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SEVENTH  
Biennial Report

OF THE

FISH AND GAME  
WARDEN

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

1917-1918.

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W. H. THORPE  
State Game Warden

SEVENTH  
Biennial Report

OF THE

FISH AND GAME  
WARDEN

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO  
1917-1918.

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W. H. THORP  
State Game Warden

# Official Roster of Department

1917-1918

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## STATE GAME WARDEN

**W. H. Thorp**

Chief Deputy.....R. J. Hanlon  
Chief Clerk.....F. C. Cliff  
Assistant Clerk.....Ethel Stauber

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### ASSISTANT CHIEF DEPUTIES

J. J. Keane.....Moscow  
G. L. Braley.....Blackfoot  
W. M. Stark.....Sandpoint  
Frank Shrives.....Franklin  
J. R. Fitzsimmons.....Twin Falls  
Sidney Whitehead.....Idaho Falls

### SUPERINTENDENTS OF HATCHERIES

E. B. Mathews.....Ashton  
Warm River  
E. J. Holden.....Gannett  
Hay Spur  
H. B. Garrison.....Sandpoint

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### DEPUTY GAME WARDENS

D. J. Yoakum.....New Meadows  
John Devaney.....Gooding  
Owen Swift.....Salmon  
E. J. McKinley.....Ashton  
I. R. Crow.....Orofino  
R. B. Hibbs.....Lewiston  
James J. McBride.....Sandpoint  
J. J. James.....Malad

M. D. Kilgore.....Mackay  
B. G. Riggs.....Emmett  
L. A. Lehrbas.....Pocatello  
John T. O'Connor.....Montpelier  
James S. Green.....Coeur d'Alene  
John B. Cummings.....Hailey  
F. W. Boyd.....Mountain Home

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### SUPERINTENDENT HEYBURN PARK

George Cornell.....Chatcolet

A Friend to Whom the Department  
Owes Much



GOVERNOR M. ALEXANDER

The fish and game department of Idaho has, during the two administrations of Governor Alexander, received from him on all occasions the most hearty support. His cooperation has been of great assistance in carrying out the department's policies.

Boise, Idaho, January 1, 1919.

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

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the laws of Idaho, I have the honor to herewith submit the biennial report of the fish and game department of Idaho for the years 1917 and 1918.

The report covers the operations of the department during the past two years, showing the work done in the protection, propagation and preservation of the fish and game within the boundaries of the State, the receipts and expenditures and such recommendations it seems advisable to me to make that further safeguards may be thrown about our fish and game by strengthening our present laws.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. THORPE,  
State Fish and Game Warden.

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1917-18

## Foreword

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### THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S CREED

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Let me pause in these momentous days and think with wonder and reverence how the spirit and activity of the American pioneer hunters and fishermen have given us the American soldier—that splendid type of the land of the free and the home of the brave.

I want my boy and his comrades and the boys of the future to receive this heritage of gun and rod. It is a heritage of the open, which now must be idealized to a love of nature and a thoughtfulness for the meaning and preservation of life.

Feeling this, I record my unalterable belief that a sportsman should:

1—Never in sport endanger human life.

2—Never kill wantonly, or needlessly or brutally.

3—Obey the laws of State and Nation, work for better laws, and uphold the law-enforcing authorities.

4—Respect the rights of farmers and property owners and also their feelings.

5—Always leave seed birds and game in cover.

6—Never be a fish-hog.

7—Discourage the killing of game for commercial purposes by refusing to purchase trophies.

8—Study and record the natural history of game species in the interest of science.

9—Love Nature and its denizens and be a gentleman.

To this ideal I consecrate myself—that sport shall not be my only aim—that my reward and my lesson shall be in the thrill of the chase and the glory of the heights, and the whistle of the stag—in the music of the murmuring stream and the leap of the playing trout—in the gold of autumn's woods and the whirr of the ruffed grouse—in the sweet soft scent that breathes from off the sea and in the beauty and silence of the lonely hills and dells.

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## RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARIZED

First—Make Chamberlain Basin a game preserve.

Second—Closed season on blue grouse.

Third—Open season on age grouse—bag limit six in possession.

Fourth—Open season on quail—Nov. 1 to 30 inclusive—bag limit, eight.

Fifth—Increase fish and game license from \$1 to \$1.50.

Sixth—Increase the capacity of Hay Spur hatchery.

Seventh—Increase open season on Chinese pheasants from 10 to 30 days—bag limit six per day.

Eighth—Make Heyburn Park a game preserve.

Ninth—Amend law to make it unlawful to discharge firearms within 300 feet of any highway.

Tenth—Close the Snake River to fishing from Big Springs to outlet.

Eleventh—Amend law to make it unlawful to bring in unskinned game animal from hunting grounds.

Twelfth—Screen the outlet to the Deer Flat reservoir.

Thirteenth—Repeal the law placing a bounty on bear.

Fourteenth—Place a heavy bounty on cougar.

Fifteenth—Encourage and assist the government hatchery on Bear Lake to propagate and plant white fish for distribution in other lakes and streams in the state.

Sixteenth—Creation of a State farm for the propagation of different species of birds for the purpose of stocking the hunting grounds of Idaho with native and imported birds.

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE FISH AND  
GAME WARDEN OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,  
1917-1918.

The fish and game department of the State of Idaho has just rounded out two of the most successful years in its history. The propagation of fish and game has been carried on successfully. Millions of fish have been planted in lake and stream and ample protection has been given to our game birds and beasts. Staunch and loyal support has been given the department by administration officials, foremost among whom has been His Excellency, Governor Alexander; by sportsmen of all classes and in all walks of life; by superintendents and deputies under the jurisdiction of the department and last but not least, by federal officials, particularly those connected with the Forest Service.

Idaho in the past has taken precautionary steps for the preservation and protection of its wild life. Instead of vanishing, it has increased until I feel justified in recommending that on some of our birds, considered at one time rare, but which, through protection, have become prolific, the open season be extended and the bag limit enlarged. The future for the department is even more promising than the past. The stocking of our lakes and streams with game fish, the multiplying of our herds of majestic big game, as the elk, the creation of many of our rare beauty spots into preserves, should ever be our aim.

To my successor and to future game wardens of Idaho, my hope is that I have, during my connection with the department as chief deputy and later game warden, prepared the department to such a state of efficiency that they may, without difficulty, carry on one of the most important tasks assigned under our State government—the preservation of our fish and game. To them I wish every success and the same hearty support from the sportsmen of Idaho that I received while administering the department's affairs.

Our state has become famous as offering rare hunting and fishing grounds. It has ceased to be the home of the fish and game hog. Its sportsmen are worthy of the name and are numbered by the thousands. A vast majority of them are for strict law enforcement. With their backing the fish and game department should be successful.

TWENTY YEARS OF DEPARTMENT'S LIFE

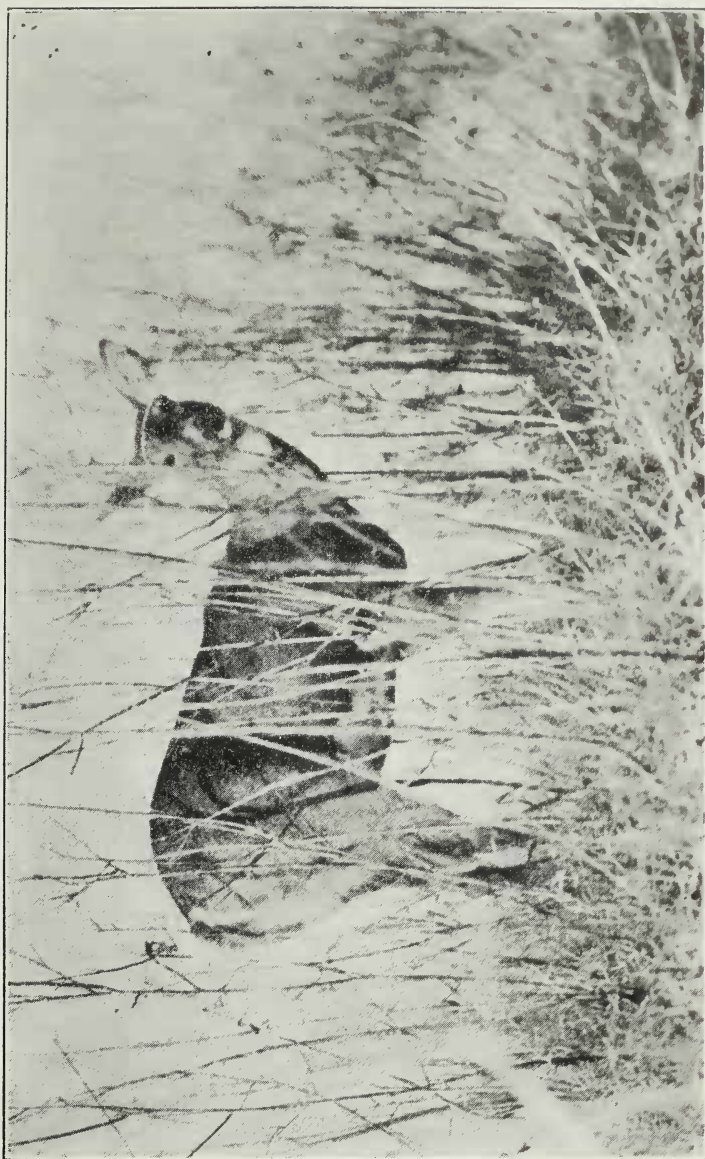
With the advent of 1919, Idaho's fish and game depart-



ment enters its twenty-first year. It was created by an act of the Fifth Legislature and its first warden, Charles H. Arbuckle, was appointed in 1899. The then existing laws were practically inoperative, although framed with the best intent. This was due to the fact there was no central head for their enforcement with the result that convictions were almost impossible. Breaking of the existing laws was common practice, little was thought of it and violators were indignant if they were reminded. With these conditions existing it can be seen the first state fish and game warden had a hard task on his hands. A campaign of education among the sportsmen, followed by rigid law enforcement, was necessary. The importance of preservation of the state's wild life was soon realized and from that time on the department received the support of Idaho's sportsmen.

Thomas W. Bartley succeeded Charles H. Arbuckle as warden and administered the department's affairs from 1901 to 1902. W. VanIrons was warden during 1903-1904; W. N. Stephens from 1905 to 1910; Ben R. Gray from 1911 to 1912. Mr. Gray resigned before his administration was completed and was succeeded by Frank M. Kendall, his chief deputy. O. H. Barber succeeded Mr. Kendall and served until well into 1914, when he resigned and J. B. Cowen was appointed in his place. Leroy C. Jones, now United States Marshal for Idaho, was appointed warden and held the position during the entire first administration of Governor Alexander and the greater portion of the second administration. He took office in 1915 and held office until May 7, 1918, resigning to assume his duties as United States marshal. I was chief deputy, having held that position while Mr. Jones was warden, and was appointed by Governor Alexander to succeed him.

To the men who have been associated with the department as its directing heads, I have nothing but praise. It is true they may have made mistakes and their judgment may have been wrong in some instances, but they did what they thought was best for the department. It is easy to criticize and no department of state has probably received more criticism than that of the fish and game, but I venture to say that the self-appointed critics could not have built the department up to its present standard of efficiency during the years of its existence as have the various wardens, appointed under administrations of several different political complexions.



*Native Idaho Deer Caught With Camera in Hunting Grounds of State.*

## HUNTING AND FISHING GROUNDS ARE FAMOUS

The hunting and fishing grounds of Idaho are famous throughout the west. They are the Mecca for hundreds of sportsmen from all over the country. They are enjoyed by thousands of resident fishermen and hunters. Wild life here is abundant, thanks to the adoption of an early policy to protect our game. It should continue abundant in the future if the safeguards of common sense are followed, seasons are closed on various species of wild animal, bird and fish when it becomes apparent they are being killed off too rapidly, game preserves are created to offer further protection and the system of propagation established early in the history of the department is continued and added to as the needs of lake and stream multiply.

Idaho is the home of towering mountains, vast forests, extensive plains, dark, silent lakes and mighty rushing rivers. It is probable that the first white man to set foot on its soil was one of those adventurous fur traders who pushed out far in advance as the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies extended their operations across the continent. They were its first sportsmen and the tales they told of the wild animal life within Idaho's borders won the state early fame. Eliminating these trappers and fur traders, it remained for the Lewis and Clark government exploring expedition of 1805-06 to first penetrate this region. They, too, found a state of unlimited game, whose lakes and streams were stocked with the rarest of fish.

Some idea of the vastness of the game resources of this state can be appreciated when it is realized that Idaho has an area of 84,600 square miles, 510 of which are covered by the waters of lakes, the largest of which are the Bear, Pend d'Oreille, Coeur d'Alene and Priest. The state lies in the form of an irregular triangle, the longest dimensions from north to south measuring 487 miles, while the breadth from east to west along the southern border is 309 miles, and on the northern border 48 miles.

The central portion is extremely rough and mountainous. The mountains are almost everywhere wooded to their summits. Its rivers are long and mighty, fed by thousands of tributaries, tumbling over falls, through deep canyons or spreading out over great valleys and plains.

With such wonderful natural resources forming the breed-

ing and living grounds for fish and game it is not surprising that Idaho has become known as the "hunters' paradise."

### PRESERVATION AND PROPAGATION

This department has always advocated a strong policy of preservation and propagation with relation to fish and game, and while it may not be necessary for me to mention it, I would not feel I had properly discharged my duty as game warden, were I not to urge that this policy be strengthened and continued. "Wild life" is ever in danger of becoming extinct in the more fortunate western states of which Idaho is one, unless we exercise the greatest precaution. Sportsmen in this state realize this more than any other class. They are in favor of greater propagation and the enactment of laws that will throw safeguards about many species of big game, birds and fish to assure their preservation. Many species of our big game have already become extinct, or almost so, in the bison, antelope, mule deer, etc. Wanton slaughter has become as unpopular as it was unwise. We must look clearly into the future and advocate and pass, safe and sane laws that will accomplish the aim sought—greater preservation and propagation.

The legislature should be liberal in its attitude toward the department. Ways and means should be provided by which our hatcheries can be maintained at the highest stage of efficiency, by which the propagation of fish may be carried on in a more elaborate manner so that the planting of various species to our lakes and streams can be accomplished, thereby keeping them stocked to the maximum, that fishermen may enjoy the sport of catching them and their food value may be increased.

Idaho should not hesitate to create game preserves, wherein it should be made unlawful to molest or kill the game, and every possible protection should be given to our rarer wild life along this line.

The department has demonstrated that various species of game birds properly protected will multiply rapidly and there should be no hesitancy on the part of our law-makers of giving the department power to declare closed seasons on such birds that they may increase in such numbers that later the open seasons on them may be made longer and the bag limit greater.

This department has always welcomed criticism and suggestions that are constructive in nature. It has found the sportsmen of the state willing to cooperate with it on all occa-

sions. Without their support it could not hope for the success it has had. It is more than appreciated.

### LICENSES AND HATCHERIES

Whether our native game shall continue to hold its own or even increase in number depends largely upon the public. The game laws were passed for the benefit of the people of the state, but whether they prove such a benefit depends upon the attitude of the people toward them. Some people take the position that the laws have been made for the purpose of depriving them of a natural right and that they are justified in violating a game law at any time they can do so without being apprehended. They fail to see that a closed season is created in order to provide a period of rest when the game birds or animals may propagate and increase. Bag limits have been established to prevent the wanton destruction of game and both of these restrictions are as necessary for the benefit of the game.

This department has only one object in view and that is to protect and propagate fish and game that the general public may secure the greatest good from both, as well as to prevent them from becoming extinct. In its recommendations it keeps this always in view.

The time has come when our fish and game license should be increased in price. I am recommending that the increase be from \$1 to \$1.50, the extra 50 cents to be used to meet the expense of screening ditches and canals. Millions of fish are being lost annually in this state because canals and ditches are not screened. The legislature passed a law having this for its object, but it found later the act was inoperative in that it provided that such screens installed must not obstruct the flow of the water, which, of course, is impossible.

The spawning of fish is important to the work of the department and suitable spawning sections of streams should be protected. Such a bed is to be found in the Snake River between Big Springs and the outlet. It should be closed for fishing.

Every year there are millions of bass and perch lost through the outlet of the Deer Flat reservoir through which they pass and are distributed through the canals and laterals. When the water is shut off, or the outlet closed, these fish are stranded in the canals and laterals and die. There are enough of them lost every year to supply the planting needs of the



entire state. To prevent this in the future the outlet of the reservoir should be properly and adequately screened, holding the fish in the reservoir. As they are needed they can then be gathered and planted. In past years millions have been seined in the canals, after the water was shut off, and planted.

The department had planned to rebuild and enlarge the hatchery at Hay Spur, increasing its capacity to five million fish. This was not done, due to the entrenchments necessary in all expenditures because of the war. I recommend that this extension be made as soon as possible. Silver Creek, on which the hatchery is located, has just the right temperature for raising trout and the season is much earlier, permitting early use of the spawn.

Every year for some years the department has been planting perch and bass in the Payette Lakes. This has been accomplished with little loss and has been of great benefit to the sportsmen. In time the lakes should become favorite fishing grounds for these species of fish. The policy of stocking these lakes should be continued in the future.

The United States department of fisheries at Washington has established a government hatchery on Bear Lake in this state for the propagation of white fish to be distributed in other lakes and streams in Idaho. The hatchery has been very successful and many of the fish have already been transplanted. Our department has given the government officials every possible assistance and I recommend that the same policy of cooperation be carried on in the future. All government enterprise of this character should be given support.

I have nothing but praise for the railroads of this state and their management for the way in which they have cooperated with the department in the distribution of fish for planting purposes. This is particularly true of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, which, on every occasion possible, has supplied the department with proper equipment and assisted in advantageously loading and unloading of the fish without cost to the department. It has shown a broad and liberal spirit which is thoroughly appreciated.

To the Forest Service also the department desires to extend its thanks and to highly compliment for the efficient manner in which it has aided in the enforcement of the law. All of the rangers in the department have been deputized game wardens and were ever on the lookout for violators with the

result the laws were enforced to the letter, much more effectively than if they had not cooperated in this manner.

The department has had some difficulty in securing prosecutions of big game law violators because of lack of evidence. Instead of bringing the carcass of the animal in with the skin on, it has been skinned and it was unable to tell the species. The law should be amended making it unlawful to bring in an unskinned carcass of a game animal, which would remedy this particular trouble.

### NEED ADDITIONAL GAME PRESERVES

Idaho cannot have too many game preserves. While we do not favor their indiscriminate creation, which would result in closing for hunting many sections of the state that should be open, at the same time there should be no hesitancy in creating them in various parts of Idaho so that the department can from time to time stock them with many species of wild life and feel assured that thereafter they will be protected, and being protected, propagate rapidly.

The department has found that protected game in these preserves do well. Two hundred head of elk have been shipped into the state and placed in these preserves. Some of them went into the Black Lake preserve in Adams and Idaho counties, some into Minidoka county, some in Bannock county and the balance in Elmore and Boise counties, above Arrowrock Dam. The elk have done splendidly. They naturally take to the mountain country, making themselves very much at home. Wherever they have been so located they have propagated until the number is much larger now than originally. The state should continue the policy of transplanting the elk, gradually locating them in those sections of the state where it is shown by actual experiments that they will do the best. Deer and elk are on the increase in the state.

We should also have a law to prohibit or at least prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of game by automobile hunters who bag game birds from the highways. Many of these hunters operate out of season, violating the law, and it is difficult to apprehend them. It should be made unlawful to shoot or discharge a gun within a distance of 100 yards from a highway and the legislature should pass a law so providing.

Idaho has arrived at that point where it should establish a state game farm for the purpose of propagating different species of birds to stock hunting grounds. Other western

states have already taken this advanced step and find that the farms are a success. On them many varieties of game birds are given a start and later turned into the forests and field. Oregon and Washington are among them. We should have many Hungarian partridges in this state and a game farm would make it possible to well stock the state with them, and numerous other kinds of birds.

### PROPOSED CHAMBERLAIN BASIN GAME PRESERVE

One of these preserves should be created in Chamberlain basin and it is my recommendation that the legislature pass a law so providing. Chamberlain Basin is located in central Idaho, in Idaho county, between Warrens and the Salmon River. It is a rugged country and the home of wild life; isolated with but few settlers who, of course, should not be disturbed. A preserve would keep out the sheep and stock driven into that section every year.

For several years, the local officers on the Idaho National Forest have advocated the creation of a state game preserve to include what is locally known as the Chamberlain Basin country. This area is bounded on the north by the main Salmon River, on the west by the South Fork of the Salmon, on the east by the Middle Fork of the Salmon and on the south by the line between Ranges 21 and 22 North. This area is frequented by probably the largest herd of elk in the state. The 1918 census for the Idaho national forest places the number at 610 head. It is also abundantly stocked with deer, and in addition, is the natural habitat of fairly numerous herds of mountain sheep. In view of the natural advantages of the area for game culture, the forester in Washington recently issued instructions to the effect that the grazing of domestic stock upon it should be prohibited, except to the extent necessary to provide range for the few sheep and cattle belonging to the settlers in the region. No outside stock has ever grazed in this country, and the forester deemed it advisable to exclude such stock in the future as a measure of wild life conservation.

There are several reasons both for and against the creation of a state game refuge in the Chamberlain Basin country at this time. In favor of such action, it may be remarked that the area affords both summer and winter range in abundance. It contains, perhaps, the largest elk herd in the state. It is not frequented by hunters to any great extent. The creation



of a state game preserve covering the area would give added protection and would result in even a more rapid increase in the number of game animals of the various kinds than is taking place at the present time.

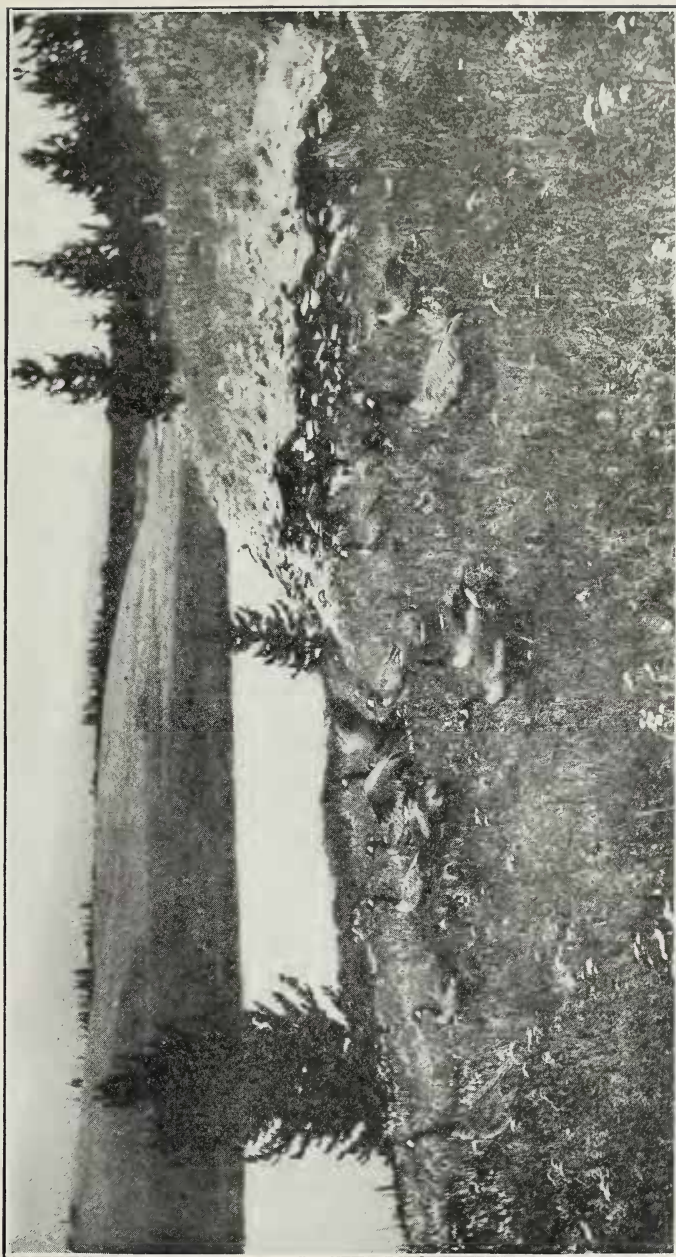
Against the creation of the proposed reservation, it may be said that the limited amount of hunting which occurs in the region is not a material factor in depleting the number of game animals. The exclusion of domestic stock, except to the limited extent necessary to provide range for local settlers, will assure adequate forage on both the winter and summer ranges for the maximum number of game animals the region will support.

### VARIETY OF ANIMAL, BIRD AND FISH SPECIES

It is not surprising that in a state of mountains, great forests, rich valleys, plains, rivers and lakes, there should be found a variety of animal, bird and fish species. The big game includes elk, moose, deer, bear, cougars or mountain lion. They are to be found in the higher altitudes, frequenting the more isolated sections of the mountains. Mountain sheep, wildcat and other species are not as numerous as they once were. The elk, the moose and the caribou were rapidly following the buffalo in the matter of extinction, but fortunately the lovers of wild life—those men who could and would profit by experience—threw nets of protection about them in the form of laws and today our elk and moose are amply protected. In some sections of the state many herds of elk may be seen. It would be sheer folly to even think of removing these restrictions. Instead they should be made even more strict than they are and the department's plan of propagation and preservation should be greatly enlarged in the future.

The bird life of the state also faces the possibility of extinction of the rarer species unless there is the greatest precaution. Like the big game, the birds, too, have been protected. The most popular species of game bird which are now plentiful are the duck, geese, grouse, sage hen, partridge, pheasant, quail, plover, snipe and turtle dove. Ducks were more plentiful during the past year than ever before.

In the lakes and streams we have many varieties of fish, including the king of them all, the trout, in various varieties, including the native, brook, steelhead, rainbow and salmon trout. In addition there are the perch, bass, white, salmon, sturgeon, perch, char and ling. Some of the fish are



*Ducks Were More Plentiful During the Past Year Than Ever Before.*

commercialized, and under permit from the department, fishermen are permitted to sell them. This applies principally to the white fish, the main home of which is Lake Pend d'Oreille in the northern part of the state. One of the rarer species is the redbfish, found only in Red Fish lake and Payette lake, in south central Idaho.

Few states in the Union can rival Idaho in the variety of big animal game, birds and fish abounding within its borders.

### OPEN AND CLOSED SEASONS

I am convinced that there should be a closed season on blue grouse for two years. These birds are growing less in number each year and it is time that we moved toward their protection.

On the other hand, we should have an open season on sage grouse as they are becoming so numerous. The bag limit should be increased to six in possession of any one hunter.

The season on quail should be opened from Nov. 1 to 30, inclusive, with a bag limit of eight. The average life of a quail is three years. If left undisturbed they interbreed and the stock becomes less hardy to withstand exposure and cold weather. Quail, unlike many other birds, remain in families, and if left to themselves the stock soon becomes stunted. An open season will scatter them and do away with much of the interbreeding, with the result we will have a larger and hardier bird. They are also prey of skunk, weasel, coyotes and hawks.

The open season on Chinese pheasants should be increased from 10 to 30 days and the bag limit from two to six birds per day. Since the closed season was placed on Chinese pheasants they have multiplied by the thousands and in some sections of the state have become a real pest, doing considerable damage to crops so that there is a great deal of complaint. By extending the season more of the birds will be killed off and yet the species will be placed in no particular danger.

The law placing a bounty on bears should, in my opinion, be repealed by the legislature. The various species of bear we have in this state are harmless as a rule and afford fine big game sport to those who desire it. A heavy bounty on the animals tends toward their unnecessary slaughter by those anxious to collect it. If the bounty remains they will become extinct.

The bounty on cougars should be increased for these animals are very destructive and a continual menace in those sec-

tions of the state in which they abound, particularly to livestock of various kinds. The more of them killed off the less trouble there will be with this species of predatory animal. A heavy bounty will speed their extermination and rid the state of a species of animal for which we have little if any use. They are more destructive to deer than hunters. During the winter they follow the deer in the deep snow and live on them until spring, usually killing a fresh deer for each meal.

### FISH DISTRIBUTION

The fish hatcheries maintained in the state have had a very successful two years. Three of them have been operated to capacity—the Hay Spur, Warm River and Sandpoint. The Hay Spur hatchery is located in Blaine county, the Warm River hatchery at Fishatch in Fremont county and the Sandpoint hatchery on the shores of Lake Pend d'Oreille. The Coeur d'Alene hatchery has not been in operation. The three hatcheries in operation are all in splendid condition.

A total of 10,553,000 fish were planted in the state under the supervision of the department during 1917 and 1918.

There were taken from Lake Lowell 300,000 perch and distributed at Payette Lakes, Burley, Idaho Falls and Idaho City. While perch are not considered a "game fish," the department believes that they are a valuable food fish and should be placed in waters, the character of which is unsuitable for the propagation of trout.

Fish were propagated in three hatcheries, the Hay Spur, Warm River and the Sandpoint, all of which are in excellent condition.

The following tables show the number from each hatchery during the two years:

	1917		
Species	Hay Spur	Warm River	Sandpoint
Native .....	300,000	140,000	50,000
Eastern Brook .....	1,058,000	2,000,000	1,130,000
Rainbow .....	50,000	200,000	.....
Total .....	1,408,000	2,340,000	1,180,000
	1918		
Native .....	300,000	1,200,000	250,000
Eastern Brook .....	800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Rainbow .....	10,000	50,000	10,000
German Browns .....	.....	.....	5,000
Total .....	1,110,000	2,750,000	1,765,000
Total number of fish planted in 1917 and 1918.....	10,553,000		

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The department has had a very successful financial biennium as is indicated by the receipts and disbursements. During the two years the total receipts amounted to \$129,597.42, added to which was a balance of \$15,093.04. The total disbursements for the two years were \$109,547.05, leaving a balance to the credit of the fish and game fund Jan. 1, 1919, of \$35,143.41.

The following is the detailed financial statement showing all receipts, disbursements, licenses, etc.:

## RECEIPTS OF THE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1917.

1,250 Non-resident fishing licenses.....	\$ 4,786.90
49,946 Resident fish and game licenses.....	39,956.80
93 Non-resident bird licenses .....	533.25
52 Non-resident big game licenses .....	1,170.00
419 Shipping permits .....	104.75
87 Fines .....	2,597.40
15 Taxidermist licenses .....	165.00
75 Private pond, Bear Lake and Lake Pend d'Oreille, Whitefish, Sturgeon and Priest Lake permits.....	750.00
Sale of fish, beaver hides and confiscated game.....	134.65
Heyburn Park (Leases, \$341.00; sale of timber, \$5,705.52).....	6,046.52
Commission saved on licenses.....	843.80
Miscellaneous .....	199.83
Total .....	\$ 57,288.90

## DISBURSEMENTS

1917.

## Salaries—

State Game Warden .....	\$ 2,000.00
Chief Deputy .....	1,500.00
Assistant Chief Deputies (6) .....	6,900.00
Clerk .....	1,425.00
Assistant Clerk .....	970.00
Local Deputies .....	12,074.25
Superintendents of Hatcheries (3) .....	3,600.00
Assistant Superintendents of Hatcheries.....	450.00

\$ 28,919.25

## Travel Expense—

State Game Warden .....	\$ 802.44
Chief Deputy .....	574.79
Assistant Chief Deputies (6) .....	4,460.91
Local Deputies .....	3,403.06

\$ 9,241.20

## Hatcheries—

Warm River (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement).....	\$ 1,488.16
Hay Spur (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement).....	2,405.16
Sandpoint (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement).....	2,237.07

\$ 6,130.39



Heyburn Park—	
Salary of Superintendent.....	\$ 885.00
Expense of Superintendent .....	30.80
Putting up Hay .....	922.66
Insurance on Hay .....	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,850.46
Miscellaneous Expense—	
Office .....	\$ 1,130.86
Taking Spawn .....	33.80
Distribution of Fish Fry .....	2,362.20
Tires, Repairs, etc., for Autos (2).....	882.03
Capturing and Transporting Elk .....	834.53
Purchase of Fish Eggs .....	2,225.48
Maintenance of Launch on Lake Pend d'Oreille.....	4.95
Printing of Game Laws.....	221.75
Printing of Fish and Game Licenses.....	900.75
Miscellaneous .....	42.50
Feeding Game Animals and Game Birds.....	170.84
Printing Biennial Reports .....	102.25
Premium on Bonds .....	52.25
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	\$ 8,964.19
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Total .....	\$ 55,105.49

## SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1917.

Balance in fund January 1, 1917.....	\$ 15,093.04
Receipts from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.....	57,288.90
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Total .....	\$ 72,381.94
Disbursements during year 1917.....	\$ 55,105.49
Balance in fund January 1, 1918.....	\$ 17,276.45

RECEIPTS OF THE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1918.

861 Non-resident fishing licenses.....	\$ 3,874.50
51,379 Resident fish and game licenses.....	41,103.20
57 Non-resident bird licenses .....	384.75
38 Non-resident big game licenses.....	855.00
197 Shipping permits .....	49.25
89 Fines .....	3,025.05
7 Taxidermist licenses .....	70.00
59 Private pond, Bear Lake, Lake Pend d'Oreille, Priest Lake and Sturgeon Lake permits.....	590.00
Sale of fish, beaver hides and confiscated game.....	405.60
Heyburn Park: Hay, \$1,264.00; Leases, \$973.00; Sale of Timber \$18,588.37 .....	20,825.37
Commission saved on licenses .....	1,081.50
Miscellaneous .....	44.30
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Total .....	\$ 72,308.52

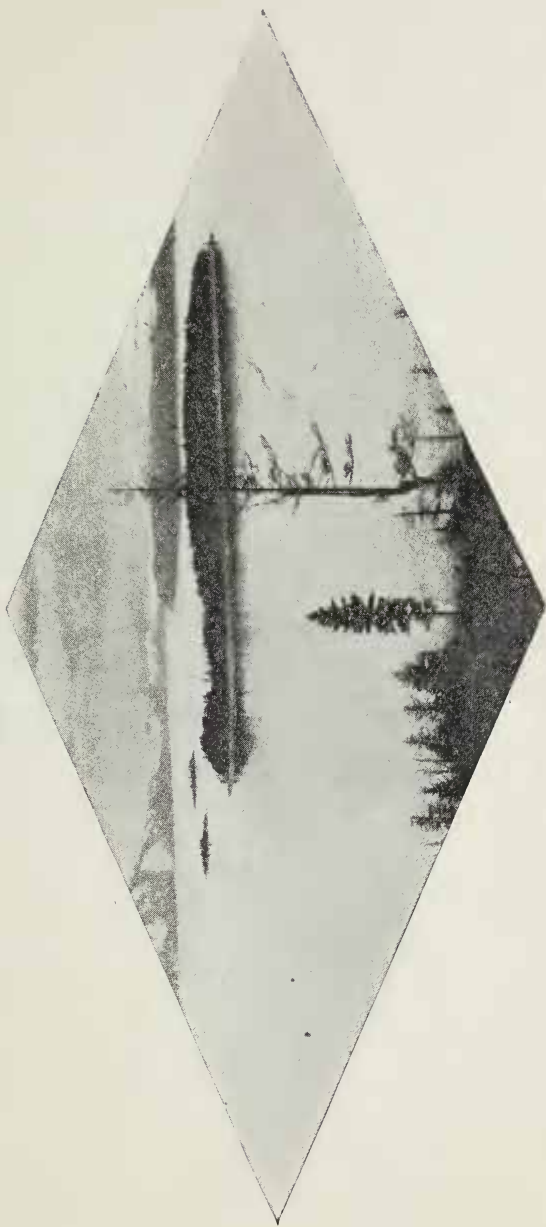
## DISBURSEMENTS

1918

Salaries—	
State Game Warden .....	\$ 1,999.80
Chief Deputy .....	1,500.00
Assistant Chief Deputies (6) .....	7,200.00
Clerk .....	1,500.00
Assistant Clerk .....	1,070.00
Local Deputies .....	11,334.50
Superintendents of Hatcheries (3) .....	3,600.00
Total .....	\$ 28,204.30
Travel Expense—	
State Game Warden .....	\$ 977.39
Chief Deputy .....	805.37
Assistant Chief Deputies (6) .....	4,149.00
Local Deputies .....	778.75
	\$ 6,711.41
Hatcheries—	
Warm River (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement).....	\$ 1,092.53
Hay Spur (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement).....	823.51
Sandpoint (Construction, Maintenance and Improvement).....	1,610.43
	\$ 3,526.47
Heyburn Park	
Salary of Superintendent .....	\$ 1,200.00
Expense of Superintendent .....	44.45
Salary Superintendent of Logging.....	400.00
Expense Superintendent of Logging .....	32.29
Road Construction .....	5,545.30
Miscellaneous Expense .....	106.35
	\$ 7,328.34
Miscellaneous Expense—	
Office .....	\$ 833.65
Taking Spawn .....	254.06
Distribution of Fish Fry .....	1,747.11
Tires and Repairs for Autos (2) .....	2,011.38
Capturing and Transporting Elk .....	681.96
Purchase of Fish Eggs .....	1,456.50
Printing of Fish and Game Licenses .....	760.00
Insurance .....	464.16
Premium on Bonds .....	20.00
Miscellaneous .....	442.17
	\$ 8,670.99
Total .....	\$ 54,441.56

## RECAPITULATION

January 1, 1917, balance in fund.....	\$ 15,093.04
Receipts January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919.....	129,597.42
Total .....	\$ 144,690.46
Disbursements during years 1917 and 1918.....	\$ 109,547.05
January 1, 1919, balance in fund.....	\$ 35,143.41



*Beautiful Pend d'Oreille Lake, Idaho.*