillway, and in my judgment would only be a waste of

time and money to compel dam owners to comply with the law in constructing a fishway, and would recommend that the present law be amended so as to give the State Game Warden discretion in matters of this kind.



Magic Dam on Wood River.

There are dams in some of the streams of the State where fishways have been constructed that have proven to be absolutely useless, especially the fishway in the Sunbeam dam in the Yankee Fork of the Salmon river. Numerous complaints have come to the office concerning this dam, and I believe the State should take some action regarding this matter. A ladder was constructed in this dam by the owners under the supervision of the former administration, and accepted, but it is of no benefit and is absolutely impossible for salmon to pass up the stream, and I would recommend that the Fish and Game Department install a suitable fishway in this dam at the department's expense, of size and capacity to allow salmon to get to their spawning grounds where in former years they spawned by the thousands.

Sale of Minnows for Bait.

Numerous requests have come to this office asking for permission to seine and sell minnows for bait, and I

would recommend that this be allowed, providing a \$10 permit is procured from this department, and no protected fish can be caught for this purpose.

Length of Fish to be Caught.

The law regarding the length of fish to be caught should be changed to read "not less than six inches with the head on, instead of four."

Bag Limit.

Many fishermen throughout the State are advising that the bag limit on protected fish is too high and should be reduced, and I would recommend that the amount be reduced to 15 pounds in any one day and 25 pounds in possession at any one time, dressed, head on, the same as are sold on the market.

Fishing Near Fish Ladders and Oother Obstructions.

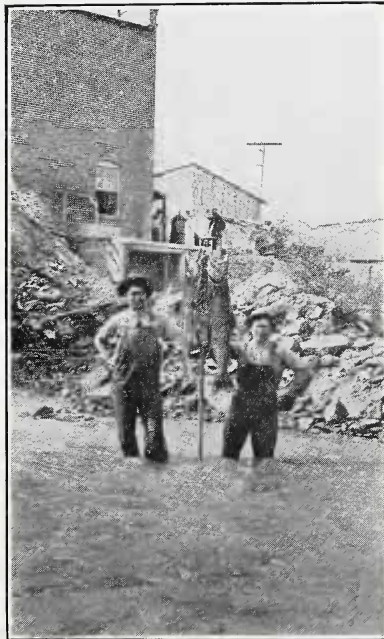
The present law reads "that it shall be a misdemeanor to fish within 300 feet of any fish ladder in any stream," and I believe this should be made to read "within 300 feet of any impassible obstruction," for the reason that during the spawning season trout will crowd up against these dams and obstructions in such numbers that they can be caught with the hand or killed with clubs or pitchforks. Our attention has been called to the fact that in many cases at these obstructions fish have been thrown out on the bank with pitchforks, and the law should deal with this subject more fully.

Depositing Sawdust and Minerals in Streams.

Section 6 of the game laws should be more definite in regard to running sawdust and chemicals into our streams. This matter should be placed in the hands of the State Game Warden and Superintendent of Fisheries who should be allowed to use their own judgment in enforcing the law where it pertains to mining companies. The reason for this is that the enforcement of this law would prove an absolute detriment to the locality in which the mines are located, and to enforce this law would compel the mines to stop.

Sale of Salmon.

I would recommend that a law be passed permitting the sale of salmon in Snake, Clearwater and Salmon rivers. This subject is not covered in the game laws and

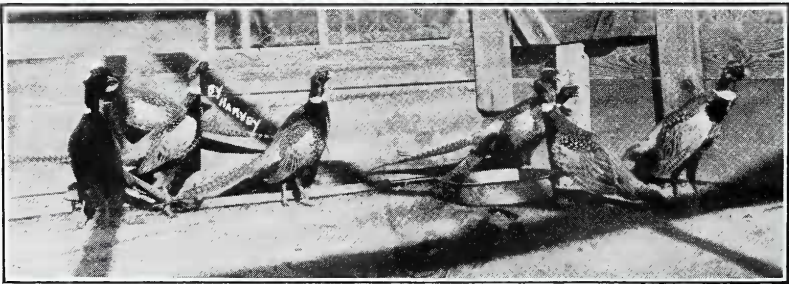


Salmon Caught in Salmon River at Salmon City.

this office has received inquiries as to whether or not salmon may be sold, and I believe that this should be permitted in order to conform with the laws of Oregon and Washington, giving the people of our own State the same priviledges as the people of Oregon and Washington.

Birds.

In Section 7 of the game laws, the words "prairie chicken or pinnated grouse" should be stricken out and the words "sharp-tailed or willow grouse (*Pedioecetes Phasianellus*)" be inserted with the following provisions



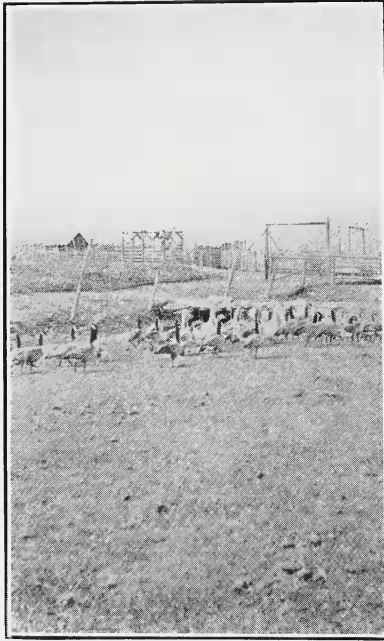
"it shall be lawful to kill the sharp-tailed grouse, or the above described birds in Adams, Boise, and Washington Counties (where they are abundant), open season to be from August 1 to December 1.

I would recommend that a closed season be declared upon all variety of quail for a period of two years.

Shooting of Water Fowl.

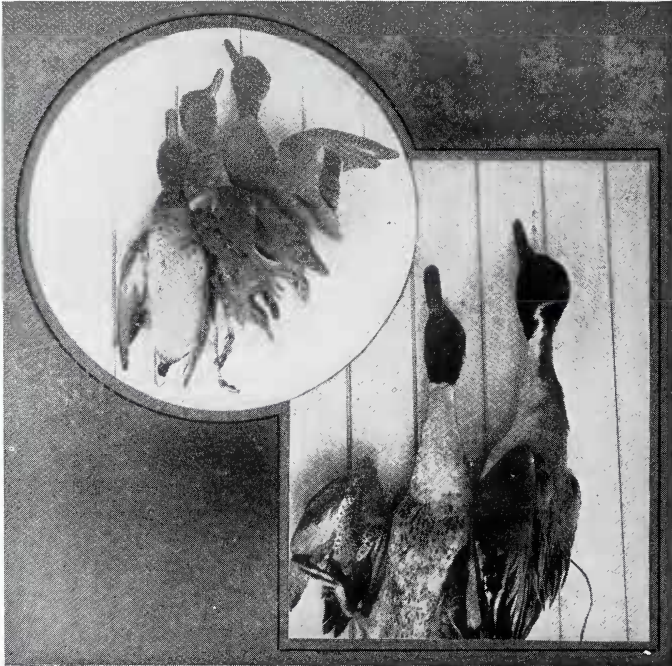
Our present law does not deal with the subject of night shooting, and almost every state in the Union has a law which protects the ducks and geese while roosting, and I would recommend that a law be enacted making

it unlawful to shoot water fowl one-half hour before sunrise and one-half hour after sunset, and for further pro-

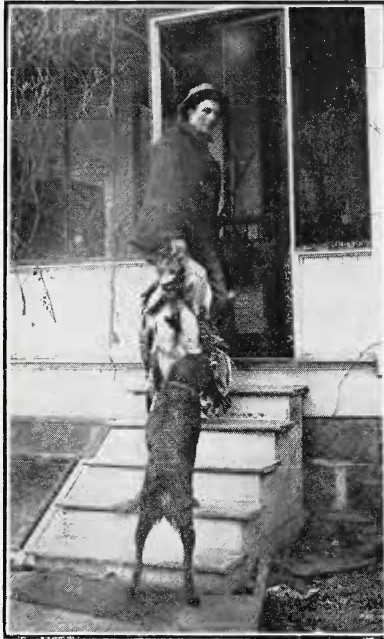


Domesticated Wild Geese.

tection of these fowl, I would recommend that a law be passed making it unlawful to shoot water fowl from any



launch or boat using motor power, or to shoot any game birds with a swivel gun, or cannon, or any gun except that which is held to the shoulder.. I would also recommend that the open season on ducks and geese be changed from September 15th to February 1st. This change will



Returning Home from a day's Hunt.

protect the young ducks that are not able to fly on September 1st in many localities in the State. I would further recommend that the bag limit on ducks be reduced to 15 in any one day and not more than 24 in possession at any one time.

Trapper's License.

Complaints are continually coming into this office that trappers throughout the state, who claim to be trap-

ping muskrats and other water animals, are also trapping beaver which is prohibited by law, and in order to cover this matter, I would recommend that a law be passed providing that anyone trapping any water animals be compelled to take out a trapper's license, and execute a bond to the State of Idaho in the sum of \$250.00 as a guarantee for a strict compliance with the law, and where beaver is found in his possession, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and his permit shall be forfeited and he be held liable to the State for the amount of his bond.

I am not in favor of an open season on beaver at any time, for were such the case, there would not be a beaver in the State in two years, as beaver hides at the present time are very valuable and are becoming more so each year. If they are allowed to be caught, trappers would go into the localities where they are found and destroy every family. Owing to the fact that a person is not allowed to trap beaver without first obtaining a permit from this department, and when trapped the furs must be turned over to this department, I would be in favor of a law making it the duty of this department to send a competent man to trap beaver when it is found they are doing damage to the property of any person. I would also favor a closed season on otter.

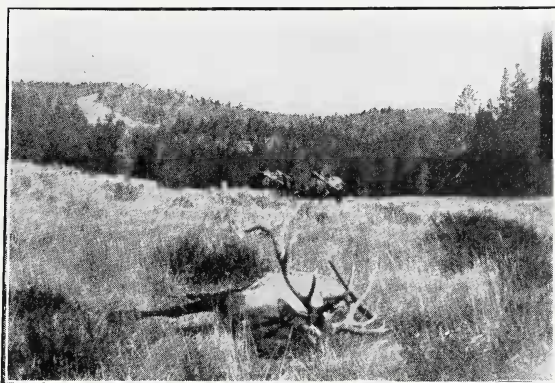
Open Season on Moose.

A great deal has been said recently in regard to an open season on moose, and after a very careful investigation of the number of moose that inhabit the different sections of the State, I am of the opinion that it would be unwise at this time to allow the killing of these animals. Some have asked for an open season of thirty days and on bull moose only, but were this to be allowed, hunters from all over the United States would flock to where they are found in order to bring back a trophy of the hunt in the form of a bull moose head, and I believe

this would have a tendency to exterminate this noble animal from our State, and I would recommend that this law remain in its present form.

Elk.

Elk are becoming more scarce each year in this State, with the exception of our State game preserve where they are protected. When this preserve was created, it was estimated that there were about 35 or 40 elk inhabiting it, and I have been informed by Mr. Grandjean, Forest Supervisor, that there are at the present time in



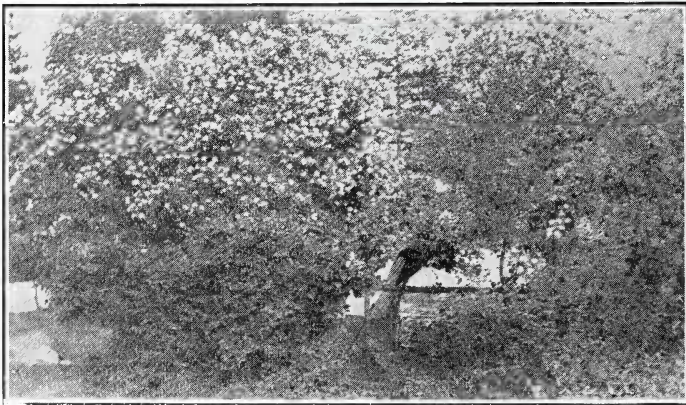
this preserve in the neighborhood of 150 elk. I would recommend that the season on these animals be changed in Fremont, Bonneville and Bingham counties from "September 1, to December 31." to September 15 to December 1st.

Heyburn Park.

A bill was passed by the Eleventh Session of the Legislature creating what is known as Heyburn Park,

and the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars was appropriated from the general fund of the State for the payment of the same, and then, in order that the bill might pass without opposition, a joker was added providing that the State should be reimbursed in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars per year until the entire amount had been paid back to the State.

The revenue of the Fish and Game Department in the past has not been sufficient to make any payment on the purchase price of this park, and if the department were compelled to pay for it, many needed improvements in this department would be omitted for some time to come.



The Syringa, State Flower of Idaho—found in Heyburn Park.

Former Game Warden Stephens in his last report deals quite fully with this subject, as a provision was made four years ago that the Fish and Game Department should purchase this park, but on account of funds were unable to do so, and the Eleventh Session again handed the department this lemon.

And in addition to this, the law as passed provided for a Superintendent of the park who was to be paid from the funds of the Fish and Game Department, and also provided for the payment of all other expenses which have amounted to \$5,531.86 in the last two years. This

amount has been taken from the funds of this department when it should have gone towards the maintenance, and improvement of the fish and game conditions, and I believe it is unjust to place the burden of a state park, which is of no benefit except to the community in which it is located, upon any department and especially the Fish and Game Department whose revenues are deprived wholly from the sale of licenses, fines, etc., and for which no appropriation is made from the State's funds. As stated before in my report, every person purchasing a license is interested in the disposition of the funds of this



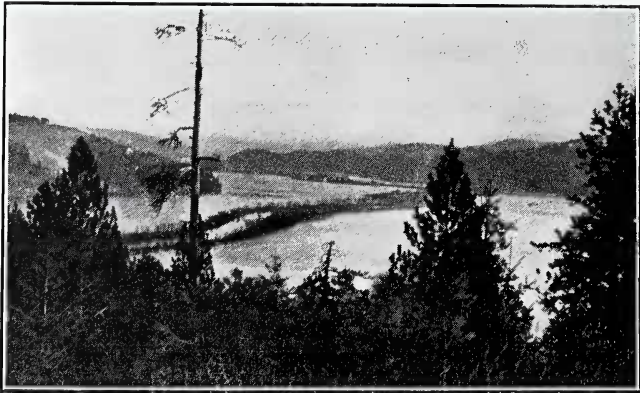
Steamer George Oaks of Red Collar Line at Heyburn Park

department, and if we are going to be compelled to pay for all parks that the State may see fit to purchase in the future, it will seriously handicap the necessary developments that should be made both in our hatcheries and in protecting our game and fish.

On account of the distance and inaccessible position of Heyburn Park, Southern Idaho will not derive any benefit from it, and it is not just for those who purchase licenses in this section of the State to provide a park for the Coeur d'Alenes and Spokane.

The purchase of Heyburn Park was a good one from a financial standpoint and is well worth the money that was paid for it. The park contains 10,000 acres and it is

estimated that there are \$50,000.00 worth of saleable timber within its borders at the present time and will increase in value from year to year. The timber has been cruised by government experts, and according to their estimates, there is 5,000,000 feet of timber that is fully matured and should be sold while at its best. By cutting it would be a protection from fire and would not mar the beauty of the park, in the least. If the timber were sold



St. Joe River flowing between Chatcolet Lake on right, and Long Slew on left.

the park could be paid for and still have a balance of \$10,000.00 for improvements which are badly needed.

This department has spent over two thousand dollars in improvements, such as building roads, making trails and clearing off brush, and the total revenue from the park from all sources during the past two years has only been \$908.70.

I would further recommend that the payment of the park be made from the State fund, and not from this department, and if the park is to be made a part of this department, then, let it be under the supervision of the department and not under the supervision of a board as is the case at the present time which is comprised of the Governor, the State Game Warden and a third party appointed by the Governor and State Game Warden.

Under the present system, if any improvements are to be made, a meeting of the Board must be called, while at the same time this department must furnish the revenue to carry out the work, and I would favor a change in the affairs governing the park, and believe it should receive careful consideration by the present session of the Legislature.

Use of Dogs in Hunting.

Section 8 of the present law provides that "it shall be unlawful to hunt, capture or kill elk, or deer with dogs." We have labored industriously to enforce the provisions of this law as applied to this particular game. The present law is annuled as it is impossible to get a conviction in these cases except when the game warden can prove that the party permitted his dog or dogs to chase the animals above mentioned, or that the dog was caught killing the game, and I would recommend that every hunter using a dog be compelled to pay a license of \$5.00 per year for each dog in his possession, each dog to wear a metal tag or plate securely attached to a collar bearing the license number and name of the dog's owner. And any person convicted of a violation of this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This recommendation is a part of the law of the State of Wyoming, and has been very successful as a means of stopping hunting with dogs.

Much credit is due to the several railroads and steamboat lines in the State for the many courtesies and free service given this department during the past two years, the value of which cannot be estimated.

The Oregon Short Line has been particularly free with its good service, having equipped and furnished a fish car for distributing fish, and I wish to extend the thanks of the department, especially to Mr. Bancroft and his assistants, and from them down to the baggagemen and brakemen.

Fish Distribution for 1912.

County	Number	
Oneida	275,000	
Owyhee	25,000	
Bear Lake	200,000	
Canyon	40,000	
Bannock	196,000	
Elmore	42,000	
Bonnor	545,000	
Kootenai	336,000	
Shoshone	380,000	
Nez Perce	141,000	
Latah	125,000	
Lincoln	66,000	
Cassia	126,000	
Fremont	1,650,600	
Lewis	64,000	
Idaho	82,000	
Clearwater	24,000	
Twin Falls	50,000	
Blaine	50,000	
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Natives	2,965,600	
E. Brook	425,000	4,417,600
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	Native	E. Brook
Hay Spur	430,000	480,000
Sandpoint	520,000	972,000
W. Rriver	2,015,600	
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	2,965,600	1,452,000

In addition to the above, approximately 200,000 big mouth black bass were seined from the streams of the northern part of the State, 100,000 being planted at the Barber Dam, 5 miles east of Boise and 100,000 planted in different lakes of the northern part of the State. Also

26,000 rainbow trout were planted in Lincoln and Bannock counties and about 75,000 liberated at Hay Spur in Silver Creek.

Fish Distribution for the Year 1911.

County	Number
Elmore	103,000
Washington	46,000
Adams	226,000
Lincoln	287,000
Oneida	322,000
Bannock	348,000
Bear Lake	74,000
Blaine	276,000
Boise	10,000
Ada	20,000
Canyon	25,000
Twin Falls	190,000
Cassia	70,000
Fremont	619,000
Lemhi	220,000
Custer	182,000
Bonneville	150,000
Bingham	268,000
Nez Perce	93,000
Lewis	39,000
Idaho	78,000
Kootenai	442,000
Clearwater	76,000
Bonner	570,000
Latah	30,000
Shoshone	306,000
	5,070,000

Natives	3,925,000	
E. Brook	1,145,000	5,070,000
		<hr/>
	Native	E. Brook
Hay Spur	877,000	434,000
Warm River	2,060,000	211,000
Sandpoint	988,000	500,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,925,000	1,145,000

**Receipts of the Fish and Game Department for the Year
1911.**

2836 Class 10 (Non-resident fishing)	\$ 4,537.60
47306 Class 10A (Resident fish and game)....	37,844.80
175 Class 10B (Non-resident bird)	787.50
25 Class 10C (Non-resident big game)	562.50
520 shipping permits	130.00
110 fines	2,003.55
10 Taxidermist licenses	250.00
37 private pond permits, including Bear Lake and Pend O'Reille	370.00
Sale of fish and confistigated game	557.61
Heyburn park	258.50
Miscellaneous	137.55
	<hr/>
	\$ 47,439.61

**Receipts of the Fish and Game Department for the Year
1912.**

2341 Class 10 (Non-resident fishing).....	\$ 3,745.60
46753 Class 10A (Resident fish and game)....	37,402.40
154 Class 10B (Non-resident bird)	693.00
42 Class 10C (Non-resident big game)	945.00

451 shipping permits	112.75
54 fines	1,206.00
17 Taxidermist licenses	425.00
41 P. P. Permits including Bear Lake and Pend O'Reille	410.00
Sale of fish and confiscated game	877.55
Heyburn Park	650.20
Miscellaneous	325.16
	\$ 46,792.66

Disbursements.
1911.

Salary of State Game Warden	\$ 1,999.85
Expenses of State Game Warden	959.20
Salary of Chief Deputy	1,441.65
Expenses of Chief Deputy	681.32
Salaries of six (6) Asst. Chief Deputies	5,953.95
Expenses of six (6) Asst. Chief Deputies	3,617.10
Salary of Clerk	1,200.00
Other Office Hire	225.00
Office Expense, including purchase of safe and adding machine	2,555.31
Employment of Local Deputies	14,066.75
Expenses of Local Deputies	874.00
Salaries of three (3) Hatchery Superintendents..	3,170.00
Salaries of Assistant Superintendents	600.00
Warm River Hatchery—Maintenance and Imp's..	1,770.81
Hay Spur Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,924.74
Sandpoint Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,341.39
Spawn Taking	941.22
Distribution of Fish Fry	731.53
Purchase of Eastern Brook Trout Eggs	625.00
Printing of Licenses and Game Laws	720.35
Miscellaneous Expense	158.65
	\$ 45,557.82
54 Vouchers filed by former Game Warden W. N. Stephens and chargeable to disbursements for the year 1910,	2,263.29

Heyburn Park.

Salary of Superintendent,	\$ 700.00
Expenses of three Commissioners	346.91
Purchase of Launch and Row Boat	138.00
Surveying, Road Making and General Improvements	625.60
Timber Cruising	264.10
Printing and Supplies	116.31
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	\$ 2,190.92
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Total	\$ 50,012.03

**Disbursements.
1912.**

Salary of State Game Warden	\$ 1,987.68
Expenses of State Game Warden	852.50
Salary of Chief Deputy	1,199.58
Expenses of Chief Deputy	717.70
Salaries of six (6) Asst. Chief Deputies	6,500.00
Expenses of six (6) Asst. Chief Deputies	3,248.10
Salary of Clerk	1,200.00
Office Expense	1,009.88
Printing Licenses	600.00
Employment of Local Deputies	12,773.00
Expenses of Local Deputies	1,006.50
Salaries of Hatchery Superintendents (3)	2,966.65
Warm River Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,130.41
Hay Spur Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,202.95
Sandpoint Hatchery—Construction, Maintenance and Improvement	1,957.15
Salary of Superintendent of Fisheries	250.00
Expenses of Superintendent of Fisheries	136.85
Spawn Taking	487.30
Distribution of Fish Fry	667.12
Purchase of Eastern Brook Trout Eggs	600.00
Miscellaneous Expense	384.45
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	\$ 40,877.82

partment, and they are made without any prejudice or for any reason except as a conception of the needs and remedies that I believe will give better service and produce better results to the people of the state and this department.

I wish to thank Governor Hawley for the courtesies extended and for the kind consideration that he has shown to this department and myself at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK M. KENDALL,
State Game Warden.