

SIXTH

Biennial Report

of the

**FISH AND GAME
WARDEN**

of the

STATE OF IDAHO

1915 - 1916

LEROY C. JONES

STATE GAME WARDEN

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FISH AND GAME
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STATE OF IDAHO
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LEROY C. JONES
STATE GAME WARDEN

OFFICIAL ROSTER

OF

DEPARTMENT

1915 - 1916

State Game Warden,

LEROY C. JONES.

Chief Deputy.....W. H. Thorp

Chief Clerk.....F. C. Cliff

Assistant Clerk.....Anna Ryan

Assistant Chief Deputies: Superintendents of Hatcheries:

J. J. Keane, Moscow.

E. B. Mathews, Ashton, Warm
River.

G. L. Braley, Blackfoot.

J. M. Hammond, Gannett, Hay
Spur.

Sidney Whitehead, Idaho Falls.

J. F. Roeder, Coeur d'Alene.

W. H. Taylor, Cascade.

H. B. Garrison, Sandpoint.

R. J. Hanlon, Rathdrum.

Assistants:

J. R. Fitzsimmons, Twin Falls.

Joseph Clark, Gannett, Hay Spur.

Deputy Game Wardens:

J. W. Davis, Council.

L. H. Bostic, Glens Ferry.

L. A. Lehrbas, Pocatello.

W. M. Grove, Kellogg.

Frank Shriver, Franklin.

D. W. Greenburg, Moscow.

John Devaney, Goodinng.

George Cornell, Chatcolet.

W. M. Stark, Sandpoint.

Ira E. Smith, Grangeville.

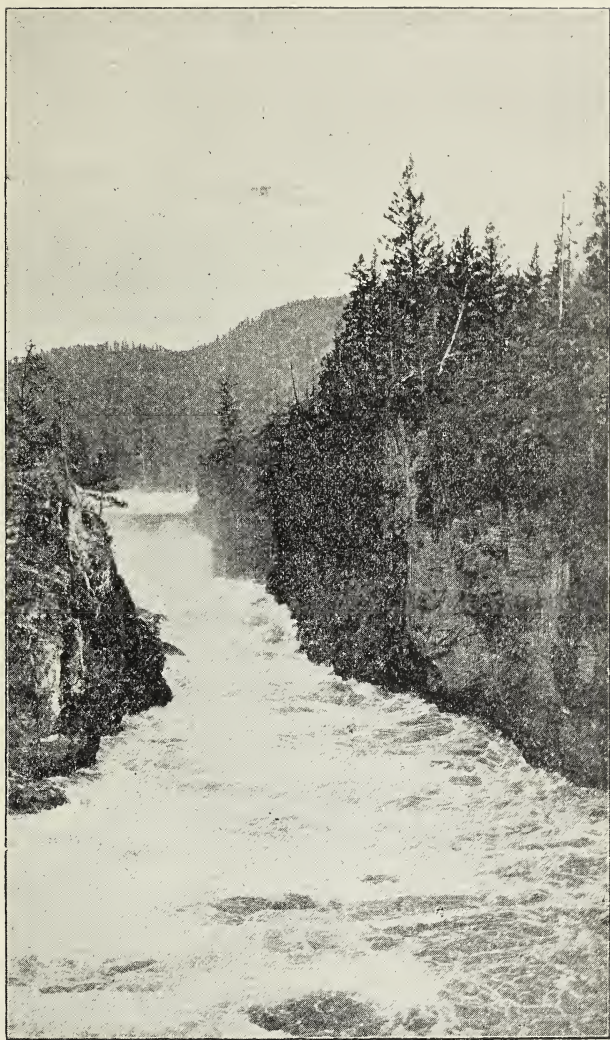
Owen Swift, Salmon.

F. F. Wilson, Coeur d'Alene.

E. J. McKinley, Ashton.

I. R. Crow, Orofino.

J. B. Cummings, Ashton.



TYPICAL DAHO SCENERY

639
Id
1915-16

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 1, 1917.

To His Excellency, the Governor, Hon. Moses Alexander, and the Members of the Fourteenth Session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to herewith submit the biennial report of the state fish and game department for the years 1915-1916, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of Idaho.

The operations of the department during the past two years are fully covered in the report showing the receipts and expenditures, the work done in protection, propagation and preservation of fish and game within the boundaries of the state, and such recommendations as I desire to submit for your approval in order that our fish and game laws may be strengthened.

Respectfully submitted,

LEROY C. JONES,
State Fish and Game Warden.

10519
Checked
V. 6
C. J. Jones

FOREWORD.

“OUR VANISHING WILD LIFE” is a slogan that the true sportsman in Idaho would do well to ever remember, keeping in mind that preservation and propagation of fish and game is a duty they owe to the state, to future generations and to themselves. It can be said of the hunters and fishermen of this state, collectively, they are sportsmen in the true sense of the word. The preservation of animal and plant life has been one of the foremost duties of these men—and women. Wanton slaughter is neither condoned by them, or by this department.

Fortunately the tide of destruction is ebbing and the tide of conservation is coming in. Sportsmen are practical. They realize that laws for the protection of fish and game, enacted with the knowledge of actual conditions, are essential for the continued preservation of both. Idaho has not the wild life it once enjoyed. Conservation and protection will greatly improve conditions and continue this state as a hunter's paradise for many years to come.

Fundamentally the real reason for a fish and game department is wild life and animal preservation—not radical preservation preventing the hunting of surplus fish, birds and big game—but reasonable preservation, by which the stock of both fish and game may be maintained and increased in years to come. We may judge the future by events of the past, taking heed of the laws we make and administer. The outstanding fact must ever be kept in mind that millions of bison, antelope, mule deer and other big game species have disappeared. What might have been the case if during the years of their slaughter, they could have been given reasonable protection?

Co-operation means success. It means even more—preservation of one of the state's greatest assets—fish and game. It has been this department's good fortune to enjoy this co-operation in the past. We are confident it will continue in the future.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE FISH AND
GAME WARDEN OF THE STATE OF
IDAHO, 1915-1916.

AT the outset I wish to say this department is indebted to His Excellency, Governor Alexander, for the close co-operation he has extended on every occasion. It has made the management of the department's intricate affairs and the administration of the fish and game laws pleasant, and, we feel sure, profitable to the sportsmen of the state as a whole. The desire of the governor the department be maintained and operated on a business basis, without favoritism and without malice, has made it possible during the past two years to guide the department through untroubled waters. With full management, therefore, of the department's affairs in my hands I have endeavored to administer the laws as I construed them, with preservation and propagation of our present resources in fish and game ever in mind.

SPORTSMEN OF STATE CO-OPERATE.

To the sportsmen of the state I must at this time express my deepest thanks for their support. The great majority of the sportsmen of Idaho are a credit to the name and title. They take as much individual interest in the administration of the fish and game department as though each was personally responsible. The true sportsmen of Idaho have a horror for wanton slaughter of our game birds and animals. They hunt mainly for the physical benefits to be derived from the exercise, for the desire to commune with nature, to feel the exhilarating effects of a day or a week's tramp through the wilds. It is to them the department feels indebted. To those who have in the past and will continue in the future to place obstructions in the path of the game officials, who kill game in and out of season, who treat lightly the idea of preservation, we are out of sympathy, as is a vast majority of the great army of sportsmen in this state.

WHEN DEPARTMENT WAS CREATED.

This department was created by an act of the Fifth legislature. Since 1899, when the first warden, Charles H. Arbuckle, assumed his duties as directing head, it has been in constant operation. Prior to the creation of the office, various laws for the protection of game and fish were on the statute books. All were practically inoperative, although

framed with the best intent, because upon no central head fell the duty of enforcing them. Convictions were almost impossible; to become an informer was not popular. To fish and hunt without limitations was considered the right of anyone. It can therefore be readily seen that when Warden Arbuckle assumed his duties he had a task cut out that required not a little diplomacy and firmness. To the first fish and game warden of the state the sportsmen are indebted. He placed the first check on the slaughter of birds and game animals and did the pioneer work in laying the foundation on which the department could grow to its present proportions.

SUCCEEDING WARDENS ENFORCE LAWS.

Having once been established the department was soon recognized as one that should be maintained. Those who had given game conditions study foresaw that if the wild life which abounded was to be preserved, it should have protection. Thomas W. Bartley, who succeeded as warden, was one of these. He ably administered its affairs during the years 1901 and 1902. W. VanIrons was ushered into the office as official head, carrying on the work thoroughly during 1903-1904. From 1905 to 1910 W. N. Stephens directed the affairs of the department as warden. Under his guiding hand the work of the office grew, the support of sportsmen over the state multiplied, wise laws were passed and the influence of the department was greatly advanced, especially in the establishment of fish hatcheries. There was found a greater disposition on the part of the courts and their officers to fearlessly subject violators to fine or punishment. Ben R. Gray followed Mr. Stephens as warden and held office during 1911 and part of 1912, resigning to take another position. He was succeeded by Frank M. Kendall, chief deputy under him. To both Mr. Gray and Mr. Kendall, the sportsmen of this state gave their hearty support. They advanced wise policies that tended to and did strengthen the department.

On Feb. 28, 1913, O. H. Barber was appointed state game warden to succeed Mr. Kendall and served in that capacity until July 6, 1914, when he was succeeded by J. B. Gowen to direct the department's affairs for the balance of the year and until succeeded by myself. Mr. Barber and Mr. Gowen took great interest in the department's affairs. True sportsmen themselves, they never lost an opportunity to work out the difficult problems the office was constantly facing.

DEPARTMENT BIGGER THAN ANY MAN.

I feel that the department as well as myself owe much to those men who, at various periods, had charge of the administration and enforcement of the fish and game laws. The department and its affairs have always been held as bigger than any one man or set of men, and that is a wise policy that I will be justified in following in the future as I have in the past. Those of us who become directing heads realize more each day of our administration that co-operation is not a meaningless word and that the department has grown into a big institution that ranks as one of the most important in connection with our system of state government. Former wardens have felt keenly the good results obtained by the efficient forces under them, and I feel that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not express at this time my appreciation of those who have so loyally worked with me during the past two years in caring for the department's affairs. They have all done their duty and done it well.

IDAHO A HUNTER'S PARADISE.

Idaho is a hunter's paradise. Few states can boast of such a variety of game. It covers an area of 84,600 square miles and in each of its 37 counties game and fish abound. Its vast wooded areas and prairies are prolific of game, so much so in fact that after centuries of relentless hunting by Indians and white men who followed, elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep and goats and bear still abound. Protected seasons have been thrown about much of the big game and many of the rarer species of birds, with the result they are gradually increasing in number. Additional protection should be given these birds where there is a possibility that they may be hunted out.

Lakes and streams are incomparably rich in the choicest of finny inhabitants; bass in some localities, several varieties of trout, including the native, brook, steelhead, rainbow; white fish, salmon, sturgeon, perch, char and ling. Their food value runs into the thousands of dollars; from a sportsman's standpoint the variety and the gameness of these species of fish offer inducements that few other states have. The turbulent mountain streams, the broad rivers and the hundreds of beautiful lakes, many of which as yet unnamed, surrounded by the most magnificent scenery, rivaling that of the Alps of

Switzerland, sets Idaho out as the future playground of sportsmen.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO FAVORS GIVEN.

It is to propagate the game in our mountains and the fish in our lakes and streams, that this department aims. Certain restrictions are needed and yet there must be sufficient liberality to those who hunt and fish, to obtain their hearty cooperation. There are no favors given. The rich as well as the poor have the same rights in the hunting of game, providing they remain within the law. Both are punished alike for violations.

The relative importance of protection and propagation of the fish and game of Idaho, and the necessity for wise legislation on the part of those elected from among the great masses of the people, in order that this broad and general policy may be carried out in the future as it has since the establishment of the fish and game department, can quickly be grasped by a brief review of the fish and game history of Idaho.

WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT PROTECTION.

The territory comprised within this state was the last in the Union to be trodden by the foot of man. The French and Canadian "voyageurs" were the first, probably, to look upon Idaho's magnificent mountains, trail along the shores of its lakes and streams and through its forests. They were the original trappers—the vanguard of the Hudson Bay company. History dates, however, from 1804-05, when Lewis and Clark, with their exploring expedition, entered Idaho and penetrated this region from the northwest. Game abounded then in Idaho as it did over the entire territory west of Ohio, and even east of there. Trapping for furs became a profitable industry. It was followed on through succeeding years, including the territorial days. Protection of game and propagation of fish was unheard of. In fact, without the fish and the game many a hardy pioneer who blazed the trails across Idaho would never have survived. The native Indians considered the fish and game their own. On into statehood days this spirit of freedom prevailed until the time came, within the memory of many of our present residents, that thoughtful men saw there must be a check made. The rarer species of wild game were being seen no more. The liberties taken with

fish and game by the growing population threatened an extermination of game birds and game animals. Thoughtless slaughter, when game was not necessary for food, thinned the ranks of the antelope, the deer, the elk, moose and mountain sheep.

WANTON SLAUGHTER PROHIBITED.

The time came when it was necessary to legislate and restrict. Various laws for the protection of game were passed by legislatures. Prior to 1899 most of them remained as dead letters on the statute books. With no directing head to enforce them, but each law expected to become selfoperative it followed that neither game nor fish were protected.

The legislature acted wisely and with forethought when it created the office of fish and game warden and directed that its head should see that the laws were enforced. From the time the first warden was appointed the fish and game history of Idaho conclusively proves that wanton slaughter of game ceased to a great extent and fish was permitted to propagate. From 1899 each succeeding year found greater power given to the game department for administration of the laws, multiplying of fish and game, and better protection. This has been the case up to the present time. Invariably the men who were selected as directing wardens proved to be personally interested in the task assigned them and did their utmost to continue Idaho as one of the choicest spots in the west in which to hunt and fish.

WELCOME CRITICISM AND SUGGESTIONS.

The period in the history of the state having passed when the population had to be more or less dependent upon the fish and game for food, conservation of both became a general policy from which much good has resulted. Not only are the people today enjoying the inauguration of this policy by having the liberty to hunt and fish within reasonable limits, but game and fish are both multiplying.

There is no one and no department that is free from criticism. So far as this department is concerned it has always welcomed fair criticism and is open to suggestions from the public at any time. We have made it a business to make the fish and game affairs our business. Every employe of the department is qualified to perform the duties put before them. They have devoted their time to the work. Nothing that I

know of has been left undone that could have been done. We are engaged strictly in the protection and propagation of fish and game—nothing else. That has been our work from one end of the year to the other. The result, we believe, is a better and stronger game department. To our unjust critics we have only condolences to offer—they know not of what they speak.

WHO THE REAL SPORTSMEN ARE.

The real sportsmen are the very bone and sinew of wild life preservation. They are the men who have red blood in their veins, who annually hear the red gods calling, who love the earth, the mountains, the woods, the waters and the sky. They are the men to whom "the bag" is a matter of small importance, and to whom the "bag limit" has only academic interest; because in nine cases out of ten they do not care to kill all that the law allows. The tenth and exceptional time is when the bag limit is "one." The real sportsman is he who protects game, stops shooting when he has enough, without reference to the legal bag-limit, and whenever a species is threatened with extinction refrains from shooting it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The state fish and game warden should be given the power to at any time he deems it advisable for the greater protection of any species of game animals, fur bearing animals, birds or fish, to suspend the open season in any county or district; also a closed season for the shooting of, or angling for, any such kind or species of wild game animals, birds or fish during such periods as he may designate. There are several reasons for this recommendation. In certain localities there is danger of certain species of game animals and birds becoming extinct. Heavy snows in 1915 almost obliterated quail on the Boise river near the Arrowrock dam. Spawning beds should also be protected during fish runs. Spawning in the various streams comes at different seasons of the year. The fish are entitled to this protection.

The department has been unable to enforce that part of the trout and whitefish license law relating to licenses, where the fish taken from Bear and P end d'Oreille lake, respectively, are sold. It was intended that licenses should be \$10 each, similar to private pond permits. Priest lake is also a producer of whitefish. The law should be amended to make this clear and include Priest lake as well.

The use of young perch for bait should not be permitted, and a law so specifying passed. Perch, like bass, whitefish, grayling and sunfish, are valuable for food and entitled to the same protection.

It should be made permissible to spear or catch whitefish with a snag hook, as they destroy the eggs of trout and are very plentiful in rivers. They are not attracted by a hook.

Provision should be made limiting the number of pounds of smoked or dried fish any person may have in his possession, setting forth a method of computing the amount, together with the number of pounds that may be caught. Fish should be weighed dressed, with the head on.

Fishing from the back of a horse should be made a misdemeanor. Traveling up and down streams with a horse destroys the trout eggs.

Sale of sturgeon and whitefish should require a \$10 selling and shipping permit, reports of sales being required to this department, so that a check may be kept on them.

Hungarian pheasants, Franklin grouse or foolhen should be protected with closed seasons. The former are rare; the latter practically extinct.

Chinese or Mongolian pheasants are becoming very numerous, as well as destructive to crops, especially in Ada, Canyon, Gooding, Nez Perce and Washington counties. A short open season of 10 days, bag limit to each hunter, or two in possession at any time, should be provided, the open season from Nov. 1 to 10, similar to quail, to thin them out.

Our game birds will become practically extinct unless prompt action is taken by passing new or amending our present laws. The limit on all game birds is entirely too large. It will be necessary to declare an indefinitely closed season unless the limit is cut. I would therefore recommend: A limit for quail of 8; partridge, pheasant, sagehen and grouse, 6; turtle dove, 12. It should also be made unlawful to kill a bag of more than 6 of any of these fowl except turtle dove or quail, and the bag limit on these should be the number allowed to be killed in any one day. It should also be made unlawful to have more than this number in one's possession at any time.

The open season for grouse and sagehen should be the same date, Sept. 1 to Nov. 15. The migratory bird law should be changed to comply with the federal law, which places the open season for ducks, geese, etc., from Sept. 7 to Dec. 20. The bag limit should be cut below 24, as now allowed.

An indefinitely closed season on otter should be provided. These fur bearing animals are becoming scarce.

Provision should be made to limit the number of pounds of dried, smoked, evaporated, or jerked venison, deer and elk meat any one person may possess at any one time to 20 pounds of venison and 50 pounds of elk.

It should be made unlawful for any person under the age of 12 years to have in his or her possession a shotgun, rifle or any other firearm while in field or forest, or in any camp in the state. It should also be made unlawful for any male person, except veterans of the Civil war, to hunt, trap or angle for, or take any of the wild birds or fish of this state, or have in his possession any shotgun, rifle or other firearm other than sidearms, while in the field or forest or in any tent or camp, automobile or vehicle, without first having procured a fish and game license. This will eliminate the necessity of catching a person in the act of killing game and prove violation of the law. It will also prevent foreigners violating the law and non-resident automobile owners and drivers killing game while passing through the state.

The present law governing shipping permits for game animals is not explicit enough in regard to taxidermists. It should be made unlawful for any taxidermist to have in his possession heads or skins of any part of a game animal, unless a shipping permit is attached, regardless of whether the animal was shipped or brought to the taxidermist. The present law is for the purpose of better protection and to keep track of game. It makes it unlawful for any person or persons, railway, express company, stage line or other common carrier, or any of their agents or employes, to transport or receive any game animals or birds, or species of fish protected by the game laws, for transportation out of or any point within the state, to another point, to be sold or permitted to be sold, without a shipping permit. The words "selling or permitting to be sold" should be stricken out, thereby making it unlawful for carriers to receive game for shipment unless accompanied by a permit.

The minimum fine for violation of the fish and game laws, now \$10, should be raised to \$25. The law should also provide for confiscation of guns, tackle, etc., found on the person arrested. This will greatly limit violations in the future. The minimum fine now is paid little heed to by violators.

A second violation of the fish and game laws by any one person should result in the forfeiture of their fish and game license, thereby denying the offender from having in his possession firearms other than sidearms, while in the field or forest during the balance of the calendar year in which the offense was committed, or to fish or hunt.

Bear should be removed from the predatory animal class, and such a recommendation is made.

There should be a closed season on whitefish in lake Pend d'Oreille from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, the season of the year in which they run. They threaten to be fished out, as the law now stands, and are entitled to this protection.

HEYBURN PARK.

"The Playground of Northern Idaho," Heyburn park, is one of the best assets of the state and under the management of the game department has been greatly improved for the benefit of the people of Idaho, to whom it belongs. No spot in the state is more attractive. The state was looking to the future when it successfully negotiated with the government for it. Located in the most picturesque sections of the Panhandle, bounded in part by the shadowy St. Joe river and beautiful Lake Coeur d'Alene, Heyburn Park is one of the scenic jewels of the north. Embraced within it are Hidden, Chatcolet and Benewah lakes. Open to the public, this park offers recreation to hundreds of people every summer.

I would recommend that Heyburn Park be made a game preserve. It has all of the natural environments for a preserve and can soon be stocked to capacity with various species of animals. It should also be made unlawful to discharge firearms within the park.

The department has had preliminary road surveys made. Between \$35,000 and \$45,000 worth of timber will be sold, and during the next two years will be expended to build roads and docks to beautify the park.

FISH SCREENS.

More fish pass from canals and irrigation ditches into the alfalfa fields of this state every year than are caught with hook and line by the sportsmen of Idaho. This remarkable situation brings vividly to mind the urgent necessity for the screening of canal and ditch outlets. It is one of the most

difficult problems this department has had to solve. After deliberating on it carefully, investigating conditions in all parts of the state, and realizing that millions of our fish are lost annually without proper protection, I have concluded to recommend to the legislature that an adequate screening law be passed, and a method provided to raise such funds as are necessary for this purpose.

Our present law is impracticable and ambiguous. It has left the department with its hands tied. Under present conditions where fish are permitted to pass from streams, lakes and reservoirs into canals, millions of them are lost when the headgates are shut down, leaving them stranded in the canals. In the Deer Flat reservoir of the Boise project, for instance, last year the water was shut off from the main canals, and only the combined efforts of the department and sportsmen who volunteered their services, saved millions of bass and perch, which were later planted in streams and lakes. If these canals and the reservoir outlets were properly screened this would not happen. Many other instances of loss of fish could be cited. Countless fish every season pass through the canals, into laterals and ditches, and finally into irrigated fields, where they die. A great majority of them could be saved by proper screens.

FISH HATCHERIES.

The four hatcheries under the jurisdiction of the fish and game department should be consolidated and two large hatcheries maintained in the future, and this I would also recommend. There are several reasons for this recommendation, first among which is the impracticability of building spawning ponds with any certainty of results, either at Warm River or the Coeur d'Alene hatcheries; and second, the Warm River hatchery is located 20 miles from a railroad and is in from four to seven feet of snow every winter, and cannot be operated successfully. Eggs come at a time of year when the roads are bad and the weather stormy.

The other two hatcheries are located at Sandpoint in northern Idaho and Hay Spur in the southern part of the state. I would recommend that they be maintained, enlarged and improved to care for the work that is being done by the other hatcheries. The Hay Spur hatchery is in Blaine county, the Warm River at Fishatch in Fremont county, the Coeur d'Alene

on the shores of Lake Coeur d'Alene in Kootenai county, and the other at Sandpoint on the Pend d'Oreille lake in Bonner county. These hatcheries are all in splendid condition. They were repaired and painted last year. Spawning and rearing ponds were built at both the Sandpoint and Hay Spur hatcheries for the purpose of stocking with spawners.

The four hatcheries in 1915-1916 raised a grand total of 13,125,950 different species of fish, which were distributed for planting in the lakes and streams of the state, as shown by the following table, covering the two years:

Species of Fish	1915.			
	Hay Spur Hatchery.	Warm River Hatchery.	Sandpoint Hatchery.	Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.
Native -----	268,000	151,000	148,000	40,000
Eastern Brook_	1,073,200	442,000	1,219,500	220,750
Rainbow -----	328,000	218,000	239,000	328,000
Total ----	1,669,200	811,500	1,606,500	588,750
	1916.			
Native -----	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	-----
Eastern Brook_	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----
				1,000,000
Rainbow -----	400,000	-----	-----	-----
German Browns	50,000	-----	-----	-----
Total ----	1,950,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Grand total fish planted in 1915-1916-----	13,125,950			

In addition to the above 100,000 Rainbow trout fry was received from the United States government hatchery and distributed in the waters of Idaho. There were also 25,000 eyed land-locked salmon eggs obtained from the government hatchery, hatched at the Hay Spur hatchery and the fry planted in Alturas lake.

RECEIPTS OF THE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1915.

2,845 Non-resident fishing licenses.....	\$ 4,552.00
52,078 Resident fish and game licenses.....	41,662.40
150 Non-resident bird licenses.....	675.00
32 Non-resident big game licenses.....	720.00
592 Shipping permits.....	148.00
91 Fines	1,925.90
16 Taxidermist licenses	400.00
35 Private pond, Bear Lake and Lake Pend O'Reille permits	350.00
Sale of fish, beaver hides and confiscated game...	576.00
Heyburn Park (Leases \$321.00, sale of timber \$601.70)	922.70
Commission saved on licenses.....	1,153.37
Miscellaneous	191.52
Total	\$53,276.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

1915.

Salaries—	
State Game Warden	\$1,999.81
Chief Deputy	1,500.00
Assistant Chief Deputies (6)	5,041.84
Clerk	1,200.00
Assistant Clerk	760.89
Local Deputies	9,937.50
Superintendents of Hatcheries (4).....	4,372.85
Assistant Superintendents of Hatcheries	1,502.85
	\$26,315.74
Travel Expense—	
State Game Warden	\$ 959.48
Chief Deputy	999.58
Assistant Chief Deputies (6).....	2,599.65
Local Deputies	289.20
	4,847.91

Hatcheries—

Warm River (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	\$ 910.63
Hay Spur (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	811.63
Sandpoint (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	985.02
Coeur d'Alene (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	634.89

 3,342.17

Heyburn Park—

Salary of Superintendent -----	\$ 704.93
Expense of Superintendent -----	46.03
Expense of Commissioners -----	31.00
Payment on Purchase Price -----	2,379.17
Salary of Caretaker for 3 months -----	30.00

 3,191.13

Miscellaneous Expense—

Office -----	\$1,277.16
Taking Spawn -----	566.25
Distribution of Fish Fry -----	1,396.40
Purchase of Automobile -----	793.25
Tires and Repairs for Autos (2) -----	495.43
Purchase of Quail and Pheasants -----	72.00
Trapping Beaver for Panama Exposition -----	79.15
Capturing and Transporting Elk -----	528.00
Purchase of Fish Eggs -----	1,755.14
Maintenance of Launch on Lake Pend O'Reille -----	84.65
Blowing out Lime Creek Dam -----	50.00
Printing of Game Laws -----	190.00
Printing of Fish and Game Licenses -----	480.00
Partition in Office -----	92.50
Construction of Fish Ladder in Sunbeam Dam -----	162.35
Miscellaneous -----	91.37

 8,113.65

 Total ----- \$45,810.60

SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1915.

Balance in fund January 1, 1915_____	\$ 2,251.44
Receipts from January 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915__	53,276.89
	<hr/>
Total _____	\$55,528.33
Disbursements during year 1915_____	45,810.60
	<hr/>
Balance in fund January 1, 1916_____	9,717.73

RECEIPTS OF THE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1916.

3,184 Non-resident fishing licenses_____	\$ 5,094.40
49,657 Resident fish and game licenses_____	39,725.60
169 Non-resident bird licenses_____	760.50
22 Non-resident big game licenses_____	495.00
497 Shipping permits _____	124.25
49 Fines _____	1,383.85
11 Taxidermist licenses _____	275.00
18 Private pond, Bear Lake and Lake Pend permits _____	180.00
Sale of fish, beaver hides and confiscated game____	413.85
Heyburn Park (Leases \$132.52, Sale of Timber \$4.388.14) _____	4,520.66
Commission saved on licenses_____	749.90
Miscellaneous _____	1.00
	<hr/>
Total _____	\$53,724.01

DISBURSEMENTS.

1916.

Salaries—	
State Game Warden _____	\$ 1,999.80
Chief Deputy _____	1,500.00
Assistant Chief Deputies (6) _____	7,000.00
Clerk _____	1,200.00
Assistant Clerk _____	750.00
Local Deputies _____	10,182.00
Superintendents of Hatcheries (4)____	4,233.35
Assistant Superintendents of Hatch- eries _____	872.50
	<hr/>
	\$27,737.65

Travel Expense—		
State Game Warden -----	\$	900.03
Chief Deputy -----		721.93
Assistant Chief Deputies (6) -----		4,336.36
Local Deputies -----		489.42
		<u>6,447.74</u>
Hatcheries—		
Warm River (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----	\$	444.05
Hay Spur (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----		1,353.67
Sandpoint (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----		1,715.39
Coeur d'Alene (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement) -----		1,001.54
		<u>4,514.65</u>
Heyburn Park—		
Salary of Superintendent -----	\$	940.00
Expense of Superintendent -----		37.58
Expense of Preliminary Road Survey -----		935.62
		<u>1,913.20</u>
Miscellaneous Expense—		
Office -----	\$	906.38
Taking Spawn -----		441.04
Distribution of Fish Fry -----		1,282.83
Tires and Repairs for Autos (2) -----		857.89
Purchase of Quail and Pheasants -----		110.20
Capturing and Transporting Elk -----		187.70
Purchase of Fish Eggs -----		2,616.77
Maintenance of Launch on Lake Pend d'Oreille -----		27.85
Printing of Fish and Game Licenses -----		390.00
Construction of Fish Ladder in Sunbeam Dam -----		87.60
Feeding game animals and game birds -----		642.43
Premium on Bonds -----		22.50
Trapping Beaver -----		16.25
Screening Dry Creek -----		20.35
Seining at Deer Flat Reservoir -----		30.00
Legal Services -----		35.00
Miscellaneous -----		60.67
		<u>7,735.46</u>
Total -----		<u>\$48,348.70</u>

RECAPITULATION.

January 1, 1915, balance in fund-----	\$ 2,251.44
Receipts January 1, 1915 to January 1, 1917 -----	107,000.90
Total -----	\$109,252.34
Disbursements during years 1915 and 1916-----	94,159.30
January 1, 1917, balance in fund-----	\$15,093.04

FINANCIAL COMPARISON.

A comparison of the years 1915-16 with the two years of 1913-14 shows that the Department was operated at an expense of \$18,656.26 less during the years 1915-16. During the years 1913-14 the sum of \$9,000 was paid on the purchase price of Heyburn Park, and during the year 1916 a final payment of \$2,379.17 was made.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1913-----	\$55,706.12	1915-----	\$45,810.60
1914-----	57,109.44	1916-----	48,348.70
	\$112,815.56		\$94,159.30
A saving of \$18,656.26.			

The fines collected during the years 1913-14 for violations of the fish and game laws amounted to \$1,895.15, and in 1915-16, \$3,309.75, or \$1,414.60 more during the years 1915-16.

FINES COLLECTED.

1913-----	\$1,160.65	1915-----	\$1,925.90
1914-----	734.50	1916-----	1,383.85
	\$1,895.15		\$3,309.75
A difference of \$1,414.60.			