

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
FISH AND GAME
WARDEN
OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO

1913—1914



J. B. GOWEN,
State Fish and Game Warden.

OFFICIALS, FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.

1913-14.

J. B. GOWEN, State Fish and Game Warden, Caldwell.

W. N. STEPHENS, Chief Deputy, Rexburg.

H. G. DIETRICH, Chief Clerk, Boise.

MISS LOIS FISK, Clerk, Parma.

Assistant Chief Deputies.

WM. SCHULDT, Lewiston.

R. C. WEST, Moscow.

D. P. RICH, Boise.

CLAUDE DUVAL, Nampa.

WM. G. SMITH, Liberty.

Officers.

D. L. OLIVER, Supt. of Hatcheries, Sandpoint and Coeur
d'Alene.

C. L. STEPHENS, Warm River.

J. A. HOWARD, Hay Spur.

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J. B. GOWEN
State Game Warden

Boise, Idaho, December 31, 1914.

To the Governor, the Honorable John M. Haines, and the members of the Thirteenth Session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

Gentlemen:

In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit for your consideration a report of the receipts, disbursements and transactions of the Fish and Game Department for the biennial term January 1st, 1913 to December 31, 1914.

I also include my recommendations for such changes in the law as I think will be for the best interest of the people of Idaho in general and the Game Department in particular, as well as some references to other states regarding fish and game regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. GOWEN,
State Fish and Game Warden

NOTE.

Mr. O. H. Barber was appointed State Game Warden February 28, 1913, and acted as such until July 3, 1914.

I had the honor to be appointed Game Warden on July 6, 1914. I am responsible only for the conduct of the office since the date of my appointment, except that I have been compelled, in line with my official duties, to approve many claims contracted before I assumed charge of the department.

These claims were a legal charge against the state and therefore required my approval, whether or not I agreed with the policy that resulted in such liability on the part of the State.

It should be noted also that the system of distribution and collection of licenses was in force at the time I assumed office, which was the middle of the season and therefore could not be changed until the end of the year. This remark also applies to the general policy of the department. The change coming in the middle of the season it was impossible to curtail the force in the field or reduce expenses to the extent desired without a complete reorganization of the department, which was not practicable considering the few months of the year remaining.

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SPORTSMEN PAY THE BILLS.

Certain people who do not know how the money is raised and others who do know and talk to mislead raise the cry against using a large amount of money in fish and game protection and propagation. The money in the Game Fund is spent in the employment of six chief deputies and about twenty local deputies, in the purchase, propagation and distribution of fish, game birds and animals, and is derived only from the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, fines for violations of game laws and confiscations. Not one penny is paid out of the taxpayer's money. It is paid by those who love the great outdoors and those who like to hunt and fish and the money can be used according to law for game protection and propagation only and it should be carefully spent to advance the cause for which it is collected.

IS IT GRAFT?

Some people are finding fault with the administration of the game laws, and the spending of hunting and fishing license money in protecting game and restocking our streams with fish. They contend that the money should go into the general fund to pay other state expenses. It is said that in the past the Game Warden has spent the entire income of the Department in useless officials and employees. This is a favorable time to discuss how the game fund should be handled. The more discussion and the more interest in this matter the better. We would ask you to carefully study the detailed reports of receipts and disbursements on another page.

As more people become interested in hunting and fishing each year, the Game Fund is sure to increase annually, providing there is game and fish for those who love outdoor life. There are about fifty thousand men in Idaho who are interested, from a recreation standpoint and they could express a decided opinion on this question.

PROTECTION AND PROPAGATION.

There has been more money spent during the past two years in fish and game protection and propagation than in any previous two years, and it is also a fact that far greater results have been accomplished and it is a fact that the hunters and anglers of the state who pay all the bills are not the ones who are finding the most fault.

There has been more active game protection among farmers, business men and others, than ever before. They are wanting more fish to plant in our lakes and streams than our hatcheries can raise, they are wanting game birds of all kinds to put in our fields, and they are also wanting more protection given our game and song birds. They are also killing wolves, coyotes, cougar, bob cats, and other predatory animals which are the greatest destroyers of our game. The economic value of our wild birds and our public schools, as game protection and preservation is an educational question.

We may have the very best of laws but if we do not have the moral support of the farmers and sportsmen the Game Department cannot have wardens enough to prevent law violations.

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO.

The Game Department is trying to make Idaho a better place to live, make it more attractive to our own people who need outdoor life and recreation, make Idaho more attractive to the tourist who has money to spend and invest, in fact we are trying to capitalize our climate, mountain scenery, beautiful lakes and streams, and that which above all will attract the pleasure seeker, our fish and game. Money spent in game and fish protection and propagation is a business proposition to all our citizens.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

But few people realize the amount of money spent

with our merchants, by those who hunt and fish. We have accurate information that the amount of goods sold by Boise merchants in 1914, in guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, traps, hunting clothing and supplies for hunting parties was One Hundred Thousand Dollars and the total in the State will amount to at least One Million Dollars. In addition to this the amount spent for livery horses, pack animals, automobiles and auto supplies, railroad fares, hotel bills, guides, and the money spent by the tourists, amounts to Three Million Dollars per year. Every city and hamlet in the State benefits by this business. These figures are based on information obtained from manufacturers and wholesale dealers of sporting goods, as well as reports from merchants and hotel keepers in twenty different places, from Bonners Ferry in the north to Bear Lake in the southeast. Thus the better fishing and hunting we have, the more we will attract the tourist, and the better business we will have. Fish and Game propagation and protection is a business proposition.

FOOD VALUE OF FISH AND GAME.

Our fish and game have a large food value. During 1914 there were killed approximately five thousand deer and the value of the meat is at least twenty cents per pound, whether eaten in camp or on our tables. These deer are worth Twenty Dollars each. Two hundred and fifty elk were killed, worth at least eighty dollars each. One hundred mountain sheep and goats were killed, worth ten dollars each. The above figures are food values only, the hides and heads mounted as trophies have a value of many thousands of dollars.

Fifty thousand men bought hunting licenses in 1914 and it is a low estimate to place the game birds killed, which includes ducks, grouse of all kinds, and quail at four per man which would make a total of two hundred thousand birds killed, worth at least fifty cents each for food.

The revenue from white fish in Lake Pend O'Reille during the winter of 1913-14 was over forty thousand

dollars and as much more was caught in Bear Lake during the past year.

In the Wood River country from Shoshone to Ketchem, there were two tons of trout caught every week from May first to November 30th, making a total of sixty tons with a food value of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.

During the summer months thousands of people visit the upper Snake River country from Pocatello to the Yellowstone Park. They catch many thousands pounds of trout.

In the lower Boise, Payette and Weiser Rivers many thousands of black bass are caught and the lower Snake River is the home of the sturgeon. The upper Boise, Payette and Weiser Rivers and the head waters of all the Salmon Rivers abound in trout. In the Clearwater and Salmon Rivers also many thousands of dollars worth of salmon are caught annually. In the Coeur d'Alene, Chatcolet and Heyden Lakes large quantities of black bass, perch and trout are caught. In the beautiful Pend O'Reille Lake, Priest Lake, Kootenai Lake and the streams of that section, trout, white fish, char and ling have a food value of many thousands of dollars. Thus it will be seen that every county in Idaho derives a direct benefit from our fish and game.

In order to keep our lakes and streams stocked we must plant many millions of fish fry annually, and it is necessary to have many game wardens patrol the streams.

When we consider the food value of the fish and game taken from the whole state and in addition the value of the hides and heads of our large game animals and the number of fur bearing animals that are taken, a low estimate of these resources is One Million Dollars per year. The value to health and happiness from a recreation standpoint is incalculable.

The fact is often overlooked that our fish and wild game have been an important factor in the early development of our state; and today in some parts of the state homesteaders derive a great part of their living for their families with their rods and guns.

Besides the protection of our fish and wild game birds

the work of the Game Warden embraces the protection of song birds that live upon insects and weed seeds. These have a large economic value to the farmer, orchardist and timber man. These birds work with and for mankind, they keep the insect and weed pests in check. The food of the quail, mourning dove, meadow lark, robbin, wood pecker, warbler, tree sparrow, killdeer and many others consists of ninety per cent of weed seed and insect pests. The protection of these birds is of vast value to our state.

THE GAME DEPARTMENT AND THE TOURIST.

What better crop can be raised in Idaho than the tourist crop? California has capitalized her fish and game and climate—Colorado receives her greatest revenue from the tourist and her fish and game have been the means of getting this travel.

We wish to quote Honorable L. T. Carleton, Game Commissioner of Maine, for fourteen years, for the year 1910:

“Maine was the first state to pass laws protecting her fish and game. The terrible slaughter of the moose and deer and the destruction of the fish forced the people to take action, the game and fish increased so rapidly that the vacation travel was increased and developed year by year until over 350,000 persons now annually visit the Maine woods and lakes, spending between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000. During the years of great panics and business depression in the United States, Maine was very little affected because of the amount of money left by tourist visitors to her inland streams, lakes and woods. There are two thousand and twenty-three licensed guides in Maine, who earned in wages \$567,000. No industry in the state equals her fish and game, it outranks in importance the products of her cotton, woolen and pulp mills. Not only do wealthy persons come to the state as visitors, but they often invest in property and erect handsome summer homes. In Maine we cater to the vacation tourist business,” continued he, “just as a manufacturer and a merchant caters to trade and we find it a good business pro-

position. We make our game and fish laws for the city dudes, if you wish to call them such, and we have taken a census of these visitors and find that they equal one-half of our ordinary population, the business is increasing each season. We do not guess at these figures. We figure them up as we do our other business affairs. We know of visitors who spend \$10,000 per year with us, but we have placed our estimate at about \$50.00 per visitor and this adds up about \$18,000,000 annually left in the state. The state owns the fish and game as an asset, and we are using it to sell to hunters and thereby get the most out of it. At first the farmers fought the game and fish laws, but they are exploiting them now, like the hotels and railroads are doing. We forbid the sale of trout, salmon, moose or deer.”

Idaho could well profit by the experience of Maine. Our fish and game should be made to bring a revenue of millions of dollars to its citizens.

Fish and game protection, hunting and fishing is a business proposition to every land owner and business man in the state. Idaho has the climate and scenery. We have good fishing and hunting, our citizens should See Idaho First. Our scenic wonders are becoming better known to travelers and tourists who have money to spend. We should encourage them to come and fish in our streams and hunt on our plains. Let them see our irrigation projects in southern Idaho; let them travel in the Upper Snake River Valley and see the Tetons; let them fish in Henry Lake and at Big Springs, and Buffalo, and after seeing the wonders of the Yellowstone National Park let them wander through the Sawtooth Range and camp at Stanley Lake, Red Fish Lake, Alturas Lake and many other places. They may stand on Galena Summit and look at the Sawtooth peaks and down the valley and see thousands of shapes and colors as far as the eye can reach, a panorama of beauty seldom seen and never surpassed. In the Sawtooths can be found specimens of antique interest, ruins of the ancient mound builders, and a vast field for research for the student.

When they are ready to travel let them go through

the Stanley Basin to Cape Horn and to the headwaters of the Payette into Boise. From Boise let them go up the Payette Lakes, one of nature's beauty spots, and if our tourist travels by automobile he can wander down the Little Salmon and across the great wheat belt of Camas Prairie to Lewiston, on through the granery of the west—the famous Palouse. Let him see our wonderful forests of fur, tamarack, and white pine, and from thence to that beautiful spot, Lake Chatcolet and the park named after our great senator, Heyburn Park, here is one of nature's resting places, beautiful scenery, good boating, and if he likes to fish, the trout, black bass and yellow perch, are there. Let our traveler go by boat up the shadowy St. Joe, and back across the Coeur d'Alene, to the city of the same name. Let him visit Heyden Lake, where he can still fish to his heart's content. If our traveler wishes to see industry let him visit the famous lead mines at Wallace and Kellogg, and the great lumber mills scattered all over North Idaho. Upon his return let him go by train or automobile to Sandpoint and take a steamer around the Pend D'Reille Lake and from there to Priest Lake, where he can view the wonders of the Rocky Mountains.

Columns could be written on the natural scenery of this trip. It makes no difference where one goes in Idaho, nature has her attractions.

The tourist travel is something we must strive for and we can get a great deal of this by furnishing good fishing and hunting.

RESPECT FOR THE LAW.

There is nothing that will destroy respect for the game laws and prevent law enforcement more than favoritism. The old idea of having sheriffs and constables enforce the game laws has been abandoned and the system has proved a failure in all states that have effective game laws. Elective officers make inefficient game wardens. They will often prosecute non-residents, but residents upon whose votes they depend for re-election can often violate the game laws and yet go free. The warden system

is the only one that has proved effective, and this is subject to the criticism of favoritism, where local or county wardens sometimes favor their neighbors and friends. A paid warden system has proved the best, but in order to get good service it is necessary to send wardens away from their home communities, those who hunt and fish willingly pay a license fee of one or two dollars a year for this privilege and the propagation and protection of game and fish, but it is both unfair and discouraging to have the money thus raised turned into the state treasury and diverted to pay for other state expenses.

Another serious drawback is the question of politics which often plays an important part in the selection of game wardens. Peculiar fitness, a love for outdoor life and the knowledge of animals and birds and good common sense, coupled with honesty and integrity should be the qualifications in determining appointments.

SALE OF LICENSES BY COUNTY DEPUTIES.

I cannot too strongly condemn the present law and system of giving county deputies the entire control of the sale of licenses.

The Game Law of 1907 designated the Justices of the Peace, Probate Judges, as license sellers, and allowed twenty per cent commission on one and two dollar licenses. Under the present law local deputies are given the entire sale of licenses in their territory, and they retain the full commission of twenty per cent, and they in turn appoint local agents and give them five and ten per cent commission for selling, this, on the face of it, looks like graft to most of the selling agents, and causes confusion and misunderstanding and trouble between the office and the selling agents.

County deputies are only required to give a bond in the sum of \$50.00, this should not be less than \$500.00, and as much more as the State Game Warden would require to safeguard the funds. We have accounts against county deputies during the past year that showed a balance due the Game Fund of over Three Thousand Dollars.

and this secured by a bond of only Five Hundred Dollars.

Further, by the present system the local seller will sometimes report his sales the first of the month to the local deputy then the deputy will report the sale the first of the next month to the State Game Warden, making two to three, and often four months, after the license is sold before the money is deposited with the State Treasurer.

The present system of selling licenses was inaugurated by a former state warden on account of a change in the law, which required all licenses to be signed by a deputy game warden, and which, from a business standpoint, is an entire failure.

License sellers should be appointed direct by the State Game Warden, be required to give a bond to cover the gross amount of licenses received and be required to make prompt monthly reports and receive twenty per cent commission on sale of one and two dollar licenses and five per cent commission on all licenses above two dollars.

The present law provides for the appointment of county deputies who are paid Three Dollars per day for actual time on duty, and they pay their own expenses. This system does not bring results.

We cannot expect men to do good work unless they receive living wages, and Three Dollars per day will not pay railroad fare, horse hire and feed, and board for themselves, and leave anything for salary.

It is almost impossible to get local deputies who are poorly paid and under no particular responsibility, and nothing to work for in the way of advancement, to go into the field and arrest their neighbors and friends for violations of the game laws. Twenty eight local deputies were employed during the past two years and the time allowed varied from three days to thirty days per month. The total wages paid local deputies in 1913-14 amounted to Twenty-one Thousand Five Hundred Thirty-seven Dollars and Eighty-five Cents, (\$21,537.85), and the expense of local deputies, when ordered out of their district for special work and distributing fish amounted to Two Thousand One Hundred Sixty-six Dollars and Twenty-eight Cents, (\$2166.28), which gives the average monthly wage

per man, Thirty-two Dollars and Five Cents, (\$32.05).

I do not want to convey the impression that local deputies do not do good work during the time they are employed, but I do think all deputies should be employed by the month and be subject to travel to any part of the state, the department would get better results and accomplish more, get more and better service for the dollar paid.

Regular salaried men could also be employed, during a part of the year, around the fish hatcheries and in fish distribution, and save at least Two Thousand Dollars per year in that item.

I strongly recommend that the appointing of local deputies who are paid per diem be discontinued, and that all deputy wardens be paid a monthly salary and actual traveling expenses.

I would further recommend that the Chief Deputy Warden be made Deputy State Game Warden, with the same salary, One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars per year, and that his office be in Boise. By making this change the office of Assistant Clerk could be abolished, thus saving Nine Hundred Dollars per year.

I find there is plenty of time for the State Warden or his deputy to attend to all the office work with the assistance of a stenographer, who is an accountant, who should receive One Hundred Dollars per month.

I would recommend that the present Assistant Chief Wardens be made Deputy Game Wardens and that the Department be authorized by law to employ not more than twelve men, at a salary of One Hundred Dollars per month and be allowed actual traveling expenses.

The result, based upon 1913 and 1914 disbursements, by abolishing the office of local deputies, we would have saved Twenty-three Thousand Seven Hundred and Four Dollars and Thirteen Cents, (\$23,704.13) saving in wages paid for fish distribution, Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, (\$3,500.00), saving in office force, One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, (\$1800.00), saving in traveling expenses of Chief Deputy, One Thousand Dollars, (\$1,000.00), making a total saving of Twenty-nine Thousand

Four Dollars and Thirteen Cents, (\$29,004.13). Increase of four Deputy Game Wardens, Twelve Hundred Dollars, (\$1200.00) per year, Nine Thousand Six Hundred Dollars, (\$9600.00), traveling expenses, Eight Hundred Dollars, (\$800.00) each. Six Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, (\$6400.00), total increase for two years, Sixteen Thousand Dollars, (\$16,000.00). A net saving by making the above changes in deputies for the two-year period would be about Fourteen Thousand Dollars, (\$14,000.00), and the business of the Department carried on in better shape and the laws better enforced.

MOOSE.

After a careful investigation I am of the opinion that moose are increasing in numbers but not to the extent that it would be safe to allow them to be killed. Moose are only found in small numbers in Bonneville, Madison, Fremont, Lemhi, Idaho, Clearwater, Shoshone, Kootenai and Bonner Counties along the continental divide. I am of the opinion that it would be unwise to allow the killing of these animals, for if the season was to be opened, hunters from all over the United States would come where they could be found, for a trophy of a Bull Moose head, and the Moose would soon be exterminated.

I would recommend that the season on moose remain closed.

ELK.

Of the thousands of elk that formerly ranged in our state, we now have but a few scattered bands, feeble reminders to fill us with remorse for the protection we did not give such magnificent game. If it were not for the protection given this animal by the Federal Government in the Yellowstone National Park and the stringent laws of the State of Wyoming, but very few elk would be found in Bannock, Bonneville, Madison and Fremont counties, but on account of this protection elk are fairly numerous in these counties.

A few scattered bands are reported in Lemhi county, and a marked increase is reported in the Payette Game Reserve, by Forest Supervisor Grandjean. When the Payette Reserve was made in 1909, about twenty-five head of elk were there, in 1912 the Forest Service reported one hundred and fifty head, at this time they report at least two hundred head scattered over a wide area.

I mention this to show that with proper protection, in a very few years, our mountain ranges could be well stocked with elk. In the counties of Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Latah, Nez Perce, Clearwater and Idaho, where elk have been protected since 1911, a marked increase is reported and I would recommend that the closed season be continued until the end of the five-year period, and I would further strongly recommend that the open season in all counties where elk can now be killed, be changed, to one bull elk in one season for one person, and the killing of cows and calves be prohibited, and the open season be changed to September 15th to November 30th inclusive.

Recently this Department made application to the Secretary of the Interior for seventy head, or two carloads, of elk from the Yellowstone National Park. The application was passed upon favorably for fifty head, to be turned out on the Weiser National Forest, providing the Department would furnish a deputy to be in charge to prevent the elk from being killed until such time as the legislature would pass a law making the Weiser Reserve a permanent game preserve. This Department has had the active co-operation of all the citizens of Washington and Adams counties in this matter. They have agreed to furnish winter feed and corrals for elk, and it is the intention to turn the elk loose in two bands, one west of Council and another west of New Meadows in the Seven Devils Mountains. This is an ideal elk range and by making a permanent game preserve, and with the assistance given by the Forestry Department, in a very few years this part of Idaho will be restocked with this valuable animal.

ANTELOPE.

It is reported that a very few antelope are in southern Owyhee county and in portions of Blaine and Lemhi counties. Of the thousands of these animals that formerly roamed the Snake River valley but very few remain. There should be stringent laws passed for their protection.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP AND GOAT.

Mountain sheep and goats still abound in considerable numbers in the Sawtooth range of mountains, on the head waters of the Boise, Payette and Salmon Rivers, their numbers are fast diminishing and I would recommend that these animals be protected for a five year period.

DEER.

Deer are reported to be quite plentiful in Blaine, Lemhi and Custer counties, and increasing in the Cassia and Payette Game preserves. The number of deer are decreasing in the other parts of the state. The legislature acted wisely in creating game preserves and more of them should be established. In view of the great number of hunters and the number killed by predatory animals, there is no question that deer are fast decreasing in numbers.

I would strongly recommend that the law be changed to only two bucks to be killed in one season, that the killing of does and fawns be prohibited, and the open season be changed to September 15th to November 30th inclusive, and the penalty be made from twenty-five dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars for violation, together with imprisonment, and that a person so convicted shall be deprived of his license and be prohibited from hunting during the season for which the license was issued.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Few people realize the importance of the fur bearing animals in our state.

Each year, fur, worth thousands of dollars, is shipped to the various fur purchasing centers. Under our present law none of the fur bearing animals are protected, except beaver. The killing of these unprotected animals is allowed in every season of the year. They are worthless during the summer months but exceedingly valuable during the winter. The killing of the more valuable and least predatory species should be prohibited when the fur is of no value. The law should require all persons trapping and hunting for any fur bearing animals to take out a license and put up a bond and make reports to the State Game Warden of the number and kind of animals taken.

In Oregon last year one thousand four hundred and fifty-one trapper's licenses were issued by the state game commissioner, showing that trapping was one of the important industries of the state.

Our laws should protect otter, mink, fisher marten and muskrat, beaver and wolverine, making a closed season during the time the fur is not prime, as well as providing regulations governing trapping, which gives the licensed trapper needed protection. The law should also provide that the trapper must furnish the State Game Warden with a sworn statement of his fur catch at the end of each trapping season, the object of the report being to determine the value and kind of fur caught, so as to determine the best means of conserving this important industry.

The hunting with dogs is getting to be a serious matter with the Game Department, our laws do not cover this manner of hunting. Men go out with dogs under the pretext of hunting bear and predatory animals and chase deer and other game animals and we cannot prevent it.

BEAR.

There are a great many people in this state who believe bear should be protected, at least that the killing of bear should only be allowed during the time that the fur is prime. The pelt of a well colored bear in prime condition is worth from Fifteen Dollars (\$15) to Fifty Dollars

(\$50). It is certain that bear should receive some consideration from a game standpoint, as it is a valuable game animal, and under present conditions it will only be a few years until they will become extinct.

The Grizzly Bear is now practically extinct, the Cinnamon Bear is very scarce, the common brown or black bear is quite numerous in some parts of the state, this is a harmless specie feeding on roots, berries, grubs and insects. Rarely does a bear kill domestic animals. Occasionally a bear will get into a band of sheep and do some killing, but it is an exception. They are naturally timid animals and at the least unnatural sound will run and hide, they only become vicious when cornered or wounded.

The receipts of the Game Fund would be materially increased by classing bear as a game animal and this would not work any injury to the live stock interests of the state. Many hunters go into the mountains bear hunting without a license, using dogs, and kill all kinds of protected game, and this makes more expense to this Department for additional deputies.

PREDATORY ANIMALS.

The worst game destroyers that we have are the mountain lions, coyotes and bobcats. The lion works chiefly on deer, the coyotes and bobcats on fawns and small game.

It has been estimated by Government officials that every mountain lion will kill at least twenty-five deer a year, and it is safe to estimate that there are five hundred mountain lions in the state, that would destroy twelve thousand five hundred deer and the coyotes and other predatory animals would destroy as many more.

It seems impossible to devise a bounty law through which the state would not be robbed. Almost every state in the Union has tried it at different times and nothing but failures have resulted. All these species of varmints do damage, not only to the game of the state but to the live stock and poultry interests, hence, some system should be adopted to exterminate these animals.

At this season of the year deputy game wardens have little to do looking after game violators, but there is plenty for them to do in destroying the enemies of the game, and if he was under a regular monthly salary he could be required to spend his time in this direction.

Hawkes, crows, magpies, coyotes, weasels, timber wolves, mountain lions, bobcats, the half-starved homeless house cat, and self-hunting cur dogs destroy more game in a year than hunters kill during the open season, besides these animals and birds kill many thousands of dollars worth of live stock and poultry each year for the farmer. These enemies of game and live stock hunt the year round. The deputy game warden during the closed season could much more than earn his salary by being in the field six days in the week in clearing the fields and forests of game and live stock destroyers by shooting and trapping. He should make a report to the Game Warden once a month giving in detail the amount of work done, and the number and kind of predatory animals he has killed.

The law should give the Game Warden power to protect the large game animals from destruction by predatory animals. Forest Supervisor Grandjean reports in the spring of 1913 the remains of more than fifty deer found within a territory of a mile square along the north fork of the Boise River. In the territory between Twin Springs and Alexander's Flat a large number of deer are destroyed annually, more in fact, than are killed by sportsmen.

BAG LIMITS FOR GAME BIRDS.

Considering the fact that there are more hunters each year, and more good roads and the automobile makes it possible to cover a larger territory, it is necessary to reduce the bag limit on all game birds, if we expect to have good hunting in the future. I would strongly recommend that the bag limits be reduced on bob white and California quail, from eighteen to ten birds, and to have more than ten quail in possession at any one time.

On any species of grouse the bag limit should be reduced from twelve to eight birds in any one day.

Wild ducks, snipe, and plover should be reduced from twenty four to fifteen in any one day and wild geese from four to two in one day.

The entire bag limit allowed to be killed in one day or to have in possession at one time on all kinds of game birds should be reduced from twenty-four to eighteen.

WILD DUCKS.

There is no question but that those who enjoy hunting get more real sport in duck shooting than can be had in hunting any other game birds. The most abundant game birds in the state are ducks, but they are not nearly so numerous as they were in former years. Ducks are found in nearly every county in the state and they breed quite extensively in Bear Lake, Gray's Lake and the upper Snake River country and in Pend O'Rielle and Coeur d'Alene Lakes. Mallards and teads are the varieties that are natives to this state.

Our laws have become entirely obsolete in the protection of ducks on account of Federal laws that are in conflict. It will be necessary to make our laws to conform to the Federal Statutes and the bag limit should be reduced to not more than eighteen birds in one day and the bag limit on wild geese should be reduced to two birds in one day.

BOB WHITE QUAIL.

Known everywhere by the clear whistle that suggests its name, the Bob White is loved by everybody, and is better known to more hunters than any other game bird. It is no less appreciated on the table than in the fields, owing to the high esteem in which its flesh is held as food, and the development of facilities for easy travel into all sections where quail are found, which results in much hunting, they are slowly decreasing.

One cause of the decrease of quail has been attributed to inbreeding, inbreeding is caused by too much shooting, reducing the number of birds below the safety point. Another cause for the decrease in quail is attributed to the Chinese or Mongolian Pheasant. There are numerous affidavits on file in our office from reliable citizens that claim the Chinese Pheasants destroy the nests as well as the young quail and we have ample evidence that as the Chinese Pheasants increase in numbers the quail decrease. The quail is by far the most valuable of any known bird to the farmer.

The Biological Survey Department of Agriculture report experiments as follows: The stomachs of thirteen birds taken contained weed seed to the extent of sixty-three percent of their food, such weeds as rag weed, tick, trefail, locust seeds, sheep sorrel, climbing false buckwheat, turnip, creeper, pigeon grass, fox tail, pig weed and jewel weed. About fourteen percent of the quail's food consists of insects and their allies, prominent among these were potato beetle, squash beetle, chinch bug, grasshoppers, wire worms, cut worms, and clover leaf weevils. One stomach was found nearly filled with chinch bugs. As a weed and insect destroyer the quail has few, if any, superiors. It is a good ranger, and if let alone will range over the whole farm in search of food.

I strongly recommend that the open season for shooting quail be changed to November 1st, to November 15th inclusive, and that the bag limit be reduced from eighteen to ten to be killed in any one day.

California quail are found in considerable numbers principally along the foot hills of the Snake River Valley. This species is sometimes called Plumed Quail. This beautiful game bird is somewhat different in habits from its cousin, the Bob White, but it should receive the same protection for it is fully as valuable to the farmer.

MOURNING DOVE.

The food of the mourning dove is practically ninety percent vegetable matter, the principal and constant diet

being weed seeds, which are eaten throughout the year, and which constitutes sixty-four per cent of its annual food supply. Such noxious weeds as wood sorrel, foxtail, paspalum, hawk weed, panic grass, hoary vervain and forty various other weeds were found in the examination of two hundred and thirty-seven stomachs. One stomach contained six thousand four hundred foxtail seeds. This record places the mourning dove among the most valuable for the farmer as a weed destroyer. The dove does not eat insects or other animal food. In some states the dove is entirely protected, and the Federal law classifies it as a migratory bird.

The dove is far too valuable an auxiliary to the farmer to have it classed as a game bird. Its value consists in its weed destroying activities and not in the few ounces of food it may furnish if shot as a game bird. I trust that the time is near at hand when the farmers will protect the dove as carefully as they do their domestic fowls and animals.

RUFFLED GROUSE OR MOUNTAIN PHEASANT.

Ruffed grouse are fairly abundant in the mountain and timber sections of Idaho. This is the famed Drummer, and, next to the quail, the finest game bird in the state. On account of the heavy brush and timber where these birds are found they are not hunted extensively, but it is a bird that should be carefully protected.

GROUSE.

The past season has been very favorable and grouse are reported to be plentiful in all parts of the state.

There are several different species of game birds that are of the grouse family. The blue grouse is numerous in nearly all sections of Idaho. The sagehen is found mostly along the Snake River Valley, and, as its name implies, lives mostly in the sage brush. The pin tailed or willow grouse is quite numerous in the grain raising sections of the state, it closely resembles the eastern prairie chicken, and is a bird that can easily be exterminated.

The present law is entirely inadequate to protect the grouse, in that it does not name the different species. The Franklin Grouse, or fool hen, is not mentioned in the law and this bird above all, should be protected the year round. It is what its name implies, it is a fool, it can be easily killed with a rock or stick. This bird inhabits the timbered foot hills and mountains.

It is impossible for the Game Warden to protect the game birds and enforce the law on grouse with the open season on two different dates. I would strongly recommend that the law be changed, making the open season on all grouse the same date. August 15th to October 30th inclusive.

It is evident that when our present law was enacted it was intended to protect the pintailed, or sharp-tailed grouse, (*Pedioecetes Phasianellus*), and I would recommend that these birds be protected all the year, except in Adams, Boise and Washington counties, where they are very plentiful, and that the open season be from August 15th to October 30th and the bag limit not more than ten birds.

CHINESE OR MONGOLIAN PHEASANT.

This beautiful game bird was first introduced by the Game Department in 1909, when about one thousand birds were liberated in different parts of the state. The increase is now quite noticeable in Nez Perce, Lewis and Latah counties in north Idaho and Washington, Canyon and Ada counties and the Hagerman Valley in southern Idaho.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the value of the Chinese pheasant and we have received many complaints from farmers that they destroy more grain than they are worth, and also that the cocks are great fighters and will, in the farmers' chicken yards, kill roosters, and that they are very destructive generally. Again, other farmers like them. We also have many complaints from hunters that the Chinese pheasants kill the quail and destroy the nests of other game birds, and I am inclined

to believe that this is a fact. I know from experience in hunting in other states, that where the Chinese pheasants are thick quail and grouse decrease.

But there is another side of the question, this bird is large and an easy mark and this Department has been to heavy expense in its introduction, and it has some good qualities. A limited bag limit with a short open season, would not do much harm.

If the season is to be opened, I would recommend it to be for only two weeks in Ada, Canyon, Elmore and Nez Perce counties, from November 1st to November 15th, and that nothing but males could be killed and the bag limit not to exceed one each day. A longer season and a larger limit would exterminate the bird.

INSECTIVOROUS AND SONG BIRDS.

Through the Bureau of Biological Survey we are beginning to learn that our Song and Insectivorous Birds are of immense value to our farmers.

Such birds as the Bob White and California Quail, Mourning Dove, Meadow Lark, Killdeer, Robin, Brewer, Black Bird and numerous other species feed largely on noxious weed seeds, bugs and insects. There should be a law protecting song and insectivorous birds at all times of the year.

FISH LADDERS.

A fishway has been constructed at Little Salmon Falls in Adams county, thus opening up that stream for salmon and other fish. This work was done on contract at a cost of Seventy-five Dollars, (\$75.00), from the Game Fund, and a like amount donated by the citizens of New Meadows.

The citizens of Upper Squaw Creek have been complaining for years that there was no fishway through the Sweet Mill Dam. This matter was taken up with the board of directors of the company and a fishway was constructed by blowing out a rock wall, making the spill-

way a fishway, thus opening up that stream for fish from the Payette River to its source. This was done without expense to the Game Department except the expense of a deputy to examine and report on the work.

A former Game Warden had constructed a fish ladder in the Black Canyon Dam on the Payette River, which was paid for by the Canyon Canal Company of Emmett. This ladder was not constructed properly and acted as a fish trap. We sent a deputy there who rebuilt this ladder and fish now can go through. The cost to the Department was \$29.01.

When the Idaho-Oregon Light & Power Company built their power dam at Horseshoe Bend a fishway was constructed but the same was not successful. We made a request upon this company that a suitable fishway be constructed. The company built a new fishway under the supervision of a deputy warden, without other expense to the Department. This work opens up the Payette River from the Snake River to the Upper Payette Lakes. We are informed that there is now good fishing at Horseshoe Bend, which they have not had for several years.

There are numerous other dams in this state where fishways should be constructed and others where ladders have been built that are entirely useless. We have many complaints on file regarding the Sunbeam Dam in the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River. A ladder was constructed in this dam by the owners, under the supervision of a former deputy game warden and same was accepted by the Department, but it is impossible for fish of any kind to pass up stream. The Game Department should build a new fishway in this dam at their own expense, thus opening up this fork of the Salmon River, so that salmon can get to their spawning grounds where in former years they spawned by the thousands. On account of the barriers built in our streams but few salmon now get into their old spawning grounds. If there were suitable fishways built the salmon fishing would again be an important industry in our state.

FISH SCREENS IN IRRIGATION DITCHES.

Fish screens in irrigation ditches are a very important question. It is absolutely impossible to enforce the present law. It is not necessary to retard development by the installation of screens, but if a proper law is not enacted, giving some official or board the power to install screens, this Department may as well stop spending money in the propagation of fish. We are spending many thousands of dollars each year in buying eggs, hatching them and planting fry in our streams. There is no doubt that as many fish are destroyed in the irrigation ditches in Southern Idaho as we plant each year in the whole state.

Early this fall we wrote to all water commissioners in the state to have the ditch companies use every precaution possible to save the fish when the water was turned off in the fall. This was done, but withall, many tons of trout were lost. In the Idaho Irrigation Company's ditch in Blaine county, thousands of trout, minnows up to three pounds died and there was no way to save them. The ditch and overflow ponds could not be seined. People carried them away by the tons and then only a small per cent was used. A fish screen in this ditch would have saved the Fish and Game Department many thousands of dollars this year. These fish were all of spawning age, hence the increase will be materially cut down next year.

Another place where there is a great loss is the Big Lost River Ditch. This year we sent a deputy, who seined all of this ditch that was possible and the citizens volunteered their services and many thousands of trout were taken to the river, but with all this work the loss was heavy.

It is impossible under present conditions to enforce the present law for screening irrigation ditches.

BAG LIMITS OF FISH.

If Idaho expects to have good hunting and fishing

in the future, and to make our fish and game a medium to draw tourist travel, and provide recreation for our own citizens, now is the time to call a halt. Many thousands of dollars can be saved for the future by reducing the bag limit on all fish and game. The bag limit on game fish is now twenty pounds in one day or thirty pounds in possession at any one time. This should be reduced to ten pounds in any one day and twenty pounds in possession at any one time, of trout, bass, catfish, greylings, perch or sunfish, respectively.

CLOSED SEASON ON TROUT.

The present law making the closed season on trout does not go far enough. This Department has spent thousands of dollars stocking our streams with eastern brook trout, these fish spawn in November and December, and they should not be allowed to be caught during that time.

The rainbow and native trout spawn in March, April and May and the season should be closed during that time. The law should be made so that the Game Warden could close any stream or lake during spawning time for the reason that spawning time varies to some extent according to the climatic conditions and it also varies in different parts of the state on account of altitude and temperature of the water.

RED FISH LAKES.

The Red Fish Lakes situated in the Sawtooth Range of mountains is one of nature's wonders. These lakes contain a species of fish not found elsewhere in the United States, the (*oncarhynchus-Nerka*) large red fish, and the (*oncarhynchus-Kennerlyi*) small red fish. This fish is so rare, and the surroundings of this lake so beautiful, that hundreds of people visit this place in the summer. There is no law protecting these fish and if the catching of red fish is not put under regulation Idaho will soon lose one of her natural wonders. These fish are not pro-

lific spawners and for that reason they can soon be caught out.

I would recommend that the red fish be put on the protected list. If allowed to be caught at all the season should be short and the bag limit small.

BEAR LAKE.

The present law provides that Bear Lake trout may be caught with a seine and sold upon the permit issued by the State Game Warden, upon the payment of a fee of Ten Dollars.

This famous fish, sometimes weighing twenty pounds, is getting scarce. The catching of this fish for commercial purposes should be prohibited, at least the catching with seines should be prohibited by law. It is not fair nor right that we should allow only this species of trout to be sold and we have many requests from Idaho citizens that commercial fishing for Bear Lake trout be prohibited.

Bear Lake being part in Utah it is quite necessary that uniform laws be enacted governing the fishing in these waters, in order that enforcement may be had with a minimum expense. The present law makes the closed season on Bear Lake trout from April 1st to June 1st. This should be changed, making the closed season April 1st to July 1st., for the reason that the spawning season of these fish is during that time.

LAKE PEND O'REILLE.

The present law governing the catching and sale of white fish in Lake Pend O'Reille should be made more definite. Many men make it a business of catching white fish during the winter months and one man will take out a Ten Dollars permit and sell what a dozen or twenty men catch.

The law should clearly state, "In order to sell white fish, or, fish for commercial purposes from any of the lakes or streams of Idaho, it will be necessary to take out

a permit from the Fish and Game Department and the fee for this permit should not be less than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00).”

The law for catching this valuable fish ought to be extended to all the streams and lakes of the state under regulations of the Fish and Game Warden.

The Kootenai Ling Fish should be allowed to be caught under the same regulations that are given for white fish.

MAGIC DAM.

When the Magic Dam was built in Big Wood River there was no fishway constructed nor is it possible to build one. The dam is one hundred and fifty feet high and no fish could swim against the current that would come through a ladder. This dam is a barrier in the stream and thousands of trout come up to this point and wear themselves out trying to get through the spillway. People from all over Southern Idaho flock to this place to fish and tons are caught every week. One Sunday in August one hundred and twenty-seven people were fishing there in a distance of less than a quarter of a mile. This should not be allowed to continue. The Game Warden should have the power to close a stream like this to all fishing. It is not sport to catch trout under these conditions and it is a slaughter of fish besides.

I would strongly recommend that a law be passed giving the State Game Warden the power to make the Wood River a fish preserve from the Magic Dam to the Diversion Dam of the Idaho Irrigation Company.

INTRODUCTION OF PREDATORY FISH.

There is grave danger in planting fish in our streams and lakes other than species recommended by the United State government. A few years ago carp was introduced in some of our streams and now they abound. Game fish have almost disappeared. A strict law should be passed prohibiting any person from introducing species of fish

that would be injurious to our valuable food fishes, and I would strongly recommend that the Legislature make it a misdemeanor for any person, company or corporation to introduce, plant, carry, transplant, distribute or ship into the State of Idaho any live fish or fish eggs, without first having obtained a permit in writing from the State Fish and Game Warden.

INCREASE CAPACITY OF HATCHERIES.

With the rapid increase of population and the increase of good roads, making most parts of the state more accessible, a proportionate increase should be made in our fish hacheries. When we consider the enormous amount of trout that are caught it is a wonder that our streams are not depleted. A larger number of fish should be planted each year to meet the increased demands. No less than ten million trout fry should be planted each year.

NEW VARIETIES.

There are several varieties of food and game fish that would not interfere with the trout that could be introduced, especially in our mountain lakes. The species that would be most adapted to our lakes would be the land locked salmon or leaping ouananiche (one-an-inch). This is a species of trout and is especially adapted to our mountain lakes, they are not quarrelsome and never drive out other trout.

This fish can be caught by fly as they will rise freely and put up a stiff fight, and before fly season begins they would take bait or trool raidily. This fish reaches a size of about seven pounds and is more of a game fish than our common trout.

This Department has taken steps to introduce the land locked salmon in Idaho. One million eggs have been ordered from the United States Government by Honorable J. G. Hedrick and Mr. S. B. Lock, of Hailey, with the understanding that these eggs would be hatched at the Hay Spur Hatchery.

By handling the three different varieties of trout, the hatcheries could be kept in operation the year around, thus reducing the relative cost per thousand of fry planted. The eastern brook, spawn in November and December, the rainbow in early spring, and the native in early summer, giving both summer and winter hatch. In this way we would be able to plant at least ten million fry in our public waters each year, and this could be done with no more cost for employees, and by having rearing ponds to raise them until they reach the fingerling stage, the losses after planting would be much less. All species of trout are voracious and cannibalistic, and the young should not be turned out until they can rustle for themselves.

STATE FISH HATCHERIES.

The operations of our hatcheries during the past two years have been in the main successful, but we will never reach the degree of success we should, considering our natural advantages as long as those in charge are changed with each administration.

Hatching and raising fish is a profession and to learn it takes long study and natural ability for this work. When the present administration came into power in January 1913, the hatcheries were not in the best of condition; the equipment was run down, the Warm River hatchery was virtually closed for the want of eggs and the other two hatcheries only partly supplied with eggs. A new warden taking charge under those conditions, not being well informed in the business, and not knowing where to get eggs, works under difficulties.

The fixed overhead expense for operating a Fish Hatchery is just the same in hatching fish continuously as it is in hatching once a year. Hatcheries can be operated continuously by having your own spawners and buying some eggs from private hatcheries and handling different species of fish which spawn at different times of the year. When we get men who are competent, who understand the business, they should be retained regardless of politics.

The taking of spawn from public streams is meeting with much opposition from some of our citizens. In some localities they have torn out our fish racks and destroyed the live boxes; thus making it almost impossible to take spawn and adding greatly to the expense.

HAY SPUR HATCHERY.

Hay Spur Hatchery was the first to be built in the state by this Department; it is the smallest. This Hatchery has never received the attention that it should. There should be a new hatchery built of not less than two million capacity, and with very little more expense this station could be made to furnish all the rain bow trout eggs that would be required for the Sandpoint and Warm River Hatcheries. The water at this station is ideal for hatching and raising rainbow trout. There is an abundance of spring water fifty-two degrees temperature and trout will hatch in about half the time that they will at either of the other stations. Hay Spur is located on the Wood River Branch of the Oregon Short Line, easy of access at all times and the distributing of fish costs much less than from the other state hatcheries. This station would also be ideal for the raising of black bass.

During 1913 one large and two small dams were built, making three ponds, sufficient to hold spawners enough to supply the three state hatcheries with rainbow trout eggs. During 1914 we caught over one thousand large rainbow spawners and planted them in these ponds and these will furnish eggs enough to supply this hatchery at its present capacity.

Five rearing ponds were constructed sufficient to hold one million fry up to the fingerling size. Fish can be raised at this station to the fingerling size cheaper than at any place in the state.

There is a good seven room and a half story houes, a good barn, ice and coal house, and hatchery, forty by sixty feet, these buildings are all in good repair and have been painted this year and new walks have been built.

The water for the Hatchery is piped from a large spring over a mile from the building. The pipe line, having been laid several years, was giving away, this year all leaks were repaired and every thing put in good shape, for this reason the maintainance and improvement item in our disbursements are more than will be necessary for the coming term.

WARM RIVER HATCHERY

Warm River Hatchery is located at Big Spring near the head of Warm River in Fremont County on the Yellowstone National Park Branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The buildings consist of a good five room cottage, ice house, supply house and small stable. The Hatchery is a commodious, one and one-half story hewed-log building, having a capacity of two million fry. The upper story is partly furnished for living rooms. When the present administration took charge in January 1913, no provision had been made to supply this hatchery with eggs, hence the cost per thousand for raising fish for last year was considerably in excess of what it should have been.

Warm River and the Upper Snake River is the home of our native trout and no better food fish grows, and is game enough to suit the most ardent angler. The water for this hatchery is furnished from a big spring piped into the building and the temperature is forty-three degrees. It takes some time longer to raise fish in cold water but they are much healthier and the losses are not so heavy in planting. This station should be devoted entirely to the raising of native and eastern brook trout.

During the present term improvements have been made to the extent of \$2510.26, consisting of four ponds for spawners and five small concrete rearing ponds, and a concrete wall around the big spring. The rearing ponds have a capacity of four million fingerlings, which will relieve the hatchery and provide for the raising of the fry to a size that they can be planted without loss.

This hatchery was located at this point by an act of Congress which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the State of Idaho one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, for the purpose of a Fish Hatchery and game preserve. It has been surveyed and the plat sent to the Land Commissioners for segregation in 1909, but the final purchase has not been consummated.

I would strongly recommend that the final purchase of this tract be made at an early date, for the location is in the track of elk and moose when the deep snow drives them from the Yellowstone National Park to their winter range, and on this site, and in this vicinity are found some of the best native trout spawning beds in the state, besides being a very desirable place to go for camping and recreation. This property would make a valuable addition to the Fish and Game Department.

SANDPOINT HATCHERY.

The Sandpoint Hatchery is located on Lake Pend O'Reille just across the river from the city of Sandpoint. This is the least equipped and has the largest capacity of any of our hatcheries. This station has an excellent water supply, being piped from a large spring for about a mile and a half. Improvements during the past two years have consisted of a semi-circular concrete wall below the spring to prevent loss of water by seepage. The wall extends to a depth of from five to eight feet below the surface and about two and one half feet above and one hundred and five feet in length. The flow of water has been increased about fifty per cent by this improvement. One hundred and twenty-five feet of new floating dock was added in order to enable boats to reach the hatchery during the low water period.

It is an absolute necessity that this hatchery be operated by the Department in North Idaho, and the receipts from the sale of fish and game licenses is greater in proportion to population than in other parts of the state.

The people of North Idaho are entitled to more service from the Game Department, and I suggest that the operations of the Sandpoint Hatchery be extended to cover the propagation of Pend O'Reille white fish, as the fishing for and the marketing of this valuable food fish amounts to many thousands of dollars each year.

COEUR D'ALENE HATCHERY.

In 1913 the citizens of Coeur d'Alene and Wallace subscribed to a fund and built a fish hatchery in Coeur d'Alene, at a cost of about three thousand dollars.

Former Warden Barber entered into a verbal agreement with the subscribers to this enterprise that the Fish and Game Department would operate this hatchery when built. This hatchery was operated by this Department during 1914 at a cost of equipment and improvement of nine hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty cents (\$996.60), labor of employees, four hundred sixty seven and eighty one hundredths dollars, (\$467.80), total \$1434.40.

The operation of this hatchery during 1914 was not a big success. While the location is good and there should be more fish planted in the lakes and streams of that locality, before this hatchery can be made a complete success it will be necessary to install a filtering and aerating system. The water for this hatchery is pumped out of Coeur d'Alene Lake, one hundred and fifty feet below the surface and does not contain air enough. It is necessary in hatching fish that they have air as well as water.

The Superintendent of the Sandpoint Hatchery had charge of the operation at Coeur d'Alene thus reducing the labor expense.

As to the future operations of this hatchery, I would suggest that the improvement be made, that a satisfactory arrangement be entered into with the owners, and the hatchery be operated to its capacity as a hatchery station. There is urgent need for more fish to be planted in the streams and lakes adjacent to Coeur d'Alene.

HEYBURN PARK.

Heyburn Park is one of the beauty spots of the North Land, situated in Kootenai county, commencing at a point near where the t. Joe River empties into Coeur d'Alene Lake and extends up that river for about four miles. Embraced in the Park is Lake Chateolet, Hidden Lake and Benewah Lake (Chatcolet being the largest, and is one of the finest bodies of water in Idaho and abounds with trout, black bass, and perch. Hundreds of people go there in the summer to camp and for recreation, it is a place where the poor man can go with his family and enjoy nature's bounty. This park is so situated that people can enjoy boating on Coeur d'Alene Lake and the St. Joe River, on the shores of Chatcolet can be seen numerous house boats, where people live with their families the entire summer, and it will only be a few years until the people of Idaho will realize that they should have provided more playgrounds, where the poor as well as the rich can go and find rest and recreation.

The park is a valuable possession of the State, not only from a recreation standpoint, but it contains much valuable timber. Competent men have been employed to cruise the timber and the reports show that there is about fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) worth of ripe saw timber that could be sold, and the cutting of this would not in any way detract from the beauty of the park. There are some improvements that should be made, such as cleaning out the springs and conveying the water through pipes, thus making the domestic water supply sanitary. Roads should be built so that teams and automobiles could get into the Park, a good boat dock should be built, and a channel should be dug from St. Joe River into Lake Chatcolet, thus enabling boats to get into the lake. In all, these improvements would cost about ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000.00), and by selling the ripe timber these improvements could be made, the purchase price paid back into the Game Fund and a balance of about thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) could be a perpetual fund to be loaned out and only the interest used in

the maintainance of the Park. This is an opportunity to reduce expenses by increasing income.

Heyburn Park contains over nine thousand (9,000) acres, and was a part of the Cocur d' Alene Indian Reservation. It was created by an act of the Eleventh Session of the Idaho Legislature and cost exactly eleven thousand three hundred and seventy nine dollars and seventeen cents, (\$11,379.17). The law provided for an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.00), or as much as was necessary, to be paid out of the General Fund, with the provision that the Game Fund should reimburse the General Fund, in payment beginning 1911, three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00), 1912, three thousand dollars, (\$3,000.00), 1913, three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00), and 1914, two thousand three hundred seventy nine dollars and seventeen cents, (\$2,379.17).

During the administration of 1911 and 1912 no payments were made as provided by law. The reason for this we are unable to say. The present administration paid into the General Fund in 1913 six thousand dollars, (\$6,000.00), the payments due in 1911 and 1912 and in 1914 three thousand dollars, (3,000.00), the payment due in 1913, leaving a balance due the General Fund of two thousand three hundred seventy nine dollars and seven-
teens cents, (\$2,379.17).

The following is a report in detail of the receipts and disbursements of Heyburn Park since it was created:

RECEIPTS:	DISBURSEMENTS:
	1911.
1911	Salary Supt.\$ 700.00
1912	Expense of Com's . 346.00
	Purchase of launch
	and row boat 138.00
	Timber cruising .. 264.10
	Printing & supplies 116.31
	Surveying, road bidg
	and improvements 625.00
<hr/> \$908.70	<hr/> \$2190.32

		1912.	
		Salary Supt.	900.00
		Expense 3 Com's ..	322.50
		Roads and imprvts.	1490.00
		Maintainance and equipment	428.44
			<u>\$3340.94</u>
	1913.		
Sale of Timber...	\$9394.09	Paym't on purchase price, due 1911-12	\$6000.00
Leases	161.00	Salary Supt.	900.00
Hay	8.00	Launch	200.00
	<u>\$9563.09</u>	Miscellaneous, labor, fire fighting, etc..	737.04
			<u>\$7837.04</u>
	1914.		
Permits & Timber	504 00	Paym't on purchase price	\$3000.00
Sale of Timber...	1000.00	Salary Supt.	1200.00
	<u>\$1504.00</u>	Labor, fire fighting	155.00
		Com's expenses	217.38
		Supplies	305.69
			<u>\$4878.07</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:			
Maintain'ce etc.	\$9246.37		
Purchase price paid in 1913-14.	9000.00		
	<u>\$18246.37</u>		
			\$18246.37.
TOTAL RECEIPTS			
Leases, etc.	\$ 1081.70		
Sale of timber ..	10894.09		
	<u>\$11,975.79</u>		
			\$11,975.79
Disbursement more than Receipts			<u>\$6270.58</u>

FOREST SERVICE CO-OPERATION

The system of co-operation with the United States Forest Service has been very valuable to the Game Department. This gives us much needed warden service, and the violations in the Forest Reserves have been very few, and game of all kinds is increasing on account of the protection given. Some changes could be made by the Game Department in handling cases reported by forest officials that would be a benefit. Some reports of violations have been sent in by forest officials, that the offenders and witnesses had left the country, or the evidence destroyed before this office could act. In order to obtain convictions it is often necessary to make arrests on the spot, and forest rangers are not allowed to leave their reservations without permission, and then without pay, and we cannot expect men to spend their time for nothing and pay their own expenses. This co-operative service should be extended and this Department work closer with the forest officials.

We wish to express our appreciation for the services rendered by the forest service.

PAYETTE GAME PRESERVE.

The establishment of the State Game Preserve on the South Fork of the Payette River has met with very gratifying results, since all of the big game has increased owing to the protection given. This is especially true with regard to the Elk which range within this preserve. At the creation of the game preserve, which occurred on March 13, 1909, there were, according to the accounts of the Forest Officers, approximately 25 head of Elk, whereas the last reports indicate that there are approximately 200 head of Elk at the present time. During the last year quite a few Elk were found outside the preserve, on the headwaters of Salmon River, the Middle and North Forks of the Boise River, which indicates that in a few years there will be an increased overflow from the preserve in the adjacent territory.

This office, with the assistance of the Forest Officers, has placed about 1,000 pounds of stock salt at different points throughout the preserve, which has been freely used by all the big game.

One noticeable effect of the protection given the big game is that their tameness is increasing, allowing travellers to approach them.

We have no records of any violations of the game laws within the preserve, and it would well repay tourists to make a visit to this beautiful preserve which can be easily reached from Lowman, Idaho.

The Forest Service has, during the past year, constructed a fine trail for a distance of approximately 40 miles, following the South Fork of the Payette River to a point near its headwaters.

This office has also, in conjunction with the Forest Service, maintained during the past winter a trapper for the destruction of the predatory animals which prey upon the Deer and Elk. This work met with gratifying results.

We greatly appreciate the assistance rendered by the Forest Service in enforcing the game laws within this preserve, as well as throughout the National Forests of Idaho.

CASSIA GAME PRESERVE.

The Twelfth Session of the Legislature passed House Bill No. 195, by Taylor, creating a preserve in Cassia, Twin Falls, Oneida and Bear Lake counties, for big game, and under this protection Deer have increased to a marked extent. These animals are now seen daily and are becoming very tame, which proves that with proper protection there would be such an increase of big game that it would be a valuable asset to the state.

NEW BIG GAME PRESERVE.

I would recommend that a big game preserve be created in that part of Washington and Adams counties, taking in the range of mountains between the Weiser

River on the east and the Snake River on the west and as far north as Landore. This section is mostly in the Weiser National Forest Reserve, and the deer are becoming scarce. Along the Snake River is the winter range for deer and poachers and non-residents come across the river at times and kill a great many deer. This section needs more protection which could be given if a game preserve was created. This has been recommended by many of the residents of that section.

The absolute necessity of the creation of this preserve is based upon the government placing fifty head of elk in this preserve and demand they be protected.

DEFINITIONS AND CONSTRUCTIONS.

In order that the fish and game laws may be more effective and violations be more restricted, as well as the enforcement more easily accomplished, the game code should be clearly defined. It is almost impossible to secure convictions under our present laws, even when they are violated, for the reason that **game, game birds, fish, game fish, trout, closed season, open season, hunt or hunting, fishing or angling, trap, possession** and other words and phrases are not clearly defined in meaning in the game laws.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the present Game Law be repealed and an entire new code passed.

That the Fish and Game Department be controlled by a Fish and Game Commission, consisting of the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and one citizen who is not an office holder, who shall appoint a State Game Warden. The State Fish and Game Warden to be executive head of the Fish and Game Commission. and term of office to be six years.

That there be one Deputy Game Warden appointed who is an experienced Fish Culturist to have charge of the

Fish Department under the regulations of the Fish and Game Commission.

That the meaning of words, phrases and constructions be clearly defined in the law.

That all Deputy Game Wardens should be paid a living monthly salary and placed upon civil service plan.

Game animals in the meaning of the law should be named.

Non-game animals that are protected should be named.

Predatory animals that are not protected should be named.

Game birds in the meaning of the law should be plainly named.

Non-game birds that are protected should be plainly named.

Song and insectivorous birds should be plainly named and protected at all times.

Birds that are considered injurious should be named.

Moose and Caribou should be protected at all times.

Antelope should be protected at all times.

Elk should only be allowed to be killed in Bannock, Bonneville, Madison and Fremont counties, and only one bull elk be allowed for each person in one year. The killing of cows and calves should be prohibited. In all the counties of the state elk should be protected.

Mountain sheep and goats should be protected for five years.

Deer—The open season on deer should be from August 1st to November 1st and only two buck deer be allowed to be killed by one person in one year. If the killing of does and fawns is not prohibited there will be but very few deer in Idaho in five years. Not more than forty pounds of dried or jerked venison should be allowed at any one time.

A stringent law prohibiting the hunting of any game animals with dogs at any time should be passed.

All fur bearing animals that are not predatory should be protected during the breeding time and when the fur is not in prime condition.

Bag limits on all game birds should be reduced: Bob White and California quail not more than ten (10) birds; all species of grouse not more than eight (8); wild ducks, snipe, plover, not more than fifteen (15); wild geese not more than two (2) in any one day. The entire bag limit to have in possession of all kinds at one time not more than eighteen (18) birds.

Open season on quail, November 1st to November 30th inclusive.

Open season on sage hens and all species of grouse should be uniform over the whole state, August 15th.

Migratory Birds—It is necessary to make our state law conform to the Federal Migratory Bird Law.

Mourning doves and the band tailed pigeon should be protected at all times.

Franklin grouse or fool hen should be protected at all times.

Pigeon—The use of live pigeons as targets should be prohibited.

Disguising of sex and species of birds and animals should be prohibited. A law of this kind should be passed if the killing of female animals is prohibited.

The use of power boats for hunting on lakes and streams should be prohibited.

The use of any gun or firearm except that held to the shoulder should be prohibited.

Open season on Chinese or Mongolian Pheasants in Ada, Canyon and Nez Perce counties and the Hagerman Valley in Gooding county, November 15th to November 30th, with a limit of one male bird a day, not to exceed seven in a season for one person. Penalty for violation minimum fine of Fifty Dollars (\$50) and forfeiture of license.

The capturing and keeping in captivity of wild ducks for the purpose of using for decoys should be prohibited.

Fish Screens—A law giving the Fish and Game Commission more power in placing suitable fish screens in irrigation ditches and canals should be passed, guarding the rights of the owners as well.

Game fish should be plainly named.

Bag limits on game fish should be not more than ten (10) pounds in one day and not more than twenty (20) pounds in possession at one time.

Closed Season on Game Fish—Owing to the temperature being different in the lakes and streams of the state and the spawning season of each species of game fish commencing in different months the Fish and Game Commission should have the power to close any lake or stream at any time of the year during the spawning period or for other sufficient reasons.

Red Fish—The catching of both species of Red Fish in Red Fish Lake should be under the control of the Fish and Game Commission.

Seining—The seining for any game fish in any stream and lake in Idaho should be prohibited.

White fish should be allowed to be caught for market purposes in any of the waters of Idaho under a permit issued by the Fish and Game Commission.

Bear Lake Trout—The catching of Bear Lake trout for commercial purposes should be prohibited and the open season be July 15th to April 1st.

Uniform laws governing Bear Lake should be passed between Idaho and Utah.

The fee for shipping white fish for market purposes should be not less than Twenty Five Dollars (\$25), this in addition to the regular fishing license.

The introduction of any new species of fish should be prohibited except on permit from the Fish and Game Commission.

Big Game Preserve should be made in the Weiser National Forest.

Private Game Breeding Farms should be allowed under regulations of the Fish and Game Commission.

Bull frogs are considered game, they are a very choice article of food and should be protected during the breeding season.

The words, shoot or shooting, and having in possession should be clearly defined and used in every section of the law here applicable.

The carrying of a loaded gun or rifle in any vehicle should be made a crime and be prohibited by law.

The catching of game fish under six inches long should be prohibited.

The Fish and Game Commission should have power to enter any lake or stream of the state to take spawn to supply their own hatcheries, or to catch fish to supply their own ponds for spawning and breeding.

No person under fourteen (14) years of age should be issued a hunting license or be permitted to hunt with a gun on lands other than his own premises or those of a parent, relative or guardian.

Any person who shall make a false statement in regard to his place of residence or who should loan or transfer to another or alter or change his license, or any coupon thereof, should be guilty of perjury.

It should be made unlawful for any unnaturalized foreign born person in the State of Idaho, who has not legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States to hunt, trap or angle any wild animals, birds or fish in the state or have in his possession any shot gun, rifle, or any firearms while in field or forest or in any tent, car or camp in the state without having first secured a gun license.

Trappers and hunters for fur bearing animals should be required to take out a license and make reports to the Fish and Game Warden the amount of their catch.

Any person who carries a gun outside incorporated towns should be required to take out a license whether they are hunting predatory animals or protected game. The carrying of a gun or having animals or birds in their possession should be prima facie evidence.

Minimum fines should be: Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) for birds and fish; Fifty Dollars (\$50) on deer; Two Hundred Dollars (\$200) on elk and Three Hundred Dollars (\$300) on Moose.

If a combination license is issued to residents it should be Rod and Gun License. The present form of Fish and Game is very indefinite.

Strongly recommend the coupon form of license for big game.

Recommend that game animals and birds be tagged when shipped or put in storage.

FORM OF LICENSES.

All licenses to be Rod and Gun.

Resident Combination Rod and Gun License	\$ 1.50
Resident Gun Big Game License	1.00
Resident Rod Fishing License	1.00
Resident Trapper's License	5.00
Non-resident Gun Bird License	5.00
Non-resident Rod Fishing License	2.50
Non-resident Trapper's License	25.00
Non-resident Gun Big Game License	25.00
Alien Gun License	10.00
Alien Rod Fishing License	5.00
Alien Gun Big Game License	50.00
Alien Trapper's License	50.00
Market & Shipping Fish License	25.00
Private Fish Pond License	10.00
Shipping and Storage Permit, for fish and game50

PURCHASE OF FISH EGGS AND FRY.

In order that our hatcheries might be operated the full year and also that the incoming administration might assume charge with all departments in working order, we purchased four million (4,000,000) brook trout eggs from private hatcheries at fifty cent (\$.50) per thousand. A part of these eggs are now in the Sandpoint and Warm River hatcheries and the balance will be delivered during January, this together with three hundred thousand (300,000) that will be taken from the Warm River ponds will supply the hatcheries, and the relative expense for raising the fry will be materially decreased the coming year, and the incoming administration will have time to somewhat familiarize themselves with the fish department before it is time to fill the hatcheries with other species of trout that spawn during the spring months.

We also purchased from a private hatchery at Logan, Utah, that was closing out its business, one hundred thousand, (100,000) Rainbow Trout at a price that was one-half of the cost of raising, namely, four dollars (\$4.00) per thousand. These fish consisted of about twenty-five thousand fry two inches long and seventy-five thousand from two up to six inches long. We planted these fish four thousand in Franklin County, forty-six thousand in Wood River in Lincoln County and fifty thousand in Wood River in Blaine County.

The following will show the different species of fish distributed for planting in the lakes and streams of Idaho during 1913-14 from the various State Hatcheries; Sandpoint, Coeur d'Alene, Warm River and Hay Spur:

	Natives	Steel Head	Eastern Brook	Rainbow	Bear Lake
1913	234,000	257,640	745,500	780,000	241,000
1914	180,000		3,283,700	1,383,750	25,000
Total of					
Kinds	414,000	257,640	4,029,200	2,163,750	266,000

Total fish planted in 1913-14, 7,130,590.

DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

The present accounting system of the Game Department is altogether bad and inefficient and can be materially improved to the benefit of all concerned.

The time of my incumbrance as State Game Warden has been too short for me to remodel and perfect this system as it needs.

Under the present condition of accounting it is impossible to determine at the close of any business day or fiscal period, a correct balance, either with the State Auditor, Treasurer, or license seller.

From the available records of this office I cannot verify the cash balance in the Fish and Game Fund reported by the former Game Warden in his biennial report January 1, 1913, as being \$4062.08.

Instead of this amount being a true cash balance the report from the State Auditor's books verified by the State Examiner shows the cash balance January 1st, 1913, to be \$72.73.

To ascertain a true status of the Fund it would be necessary to check the entire business of the department from the time of its inception to date.

Consequently I herewith submit, only, a correct accounting of the Department for and during the present administrative term, beginning January 1st, 1913, and ending December 31st, 1914.

In order to show the increase of business we give the following table showing receipts for the past eight years.

RECEIPTS.

January 1, 1907, cash in fund,	\$25,525.77
1907-08,	56,590.63
1909-10,	82,129.25
1911-12,	94,232.27
1913-14,	113,234.10

\$371,712.02

The above figures, excepting 1913-14, are taken from the reports of former wardens and are not verified.

The following statement shows the amount derived from the sale of licenses in the various counties of the state for the license years, beginning April 1st, 1913, up to and including December 31st, 1914, which is three-fourths of the license year of 1914.

	1913	1914
Adams,	\$ 592.55	\$ 660.35
Ada and Canyon,	5129.05	5534.95
Bear Lake	964.80	890.30
Bannock,	2926.95	2885.35
Bingham	1277.95	1196.05
Blaine,	2589.90	3230.85
Boise,	1076.35	612.80
Bonner,	2656.60	2664.15
Bonneville	1758.95	1229.90
Cassia	947.20	880.80
Clearwater	318.95	790.85
Custer	879.75	692.20
Elmore	873.60	874.10
Franklin	733.00	680.50
Fremont	3253.70	1895.15
Gooding	485.25	560.80
Idaho	1454.60	1064.60
Jefferson		812.75
Kootenai	7131.40	7847.50
Latah	1224.55	1401.50
Lincoln	973.60	344.00
Lemhi	969.40	950.00
Madison	56.00	770.60
Minidoka	28.80	457.60
Nez Perce and Lewis	2701.00	1471.85
Oneida	425.60	305.60
Owyhee	193.60	87.30
Power	507.60	540.40
Shoshone	2192.10	2346.10
Twin Falls,	1745.55	2035.15
Washington,	1163.15	1239.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$47,231.50	\$46,954.85
	Total ..	\$94,186.35

Note:—The receipts from Kootenai County are excessive for the reason that the sale of all licenses from Spokane are credited to this county when they should be apportioned to the three northern counties.

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1913.

2598 Class 10 Licenses, (Non-resident fishing)	\$ 4,156.80	
45196 Class 10A Licenses, (Res. fish and game)	36,156.80	
134 Class 10B Licenses, (Non-res. bird)	603.00	
20 Class 10C Licenses, (Non-res. big game)	450.00	
232 Shipping Permits	58.00	
27 Private Pond Permits, including Bear Lake and Pend O'Reille	270.00	
16 Taxidermist Licenses,	400.00	
Sale of white fish and confiscated game.	106.50	
Sale of beaver hides,	101.50	
Heyburn Park:		
Sale of timber, . \$9394.09		
Leases, 161.00		
Hay, 8.00		
	<hr/>	
	\$9,563.09	9,563.09
Fines,		1,160.65
Commission saved,		462.70
Miscellaneous,25
		<hr/>
Total		\$53,489.29

COLLECTIONS IN 1913 FOR YEAR 1910.

1 Class 10A License, (R. fish and game)	\$.80	
2 Shipping permits,50	\$1.30

COLLECTIONS IN 1913 FOR YEAR 1911,

43 Class 10 Licenses, (N.-R. fishing) .	\$68.80	
91 Class 10A Licenses, (R. fish, game)	72.80	
1 Class 10B License, (N. R. bird) .	4.50	
1 Class 10C License (N.-R. big game)	22.50	168.60

COLLECTIONS IN 1913 FOR YEAR 1912.

103 Class 10 Licenses (N.-R. fishing)	\$ 164.80	
2857 Class 10A Licenses (R. fish, game)	2285.60	
30 Class 10B Licenses (N.-R. bird)	130.50	
9 Class 10C Licenses (N.-R. big game)	202.50	
171 Shipping permits	45.25	
1 Taxidermist License,	25.00	✓
16 Private Pond Permits,	160.00	
Sale of white fish; confiscations	346.26	✓
Heyburn Park Leases,	14.20	✓
Fines,	220.00	
Commission saved,	1.15	3,595.26

Total amount collected in year 1913, \$57,254.45

DISBURSEMENTS, 1913.

Salary of State Game Warden,	\$ 1,999.85
Expenses of State Game Warden,	1,198.08
Salary of Chief Deputy	1,375.00
Expenses of Chief Deputy	625.91
Salary of Five Asst. Chief Deputies	4,655.04
Expenses of Asst. Chief Deputies	2,367.31
Salary of Clerk	1,200.00
Salary of Asst. Clerk	487.50
Office Expenses:	
Stamps,	\$ 225.00
Telephone,	204.65
Telegraph	150.59
Clerk Hire,	371.50
Supplies,	458.83
Corona Typewriter,	54.00
Maps,	15.00
Badges,	110.00
Bonds,	101.00
Printing licenses, etc.,	1156.30
	2,847.37
Employment of Local Deputies	9,938.00
Expenses of Local Deputies,	1,091.12
Salary of three Hatchery Superintendents	3,177.30
Salary of three Asst. H. Superintendents,	1,450.00

Warm River Hatchery:

Maintenance,	\$1830.26	
Improvements,	2510.26	4,340.52

Hay Spur Hatchery:

Maintenance,	\$1705.89	
Improvement,	81.65	1,787.54

Sandpoint Hatchery:

Maintenance,	\$1766.24	
Improvements,	437.48	
Boat,	500.00	2,703.72

Spawn Taking and Fish Eggs,	3,696.36	
Distribution of fry,	2,037.36	

Heyburn Park:

Payment on purchase price, for years 1911-12, \$6000.00		
Salary of Sup't.,	900.00	
Launch,	200.00	
Miscellaneous, labor, etc.,	737.04	7,837.04

Miscellaneous:

Catching beaver,	21.00	
Blowing log jam,	49.50	
Miscellaneous,	55.85	
Seining and shipping white fish, 1912 acct.,	500.05	
G. H. Isaac, Supt. of Hatcheries, 1912 acct.,	274.70	891.10
		<hr/>
		\$55,706.12

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

3220 Class 10 Licenses	\$ 5,152.00
50622 Class 10A Licenses	40,497.60
166 Class 10B Licenses	747.00
22 Class 10C Licenses	495.00
253 Shipping Permits	63.25
12 Taxidermist Licenses	300.00
21 Private Pond Permits, including Bear Lake and Pend O'Reille,	210.00
29 Beaver hides	288.00
Sale of white fish and confiscated game, elk rug,	215.50
Heyburn Park Timber and Permit	504.00
Commission saved	17.20
Report not segregated	81.20
Fines	734.50
Miscellaneous	160.50
	<hr/>
	\$49,465.75

1913.

124 Class 10 Licenses	\$ 198.40
5196 Class 10A Licenses	4156.00
22 Class 10B Licenses	99.00
6 Class 10C Licenses	135.00
Shipping Permits	27.25
3 Private Pond Permits	30.00
Heyburn Park Timber	1000.00
2 Taxidermist Licenses	50.00
Sale of white fish	5.50
Report not segregated	277.80
Miscellaneous	2.00
Commission saved	31.15
Fines	280.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,292.10

1912.

4 Class 10 Licenses	6.40	
253 Class 10A Licenses	202.40	
2 Class 10B Licenses	9.00	
16 Shipping Permits	4.00	
		221.80
		\$55,979.65

DISBURSEMENTS, 1914.

Salary of State Game Warden	\$ 1,999.81
Expenses of State Game Warden	755.21
Salary of Chief Deputy	1,500.00
Expenses of Chief Deputy	734.25
Salary of Five Asst. Chief Deputies	5,638.51
Expenses of Asst. Chief Deputies	2,873.00
Salary of Clerk	1,200.00
Salary of Asst. Clerk	907.26

Office Expense:

Stamps,	234.00
Telephone	289.16
Telegraph	190.11
Dictograph and supplies,	150.00
Office supplies	201.98
Printing licenses	673.08

\$1,728.33 \$ 1,728.33

Employment of Local Deputies	11,676.85
Expense of Local Deputies	1,264.41
Salary of Three Hatchery Superintendents....	3,300.00
Salary of Three Asst. H. Superintendents	1,807.50

Warm River Hatchery:

Improvements	290.36
Maintenance	1282.95

\$1,580.72 \$ 1,580.72

Hay Spur Hatchery:

Improvements	626.21	
Maintenance	1499.97	
Horse, Wagon, Sleigh,	160.40	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,286.58	\$ 2,286.58

Sandpoint Hatchery:

Launch and House	750.00	
Maintenance	1670.81	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,420.81	\$ 2,420.81

Spawn taking and fish eggs	5,210.07	
Purchase of fish	400.00	
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	\$5,610.07	\$ 5,610.07

Distribution of Fry		2,505.83
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Heyburn Park:

Salary of Superintendent	1,200.00	
Payment on Purchase Price, due in 1913,	3,000.00	
Fire Fighting	155.00	
Commissioner's Traveling exp's	217.38	
Supplies, etc.,	305.69	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,878.07	\$ 4,878.07

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery:

Pump, fittings, labor,	892.80	
Seines, nets, supplies,	541.60	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,434.40	\$ 1,434.40

Miscellaneous:

Fish Ladder, Mackay Dam,	221.82	
Little Salmon, ...	75.00	
Black Canyon, ...	29.01	
	<hr/>	
	\$325.83	\$ 325.83

Catching beaver, hides turned in to Dep't.,	94.00
Special Deputy; patrol Clearwater Mts., for elk hunters,	175.00
One-half fines in deer killing case	75.00
Miscellaneous,	321.00
Expense with prisoner,	17.00
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	\$57,109.44

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts, January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1915, \$113,234.10	
Disbursements during years 1913 and 1914,	112,815.56
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	\$ 418.54

NOTE: 1913 disbursements include \$6,000 paid to General Fund in part payment on purchase price of Heyburn Park that was due in 1911-12.
1914 disbursements include \$3,000 due in 1913, leaving a balance due the General Fund on purchase price of \$2,379.17.

REPORT FROM STATE TREASURER AND STATE AUDITOR, GAME FUND.

December 31, 1914.

Cash in Game Fund, State Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1914, apportioned	\$3,419.18
Cash in Game Fund, State Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1914, unapportioned	702.45
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Total	\$4,121.63
Less unpaid Warrants, Dec. 31, 1914	1,375.59
	<hr/>
Net Cash in Fund, Dec. 31, 1914	\$2,746.04

The following is a condensed statement of the business of the Game Department under my direction, from July 3, 1914 to January 1, 1915.

Department Receipts, July 3, 1914, to January 1, 1915,		\$38,056.05
Department Disbursements, July 3, 1914, to January 1, 1915:		
Vouchers	\$32,776.95	
Transferred from Game Fund to the State General Fund, payment upon purchase price of Heyburn Park	3,000.00	
	\$35,776.95	\$38,056.05
Fund balance		2,279.10

Included in the Department disbursements account since July 3, 1914, is the payment of unpaid vouchers incurred prior to my appointment, July 3, 1914, amounting to \$5,762.95.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are under many obligations to the different transportation companies of the state for the courtesies extended by them to this Department. Under the ruling of the Inter-State Commerce Commission the railroads were allowed to give free transportation, both State and Interstate, for our fish and the messengers in charge.

The Red Collar Line of boats at Coeur d'Alene, the Spokane & International, the Washington & Idaho Northern, Northern Pacific, C. M. & St. P., and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Railroads rendered valuable assistance.

We wish to especially thank the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Both management and employees were at all times courteous and ready to assist this department. They furnished a baggage car and transportation free, this materially aiding in the successful distribution of fish.

APPRECIATION.

We wish to express our appreciation to Governor Haines for his courtesy and consideration in the management of the affairs of this Department. Receiving my appointment as Warden after three-fourths of the administrative term had expired left me but little time for improving the business management of this Department. Working in conjunction with the Governor it has been a pleasure to me in my endeavor to place the State Game Department upon an economical and business footing.

CONCLUSION.

I have made a careful study of the present operative system of this Department and I find it totally inadequate in its operation. This is in no way a reflection on any administration, but on the laws that govern its operation, and the lack of system.

The business of the department has increased to a point where it is now one of the most important of the

ERRATA

The last paragraph on page 13 should read: "County deputies are only required to give a bond in the sum of \$500.00, this should not be less than \$500.00" etc.

The last line of the third paragraph on page 14 should read: "10 per cent commission on all licenses above two dollars."

State, and by removing it as far as possible from partisan politics, and the retaining in office of competent men in charge of its affairs, the Fish and Game Department can be made a most important adjunct to the Emigration Department, and its business interests, besides being of inestimable value to the recreation and health of our citizens.

I have recommended such changes in the laws as seem necessary for the economical administration of the department. A better method of reports and records in this office and a better accounting system between this department and the Auditor's office, would put the Fish and Game Department upon a far better basis.

The detail of the business shown in this report is the best I can give from the incomplete office records. My report is made without prejudice or political bias, keeping in mind the best interests of the people of the State of Idaho.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. GOWEN,
State Game Warden.