

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

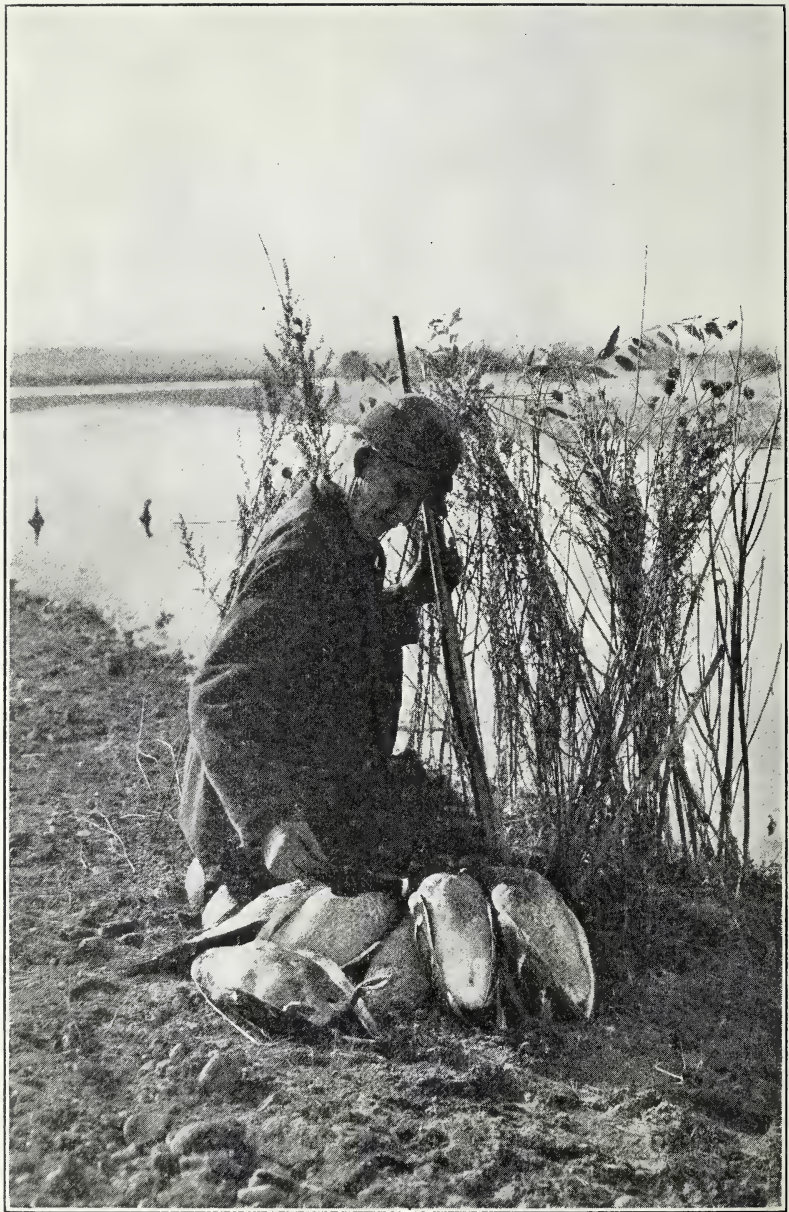
1919-1920



OTTO M. JONES,
State Game Warden

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EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

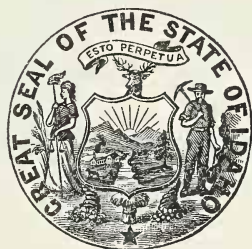
OF THE

FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE

STATE OF IDAHO

1919-1920



OTTO M. JONES,
State Game Warden

January 1, 1921.

To His Excellency, D. W. Davis, Governor,
and the Members of the Sixteenth Session
of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.
Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of the law, I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Bureau of Fish and Game for the biennium of 1919-1920.

This report contains details regarding the work accomplished during the past two years, statistics relating to fish and game, total number of fish and game licenses issued, amount of fines collected, a tabulated statement of the receipts of the bureau, together with a complete classification of disbursements and departmental recommendations for the next biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

OTTO M. JONES,
State Game Warden.

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Officials and Clerical Force

Otto M. Jones State Game Warden
Boise, Idaho

George H. Isaac Fish Commissioner
Pocatello, Idaho

D. P. Rich Chief Deputy
Boise, Idaho

J. W. Keeffe Chief Clerk
Boise, Idaho

Assistant Clerks

Margaret Bertsch
Boise, Idaho

Helen Thompson
Boise, Idaho

Div. g. V. S. cont.

26721.



Beautiful Catch of Native Cutthroat or Black-Spotted Trout

Objects of the Fish and Game Bureau

Notwithstanding the fact that certain species of game birds, game animals or fish may be practically exterminated in a season, it requires years to build up a depleted race or species of these same animals through the slow processes of propagation, restocking and protection. So swift and complete are the agencies of destruction as combined in severe climatic conditions, excessive killing by rod, gun, vermin or other destructive devices, that it requires years of painstaking efforts, sometimes following several seasons of research, before the damage is repaired.

In many instances, so complete is the work of the destroying agencies that the damage is irreparable. This is exemplified in the disappearance of the passenger pigeon; the extreme depletion of the great herds of buffalo and their little plains colleagues, the antelope. The heath hen, the prairie chicken of the east, the prairie chicken itself and the sharp tailed grouse, the prairie chicken of the west, are all in the same class. Through years and years of careful, tireless efforts, these birds are not reappearing in any great numbers, and it is now a question if they can be revived in anywhere near the numbers that were present before their ranks were so thoroughly depleted.

As one of the principal destructive agencies in practically all the instances of the game here mentioned, and even extending to other species that are not here mentioned but which have also met the same fate, the market hunter has been the main factor in the havoc wrought. For this reason, there has become of late, through education as a result of the irreparable damage committed, an ironclad sentiment with all lovers of the outdoors and the sportsmen against all commercialization of game. The greed for money derived from the extermination of the natural resources of the earth, without a thought or effort toward replacement or protection for the perpetuation of such industries, has led through this same commercialization to the depletion of practically all bird and animal life that has reached the verge of extinction.

The provisions of the federal migratory bird law have been drawn very rigidly for the purpose of stopping or curbing this practice and the abuses following in the wake of the pot hunter in his commercialization of game. This act has done much to assure the perpetuation of bird life in general, and particularly to certain species that were on the skids to join the passenger pigeon.

Cooperation of State With Government

With the precedent set by this act, many states have incorporated in their protective measures, legislation that is identical to the federal act. There is also a rapidly developing sentiment between the government and state agencies toward cooperative methods that will eventually increase the efficiency of both departments and thereby result in much good for the one great cause that is the paramount issue with both state and federal agencies.

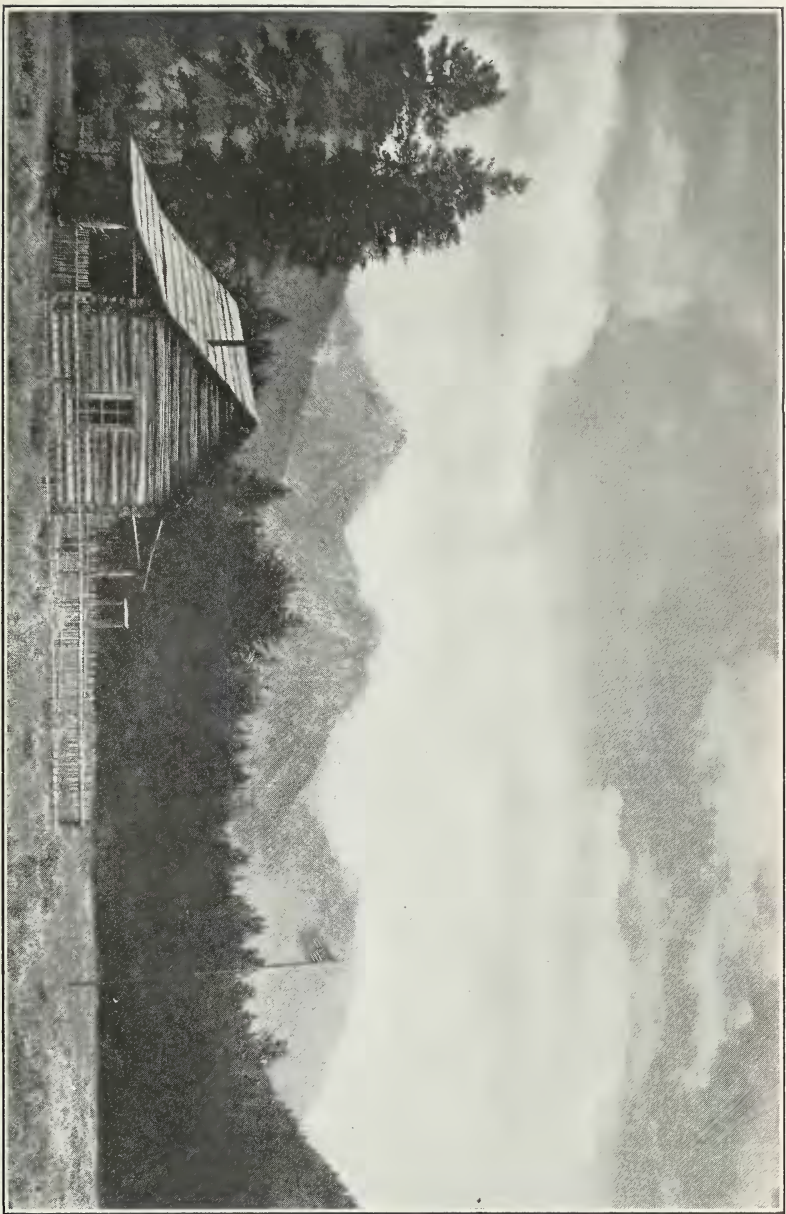
But this takes time, and as set forth in the introductory statement of this review, here is a shining example of what may be accomplished in time. From month to month, and even from year to year, the improvement of conditions through proper conservation methods, is barely noticeable, but when a backward glance is taken over one or two of these seasons, the reminiscent mind is fairly startled with the real results obtained.

Realizing these facts, it has been the object of this department to lay a foundation during the past two years, upon which a constructive program could be built and developed to attain the greatest results obtainable in as short a time as possible. To reach the maximum in this program, additional legislation is required, but every energy and agency at command has been exerted during the past two years to build up the natural resources of Idaho to make this state deserving of the title of a Tourist's and Sportsman's Paradise.

Conservation.

One of the best conservation measures passed by any Idaho legislature for many years, was the act passed by the Fifteenth session two years ago giving certain discretionary powers to the state game warden to close a season, shorten a season on game birds or animals or to close streams, lakes, or portions of the same, to fishing, when it appears that the open seasons as provided by the game act will be detrimental to the maintaining of a proper breeding factor to insure a plentiful supply of fish or game.

Heretofore, the laws were enacted and there was no recourse or deviation from the provisions of the same for two years. In many instances in the past, great harm was done to certain species of game, when these birds or animals were thought by the legislators to be sufficiently abundant to stand certain periods of shooting or bag limits. At the time the legislature passed its measures, perhaps they were sufficiently abundant, but climatic conditions or other uncertain destructive agencies, however, have changed these



Grandjean Ranger Station, Typical Forest Service Cabin on the Payette Game Preserve

conditions in many instances before the opening of the first season. This happened a few years ago with the sage hen, when an absolute closed season was required to permit these birds to recuperate from a late spring that was extremely detrimental to their hatching. This condition would have occurred also during the fall of 1920, when it was determined that the Chinese or ring neck pheasants could not stand a thirty-day open season as provided in the law for Ada, Canyon and Gem counties.

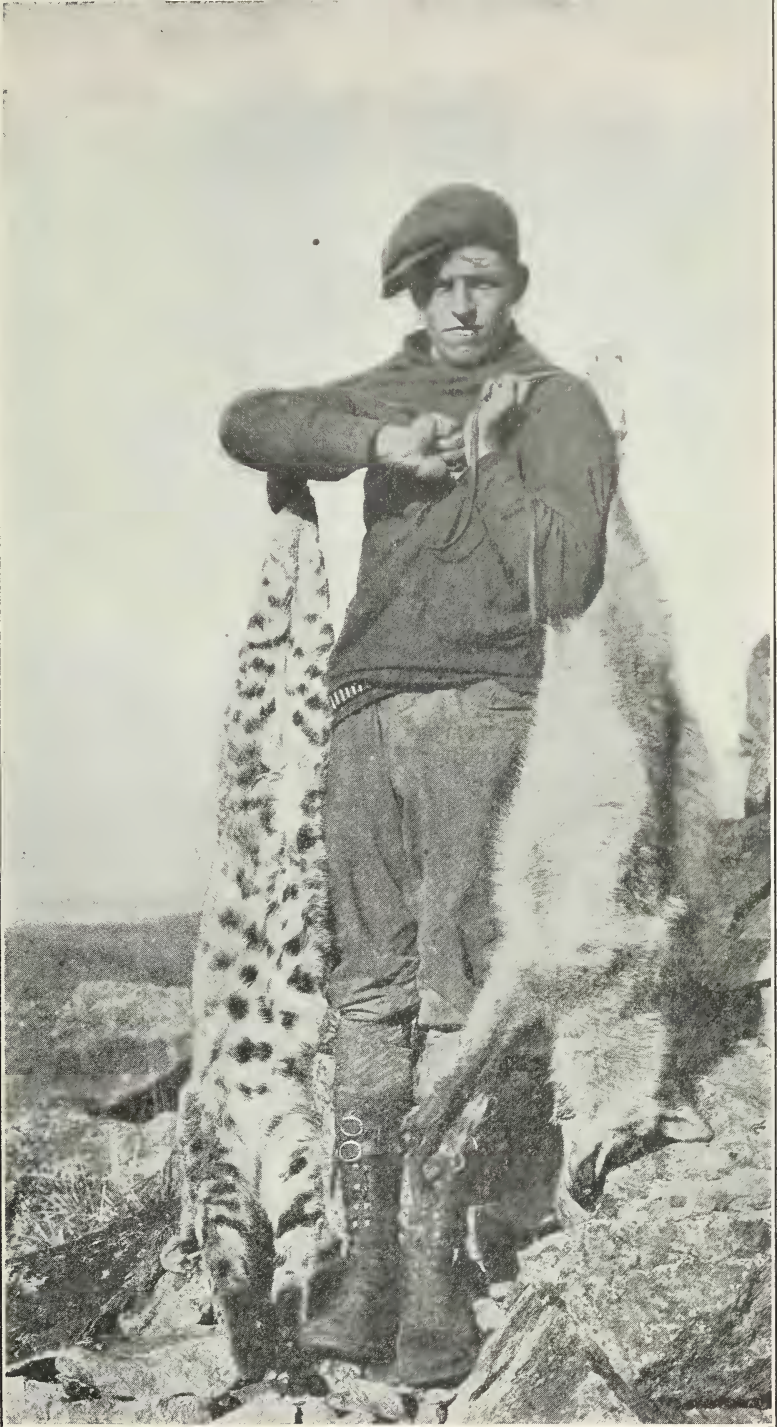
Through proper notification and advertising the season was curtailed by two weeks in these counties to insure a sufficient number of birds being left to keep a breeding stock in these three counties to safeguard against the necessity of enforcing an absolute closed season for a period to let these birds recuperate from excessive shooting.

According to this provision, many trout streams were also stocked heavily during the season of 1920 and then closed to insure the fish of being unmolested until such time as they have attained sufficient size to provide food and sport to the angler, without depleting the stream. So completely run down were the accessible streams of the state that this action was necessary in a great many of our streams that have heretofore provided excellent fishing.

The opening and successful operation of the Coeur d'Alene hatchery, that had been abandoned for several seasons as impractical, and the addition of the Ashton hatchery that was purchased from private owners, added materially to the actual output of fish fry for stocking purposes during the seasons of 1919 and 1920. The vigorous prosecution of violations of the fish and game law, was also an outstanding feature of the biennial period just passed.

During the period of the past biennial, 381 violators of the fish and game laws were convicted and fined, the fines amounting to \$12,240.70. In the matter of indiscriminate law enforcement, this is also a record in the game department as to the activities of the deputy warden force, as these figures are practically double the convictions or fines heretofore accomplished in the same period of time.

The placing of trappers on the winter ranges of big game is also a marked advancement in the field operations of this department. Pursuant to this program, eight trappers have been placed in the Salmon river and Clearwater river watersheds to trap predatory animals in the winter ranges of the big game of those districts. In view of the fact that the areas covered by the operations of these trappers includes what is recognized as the biggest winter ranges for mule deer, mountain sheep and other big game in the United States, the operations of these men will save an inestimable



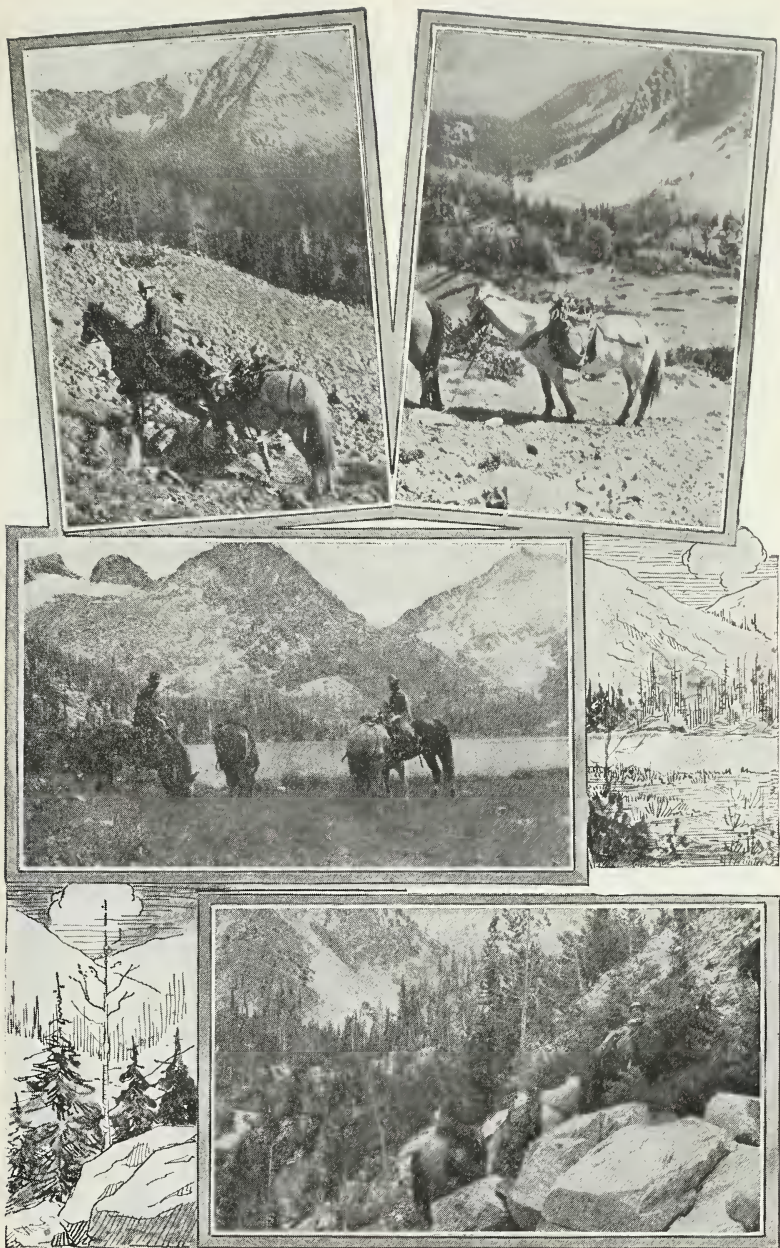
Trappers Placed on the Winter Range of Big Game Will Do Much Good in the Preservation and Protection of Game by Exterminating Predatory Animals

number of deer, mountain sheep and other big game that has heretofore been the prey to mountain lions, wolves and coyotes. These operations would be materially strengthened by the addition of men in other needed districts, such as the South fork of the Payette and the Boise river drainages, if the game department were allowed to retain the \$2500 that is now taken annually from the fish and game fund and placed in the livestock sanitary board for the payment of bounties. By using this amount of money, to place its own trappers in districts where great havoc is committed annually by predatory animals in the big game districts, the game would be directly benefitted by the funds of the department. As it is, these funds are now spread all over the state to pay bounties on predatory animals that are now trapped principally on the sage brush plains in the wintering ranges of domestic stock.

Cooperation of State With Forest Service.

Through one of the best cooperative working programs ever effected and enforced by the Idaho state game department and the forest service of the United States department of agriculture, great strides have been made in the protection and conservation of the state's natural resources in fish and game and timber. Through the combined efforts of these two agencies, valuable data and information has been compiled as a result of extensive field operations and biological investigations that have been conducted by representatives of the respective departments. In these operations, great credit is due Mr. S. B. Locke, of Ogden, in charge of the recreational division of the forest service; to E. Grandjean, of Boise, director of fish and game for the southern Idaho district of the forest service, and to Guy B. Maines of Emmett, district director of grazing, and to practically all forest supervisors of the Idaho forests.

Through the cooperation of these agencies, a more harmonious program is outlined between the stock interests of Idaho and the game department than has ever been accomplished heretofore. From the complaints received by the game department, there seems to be a prevailing idea that the game department has the right and authority to regulate grazing and other operations of sheep or other domestic stock so that there will be no conflict with deer ranges or recreational pursuits. This idea is erroneous, however, as it is only through the cooperation of the forestry officials that such results can be obtained. Practically all big game areas or recreational areas are situated within the national forest boundaries and as a consequence are



Through the Cooperation of the Forest Service Valuable Assistance Was
Rendered in the Program of Planting Mountain Lakes

under the direct supervision and allotment of the forestry officials. It is only through the restrictions of their allotments or consignments that such items may be regulated.

Cooperative Assistance Appreciated.

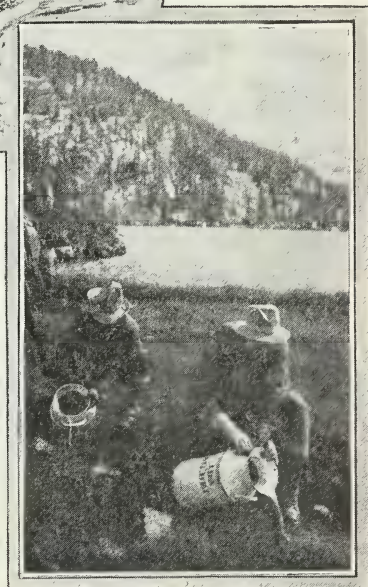
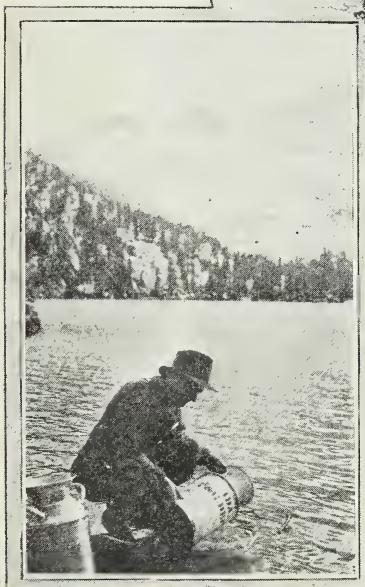
Appreciation is also acknowledged at this time for the splendid service rendered the game department during the past biennial period by the railways of the state, the boat lines of the Pend d'Oreille and Coeur d'Alene lakes, the members of sportsmen's associations or commercial clubs and to individual sportsmen who have rendered invaluable assistance in providing transportation for fish fry and for giving information and data to the game department that proved to be material assistance in enabling the department toward its program of efficiency.

Many new and active sportsmen's associations were formed in the state during the past two years, and dormant associations were revived. Practically all of these associations assisted materially in distributing fish fry in their respective communities and in spawn-taking operations that were conducted within their jurisdictions. Many of the organizations provided rewards for the apprehension and conviction of law violators in their counties and a number of fines were collected through this medium and offenders thereby punished and violations stopped.

Constructive assistance was rendered by a number of these associations also in creating rearing ponds or planting pools along their principal streams and in assisting the department in blowing out or otherwise eliminating abandoned dams or other obstructions in their streams that had become impassable to fish. Through the sentiment and support created in the districts covered by these live organizations, court officials were also encouraged and stimulated into action by the activities and support of members of these organizations. Through this medium, a better sentiment was created throughout the state for law enforcement as pertaining to the game laws. Officers who, on account of political or other trivial reasons, were not in sympathy with game protection, were brought to realize the urgent desires of their supporters and constituents of their communities who placed their sportsmanship above political or other minor differences.

Fish and Game Inducement to Tourists.

Other communities, appreciating the benefits and profits resulting from a stimulated tourist or sportsman trade, took these matters up through their civic bodies. Such was the



The Planting of High Mountain Lakes Will Result in Great Benefits Towards the Future Stocking and Spawn Taking Program of the Fish Department of the Game Bureau

case at Coeur d'Alene, where the Commercial club contributed funds, labor and material to the disposition of the game department to be applied on the Coeur d'Alene hatchery to increase its productiveness; to add to the comfort and convenience and efficiency of the superintendent in charge of that plant, and to otherwise benefit the surrounding communities by the building up of better fishing in that district.

Deer Losses Investigated.

On account of the extremely severe weather conditions that prevailed during the winter of 1919-1920, there was a material loss in practically all districts of the state in game birds and big game.

Realizing what would occur under such conditions, messages were sent out to all deputies when the severe conditions occurred, to get out into their districts, to provide feed for the game birds of their districts and to solicit the aid of sportsmen. Through the carrying out of these instructions, and through the cooperation of the sportsmen responding to this call, an inestimable number of birds were saved from starvation. At best, however, there was a heavy loss in many districts, on account of the inaccessibility of the habitat of the birds and of the obstacles encountered in reaching these more remote districts. In many instances the birds were found frozen to death with full craws, indicating that they died as a result of freezing and not from starvation.

Reports also reached the department of fearful losses to deer in the winter ranges of the middle fork of the Salmon river. On account of conflicting reports as to the direct cause of the losses resulting in this district a thorough investigation was made of that district in October, 1920. Many reports were to the effect that the deer died of starvation resulting from overgrazing of that district by domestic sheep; while equally as many reports were received denying this theory and placing the blame on predatory animals. Being accompanied by E. Grandjean of the forest service on this tour of inspection, I am hereby quoting from his report on the investigations made, as this report expresses the views of practically all those who have made a thorough examination of the conditions existing in that district.

"On September 24 we proceeded to Hot Spring Bar, approximately two miles below Marble creek. We were now entering the upper portion of what I believe is the greatest winter range for deer and mountain sheep that can be found in this country. This range extends from Marble creek to the mouth of the middle fork of Salmon river and hence down the main Salmon river to a point approximately



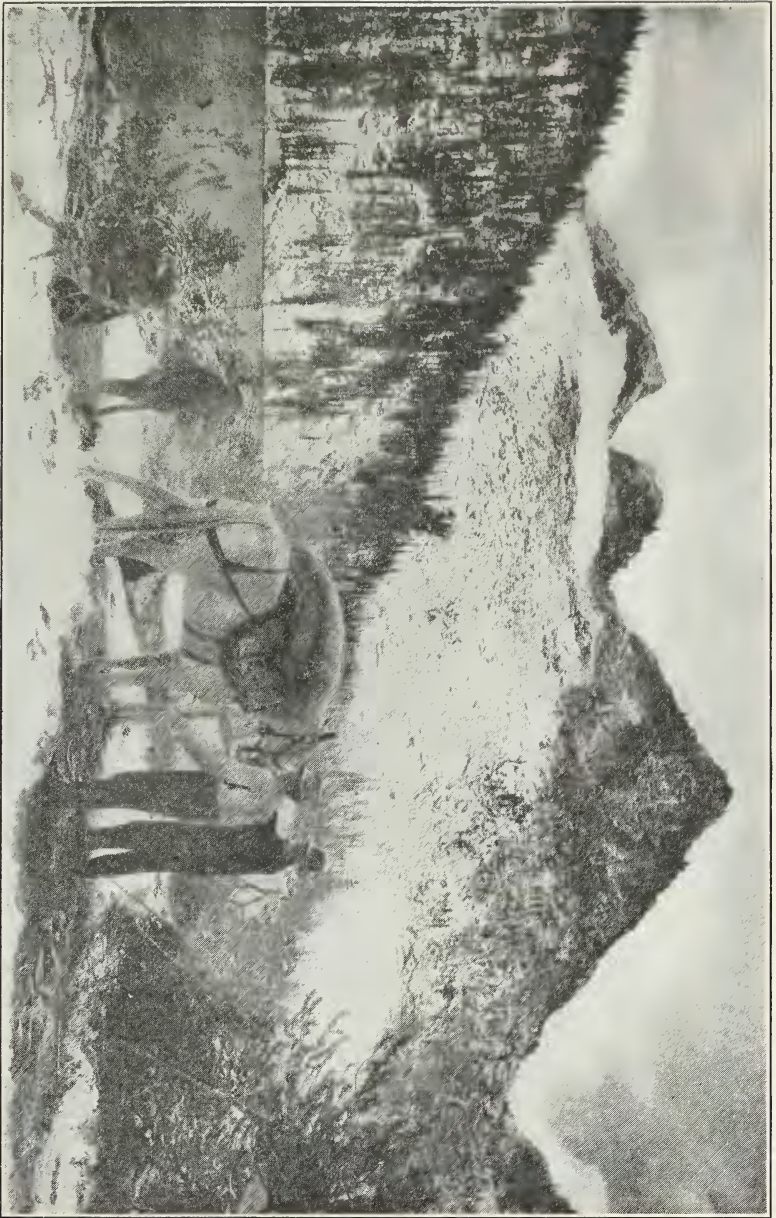
Good Fishing Is a Wonderful Inducement to the Tourist or Vacationist

twelve miles east of Pollock. The country from Marble creek down the middle fork of Salmon river changes considerably. The mountains on the north side of the river above Marble creek are more or less heavily timbered and brushy, with good browse or other good feed for the game animals, but from Marble creek the hills on the first break towards the river have little timber with the exception of very scattered stands and very little underbrush, and the principal grasses appear to be bunch grasses. It is occupied by the deer, owing to the lack of snow and warm conditions, though they cross the river back and forth and utilize the lower mountain sides on the east side of the river. This is all, however, within the Challis national forest. This slope has a considerable stand of timber, good browse, and blue bunch grass. It is grazed to a certain extent by domestic sheep owned by Phelan and Clinton. A person unacquainted with the winter range of deer would, by looking at these hillsides on the east side of the river, assume that the trails which cover the hillsides with a network, were the result of domestic sheep grazing, but they are all caused by the deer traveling back and forth during the spring and fall months. The grasses on these slopes, which extend as far as we traveled, have suffered considerably from the heavy frosts of the past winters and in lots of places were killed outright.

"Messrs. Phelan and Clinton grazed during the past winter on the west side of the river, 2800 head of sheep which depended most entirely on the range occupied by deer, and they must have consumed a large amount of forage. Their presence in that locality must have added to the loss of the big game. We met a Mr. Mitchell, who owns a ranch on Marble creek, and had quite a talk with him as to the reason for the heavy loss of the deer. He claimed that the severe loss was caused during the winter of 1919 by the extremely cold weather. The thermometer dropped to 30 or 32 below zero with a snowfall of from two to three feet which later was followed by heavy rains. These rains settled the snow to a depth of from a foot to eighteen inches and when the cold weather set in it formed a heavy crust strong enough to bear the weight of a horse, and which covered the forage with the exception of the browse to such an extent that the deer became weak and died in large numbers. He informed me that on the portion of this winter range from Marble creek that approximately seven or eight hundred head of deer died, but he was of the opinion that the deer suffered from some unknown disease, since earlier in the season he had observed that on being frightened at his approach would run a few hundred yards and tumble over and practically die where they fell. Predatory animals abounding in that locality and all along down the river caused some of the loss, also.

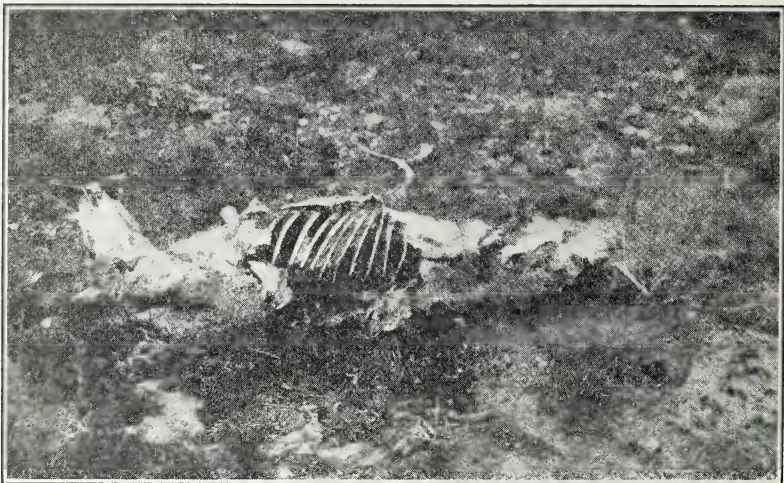
"I also met one Mr. Comingore, who has been engaged by the Phelan and Clinton Sheep Company for the last seventeen months, and he substantiated the remarks made by Mr. Mitchell. The Phelan and Clinton sheep outfit lost about 1600 sheep out of 2800, owing to the fact that they depended upon the winter range, being unable to raise sufficient hay for the proper wintering of their stock.

"On September 25 we traveled down the middle fork to Phelan and Clinton's ranch on what is known as White creek, approximately a mile above the mouth of Big Loon creek. We observed eighteen carcasses of deer along the trail, though we had been informed by different parties that the ground adjacent to the trail was, earlier in the spring, covered by hundreds of carcasses. Mr. Jones and myself could not find any evidence whatever that such a statement was true and, in the opinion of Mr. Phelan, the placing of domestic sheep belonging to his outfit on the range, could not altogether be



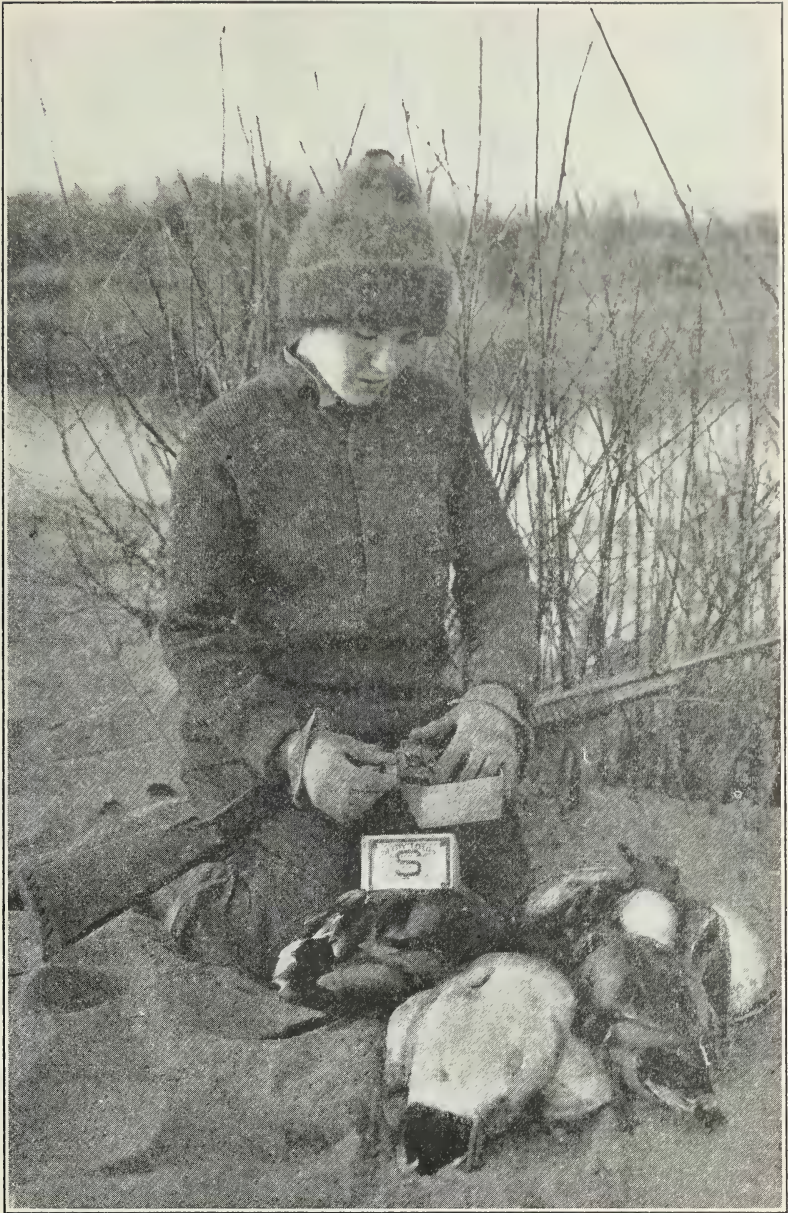
Rough Weather and Hardships Are Encountered in the Biological or Research Work of the Game Department

blamed for the heavy loss of deer occurring. He said the larger number of deer were found away from the river, scattered along the hillside. Undoubtedly, the game would have been an easy prey for predatory animals, but my experience has always been that when deer are starving they always attempt to obtain feed along the river banks where, by walking on the ice and in the open water, they can browse on the vegetation bordering on the streams, but such seems not to have been the case or a greater number of carcasses would have been in evidence. During the day we stopped at Mr. Cameron's ranch, at which place I also met a Mr. Buck Culver, formerly a trapper and hunter on the Boise forest. They both stated that in their opinion the heavy loss in that locality, that is from Marble creek to White creek was caused by the heavy grazing of the two bands of sheep belonging to Phelan and Clinton during the winter of 1919, and in addition to that the unusually heavy winter loss from disease, as well as loss from predatory animals. They placed the



Eighteen Carcasses of Deer Were Counted Along the Trail in a Distance of Twelve Miles on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River

causes of loss in that order. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Culver are very antagonistic towards the grazing of domestic sheep on the range in this locality, and since two of these parties are engaged in the cattle business, they undoubtedly suffer considerable from the sheep grazing. The forage from Cameron's ranch, approximately five miles above the mouth of Loon creek does, however, not show any damage caused by sheep grazing. It is only that territory above this point and extending to Marble creek which shows damage. From Cameron's ranch, the hills become more rocky and more or less covered with a heavy stand of mountain mahogany; weeds and bunch grasses gave evidence that this territory has not been heavily grazed by sheep, since dead grasses remained from the year 1919. I believe that the loss of big game from Cameron's ranch and continuing down the river, can be blamed more to destruction by predatory animals than any other cause. Very few mountain sheep use any of the above



A Contented Duck Shooter

described grazing land. The majority of the mountain sheep winter on a point approximately ten miles below Loon creek north, which is very rocky ground with a good stand of browse, mahogany and bunch grasses and weeds. Some of it is too rough for winter range for deer, but as a whole forms ideal conditions for the wintering of big game, that is, deer, mountain sheep and goats. Very few elk are to be found in this locality, the majority wintering on the lower ridges of the streams near Big creek in the Thunder Mountain district."

According to the consensus of opinions of those who investigated these conditions, the area bordering the middle fork of Salmon river should be declared a game preserve from the mouth of Pistol creek to the mouth of the middle fork of the Salmon river, and that all grazing should be restricted on this area and reserved exclusively for winter range for deer and mountain sheep.

Much good was accomplished during the past biennial period also in the conservation of fish that were stranded during the extremely low water periods of the summers of 1919 and 1920, but these items are covered completely in the report of the commissioner of fisheries.



Duck Shooting Has Improved Materially Through the Cooperation of the State With the Federal Authorities in Enforcing State and Federal Migratory Bird Provisions

“If I were to try to read, much less answer all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well close for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won’t amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.”

“Speeches and Presidential Addresses”
By Abraham Lincoln.

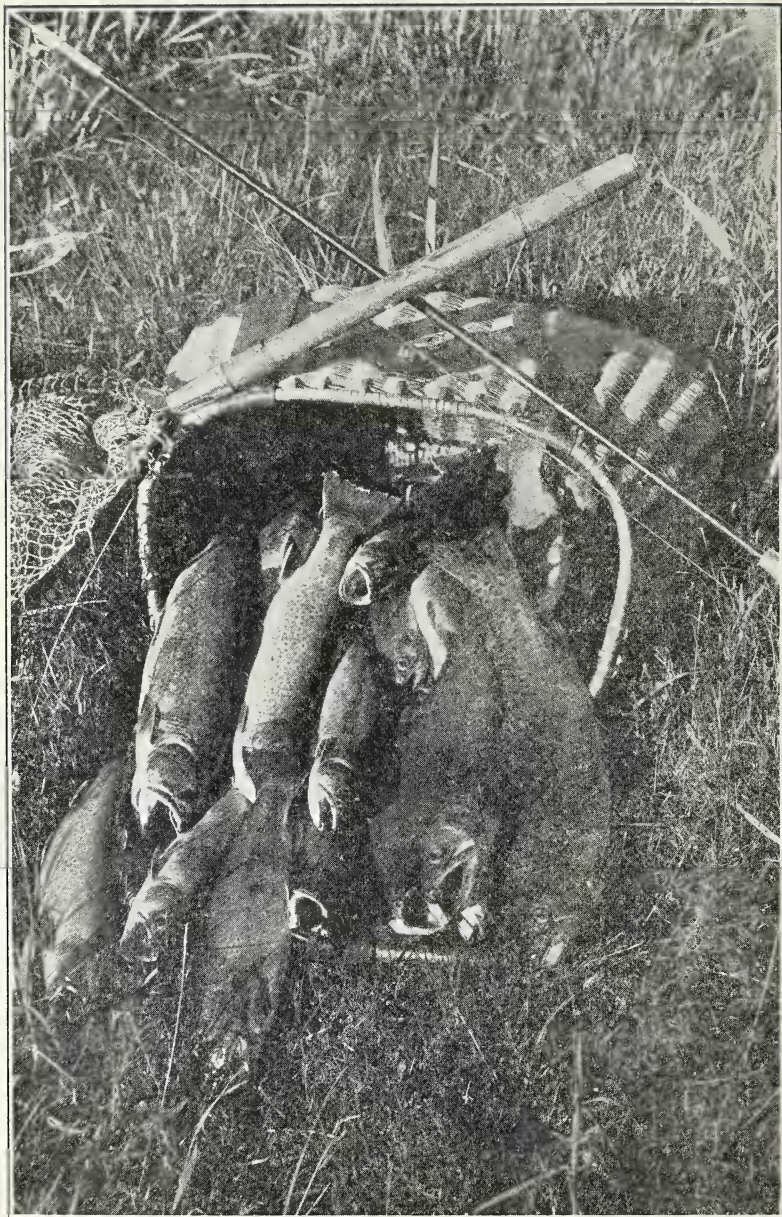
Following the program adopted and pursued by the game department during the past biennial period, I am confining myself to statements that will provide the constituents of this department with information and data that is essential to their appreciating the necessity of personal activities and support on the part of each individual to make this a 100 per cent conservation body covering more than 83,000 square miles of the most interesting, picturesque and scenic stretch of country that lies out of doors.

Politics and Commercialization.

Through the neglect of many good intentioned citizens of the state, to investigate conditions before jumping at conclusions, it is disappointing to note the absurd criticisms that are heard from time to time regarding the purposes or acts of the game department in its operations. I am sorry to say here that many of these “monkey wrenches thrown in the machinery” of the department, are hurled from cheap, petty political sources. Others find their origin in the selfish desires of individuals or concerns to profit by the commercialization of certain natural resources in game birds and animals. In other words, after the money of the sportsmen of the state has been spent in the securing of certain birds or animals for sporting purposes, it seems fair and just, in the minds of certain mercenary individuals, that they should be allowed to step in and appropriate certain rights to these stocks or to take advantage of their presence on the public domain to profit personally thereby.

Regardless of the pattern or design of the cloak under which these advances are clothed, there is only one result to the commercialization of the natural resources as found in game animals or game birds.

Criticism, I am sorry to say, has originated in certain instances, when the operations of members of the game



Brook Trout Is an Alluring Element to the Vacationist

department happened to involve individuals in certain communities who had considered themselves immune from investigations for the reason that they had been instrumental in getting certain members of the game department appointed to their positions. This is the cheapest earmark of sportsmanship, and I am glad to say, that this department for the past biennial period has not let up on one single investigation or prosecution for this reason.

Just Enforcement of Laws.

The records of the department have always been open to the public and to the press and since the reins of the department were taken over late in January, 1919, there has not been a single John Doe or a Richard Roe appearing thereon. I am sorry to say that the report of this department shows a few John Does and Richard Roes in the statement given elsewhere covering violations. These were cases that were unfinished on the records of the department when the same was taken over and the true names of the offenders were not turned in by those having charge of these cases under the former administration.

The Sportsman's Obligation.

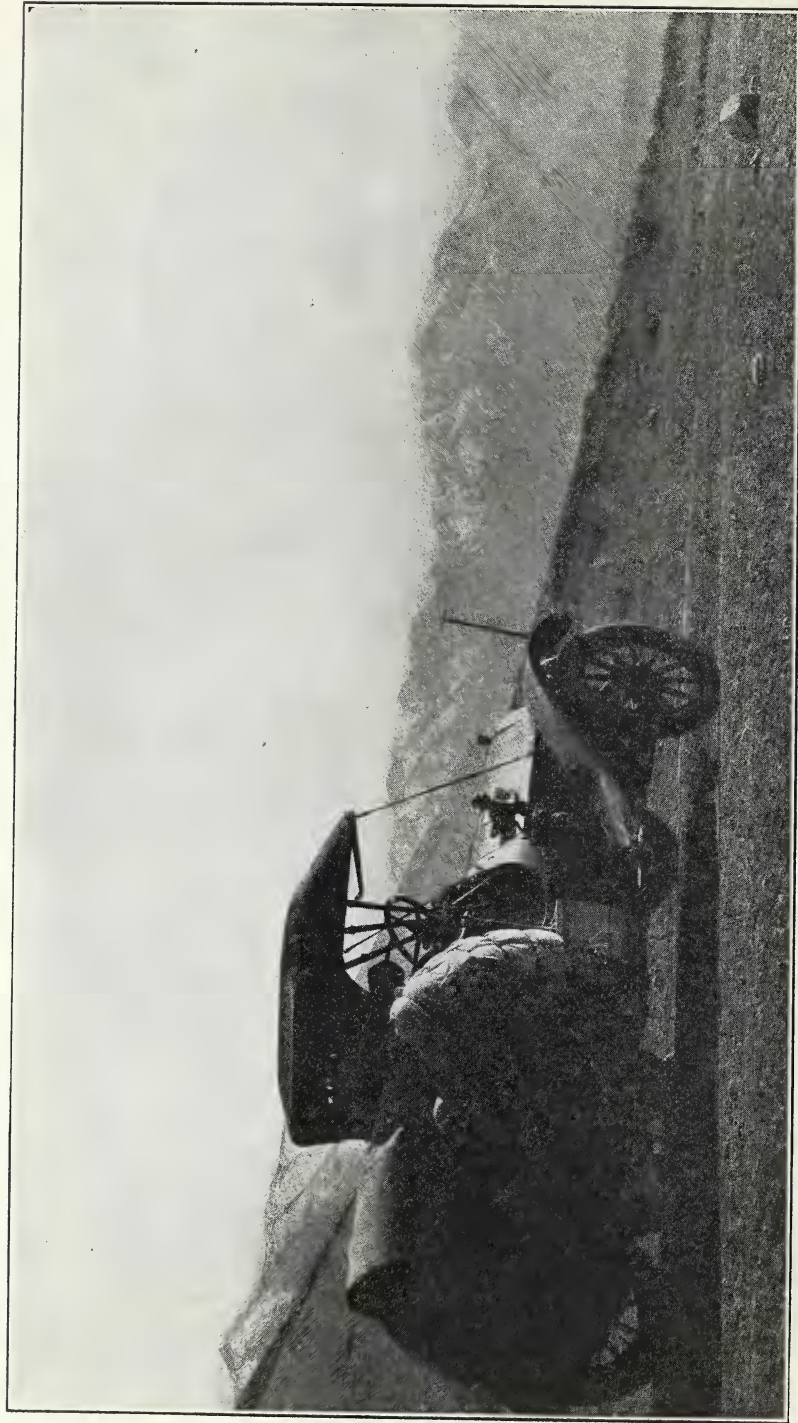
If an individual resents honest investigation or attempts retaliation against an officer who is doing his duty, he is not worthy of the name of sportsman. It is regrettable that such instances occur in operations where cooperation is such a vital factor.

As a purchaser of a hunting or fishing license, the holder of the same is more than a constituent of the game department. He is a stockholder in the machinery delegated to conserve, propagate and protect the fish and game of the state. It is through the conscientious efforts of these stockholders with the game department that real results are obtained. The earnings of these stockholders are the deserved vote of appreciation from their children, grandchildren and their future generations.

As Ruskin once said:

“God has lent us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us as to us, and we have no right, by anything we do or neglect, to involve them in any unnecessary penalties, or to deprive them of the benefit which was in our power to bequeath.”

The game department has at all times invited honest inquiry or discussions as to its programs, operations or pur-



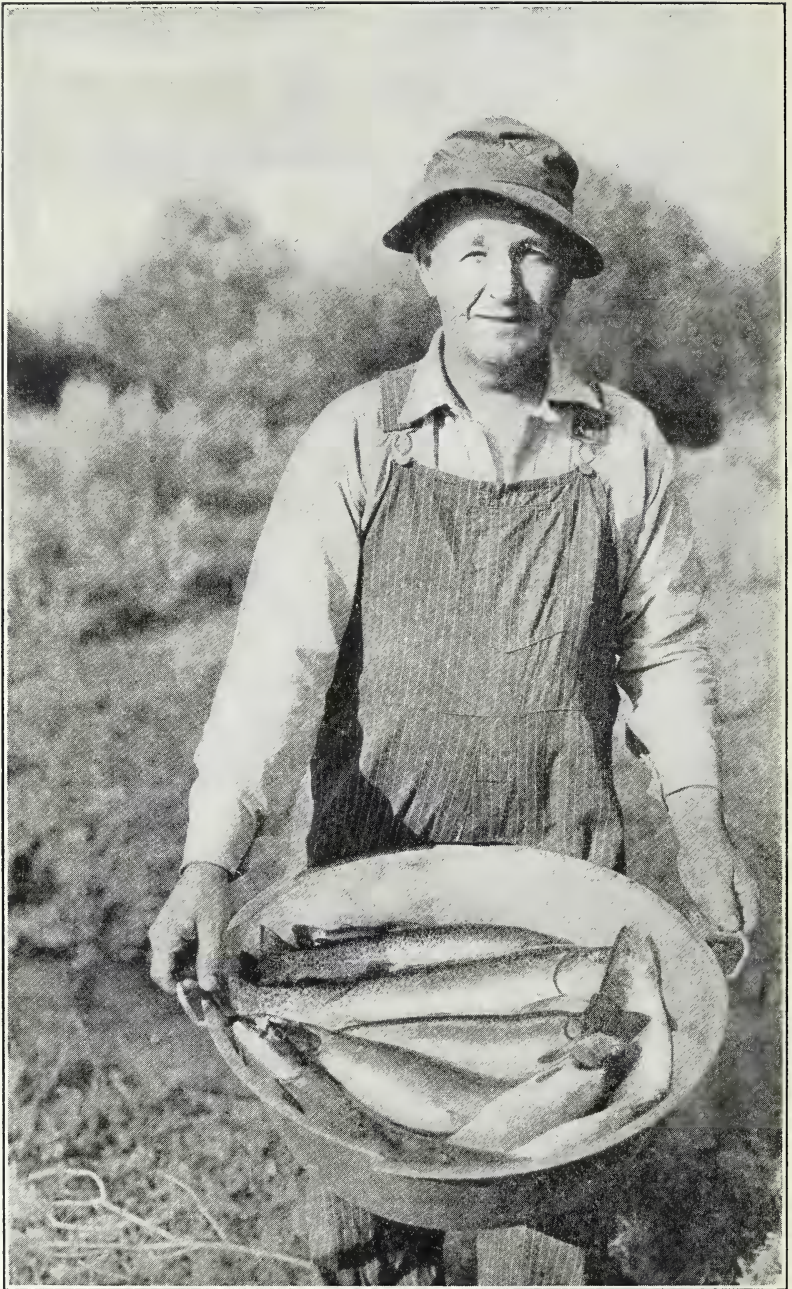
The Extension of Highways Is Bringing Fish and Game to the Back Door of the Sportsman or Tourist by the Automobile Route

poses. Mistakes will be made to be sure, and progress at times seems slow, but it must be understood that in order to eliminate as many mistakes as possible, careful study and field work is necessary in laying out certain programs that require considerable research and investigations to insure the desired results.

Constructive Propagation Slow Process.

Impatience results sometimes in these instances and, instead of honest inquiries being made as to the progress of the work, "Dame Heresay" does a bit of gossiping and without giving the department the benefit of the doubt in the matter, personalities are entered into forthwith, and the time and energies of the department and individuals are taken up with issues that consume much time and accomplish nothing but hampering the real purpose of the work.

A sportsman will get out of his game department, that is conscientiously and properly conducted, just what he puts into it. Additional efforts or funds expended by him bring proportionately additional service to him and his community. Violations bring penalties in fines, embarrassments, the loss of respect and confidence. Through the unwritten law of averages, the violator, whether he is apprehended by the game department or not, loses the respect and confidence of the true sportsman; as the man who will violate the confidence of his brother sportsman in committing deeds or acts that will deprive his brother sportsman of his just allotment of sport and recreation, and jeopardize the same privileges of his children and grandchildren will violate the confidences of that same man's home and fireside. The sportsman, therefore, is the custodian of his own conscience in these matters and is delegated as his brother's keeper. He cannot eat his cake and still keep it. Certain restrictions are necessary to perpetuate the sport he is enjoying today, as he must remember: "That, in a great democracy of free people, the protection of wild life and the preservation of all other natural resources, which underlie national prosperity and happiness, must depend finally, as does the stability of the government itself, upon the support and willing service of every citizen."



The True Sportsman Will Get Out of the Fish and Game Just What He Puts Into His Game Department in Funds, Cooperation or Sport.

Recommendations

With the increased demands upon the game department occasioned principally by the improvement of highways and modes of travel, together with the increased cost of production and operation, additional funds constitutes the primary requirement of the game department at the present time. This requirement applies particularly to the increasing of the hatchery capacity of the four state stations situated at present at Ashton, Hay Spur, Sand Point and Coeur d'Alene.

Hatcheries Receive Appropriation

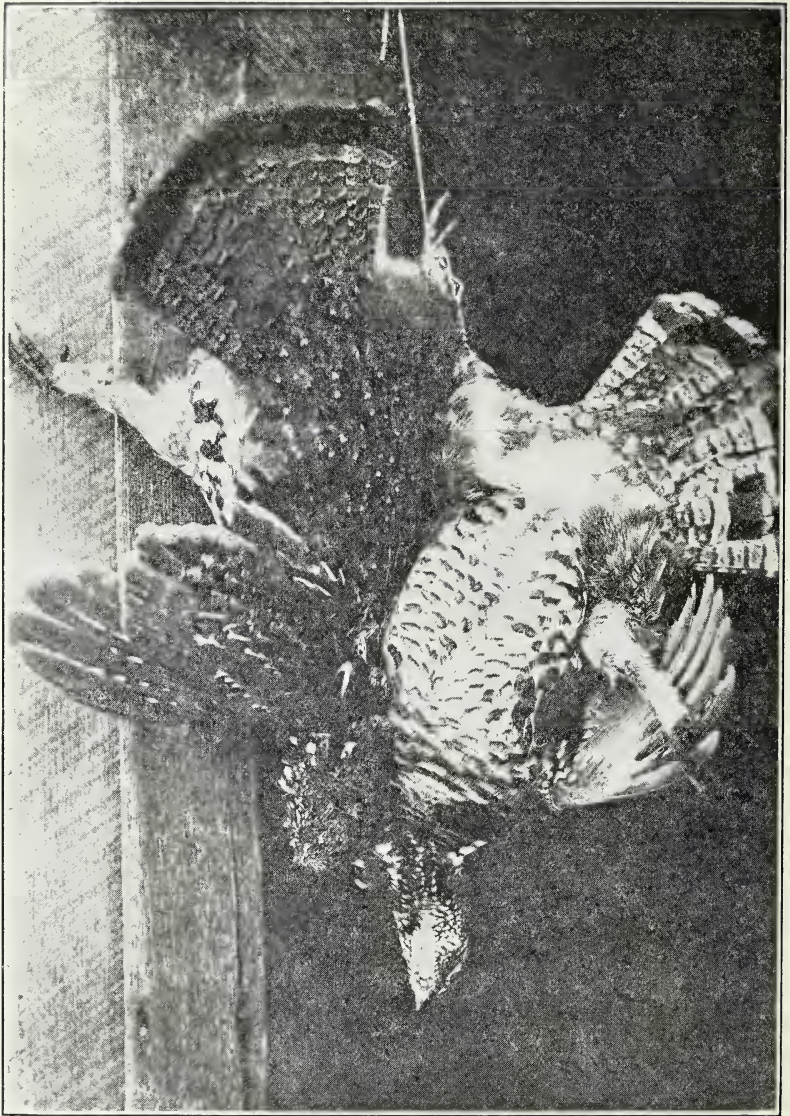
The last appropriation received by the game department was in 1908, when \$15,000 was appropriated to build hatcheries. With this amount, the Warm River, Hay Spur and Sand Point hatcheries were constructed. Since that time, the department has developed along the line of increasing its fish stocking equipment with its own funds. I would recommend at the present time that at least \$30,000 be appropriated to place the hatchery equipment upon a fair basis with the demands placed upon it for plantings under the heavy fishing the streams are now subjected to.

Increased Funds Necessary.

With approximately 40 deputies distributed throughout the state, covering an area of more than 83,000 square miles, it is essential that the funds of the department be increased sufficiently to place an adequate number of wardens throughout the state to properly protect the fish and game, not only from violators, but from the inroads of predatory animals and during severe winter weather.

Game Preserve Needed on Middle Fork of Salmon.

After a careful survey of the middle fork of the Salmon river district, I sincerely recommend at this time that the district bordering on each side of the middle fork of the Salmon river for a distance of approximately three miles be created into a game preserve extending from the mouth of Pistol creek to the mouth of the middle fork of the Salmon river, and that the necessary steps be taken as soon as possible to accomplish this purpose.



Due to Natural Enemies and Excessive Shooting, There Has Been a Noticeable Decrease in the Grouse Families in All Investigations Conducted During 1919 and 1920

Adequate Game Laws.

The game law as it now stands, I deem sufficient to take care of practically all situations, with perhaps a few changes in certain localities pertaining to seasons or bag limits, or to clarify the meaning of the law where ambiguities occur in the wording of the statutes.

As to seasons, I would recommend at this time that Payette county be opened to Chinese or ring neck pheasant shooting to conform with the regulations in this item with the adjoining counties.

I would recommend that there be no open season on Hungarian partridges in Idaho until the portions of the state where these birds are now found are sufficiently stocked to justify an open season. These counties include Nez Perce, Latah and Kootenai counties.

On account of the scarcity of blue or dusky grouse found throughout the state, after careful investigations, I would recommend a closed season on these birds for a period of two years, particularly in that portion of Idaho lying south of the Salmon river where it practically intersects the state between Riggins and the Montana line.

State Game Farm Needed.

As a matter of meeting the demands made upon the game department for stockings of Chinese or ring neck pheasants throughout the state, I recommend at this time that an appropriation be considered for the creation of a state game farm, for the propagation and rearing of game birds that are suitable for stocking purposes throughout the state. I would recommend in this connection that this institution be located at the state penitentiary or similar state institution where climatic conditions and land areas are suitable for the propagation of game birds. Such a location would also figure materially in the expense of operations, as assistants could be selected from inmates of the institution who would be considered capable for certain duties in the routine operations of the farm.



Much Research and Biological Work Was Conducted in Securing Data and Information as to Existing Food and Suitable Spawning Grounds in the Lake Regions of Idaho on Which to Build a Constructive Fish Planting Program

Research

Considerable research work was conducted during the past biennium of the game department in laying foundations for future improvements of conditions for spawn taking and of fish planting. Particularly was this true in the mountainous lake regions of the Sawtooth mountain and East fork of the Salmon river districts. After a careful survey of these districts had been made, a number of these lakes were planted with native and rainbow trout during the fall of 1920. The principal lakes to receive these plantings were Elk lake, in the upper South fork of the Payette river district; Taxaway lake, at the head of Yellow Belly Lake creek; Fourth of July lakes, Washington, Champion and Six lakes.

Other lakes were reserved to be stocked next season with different species of trout that it is hoped will be available at that time for these purposes. As these waters are vacant at this time, a wonderful opportunity is afforded for segregation in these plantings to determine the feasibility of introducing certain species of trout into these regions and similar districts.

Lakes Will Insure Spawn.

Another great factor in the planting of these lakes, is the fact that lakes in these same regions where fish have been able to reach them naturally or where the natives of certain districts have planted them from lower streams, the trout spawn at least 60 days later than the same species of trout spawn in the lower valleys. This condition will ultimately act as an insurance to the department in its spawn taking programs. With these localities to fall back on at least 60 days after operations have ceased elsewhere, the department will be enabled to recover in many instances during abnormal years when dry seasons, such as were experienced during 1919 and 1920, have caused conditions that have made streams that were heretofore dependable for spawn, practically non-productive. These waters, on account of the low temperature of the spring or snow waters that feed them, will also produce a quality of fish and spawn that will be second to none for reviving stock that has become run down elsewhere.

Forest Service Interested.

Being accompanied on one of these inspection trips into the upper Salmon river district by Mr. S. B. Locke, in charge of the fish and game branch of the forest service at Ogden, early in September of 1920, I am herewith quoting from Mr. Locke's report on conditions found in that section.



Prospecting an Alpine Lake to Determine the Varieties of Fish That the Waters Now Contain

"A. The large lakes with their inlets and outlets.

"These are waters containing large quantities of feed and are well stocked with coarse fishes, such as squawfish, suckers, whitefish, etc. Growing conditions are excellent and such trout as the rainbow, land locked salmon, eastern brook and, possibly, some lake trout, such as the golden trout of Sunapee lake, would be desirable. All of these fish except possibly the rainbow would utilize to a considerable extent the young of the coarse fishes and the abundance of this food would result in rapid growth. The mackinaw trout would utilize much of this food, but it is so canabalistic in its tendencies and gives so little sport in its capture that I would consider it an undesirable introduction. In view of the abundance of coarse fishes, stocking with trout of reasonable piscivorous food habits will be advantageous. Species of fishes which spawn in streams are desirable on account of the excellent quality of the spawning beds and the fact that the young fish will largely be protected from coarser fishes while they are in the streams.

"I would recommend that as liberal plantings as possible be made in these waters of rainbow trout, land locked salmon, and eastern brook trout. The fish should be liberated well up in the inlets and under no circumstances turned loose in the lakes. Because of the cost of transportation, advanced fry or small fingerling would be

preferable to large fingerlings providing care was taken to place these in the smaller branches away from any large fish. Because of the trouble of obtaining stock of the land locked salmon and the desirability of giving them a fair test in these waters, two plantings could be made, one of small fingerlings as soon as the roads were open in early summer and the other in early September. These fish would be between number 4 and 5 fingerlings in September and, although the transportation would be proportionately expensive, the chances of survival would be excellent. They will stand warmer water than the eastern brook and there should be no difficulty in holding them at the Hay Spur hatchery.

"B. Streams not directly connected with lakes and now containing some fish.

"These streams are located for the most part on the east side of the valley. They are good sized streams, but rather cold and swift flowing to produce conditions most desirable for fish growth. These need consistent stocking as they are sure to be heavily fished. The most desirable fish will be rainbow, native and eastern brook trout. A few of the streams, such as Smiley creek and Beaver creek, having a considerable amount of water diverted in irrigation canals, should not be stocked until screens can be installed.

"C. High mountain lakes and streams containing no fish because of natural barriers.

"There are in the neighborhood of fifty such lakes in this section, twenty-five of which probably are adapted to fish life, and a good many miles of streams which, if not readily accessible for fishing, will be very productive feeders to other streams lower down. In a few instances where fish have been introduced, the lakes have produced excellent fishing. The abundance of food and the absence of coarse fish make such waters very desirable for planting.

"On September 12 Mr. Jones took me to the Hay Spur hatchery and early the next morning we left there with three cans of rainbow trout and two of black spotted. I went as far as Hailey with him and Mr. Beamer, president of the Wood River Fish and Game association, joined him there. Arrangements had been made for three pack outfits and the following waters were planted:

"Upper Champion lake.

"Washington lake.

"Lower one of the Six lakes.

"Fourth of July lake.

"Lakes at head of Yellow Belly creek.

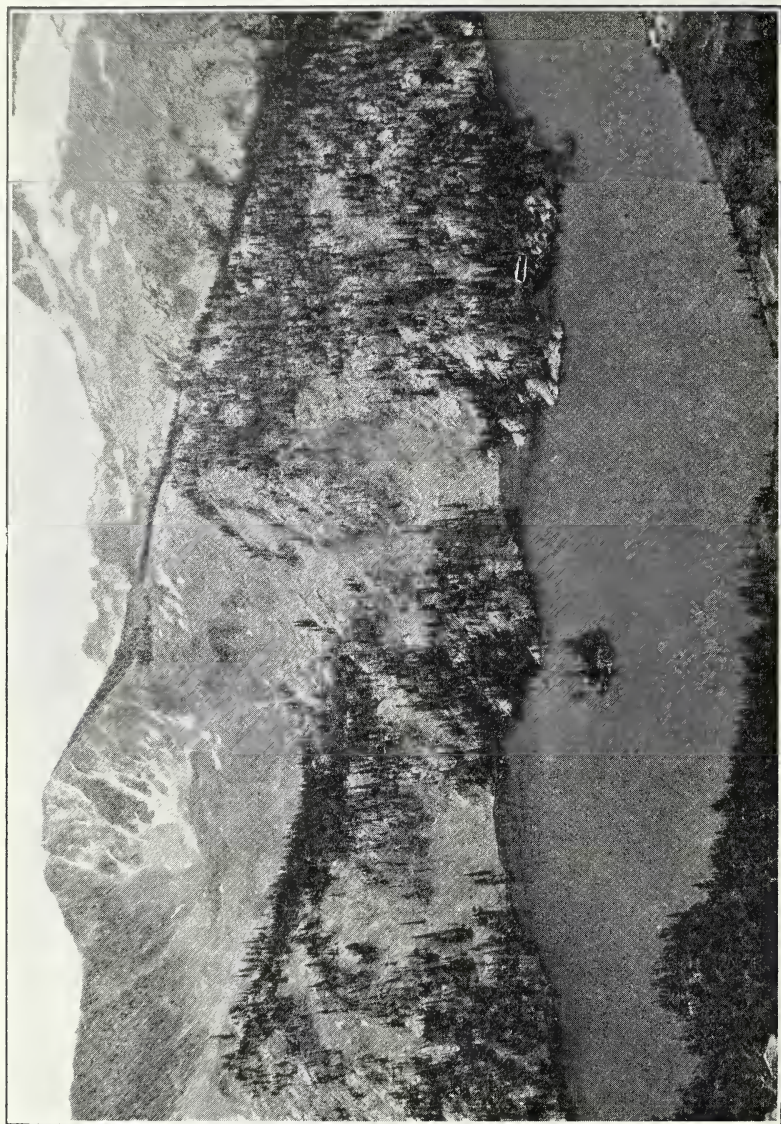
"These will also stock a number of streams now vacant. The number of fish available was insufficient for so many lakes, and the larger of the lakes should receive a second planting. These would be Champion lake and Washington lake. It would be three years before the fish spawn to advantage and if possible a sufficient number should be placed to make a fair stocking of such waters. This could be accomplished at slight expense where other plantings were made in that section. The cost of the planting was, as far as I know, borne by the state game department. A description of the planting by Mr. Jones accompanies this memorandum.

"There are a number of lakes still in need of stocking as follows:

"Washington lake (eastern brook).

"Boorn lakes (rainbow).

"Rainbow lake (rainbow).



Typical Mountain Lake of the Sawtooth Range That Was Planted in the Fall of 1920

"Alpine Creek lakes (California golden).

"Upper of Six lakes (eastern brook).

"Sawtooth lake (California golden).

"Chamberlain lakes (California golden).

"Lakes at head of Roaring creek (rainbow, eastern brook).

"South Fork of Payette lakes (eastern brook, rainbow).

"Lakes at head of Yellow Belly creek (eastern brook).

"Upper Germania stream (rainbow and eastern brook).

"Headwaters of the East fork of Salmon river (rainbow and eastern brook).

"The above named waters are for the most part vacant and should produce excellent results. Although comparatively inaccessible, they will contribute to other waters and will offer some excellent fishing among particularly attractive surroundings to people who will take the trouble to visit them.

"By provision for holding ponds, most of these waters can be stocked by forest officers incidental to other work.

"It is reported that the bureau of fisheries now has on hand at the Leadville hatchery some California golden trout, and Mr. Jones hopes to obtain a sufficient stock to make small plantings in some of the Alpine lakes in this section. In order to provide most favorable conditions for the establishment of this beautiful fish, it will be desirable to plant no other fish in the waters indicated for them.

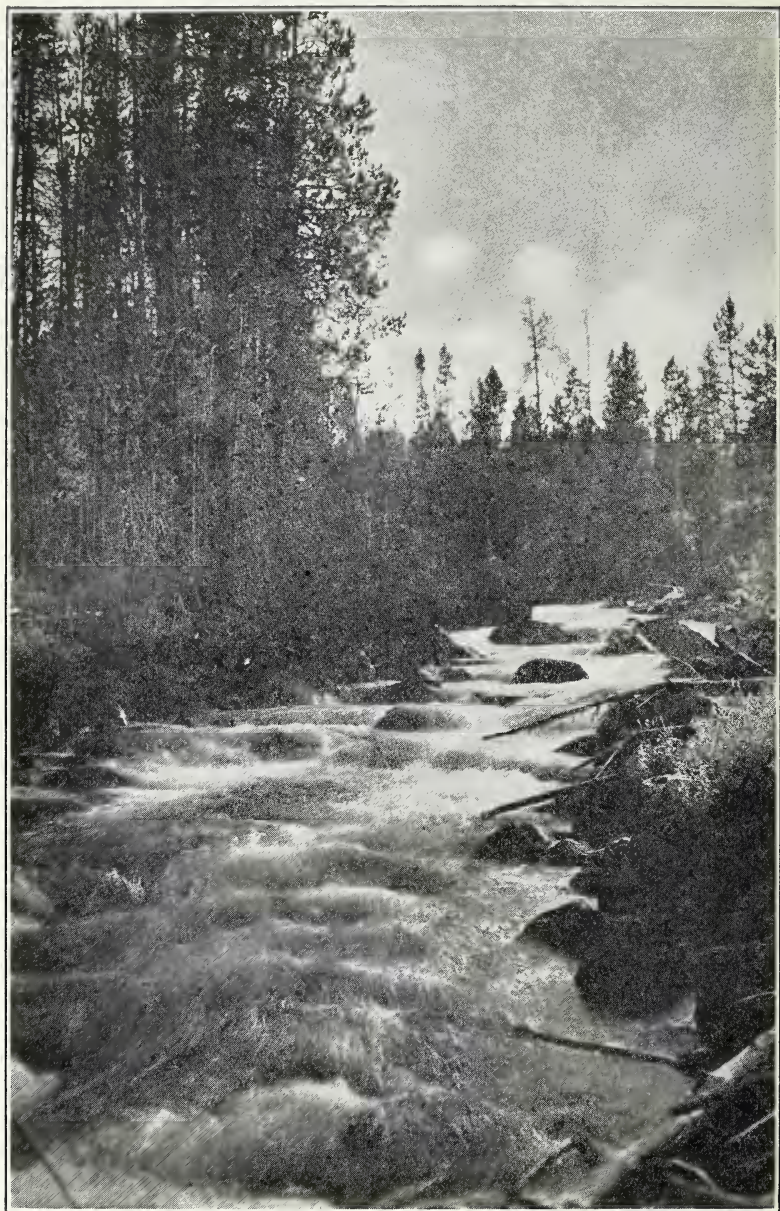
"Information was obtained that the trout in the few lakes which now contain fish do not complete spawning until after July 20th, being at the height about July 10th. This last spring at least some, and probably a considerable number, of these fish were illegally taken by poachers while spawning. These are the mountain trout and will spawn about two weeks later than the rainbow trout which are being introduced. Other fishing will be available and it seems desirable to prohibit fishing in some of the high lakes and their tributaries before August 1. Detailed recommendations will be made regarding this feature before the annual report is made to the state game warden.

General Program for Fish Stocking.

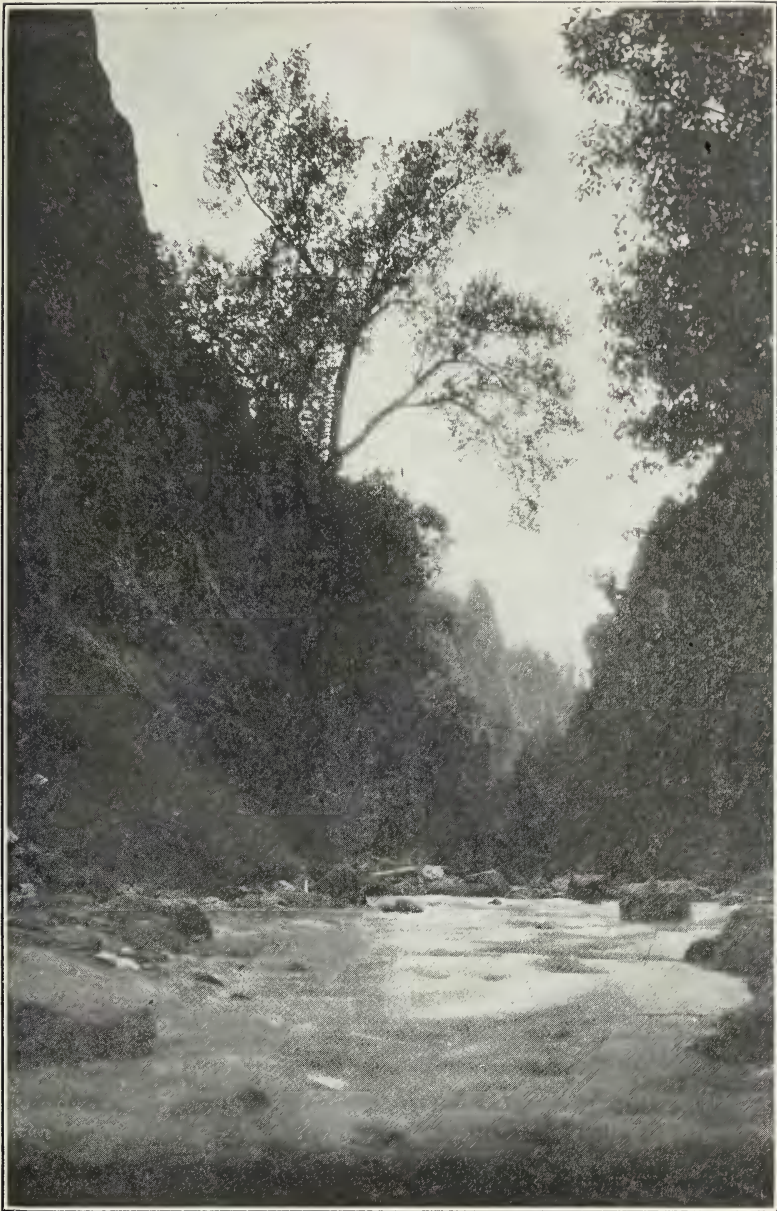
"This region has been properly considered of very high value for recreation purposes. There are at present in the vicinity of 15,000 tourists annually visiting this particular section and with the recent road improvements this number will be immediately increased. Its natural beauties and its location, being easily accessible to the agricultural settlements along the Snake river drainage, indicate a very heavy future use for recreational purposes. Our program of camp ground improvements is further advanced in the Sawtooth forest than on any in the district. The lack of fishing, however, is a serious disadvantage in the eyes of the public, but it should not be difficult to supply this deficiency.

"A liberal stocking should result in establishing excellent fishing in the lakes and with this added attraction the recreation uses will develop by leaps and bounds. Under no conditions do fish make such rapid growth or to such large size as in lakes. The presence of large numbers of squawfish, suckers and whitefish is detrimental to a certain degree to the increase of the trout, but the inlets are quite free of such fish and the young of the coarse fishes will furnish an abundant food supply for the larger trout. The shallows on both Alturas and Redfish lakes were teeming with small fish at the time of our visit.

"Applications for most of these lakes and streams (see attached sheet) for eyed eggs and land locked salmon, rainbow trout and



With 83,888 Square Miles of Area, Idaho Is a Network of Beautiful Trout Water



A Beautiful Strip of Typical Idaho Trout Water

eastern brook have been prepared and forwarded to the Wood River Fish and Game club, in whose name they will be submitted to the bureau of fisheries. These eggs will be cared for by the state game department at the Hay Spur hatchery. The eastern brook and land locked salmon spawn in the fall, so do not interfere with the rainbow and black spotted, which do not spawn until spring. Applications for other fish for the same waters will not be accepted this year, but Mr. Jones appreciates the necessity for liberal planting there, and it is hoped that an additional supply of trout may be obtained from the state game department.

"As a protective measure it will be very desirable to have the inlets to Alturas, Pettit, Redfish, Stanley and perhaps some other lakes closed to trout fishing. The lake fishing will be the most important. The inlets will be the main spawning grounds and the stock in the lakes will come principally from these streams, the streams being nursery waters for the trout. There are numerous other trout streams in the vicinity so that the fishing of the inlets is not essential and for the most part they are so easily accessible that they would be overfished anyway.

"As the trout fishing at the lakes develops, the increased fishing there will remove a considerable number of the coarse fishes and lessen their competition with the trout.

"The transportation problem in the distribution of the fish will need to be considered. I recommend that provision be made in the appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1921, which will enable us to cooperate with the state game department and the Wood River Fish and Game club in the distribution. This would be in addition to the assistance which might be given by statutory men. An allotment of \$50 for this purpose would not be out of proportion to our interest since several trips with trucks from the Hay Spur hatchery to this section will be necessary.

"In order to make it possible for the rangers to distribute fish while making trips in connection with their regular work, it is desirable to place small dams and screens in a few centrally located places where several thousand of the fish to be planted could be held. The location of one such small holding pond was examined at the Pole Creek ranger station, and it could be constructed at slight expense. If liberal plantings are received next season it probably will be possible to handle the fish after the fire season is over and any arrangement to hold the fish would need to be only of a temporary nature and not as permanent as we have considered necessary. By concentrating in one season, although special attention to the planting would be necessary, practically all the planting in the inaccessible waters could be completed. The planting in the main streams and lakes could be done directly from automobile trucks or very short pack trips. A good sized dry goods box with holes in the lower part of each end covered with wire fly screen can be set in a stream and used to hold the fish.

Game Conditions.

"There is a very apparent reduction in the number of deer in this section from what it was six to eight years ago. Only one deer was seen on the entire trip, this being at night in the road between Stanley and the Sunbeam dam. Goats were seen on Castle mountain, but it is believed these are not nearly as plentiful as formerly.

"Unless definite steps are taken to correct conditions, this part of the Sawtooth and Challis will be so barren of game that hunting will practically be a thing of the past. The amount of game is apparently sufficiently reduced at present so that it will take several years



The Creation of Game Preserves Has Done Much to Keep Up the Big Game Supply of the State. This Mule Deer Would Gladden the Heart of Any Nimrod

of protection before it will become abundant. From six to eight years ago this was an excellent game country.

"There is shown on the enclosed map an area which is being recommended as a game preserve. This area has been modified somewhat from that recommended in previous reports, but will, I believe, answer fully the purposes of a game preserve. The exclusion of areas on the Herd creek drainage leaves open country between this preserve and the Lost river game preserve already established. The inclusion of range on the west side of the East fork takes in excellent range for deer, goats and sheep, but allows an overflow into Slate and Warm Springs creeks. Although, as originally recommended, the Germania creek drainage was excluded from the area, I believe this would result in a too heavy concentration of hunters in that section. If any reductions were to be made it would be preferable to exclude the watershed of the main East fork above the drainage of Germania and Bowery creeks. The inclusion of the head of the East fork would probably precede a drift into hunting areas on the North fork of Wood river. When the area becomes stocked again it might be desirable to open the upper East fork, thus providing an open strip between this preserve and that on Lost river. The general principle of the location of relatively small game preserves rather than closing areas would be carried out better by the exclusion of the watershed of the East fork above Germania and Bowery creeks, but on account of the small amount of game now there I believe that for the present this should be within the preserve.

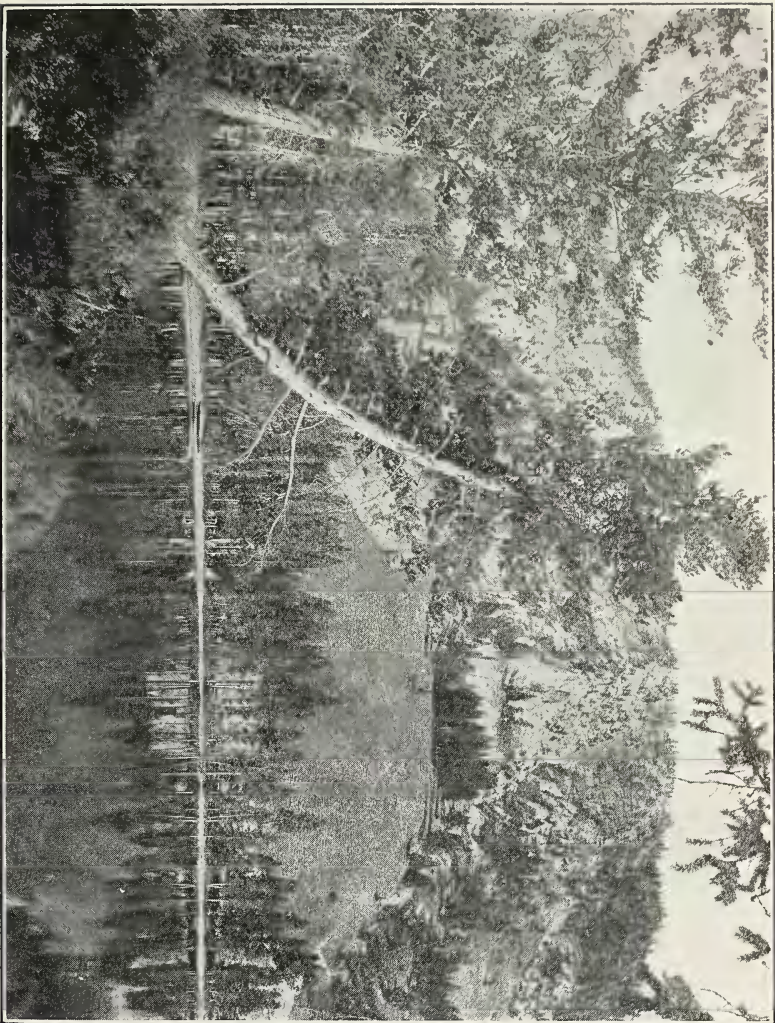
"This game preserve or any measures to propagate the game in this section can not be fully successful until some control is had of the range on lower East fork now outside the forest. If the sportsmen of the state realize the importance of this area to the game supply it is possible an addition to the forest could be obtained. It is very probable that ordinary restrictions in regard to overgrazing would be sufficient and that no extensive restrictions particularly on account of the game would be necessary. It is hoped that an investigation of game conditions on the winter range can be made to determine in detail areas used by the game in winter.

"In connection with the grazing of this range, I would recommend that, because of its importance as a doe and fawn and late fall range, that sheep be excluded from that part of the Germania creek drainage on the north side of the creek and east of Chamberlain creek. This is a narrow strip of range used to a considerable extent during the summer by does and fawns and in late fall by deer, mountain sheep and goats drifting to the lower ranges. This action would not need to be taken through an immediate reduction in permit or use, but could be adjusted at the first opportunity when range was available through transfers or abandoned permits.

Alturas Lake Road.

"The new road at Alturas lake is of great value to the recreationists. It is well located and constructed and presents the natural beauties of the lake in an excellent manner. I believe that the recreation value will in the near future justify the building of such a road entirely surrounding the lake. A shortage of funds necessitated curtailing the work on the last two hundred yards of dugway near the south end. This could be improved when other road work is undertaken in that vicinity.

"Men in the employ of the state game department improved the road up Alturas Lake creek by removing rocks and brushing out. Mr. Jones instructed his local warden, who would be in there later



Alturas Lake Well Stocked With Trout Will Make One of the Most Attractive Sportsman and Tourist Paradises in Southern Idaho. Extensive Research Work Was Conducted at This Lake by the Forest Service and Fish and Game Bureau in Determining the Most Suitable Fish to Be Stocked for These Purposes

than the forest officers and when travel of the new Alturas lake road had ceased for this season, to take a drag over it and fill up the ruts. This should leave it in good condition to become solid before traveled next spring.

Cooperation With the State Game Warden.

"I found Mr. Jones ready to undertake any measures which promised to benefit the fish and game in this section. It is his intention to station a game warden on the winter game ranges on lower East fork of Salmon river, who will watch game conditions and trap predatory animals. His action in bringing fish in to stock the vacant waters immediately is typical of the attitude he took and he will, I feel sure, give us all the assistance possible in bringing about better fish and game conditions in this section."

Immediately after returning from the trip with Mr. Locke, the lakes heretofore mentioned as being stocked during the past biennial period were planted, thereby carrying out the recommendations of Mr. Locke in many instances. In this work, the game department was materially assisted by Mr. Hobart Beamer, president of the Wood River Rod and Gun club and by Mr. Warren Taylor, forest ranger at the Lick Creek ranger station on the Boise forest.

Report on Fishways and Fish Screens

Hon. Otto M. Jones,
State Game Warden.

Sir:

I herewith submit report of the work done by me covering the period from January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.

The fact that no adequate screens or fishways had as yet been installed in the state, and that the plans and specifications for the constructions of screens or fishways which were in the possession of the Game Department were of no special value for this purpose, made it necessary to get first hand information on such matters in some state where the work had met with reasonable success.

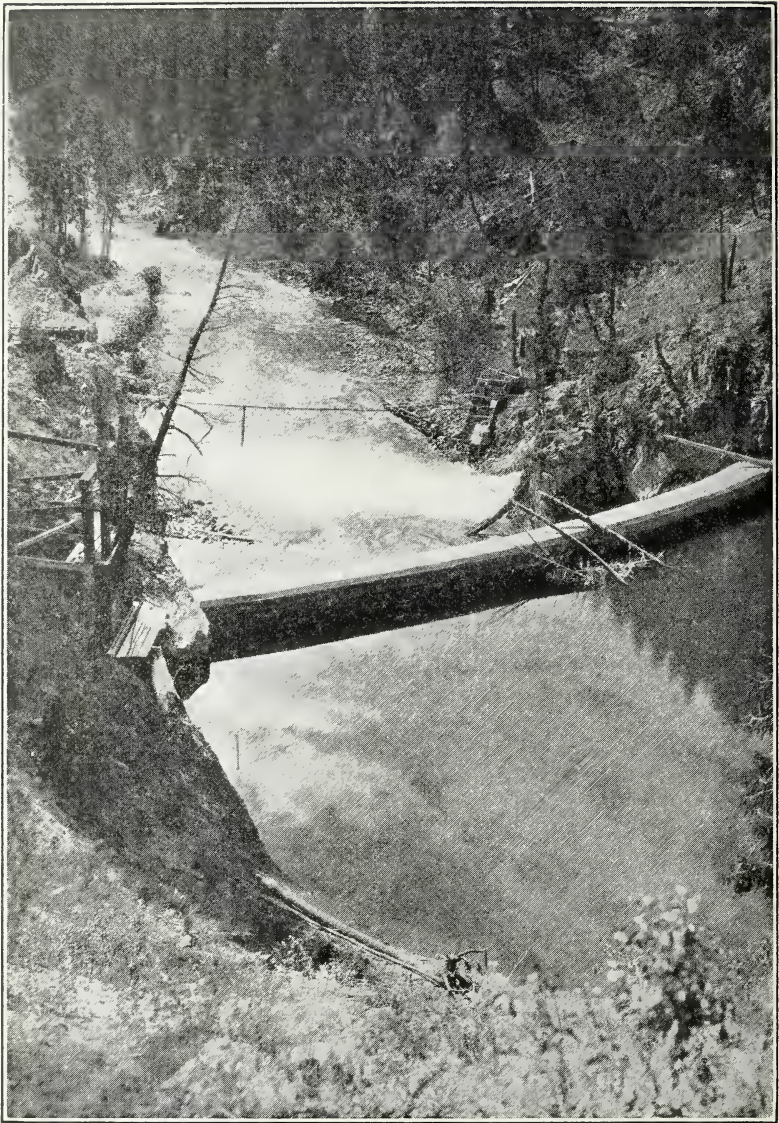
California was chosen as the state from which to get this information, for the reason that the fish and game commission of that state had a department of fishways and also one of screens and that the work in these two departments had been carried on for a number of years, and also that the cost of making a personal examination along these lines would be less than in any other state, having such separate department.

Accordingly, I was sent to look over the work in California during the latter part of January and the fore part of February.

A great many different types of screens and fishways were examined and the success or failure of each project gone into with the fishway or screen engineer. The consensus of opinion was that the pool type of ladder and the culver revolving screen were the most successful type and should be used in this state where such structures were needed and their installation feasible.

As soon as weather permitted work was begun on the fishway over the Sunbeam dam in Custer county. This dam, which was constructed in 1910, has been an absolute barrier to fish trying to reach their spawning beds in the lakes and smaller tributaries of the upper Salmon river. An old style wooden ladder had been installed shortly after the completion of the dam, but its usefulness was questionable and the first high water completely demolished the structure.

Your instructions that the ladder should be as permanent as the dam itself was followed and a concrete ladder of the pool type constructed by the Sunbeam Dam company. This ladder is approximately one hundred sixty feet in length and in that length raises thirty-two feet, or a raise of 1-5.



The Sunbeam Dam on Salmon River Has Long Been an Obstruction to Fish Reaching the Spawning Grounds of the Stanley Basin District. Note the Dilapidated Pretense of a Fish Ladder Found at This Dam in the Spring of 1919, at the Right of the Spillway of the Dam.

The pools average ten feet in length and the average raise from one pool to another is two feet.

It was hoped to have this ladder completed in time to take care of the early summer run of salmon, but various delays occurred, chief of which was the washing out of part of the work occasioned by turning the water into the ladder before the cement had properly set, and it was therefore the middle of summer before the ladder was finished. However, during high water a great number of native or cutthroat trout went over the ladder and I have been reliably informed that numbers of the sockeye salmon went over during the late summer.

With proper attention on the part of the owners of the dam, especially in turning the water out late in the fall and seeing that a sufficient amount is allowed through the ladder during the low water, this structure should give satisfactory service and last as long as the dam itself.

During the latter part of February, a trip was made to the Clearwater country for the purpose of devising a plan for a fishway over the dam owned by the Grangeville Light and Power company on the Clearwater river. After some delay, I succeeded in getting in touch with the manager of this company and with him visited the dam on February 27th. At this time it was impossible to make any definite plans for the work as the ice had so accumulated below the dam that it was impossible to form any workable idea of a fishway.

However, one benefit of the visit at this time was that it gave us a splendid idea of the ice condition during the winter.

Owing to work in other parts of the state, nothing further was done toward the fishway over this dam until in September when I again visited the dam in the company of Mr. Simpson, the manager, and he was given instructions as to the kind of ladder that would have to be installed.

My plan for this ladder is of the pool type and will not be as expensive as that at the Sunbeam dam. It is planned to utilize the large rock, which is plentiful, laid in cement to form the sides and cross-sections of the pools to make a more natural fishway, which will be as lasting as though built entirely of cement.

The unusual rainfall in that vicinity during the fore part of September made it impossible to work continuously, although the foundation for the fishway was practically completed at that time.

As there was no cement on the ground, I left there for other work and returned to the dam in November. At this time the roads to the dam were impassable for teams and we were not able to complete the ladder before the roads become passable in the spring, although I will instruct the manager to try and have the necessary material delivered on the ground some time during the winter while the roads are frozen.

It is believed by the local manager that during high water, fish can get over the ladder in its present condition, but I consider that not enough water would flow over the ladder to allow salmon to ascend, and, at any rate, it would only be serviceable during extreme high water.



Sectional Views of the Concrete Fishway Constructed Over the Sunbeam Dam During the Spring of 1920

On February 8th I visited the Deer Flat reservoir with a view of determining the feasibility of screening the lower outlet to stop the enormous loss of fish which occurs annually, when the gates are closed and the water drained from the canal.

At this time the gates were closed and it was thought that possibly screens could be placed in the canal a few hundred yards below the outlet of the reservoir. However, on a subsequent trip to the reservoir when the gates were open and the maximum flow of water was being turned into the canal, it was seen that it would be too costly an undertaking to screen the canal and it was decided to place screens in front of the gates in the reservoir.

The engineer in charge of Deer Flat reservoir approved the plans for the screens. These plans contemplated installing screen in sections so that, if necessary, they could be removed for cleaning. These sections are built six feet nine inches long and thirty to thirty-six inches wide. The frames are of two-inch angle iron and the screens, two mesh, sixteen gauge galvanized wire. The nine lower screens were built V type to provide more screening area and also to better withstand the pressure of water when the gates are open.

Owing to the scarcity of the size screen needed, we were considerably delayed in starting work on the sections, and the stormy weather was also a cause of delay in the work.

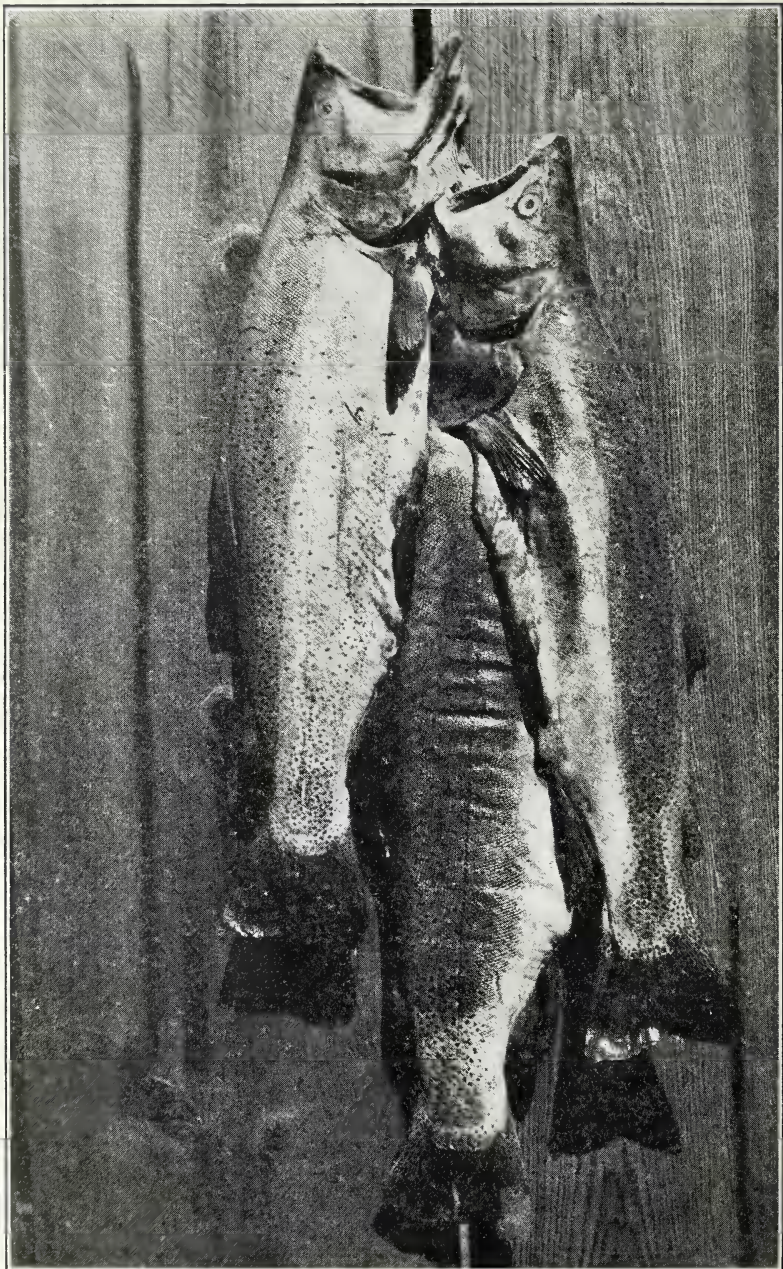
The screens were made locally by hand, and of course were somewhat more expensive than if machine made. The screens were finally installed in November, 1920.

During February an inspection of the dams on Lapwai creek was made. There dams are of cement and are simply diversion dams, their height being not over three and a half or four feet.

Old style fish ladders had been installed over the lower dams, but their usefulness was doubtful.

These dams are owned by the federal government. I was unable to see the Indian agent, who has charge of the dams, but suggested to District Deputy Johnson that he inform the agent that if a cross-section of cement was built on the apron of the dam, it would act as a pool and would allow fish to get over the dam without difficulty.

During the fore part of March a visit was made to the head of the Lewiston Orchard company's ditches, to inspect a screen, which I had been informed had been removed. I found the screen in place and no evidence that it had ever been taken out. However, a small hole had been washed under the screen and instructions were given to have the floor extended so that a fish could not crowd under the screen.



Snake River Native Trout. A Goodly Supply of Spawn Was Secured During the Spring of 1919 and 1920 From This Species of Fish at Stations Operating Near American Falls

A visit was made to the Coeur d'Alene country in March, but no work could be done on any fishway at that time and the trip was more for the purpose of familiarizing myself with the needs of that section than for actual work.

However, I returned to that section in the early part of April and looked over the dams on Thorn and Benewah creek on April 10th and 11th. The dam on Thorn creek was built by the town of St. Maries and is used in connection with the municipal water works. There did not seem to be any urgent reason why the town should be compelled, at this time, to put in a ladder, as I was informed by the local deputy that there were not many fish in the stream, and the dam being so far up the stream, there was no very great extent of spawning ground above the dam.

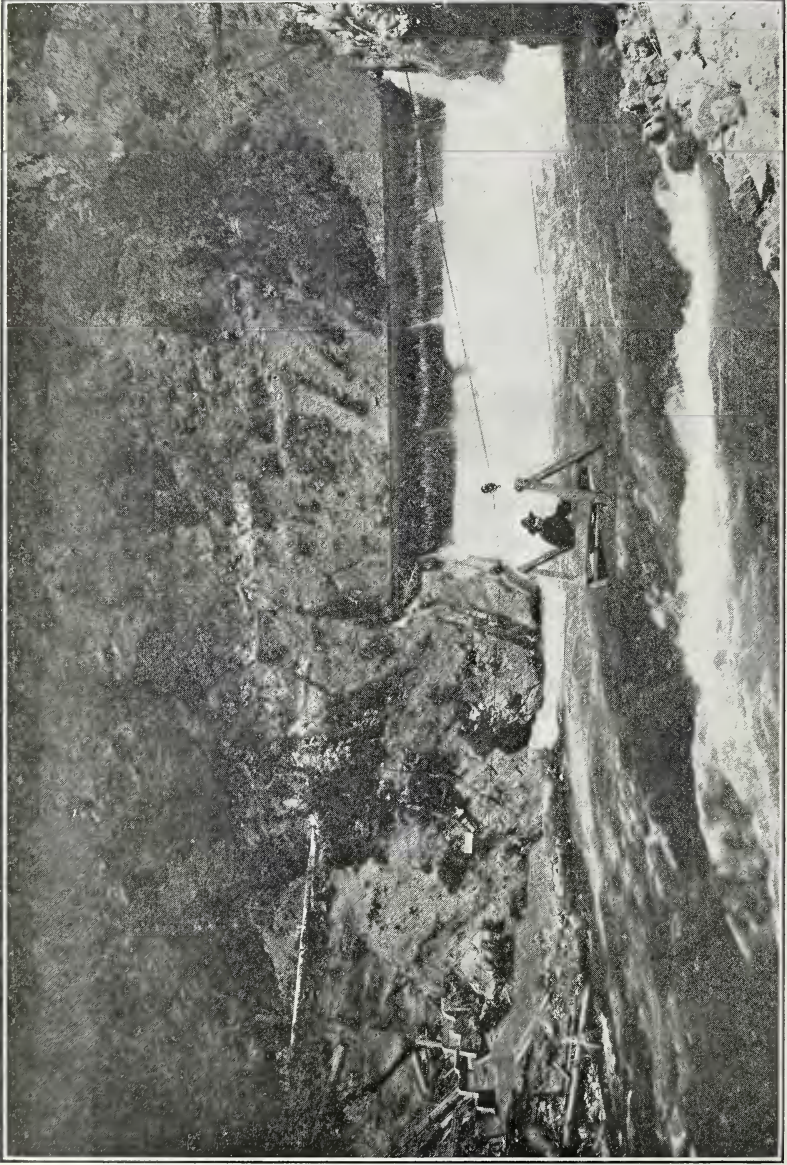
This stream, however, will receive further investigation next season.

The dam on Benewah creek was built by a logging company and is constructed in a similar manner to all logging dams in that country. An old style ladder had been constructed, but at the time of my visit it was choked with bark and brush so that there was no possible chance of a fish passing through.

As the drop of this old ladder was not more than 1-4, I instructed the manager of the dam to remove the top and wings and place in cross-sections so as to form pools. This he agreed to do and the local deputy was to inform me if this work was not done. As no word has been received from him, I presume that the work was done as directed.

On April 12th I visited the local dams on Wolf Lodge creek. These dams had an old style ladder installed, but they had failed to prove satisfactory. In fact, Mr. Taylor told me that he had put in three different fish ladders in the lower dam under instructions from the Game Department, but was willing to try again. Accordingly, he put men at my disposal and by evening of the next day we had built a fishway through the rocks that proved successful, as the second night after it was completed, more than seven hundred trout were caught above the dam for spawning purposes. It had been several years since any considerable number of trout had reached the spawning beds in this stream, but there should be no difficulty from now on, providing the fishway is kept clear of the debris incidental to logging operations.

On April 15th I visited the dam on Cedar gulch. This dam had a ladder over it that apparently answered the purpose and therefore nothing was done except having the owner place two more cross-sections in the box so that the fish would not have to make too long a run in the swift water.



View of the Sunbeam Dam With the Newly Constructed Fish Ladder Practically Completed

During April a trip was made to the dams on Hayden creek, Hawley creek and Timber creek, in Lemhi county. These dams were all built for diversion purposes and the one on Hayden creek was not high enough to prevent fish from getting over. Instructions were given the owner of the dams on Hawley and Timber creek to install fish ladders.

During the fore part of May I visited the Payette and Weiser section and dams owned by the Farmers' Canal company on Squaw creek above Sweet seemed to be the cause of the most complaint. This dam is a wooden affair about nine feet high and was built for diversion purposes.

A spillway on the east end of the dam is built over solid rock, and by shooting out two pools in this rock a splendid fishway could be built. Accordingly, instructions were given to do this work immediately after high water so as to take care of next year's run of fish.

I visited this dam again in the fall and while actual work had not been started, I was informed by the president of the canal company that they were preparing to commence work on the dam and that the fishway would be built at that time.

On this trip I also visited several ditches on Shaffer creek and the Black Canyon dam on the Payette river. The Black Canyon dam has a fish ladder installed there and there seems to be a diversity of opinions as to its value as a fishway. My opinion is that it will need considerable fixing before fish can get above the dam. A considerable number of salmon were caught in the upper waters of the Payette this season, but it is very likely that they jumped the dam.

No dams were visited in the Weiser section, but a number of ditches were looked at with a view of screening, as there was considerable complaint from that section about the loss of fish in irrigation ditches. Accordingly, screens were put in two ditches in Mann's creek, but as they were of the flat type, it was impossible to keep them clean, so they were removed.

During May the canal at Bellevue was racked with an idea of preventing trout from entering it. This canal is about forty feet wide, and from all reports, there has been a heavy loss of fish every year in this canal and its laterals.

Wooden racks were installed about one hundred feet from the head of the canals and reports from that section this season show the loss of trout was very light.

I also visited several other canals in that section, all of which will need screens or racking as soon as funds will permit.

During the latter part of May, I visited the Dubois section, but only saw a dam on Beaver creek, as transportation



The Automobile Is Found in All Accessible Points Regardless of Obstacles Encountered



Returning From a Successful Day in the Idaho Big Game Districts

was not available and it was planned to make a trip there later in the year. However, on account of other work, no further visit was made to that section this season.

There was considerable complaint from the vicinity of Cambridge by the loss of fish through irrigation ditches and a visit was made there about June 1st. The fact that all of the ditches were involved and the loss in one ditch no greater than in any other, made the problem of screening too expensive and therefore nothing was done.

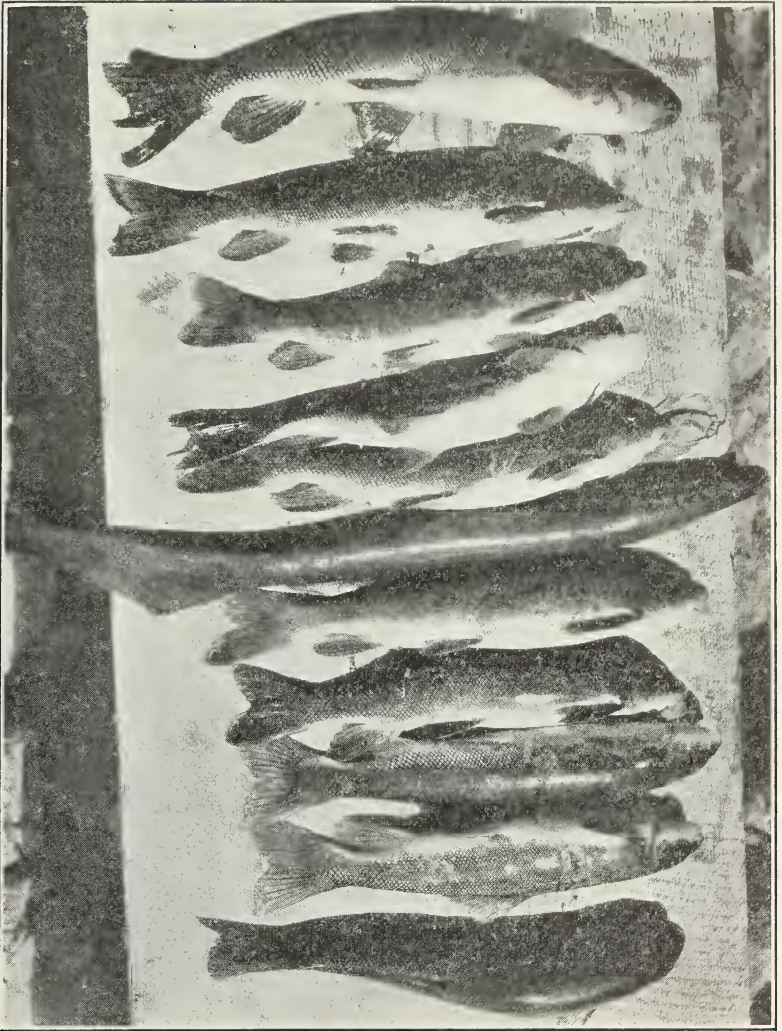
In June a trip was made to the dam under construction by the Haynes company on Big creek in Lemhi county. This is an earth and rock dam with a concrete core and will be, when complete, twenty-one feet high. Plans were furnished the company for a fishway, but the work on the dam was suspended shortly after my visit. It is possible that the dam is of sufficient height to prevent fish from ascending the stream, although I am informed that fish will be able to get over the spillway. Nothing can be done with this project before next year.

A trip was made to the dams at Greer and Kooskia on the Clearwater river in October and also one at White Bird creek in Idaho county. The dam at Greer was being taken out and the company expects to build a new one on the same site. As this structure will not be finished this season, nothing could be done toward building a ladder. The dam at Kooskia is an old wooden structure and was equipped with an old style ladder. The owner changed this ladder to a pool affair, which will answer the purpose probably as long as the dam is serviceable. There is no doubt the dam will have to be replaced with a new one within a year or two and then a more up-to-date ladder can be installed.

The White Bird dam is a small affair, but is effective as a fish trap in stopping fish as the waters pass through instead of over the dam. The owner has been notified twice to put in a fishway, but up to my visit in November had failed to do so and steps will be taken to force him to put in a ladder before spring or high water.

A trip to the power dam on the Payette below Lowman was made in October. The company kept a fish ladder in repair at this dam, but it is in my mind of no value and should be replaced with one that would allow fish to reach the upper waters. This, I believe, will be one of the most difficult pieces of work of any I have seen this year.

The question of screening irrigating ditches and canals is a pressing one at this time. While of course the fishways are necessary, there seems to be a conflict in the law that will force a dam company to put in an expensive fishway to allow the fish to reach their spawning beds and at the



Stuckers, Eels and Other Coarse Fish Present Problems That Will Ultimately Have to Be Dealt With in Eliminating These Fish From Trout Streams

same time allows the canals and ditches to remain un-screened to catch and destroy the young of the fish that reach the spawning beds only through considerable expense to the dam owners.

There are many complaints made of the loss of fish in the ditches and canals, but when you stop to consider that the funds of this department are limited, one can easily see that without the help of the owners of the canals and ditches so little is done toward stopping this loss.

At a rough estimate, there are five hundred ditches taken out of the Lemhi river and its tributaries. There are dozens of such streams in the state. Placing the average of \$75 for each ditch, it would cost this department at least \$37,500 to screen the ditches taken out of one small river. The burden, however, would be very little to the individual owner of the ditches as considerable of the work could be done by them and the actual outlay confined to the material.

Unless something is done to compel the owners of the ditches to install and keep in repair proper screens, a large percentage of the work and expense of the hatchery and the expense of building fishways will be thrown away.

In my work during the past year it was found that considerable time and expense could be saved by using a car. Often I would visit a section of the state, but would find that transportation to some point could not be obtained, or if obtainable, the cost would be prohibitive.

The actual construction work which was accomplished by me this season is not as great as I had anticipated, but this being my first year on the work, considerable time was required to get in touch with the needs of the various parts of the state, and it is expected that next year will show a considerable increase in the work performed.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN A. PEARSON,
Field Deputy.

Report of the Fish Commissioner

Hon. Otto M. Jones,
State Game Warden.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit my report of the operations of the Fish Department for the biennium covering the year 1919 and 1920.

On January 13, 1919, I was appointed an assistant chief deputy and given charge of all the fish hatcheries and fish-cultural work in general, and directed to inspect and check all property, etc., to ascertain the condition of each hatchery for immediate production.

A complete inspection was made of all the hatcheries, and it was found that in most instances the equipment was in very bad condition, and that some quick work would have to be done to put them in producing shape for the coming season. Owing to the change of administration, very few orders were placed for trout eggs, and as the season was past for obtaining a supply, the outlook for a successful season was mighty dark. Fortunately, I had a supply of one million brook trout eggs located before taking office, and these eggs helped greatly in making a good distribution as the fish resulting from the hatch were held until they attained the fingerling stage before liberating in the streams.

On recommendation from many interested people, the office of State Fish Commissioner was created by the Fifteenth legislature, and the measure creating this office was approved March 14, 1919. This office requires a trained and practical fishculturist in all phases of the work, and the appointment is made by the State Game Warden. Having had upwards of twenty years' experience, thirteen of which I operated in Idaho, I qualified and was appointed to this office. The fish commissioner has supervision over all the fish hatcheries, the production and distribution of the different species best adapted to the waters of the state, and all matters pertaining to fish.

Infinite tact and patience were required during the past two years in order to keep this department in producing order. At all times it was extremely difficult to get competent men to do the work; labor of all classes was short, and wages much higher in all lines of work than the state could pay; material and supplies were hard to obtain, and at unprecedented prices; weather conditions unusually bad for our class of work, and, as previously stated, the equip-



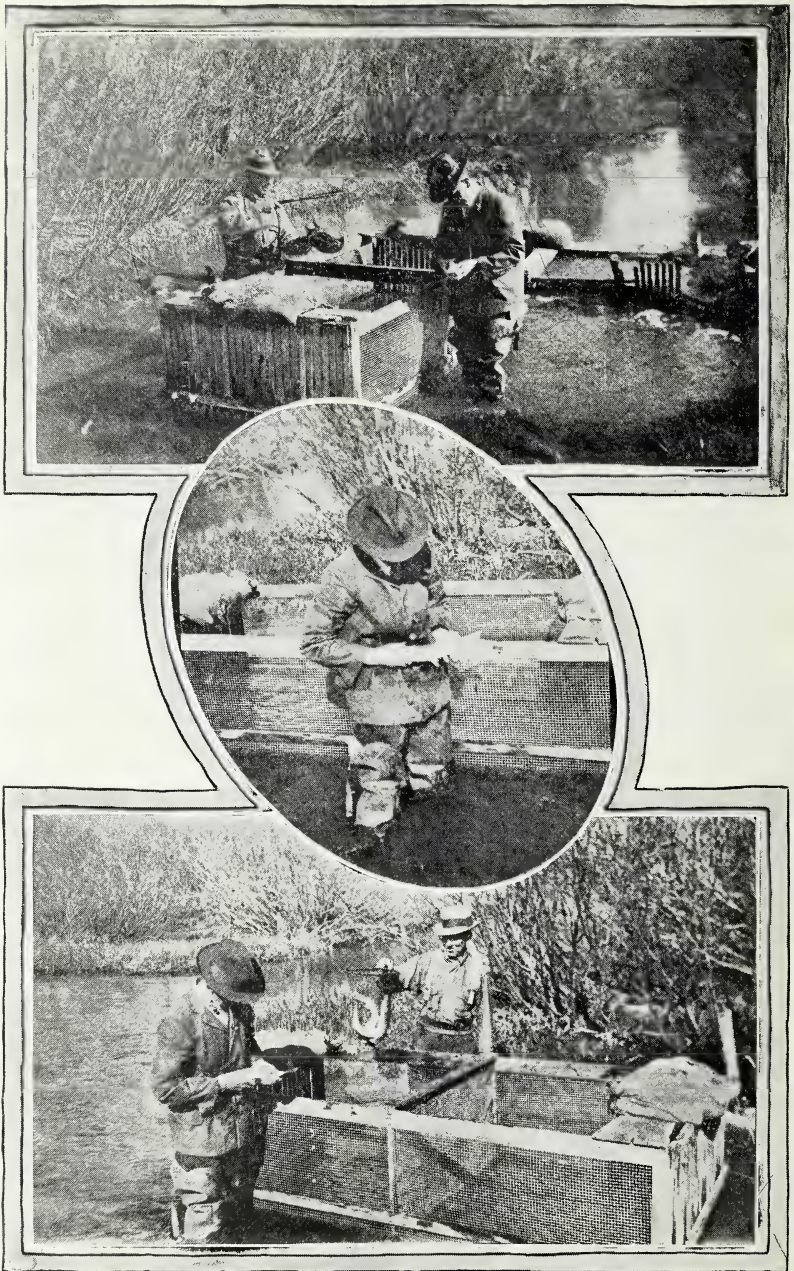
Chinook Salmon Taken From the Lemhi River Near Salmon City by the Government Spawn Taking Agents During the Season of 1920

ment in bad condition. But, notwithstanding these facts, we feel highly gratified with the final results of the past two years' work. The first year we did not plant as many fish as some previous reports show, but what we lacked in numbers we more than made up in size, and by giving closer attention to the planting of all fish that were distributed. Many letters commending the policies and work were received from time to time, and these letters served to stimulate our efforts.

Owing to unusual conditions, and the shortage of trout eggs in the field and markets, it was deemed advisable to make a trip to the eastern hatcheries and endeavor to procure as large a supply as possible, and in accordance with this policy I made a trip to Pennsylvania points, and also visited the federal bureau of fisheries at Washington to enlist all the federal aid possible. The trip was highly successful, and made at a nominal expense, the results obtained far outweighing the cost of the trip.

Personal Supervision.

At all times I have been active in the field, assisting at the several hatcheries consulting with the men as to best methods for the highest production, making messenger trips with fish, taking spawn and accompanying same from the field to the hatcheries to safeguard the eggs while in transit, and rendering assistance where needed. Have also handled the office work pertaining to this work. As previously stated, the conditions in our state during the past two years have been unusual, the good roads and automobile have brought the streams and lakes to the back door of every city and town in the state, drouth conditions were the worst in history, greatest number of people fished the streams ever known; all these factors served to greatly deplete the streams of fish. Taking all these conditions into consideration, it was deemed advisable not to attempt to put any of our resources into permanent improvements at the several hatcheries, but rather bend all energies toward increased production so that we could meet in a measure the needs of the streams and lakes. In the future the wisdom of this policy will be shown. During the season of 1919 we did not make as wide a distribution as usual, owing to our limited number of fish it was felt to be the part of good judgment to concentrate on those streams which needed the most attention. During 1920 we more than made up for lost time by covering the state thoroughly, as will be shown by the distribution report.



Field Operation and Spawn Taking Was Conducted During the Past Biennium After Much Careful Study and Investigation

Service to Private Hatcheries, Etc.

From time to time this office received calls from private hatcheries, both in the state and from surrounding states, for information as to best methods of handling diseases, proper feeding and the general care of fish, etc. These calls were answered to the best of our ability. Requests were also received from parties desiring to establish private hatcheries as to the proper procedure; this information was given, and in some instances costly mistakes were avoided. This office thoroughly appreciates the value of private fishculture in our state, and stands ready and willing to assist and encourage this work as far as possible.

Promiscuous Planting of Fish.

The streams of Idaho are primarily trout streams, and we should be very careful how we mix species. Remembering the experience the state and nation has had with the carp, it makes us doubly careful. Many requests have been received covering about all the species of fresh water fish in existence for planting in our streams. It is my opinion that a great deal of the work of artificial propagation of trout has been nullified by too much mixing the species. It is true that some of our streams are being made unfit for trout by irrigation works. Large reservoirs and lakes are being created which will be well adapted for bass, perch, sunfish, catfish, etc., and as fast as our other work will permit we will turn our attention to these species. Some attention has been given these items during the past year.

Extra Care in Planting of Fish.

We have solved the problem of hatching and rearing great numbers of fish to any size desired, but the greatest problem confronting us today in the work is that of proper planting. Unless the fish reach the streams in good condition, and are planted in proper places, much of our work is spoiled. We have given this matter very close attention and in time will solve the problem, and do a greater and more effective work. We were greatly handicapped in the work of distribution during 1919 and the first part of 1920 on account of the retrenchment of service by the railroad administration.

Fish Rescue and Conservation Work

Much good work has been accomplished in this branch of the service by rescuing large numbers of all sizes of rainbow and brook trout from pools and pot holes in Lost river valley

between Arco and Mackay, created by low water conditions, and in some instances the streams drying up entirely. The fish so rescued were planted in live water where it could be found, most of them being taken above the Mackay dam. In former years great numbers of fine fish perished in this valley.

At Deer Flat and Lake Lowell an effective work of rescue was carried out. During the irrigating season great numbers of all sizes of perch and bass get into the canals leading from these reservoirs, and when the water is shut out in the fall the fish collect in below the dam, and if not rescued soon perish. In the fall of 1919 we saved 500,000 and, owing to better organization the present year, we saved over two million, some of which were black bass. A large number of the perch rescued were planted in suitable places throughout the state, but the bulk of them were returned to the reservoir.

A method has been found for improving many of our trout streams by simply damming up the water at suitable places and creating rearing ponds where the trout may find quiet water and grow to a larger size. This method may be used at the head of streams, and rearing ponds created in which may be planted the fingerling trout from the hatcheries, and thus by planting under favorable conditions obtain bigger results from artificial stocking. As a measure of conservation for the trout a large number of whitefish were



Rescuing Bass and Perch From the Irrigation Canals of the Deer Flat and Lake Lowell Districts Was Carried on Extensively During the Falls of 1919 and 1920

removed from the outlet of Henry's lake. These fish are gradually gaining control of the streams for the reason that the trout have been caught in great numbers and the whitefish left. It is planned to remove a sufficient number each season to keep the streams balanced. Another species of fish which is found in abundance in some of our streams is the mullet, a member of the sucker family, but a higher type of fish, and a perfectly good food fish which has been long neglected. In an endeavor to make this fish popular with our people for food, a number were placed in practically all the markets of the state, and considerable interest was created, and in a number of places they met with favor. In the course of time they will be well received and add to our food supply.

Field Work.

Spawntaking operations were carried on where possible, notably at a point on Rock creek, about 15 miles below American Falls; on Little Camas creek, about 30 miles out from Mountain Home; on Lost river above Mackay dam, near Mackay; Wood river at Stanton crossing, ten miles west of Hay Spur; Silver creek, one and one-half miles from Hay Spur; Benewah creek, nine miles from St. Maries; Wolf Lodge creek, twelve miles from Coeur d'Alene; Lightning creek, about seven miles from Sandpoint, and a number of whitefish eggs collected from Lake Pend d'Oreille. In the spring of 1920 we failed to get results on Meadow creek, near Big Springs, for the reason that we could get no male fish. An abundance of females occurred, but had to be turned loose owing to the shortage of males. Owing to the general shortage of fish throughout the state, we did not make large collections of eggs at any point, but good results were obtained from those we did collect. The collection of trout eggs from wild streams and lakes is attended with much difficulty, as the work comes at a season of the year when the weather and roads are at their worst. This work entails much hardship on the men in the field, as they must face all kinds of weather and put up with many inconveniences. Cases are on record which show real heroism in the work.

Educational Work.

An educational exhibit showing the practical methods of fishculture was held at the Lewiston fair in September, 1919, in connection with the sportsmen's showing of game birds, etc., at practically no cost to the bureau, as the sportsmen paid the expenses of the exhibit. Four regulation hatching troughs were installed in the same manner as



Gathering Spawners of the Little Red Fish, or *Oncarhynchus Kennerlyi*,
on Alturas Lake Creek

those at the hatcheries, and supplied with a constant flow of good water pumped by an electric motor from a well located in the exhibition building. Two of the troughs were supplied with 30,000 chinook salmon eggs which were furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries from its Clackamas, Oregon, station, and two troughs were supplied with advanced fry from our Sandpoint hatchery. The salmon eggs were used to demonstrate hatching methods, and the advanced fry used to show methods of feeding. There were also a number of adult rainbow and brook trout shown and held in a tank at the lower end of the troughs. Much favorable comment was passed on this exhibit. I had personal charge of this feature of the exhibit, ably assisted by Mr. A. R. Johnson, assistant chief deputy.

I have received a number of requests from schools to address the biological classes in fishculture and conservation work, but owing to pressure of work was unable to fulfill these requests with the exception of a few instances. It is planned to do more of this work in the future, as no doubt much good can be accomplished by instructing the younger generation coming on as to the value of the conservation of fish and game in our state. Much benefit has been derived by meeting with the several sportsmen's associations throughout the state from time to time, and discussing best methods in conservation work, and by giving and receiving advice. Properly handled, these associations can be made a potent force in this work.

Mileage of Good Trout Streams.

Idaho has a great, and perhaps a greater, mileage of good trout streams than any other state in the Union, almost all of which may be reached by rail and the automobile. These streams are attracting more people each year, and in consequence need closer attention, and demand heavier stocking to keep up the supply of fish. At present the resources of this department are totally inadequate to supply the demands of the streams, and some action must be taken at once to meet the problem. The present program contemplates the developing of the four hatcheries now in operation to their fullest producing capacity; continued close attention to proper distribution and planting of fish; educational work as applied to fish conservation; raising large numbers of breeders at the hatcheries; the building up of a proper organization, and establishing new hatcheries as our resources will permit.



The Coeur d'Alene River Offers Wonderful Fishing to the Fly Enthusiast

Following is a report of the work accomplished at the several hatcheries:

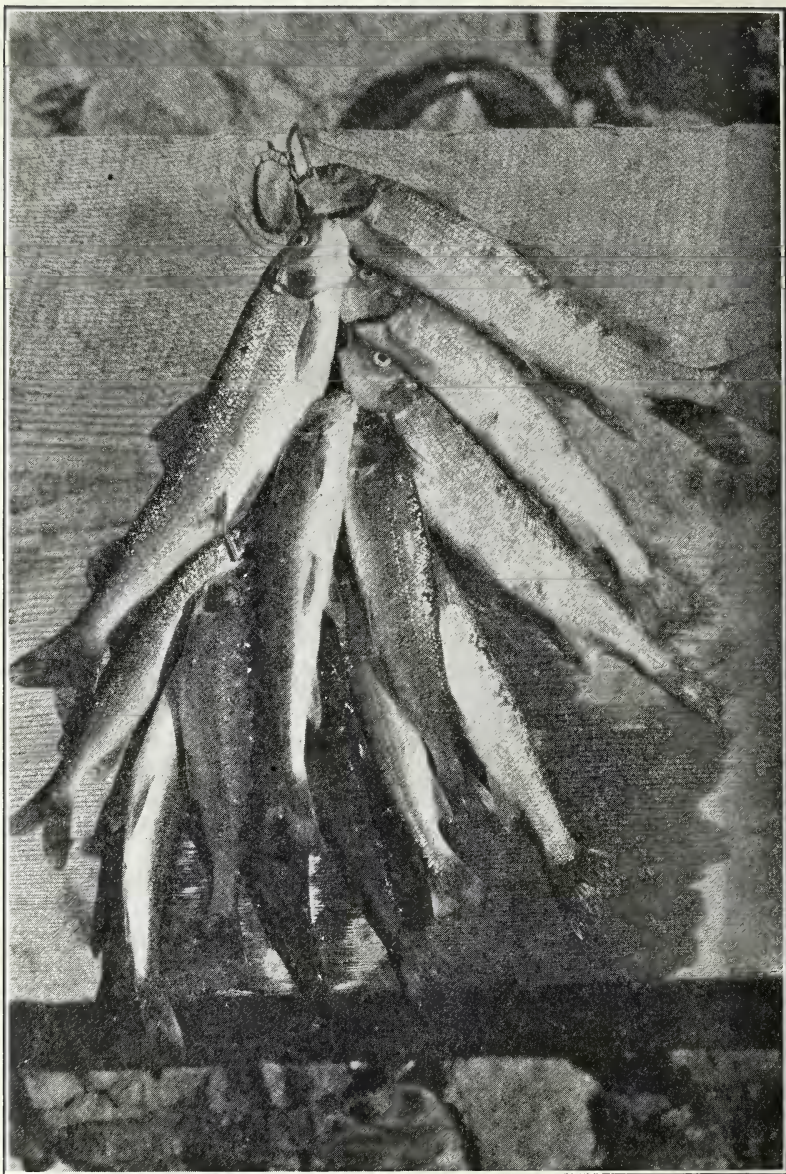
Warm River Hatchery.

After due consideration and investigation it was decided to discontinue operating this plant. The station is very much isolated, and transportation facilities meager at a time when most needed. The cost of operation was too high for results obtained. The equipment was transferred to the Ashton and Hay Spur hatcheries.

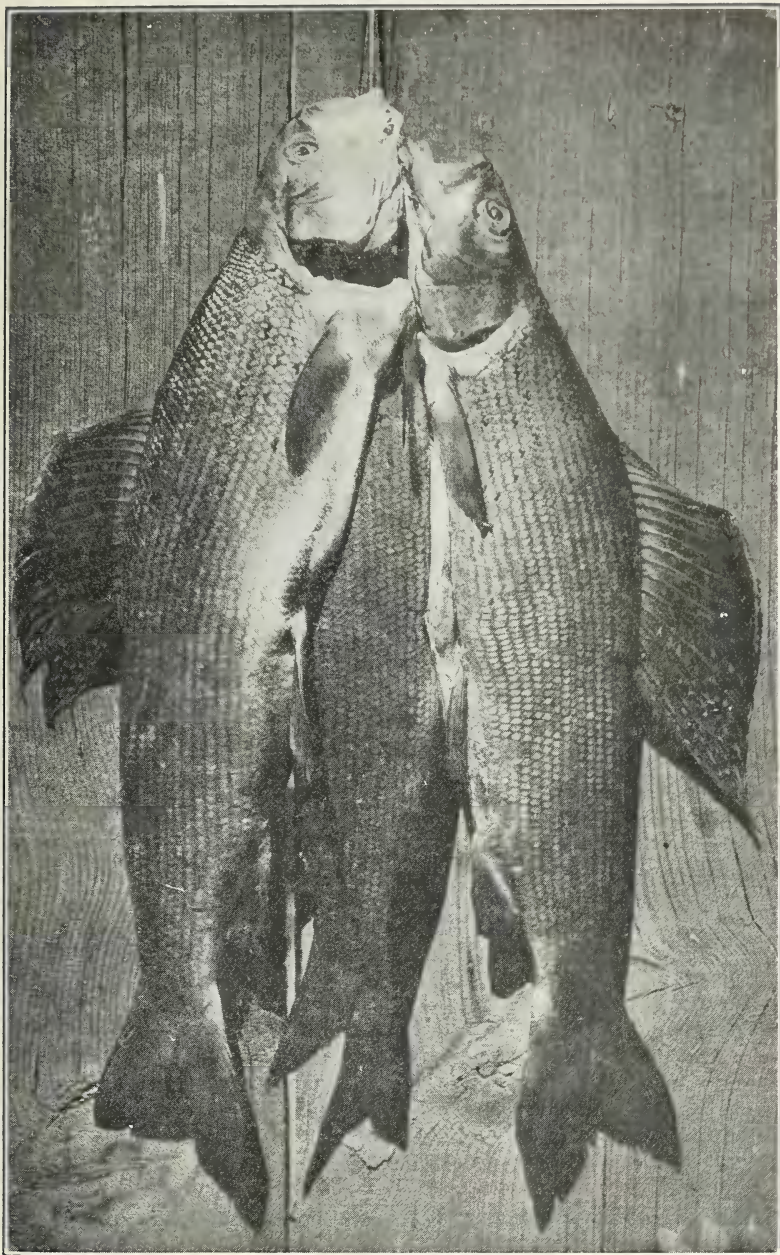
The Ashton hatchery was purchased from private owners and taken over November 1, 1919. The plant contains 15 acres, about five acres of which are under water in lakes and rearing ponds. It is a rainbow trout station, and now has on the place between twenty and thirty thousand rainbow breeders ranging in size from one-half to five pounds. It is planned to supply the other three hatcheries with eggs from this station when it is fully developed. The present capacity of the hatchery is approximately two million trout raised to the No. 1 fingerling stage. Enough brook trout are raised each season to supply the demand for this species. The hatchery and ponds are supplied with a constant flow of approximately 8,000 gallons of water per minute from springs which rise on the property at a steady temperature of 52 degrees winter and summer. This plant is located about two and one-half miles southwest from the town of Ashton, which is on the Yellowstone branch of the Oregon Short Line, at an altitude of about 5200 feet. During the past year a new rearing and sorting pond was constructed, a new Ford one-ton truck added to the equipment, dams and ponds repaired and extended, and a number of minor improvements made. During the coming year it is planned to double the capacity of this station.

Hay Spur Hatchery.

This hatchery is the first plant built by the state and is located on the Wood River branch of the Oregon Short Line, about 15 miles below Hailey, and contains about 81 acres of land, about seven acres of which are under water in lakes and ponds. The hatchery and ponds are supplied with about 5,000 gallons of spring water per minute at a temperature of 52 degrees the year around. During the past year a temporary hatchery was built and twenty-four troughs installed. The old hatchery was too small for our work, and in bad condition. Much repair work was required on the entire plant in order to put it in producing shape. It is planned to entirely rebuild this plant during the coming



Mountain Herring or Whitefish, Found in Great Numbers in Most of Idaho Trout Streams. Often Called Greyling.

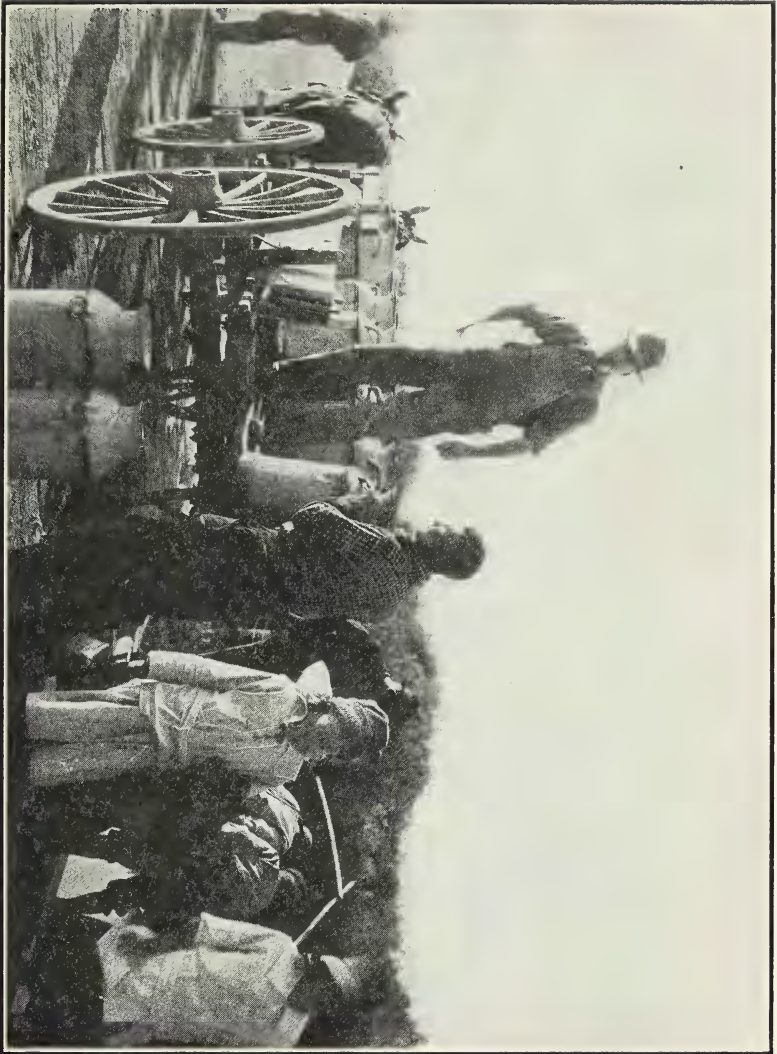


True Montana Greyling From the Madison River. A Stocking of These Fish Was Secured During 1920 From the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries for the Upper Snake River Districts

year, by building a large hatchery, installing a new water supply and reservoir, and extending the rearing pond system. This is also a rainbow trout plant, but enough brook trout will be hatched and reared each season to keep up the stock where needed. We now have on this plant about 800 rainbow and Silver creek natives running in size from one-half to four pounds, also 3,000 rainbow yearlings and 1,000 Snake river black-spotted trout yearlings, 15,000 rainbow yearlings are being held at the Ashton hatchery for this station for brood stock, and will be transferred just as soon as the ponds are completed. When rebuilt this plant will supply a large territory. During the past year a truck was added to the equipment, also a gasoline engine and power grinder for preparing fish food, etc. A two-ton truck was detailed for service at this hatchery by the Department of Public Works, and is now in service. There is also a railway speeder in service at this hatchery.

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery

This hatchery was built by the sportsmen of Kootenai, Benewah and Shoshone counties, and turned over to this department for operation. The water supply is taken directly from the lake and pumped into the supply trough with an electric pump. The temperature of the water is low, running to 36 degrees in winter and reaching a maximum temperature in summer of about 46 degrees F. When this administration took control the hatchery had been closed for several years as it was thought to be a failure, owing to the water conditions. It was reopened in February with an experienced man in charge, and a limited number of eggs with which to try the water out. It was found that with careful work and management the hatchery could be made a success, as is shown by the fact that more than 1,000,000 strong and hardy trout were distributed during the year of 1920, most of which were fingerlings. Some improvements have been made during the year; rooms for the superintendent were made more comfortable by repairing floors, ceilings and sides, and the necessary furniture supplied. A toilet and septic tank were installed, and the drain pipes of the hatchery were repaired. The Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce contributed \$500 toward the work. The Coeur d'Alene hatchery has a capacity of about 1,500,000 trout per year, and will be used in the propagation of rainbow, black-spotted and brook trout. It is planned to handle whitefish as soon as arrangements can be made for this species.



Fish Planting in Certain Districts Created Considerable Interest to Our Present and Future Anglers

Sandpoint Hatchery.

The Sandpoint hatchery is located on the shore of Lake Pend d'Oreille, about four miles from Sandpoint. There are 20 acres in this plant. Two large ponds are now in operation, one of which is being used for rearing 150,000 brook trout for brood stock, and the other contains about 800 adult rainbow and black-spotted trout. The hatchery and ponds are supplied with pure spring water at a temperature of from 42 degrees to 43 degrees conveyed through an eight-inch wood pipe line approximately 2,700 feet long from a large spring. The capacity of this hatchery is about 2,000,000 trout per year and 1,000,000 whitefish. During the year improvements were made as follows: A one-ton Ford truck was added to the equipment, new heating stove, superintendent's rooms over the hatchery repapered and painted, 400 feet of road leading from hatchery to county road gravelled, ice house rebuilt and enlarged, rearing pond for fry constructed, a battery and hatching jars for whitefish installed, pipe line repaired and many minor improvements made. It is planned to greatly extend the work at this hatchery during the coming year by extending the pond system and raising a large number of brooders. It is also planned to supply the other hatcheries with brook trout eggs as soon as they are available, from this point.

FISH DISTRIBUTION, 1919

Sandpoint Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow	130,000	500,000
Eastern brook	200,000	600,000
Black-spotted (native)		25,000
Total	330,000	1,125,000

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		102,000
Lake Coeur d'Alene natives.		30,000
Total		132,000

Hay Spur Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		10,500
Eastern brook		340,000
Wood River natives.		330,200
Black-spotted (native)		68,600
Total		744,300
Yellow perch rescued from canals leading from Lake Lowell		500,000

FISH DISTRIBUTION, 1920

Sandpoint Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		500,000
Eastern brook		1,300,000
Blackspotted (native)		200,000
Lake Pend d'Oreille whitefish.	50,000	.....
Total	50,000	2,000,000

Hay Spur Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		335,600
Eastern brook		514,000
Wood River natives.		122,500
Black-spotted (native)		240,000
Camas Creek natives.		200,000
Alturas Lake redfish.	30,000	30,000
Total	30,000	1,442,100

Ashton Hatchery.

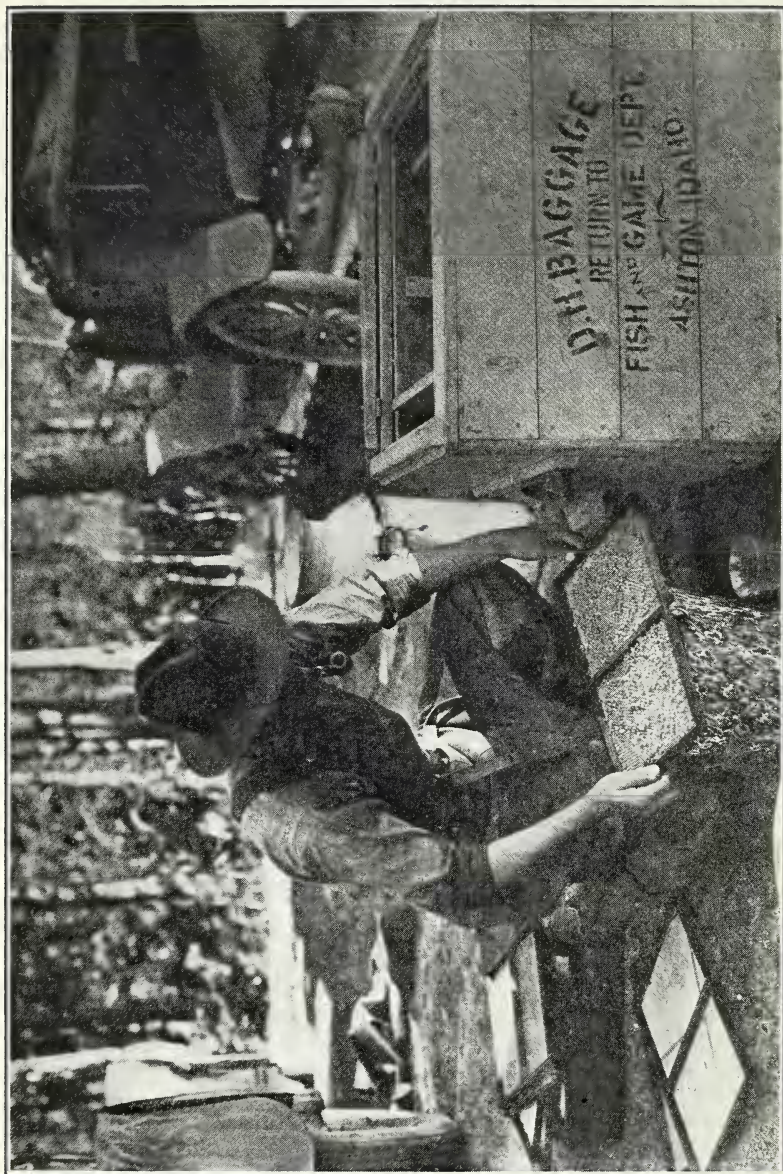
Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		971,000
Black-spotted (native)		75,000
Total		1,046,000

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.

Species.	Fry.	Fingerlings.
Rainbow		202,800
Eastern brook		476,000
Lake Coeur d'Alene natives.		363,500
Total		1,049,000
Yellow perch rescued from Lake Lowell.		2,000,000
Black bass rescued from sloughs at Lewiston.		30,000
Black bass received from Oregon Fish Commission.		10,000
Total		2,040,000

In addition to the above planting, 40,000 rainbow yearlings were purchased from private hatcheries in 1919 and distributed throughout the state. In 1920, 500,000 grayling fry were received from the Montana commission and liberated in tributaries to the Lemhi river and the outlet of Henry's lake, making a grand total of all species of fish planted in 1919 and 1920, 11,038,600.

The splendid cooperation of the railroads and boat lines throughout the state should be noted, especially the Oregon Short Line. At all times we received much help and many favors in the distribution of fish and eggs, and without this help we could not have made the fine record accomplished during the past two years.



Packing Spawn for Transportation to the Hatchery. Trout Spawn Is a Commodity Extremely Delicate and Requiring Most Careful Packing and Handling to Insure Success in the Hatchery Work

I wish to hereby acknowledge the able assistance rendered by the several deputies throughout the state, who were willing and ready at all times to assist in the distribution of fish and in any work required of them, and by so doing saved the department considerable expense.

Recommendations.

A system should be adopted whereby the positions in this department could be made permanent with adequate pay. At present it is impossible to attract the class of men that this work needs.

The Hay Spur hatchery should be entirely rebuilt, and the pond system extended for the rearing of large numbers of brood stock. Sandpoint hatchery needs a combined feed room and garage, the water supply increased, the bank of the lake front protected by cribbing and the pond system developed. At Ashton hatchery a new ice house should be built, a feed room and garage built, some changes made on the water supply and reservoir and pond system rearranged. A Ford ton truck would be very useful at the Coeur d'Alene hatchery.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE H. ISAAC,
Fish Commissioner.

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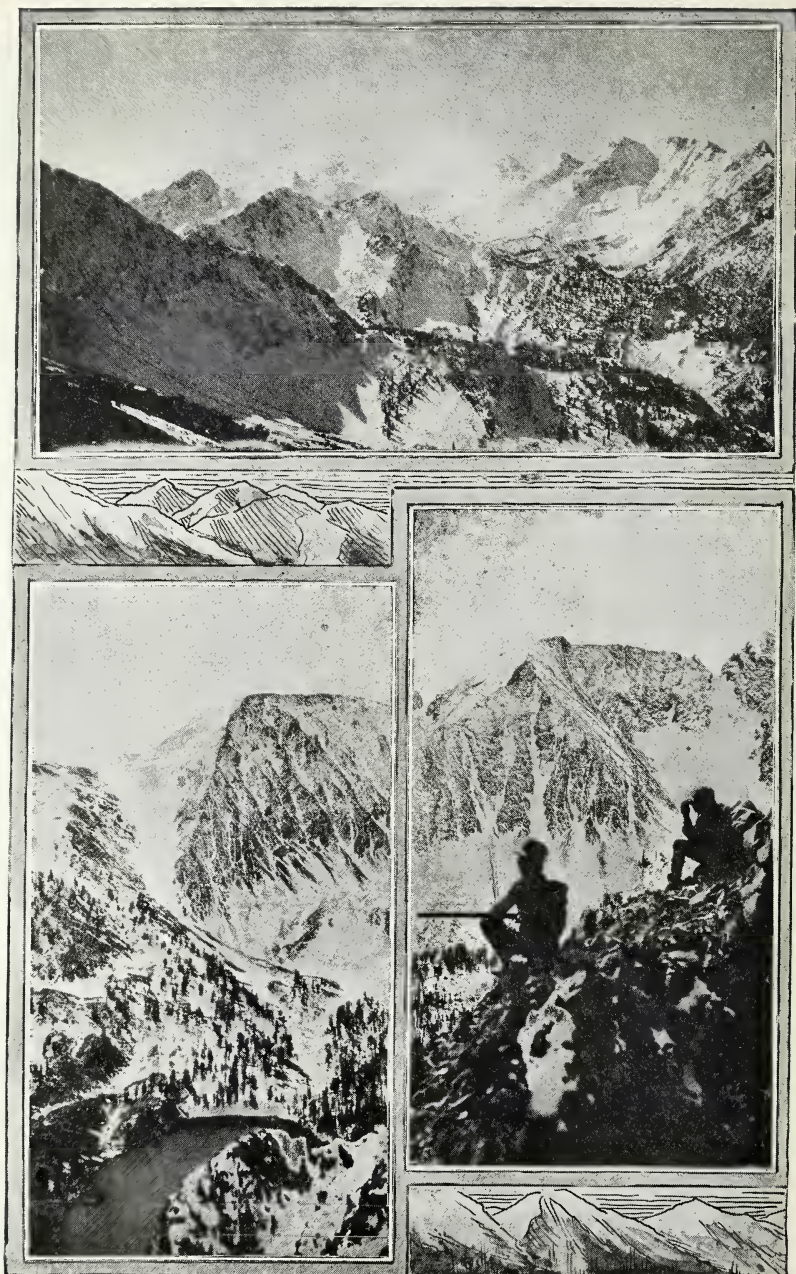
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Hunting Parties in the Higher Altitudes Encounter Winter Conditions Through the Open Season of Big Game

Financial

This bureau, although connected with the department of law enforcement, and being under the supervision of that commissioner, is, in a manner, separate and distinct, in that it has its own fund, consisting of receipts from all sources, the legislature making no other, or additional appropriation, for the maintenance or running expenses of the bureau. Our revenue is derived entirely from the sale of fish and game licenses, from the fines and confiscations and from miscellaneous sources. All receipts of this nature or moneys received from the sale of personal property for which the bureau has no further use and all other moneys arising, from whatsoever source or sources, are turned over to the state treasurer and by him credited to a special fund. All moneys so set aside are appropriated and used for the sole purpose of defraying the expenses of the bureau, including all debts incurred in carrying out the purposes or objects of the law, restocking of streams and the propagation of fish and game. Thus is created what is known as the fish and game fund, which is independent of all other state funds, and I firmly believe, certain agitation to the contrary notwithstanding, that this fund should remain intact. Attempts have been made at divers times by persons probably sincere in their views to change the present law, place the bureau on a separate appropriation basis and require that all revenue of the bureau be turned into the general fund. I find, however, from experience and from investigation, that there are few, if any, real good arguments in favor of so doing, but, on the contrary, there are numerous good reasons against, and I find, also, that the preponderance of opinion is absolutely opposed to such change. The object, in creating the fish and game fund, was to assist in perpetuating, by supervision and propagation, one of the greatest assets in the state, viz., our fish and game, and, since the largest portion of the fund is received from, or contributed by, the sportsmen, it might properly be viewed in the light of a trust fund, with the game warden acting as trustee. Such being the case, it is only natural that I should feel accountable, not only to the state administration, but to these sportsmen as well, for the manner of handling and of distributing this fund, and certainly concede, also, their right to be heard in regard to the change outlined above. Personally, I believe the plan of having receipts of the bureau revert to a common pot or,



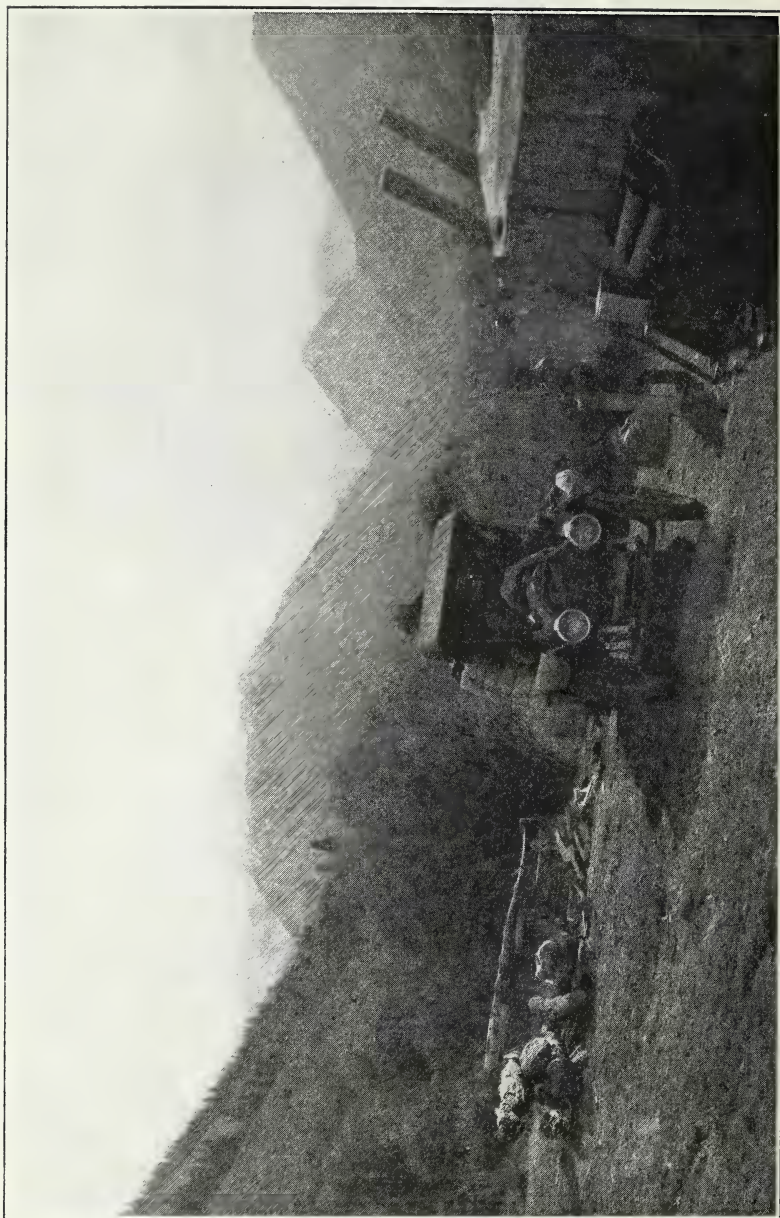
The Idaho Outdoorsman Does Not Have to Go to Switzerland to Satisfy His Desires in Mountain Climbing

in other words, the general fund, would result in hardship to the department. Needless difficulty would be had in securing adequate appropriation for carrying on the work. While one legislature would, perhaps, sufficiently appropriate, another would rescind, curtail or deny our needs, and thus there would be a continuous fight biennially for the existence of the bureau. The deposit of such moneys to the credit of the general fund would, in a manner, occasion loss of identity of such moneys. Revenue would thus be expended in other ways than intended and, should the general fund be exhausted, as frequently happens during an administrative period, regardless of whether our specific appropriation was expended, we would be obliged to accept registered warrants in payment of legitimate expenses, subject to discount at various banks, instead of our present cash variety, all of which would result in great inefficiency in the field, and, further, if we are deserving of any credit for a work well performed, we can, as matters now stand, point with considerable pride to the fact that our undertakings have been inaugurated and carried out without any expense whatsoever to the state or the taxpayer.

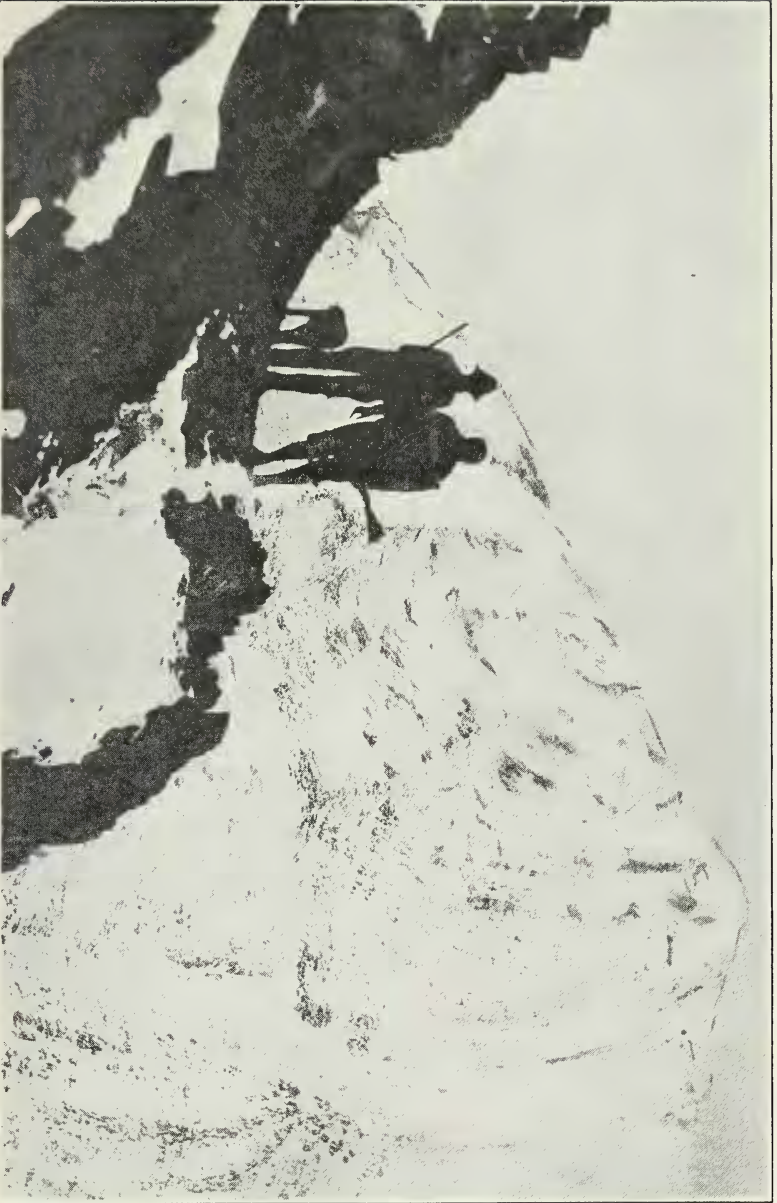
Receipts.

Large gain in receipts was made during 1919 and 1920. Reference to former reports of the fish and game department indicates that the receipts for the years 1909 and 1910 were \$82,129.25; 1911 and 1912, \$94,232.27; 1913 and 1914, \$113,234.10; 1915 and 1916, \$107,000.90; 1917 and 1918, \$129,597.42. The receipts of 1919 and 1920, as fully set forth in tabulated statement elsewhere in this report, amounted to \$270,722.51, or more than double those of any former biennium of the bureau. We are not presumed to be a revenue-producing department, yet the above showing is more than gratifying, in that, through the largely increased receipts, we have been able to accomplish a great deal that otherwise, or with less money, would have proved impracticable.

The greater part of the bureau's income was derived from the sale of fish and game licenses and permits. The sale price of 1919-1920 licenses was advanced in some instances, decreased in others. These changes, however, while adding to our income, were not responsible for the large increase, this being occasioned by much heavier license sales. A comparison of the licenses issued for the past three years shows that there were sold during the year 1918 fish and game licenses and permits of all classes to the number of 52,598. During the year 1919, licenses sold of the same classes as those of 1918 totaled 77,392 and 1215 licenses of



There Are Few Mountain Regions Now Unfamiliar to the Throb of the Gasoline Motor



Mountain Goat Hunting Presents Some Perplexing Problems to the Venturesome Sportsmen

additional classes, so that, in the twelve calendar months of 1919, there were sold 26,009 more licenses than during the twelve calendar months of 1918. In the twelve months of 1920, licenses of all classes to the number of 83,018 were reported sold, an increase over 1919 of 4,411 licenses, and 30,420 licenses more than were sold in the year 1918. According to these figures, over 56,000 more licenses were issued during the calendar months of 1919 and 1920 than were issued during the previous biennium. Reference to exhibits A, B, C and D will show the actual number of each class of licenses sold, together with the selling price and amount of money involved.

Receipts from fines, confiscations and miscellaneous items were also largely increased. During the year 1919, this bureau prosecuted 188 violators, securing 178 convictions, resulting in the collection of \$5,590.60 in revenue. During 1920, the number of prosecutions was 222, resulting in 203 convictions and fines of \$6,650.10. It should be noted that there were but 176 fines collected during the preceding biennium; therefore, the fines collected during 1919-20 were double those of the preceding two years and resulted in more than twice the revenue, or a total of 381 fines and \$12,240.70 for the two years. The number of fines collected, with the revenue derived therefrom, is more than double the record of the preceding biennium. As a matter of information, we are including a tabulation of all arrests made by the bureau, which contains the names of violators, nature of violation, court decision and the amount of fine imposed.

Heyburn Park.

Heyburn Park, which, for some unforeseen reason, has been saddled upon the game department, netted us small returns. The receipts from this source, with the exception of a recovery from the Washington Water Power company of \$8,356.23 for damages of years standing to the park, amounted to but \$6,978.33 as against total receipts of \$26,871.89 for the years 1917-18.

The history of Heyburn Park has been recounted in various former reports, but, in brief, it was acquired through an act of the Eleventh session of the legislature, at a cost of \$11,379.17, the law providing that this money be paid out of the general fund, which fund was to be reimbursed later from the receipts of the fish and game department. To make a long story short, the game department eventually paid the full purchase price, and, in addition thereto, has expended \$52,569.75 for maintenance, equipment, supplies, etc., or a total of \$63,948.92.



With Miles of Rugged Mountain Areas, Idaho Offers Many Problems in Properly Patrolling the State in the Big Game Districts

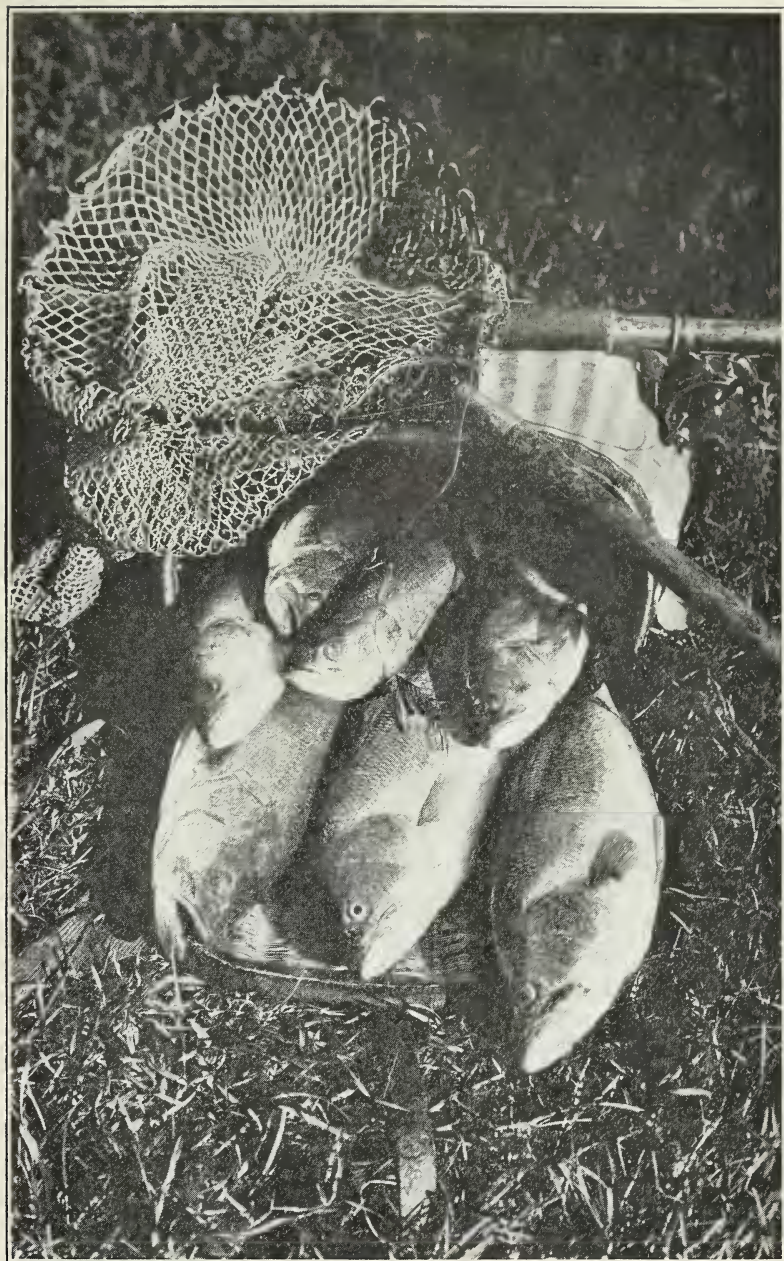
Since its purchase, the revenue of Heyburn Park has totaled \$59,625.60, of which sum \$44,291.04 was received by former administrations, while this administration, although being the recipient of a much smaller income, has been forced to assume nearly one-half the total expenditures or \$31,419.42. This park has no connection whatever with this bureau. It is not even a game refuge or sanctuary and, since we have no voice in its management or control, it would appear reasonable that the bureau be relieved, by legislative action, from further liability for its maintenance.

Disbursements.

All claims against the bureau must be presented in voucher form and must be carefully and minutely examined by the state game warden before filing with the state auditor. These claims are then submitted to the state board of examiners, with the certificate of the auditor attached, to the effect that they are in proper form; that the totals thereof are correct; that receipted vouchers, showing the payment of all items for which reimbursement is asked, are submitted therewith, and that there is sufficient money in the treasury, or balance in the appropriation of their lawful payment. The board of examiners passes on all claims so filed and, if they prove legal, are then ordered to be paid by warrant, drawn by the state auditor on the fish and game fund. It will be seen, therefore, that although all disbursements are made from a special fund, or, as in this case, the fish and game fund, they receive the same careful scrutiny as do any and all other claims brought against the state of Idaho. Expenditures of the bureau for the year 1919 amounted to \$105,270.41 and were increased in 1920 to \$149,229.67.

Under the caption, "Game Fund," we have compiled the total warrant issue by month, together with a complete classification of all disbursements of the bureau, under the various subheadings of "General," "Heyburn Park" and "Fish Hatcheries." It can be readily seen, therefore, just how and for what purpose these funds of the bureau have been expended.

It will be noted that the largest item of disbursement is that for personal services, amounting to \$53,412.50 in 1919 and \$89,358.24 in 1920. The increase in this item for the year 1920 was occasioned by the employment of a larger field force than was carried during the early months of 1919. It should be noted, however, that the item referred to includes the salaries of the state game warden, chief deputy, chief clerk and stenographers, the fish commissioner, four superintendents of hatcheries, four assistant superintend-



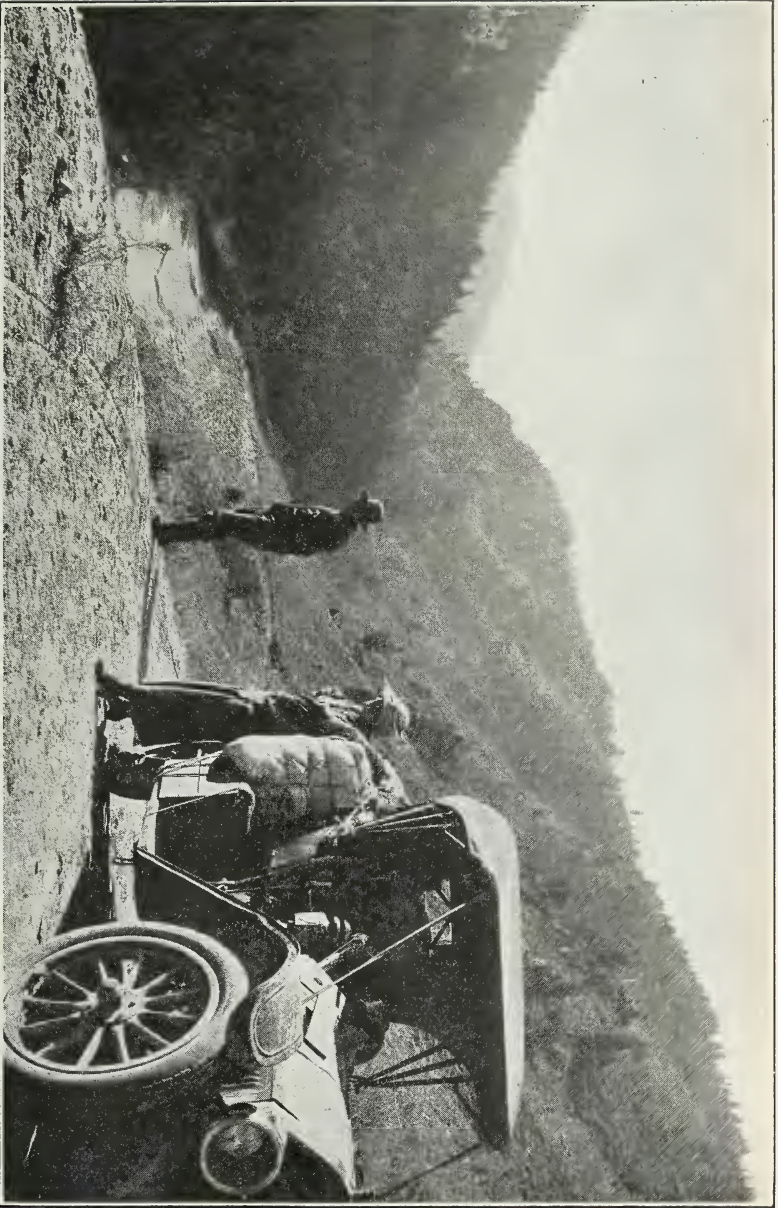
Bass Is Fast Becoming a Popular Fish in the Lake Regions of Northern Idaho, and in the Artificial Lakes of Southern Idaho Created by Irrigation and Reclamation Enterprises

ents, one field deputy, eight assistant chiefs, twenty-five to forty-five local deputies, and the superintendent and scaler of Heyburn Park, as well as the wages of all extra help. Taking into consideration the nature of the services rendered and the number of persons employed, which ranges from forty to more than sixty employes, this expense is merely nominal.

Other heavy expenses were transportation by railway, highway and water, included in which is automobile mileage, at ten cents per mile, allowed deputy game wardens in the transaction of state business, and which amounted to \$28,236.01; the transfer of \$5,000.00 to the predatory animal fund; board and lodging for our field force, including hotel bills and traveling expenses, amounting to \$8,822.51; office and scientific supplies, amounting to \$6,798.82; equipment, \$6,092.81; telephone, telegraph and postage, \$2,546.55; purchase of trout and fish eggs, \$5,346.40, etc.

The disbursements for Heyburn Park amounted to \$31,419.42. These included the salaries of regular officers, the wages of extra help, transportation, board and lodging, supplies, equipment, etc., and the expense of building the Heyburn Park road, which amounted to \$22,146.76.

The expenditures charged directly to the fish hatcheries amounted to \$16,741.24, and covered the salaries of regular officers and employes, the wages of extra help, transportation, board and lodging, telephone and telegraph, supplies, equipment and miscellaneous items. The above amount does not represent, by any means, the actual cost of the maintenance of these hatcheries as, for reasons of economy, a large part of the work properly chargeable to the hatcheries was taken care of through our field force or deputy game wardens. In spawn taking, for instance, and the distribution or planting of fish fry in the various streams throughout the state, this matter was largely attended to by the field force, and, while these services were properly chargeable to the fish hatcheries, yet, since they are not two separate and distinct departments, this expense has been taken care of under the head of "General Disbursements," and included in compensation of regular officers and employes. If two separate departments, viz., the fish department and the game department, were created, or operated separately, then, of course, it would be necessary to charge such percentage of labor as might be incurred in the work of taking spawn or planting fish direct to the hatcheries or the fish department. As it is, this is unnecessary, the work being performed by the field force as a whole. The purchase of fish fry or eyed eggs and the purchase of trout from eastern hatcheries, which have also been included in the general



On Account of the Ever Increasing Tourists That Swarm Through Idaho Annually, Automobiles Are a Necessity in the Patrolling of All Accessible Districts

expenses of the bureau, if charged to the fish hatcheries, would, of course, increase the disbursements on that account.

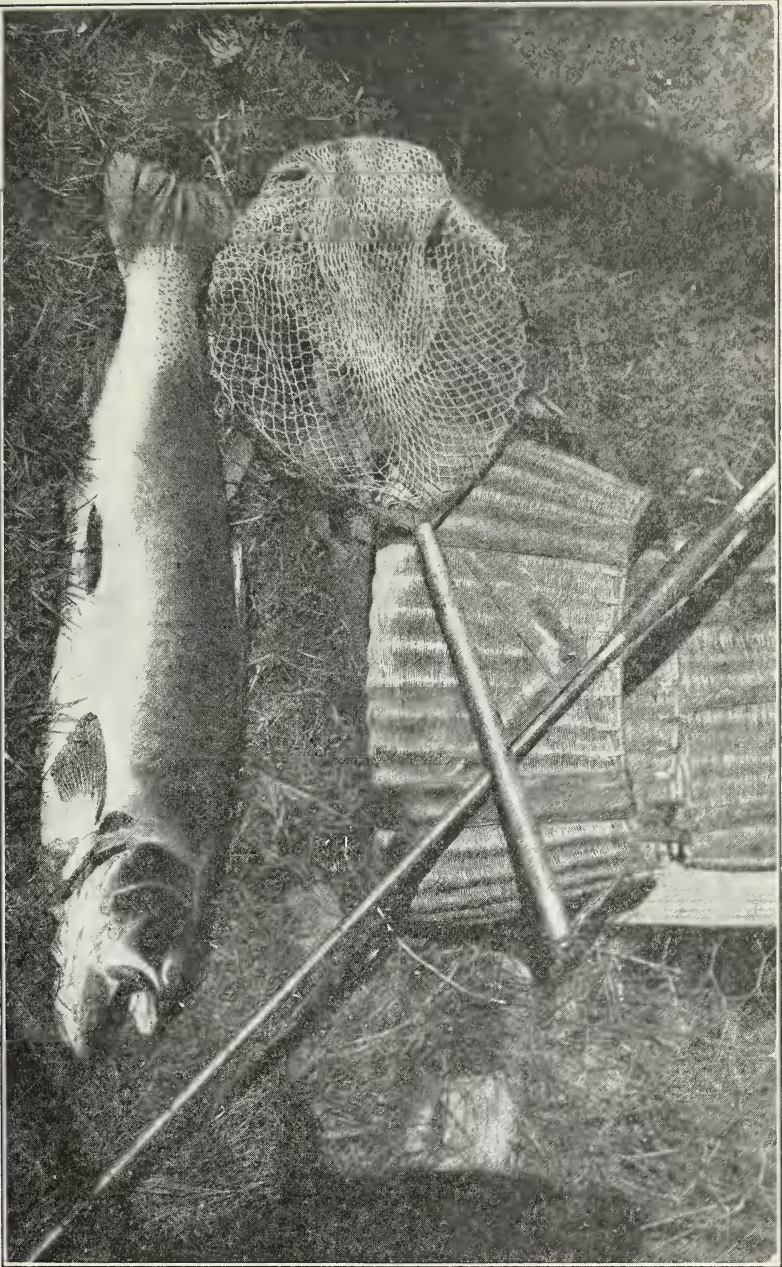
Revenue Requirements—Biennium 1921-22.

We have already referred to the many needs of the department—things that are vitally necessary if it is to function as it should. Heretofore, or during the past two years, we have devoted our energies, so far as the funds would permit, in an effort to improve certain existing conditions which were made evident by a personally conducted survey of the entire state. By improvements installed at two of the hatcheries found in operation, the discontinuance of another on account of locality and impracticability, the reopening of the Coeur d'Alene plant and the purchase of an additional hatchery at Ashton, together with careful supervision and extensive policing of the state, much has been accomplished, but, in view of the demands made on the department and the many things still to be taken care of, it would seem as if we had been merely marking time. As indicated by our survey, the fish and game situation was not entirely of the best. Streams were found sadly depleted, the hatcheries and equipment were badly out of repair and a spirit of laxity and incompetency pervaded the atmosphere; in fact, things generally were found in a run down condition. To come from behind, and we were behind—years behind—much confronted us in the way of planting fish, building of fish ways, the installing of screens and numerous other things. We found this work a difficult task and also an expensive one. It has, of course, necessitated large expenditures of money and, during the next biennium, if we would not go backward, or would retain what has been gained, a large revenue must be forthcoming.

Among matters most essential are a new hatchery, of larger capacity; repairs and new buildings for our present plants, repairs to reservoirs, new ponds, pipe lines and an increased water supply, better facilities for spawn taking, more money for the purchase of fish, extra labor and last, but not least, better supervision, by means of the employment of more local deputy wardens.

With reference to the latter, at the time of taking over the department, there were twenty-one field men employed, and, in view of the income, as shown by the biennial report of the former administration, which amounted to \$57,288.90 during 1917 and was increased to \$72,308.52 in 1918, this may have been all that could be afforded, we doubled and, at times, more than doubled this force, and have thereby demonstrated just what added efficiency is and how far it

Snake River Native Cutthroat or Black-Spotted Trout Taken at American Falls. Weight $8\frac{1}{4}$ Pounds



will go in the way of providing more revenue for the better policing of the state. If, in January, 1919, it had been intimated that, by increasing our field force, and by the expenditure of more money on this account, we would sell 50,000 more fish and game licenses than were sold in the former biennium; that we would not only double the income of the year 1918, but would throw in some eleven to twelve thousand dollars for good measure; that the arrests and prosecutions would be doubled, and that the revenue from fines would be twice that of former years, our representations would have been seriously discounted, to say the least. Yet, that is just what was accomplished in 1919 and 1920, and it is due, in my opinion, entirely to the greater activity of the bureau. On account of this activity and the effect same has had on the public, we may safely contend that, on the same ratio, an appalling number of violations have been prevented, occasioning a great saving in loss to fish, bird and animal life. I believe this emphasizes the importance of an adequate field force. Idaho is some 83,000 square miles in area and, in a state as large as this, many portions inaccessible, it becomes imperative that it be extensively patrolled, if sufficient protection is to be given wild life. At least fifty local wardens are needed and this alone will require an expenditure of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 for the two years. If the recommendations and plans of the fish commissioner are to be inaugurated and carried out, it will require an outlay of approximately \$100,000, to say nothing of all the other operating expenses of the bureau.

An estimate of the budget requirements for the next biennium, amounting to \$422,880, has been filed with the commissioner of budget and taxation; not, however, in the manner of requesting an appropriation, as, under the law, the game fund is our only appropriation, but merely as an indication of departmental needs for the next two years. On a basis of the years 1919 and 1920, we can perhaps rely on receipts amounting to approximately \$300,000. This revenue, however, must be increased to take care of the additional requirements.

After two years of experience and careful investigation, I find that this is no time for a policy of penny wise and pound foolish. A strenuous campaign must be continued, if we would propagate, safeguard or conserve the fish and game. The year 1920, just drawing to a close, has broken all records for tourist travel. On the opening of the fishing season, or as soon as the condition of highways will permit, until late in the fall, endless streams of tourists wend their way to points in Idaho and through Idaho to the Yellowstone. It is nothing unusual to see from 400 to 1,000 cars



An Element of Uncertainty Is to Be Considered in Goose Shooting, but a Successful Day Is Long to Be Remembered

in one day, all primed with fishing poles and guns, and bound for the Wood river, Big Lost river, Stanley Basin, Sawtooth and Redfish lake sections, or for the Yellowstone by way of Island Park. Under such conditions, it may be imagined what the outcome would be, unless we can keep the pace, and today this requires money. By an increase in the sale price of certain classes of licenses, the matter of revenue can be readily taken care of without working any particular hardship on anyone.

The above would be in line with the policy of other states, the difference being only that, in some instances, the necessity for so doing was not realized until almost too late. I, therefore, recommend that this action be taken and our laws be amended to provide for an increase in the selling price of certain classes of fish and game licenses and, also, that women be required to have a license to hunt or fish.

Accounting.

This bureau is charged annually by the state auditor with fish and game licenses involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. To be specific, in 1919, we were charged with \$409,043.00. The law requires that settlement covering these licenses must be made with the state auditor in either cash or by return of unsold licenses, not later than the 31st day of March of each year. By certain changes and improvements in the accounting system and by exacting careful cooperation on the part of our field force, we have increased our efficiency in this respect, the resultant of which was a settlement in full with the state auditor, covering this large number of fish and game licenses for the year 1919.

Beginning with January 1, 1921, a system will be adopted in connection with the inventory of property, providing for the proper charging off of depreciation, which will enable us to show at all times a complete record of all property owned by the state at the various hatcheries. With this report, we are including a property valuation of the various hatcheries, which, we believe, is a conservative value at this time of these plants.



Male and Female Chinook Salmon Taken at Salmon City, Showing the Abundance of Eggs Produced by One of These Spawners



Stripping Spawners in Operations Conducted in Taking Spawn in the Alturas Lake District

Statement of Operations in Game Fund 1919

Balance on hand January 1, 1919.....	\$ 34,651.19	Total warrants issued in 1919.....	\$105,270.41
Reserve for 1918 accounts payable.\$	4,243.44	1918 accounts paid.....	\$ 4,243.44
Unencumbered balance Jan. 1, 1919	<u>30,407.75</u>	1919 accounts paid.....	<u>101,026.97</u>
Total receipts for year ending Dec. 31, 1919..	120,509.48	Balance on hand December 31, 1919.....	49,890.26
		Reserve for 1919 accounts payable.\$	9,260.02
		Unencumbered balance Dec. 31....	40,630.24
	<u>\$155,160.67</u>		<u>\$155,160.67</u>

GAME FUND

January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1920.

Receipts, 1919.

By balance on hand January 1, 1919.....	\$ 34,651.19	
By sale of resident fish and game licenses	\$ 91,120.40	
By sale of non-resident fish and game licenses	2,303.00	
By sale of non-resident bird licenses	1,237.50	
By sale of non-resident fish licenses	8,091.10	
By sale of alien big game licenses	47.50	
By sale of alien fish licenses.....	408.50	
By sale of resident trappers' licenses	5,238.00	
By sale of non-resident trappers' licenses	95.00	
By sale of alien trappers' licenses	142.50	
By sale of reshipping permits....	117.00	
By sale of private pond permits...	30.00	
By sale of commercial permits...	400.00	
By sale of taxidermist licenses....	170.00	
		\$109,400.50
By 178 fines.....	\$ 5,590.60	
By 22 confiscations.....	222.00	
By sale of beaver hides.....	1,343.24	
By sale of Heyburn Park timber..	2,522.75	
By Heyburn Park leases.....	546.00	
By sale of Heyburn Park hay.....	600.00	
By Heyburn Park grazing fees....	29.38	
By commission saved on license sales	151.25	
By miscellaneous sales and recoveries	103.76	
		11,108.98
		<u>120,509.48</u>
		\$155,160.67

Warrant Issue, Year 1919.

To January warrants for December and January claims	\$ 2,185.51
To February warrants for December and January claims	11,081.20
To March warrants for February claims.....	3,606.75
To April warrants for March claims.....	3,617.13
To May warrants for April claims.....	16,416.59
To June warrants for May claims.....	10,120.95
To July warrants for June claims.....	11,491.77
To August warrants for July claims.....	9,120.91
To September warrants for August claims.....	8,389.75
To October warrants for September claims....	9,261.90
To November warrants for October claims....	8,616.02
To December warrants for November claims..	11,361.93
	<u>\$105,270.41</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1919.

General.

A. Personal Services.

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$39,825.98
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	5,329.33
A3. Services of extra help.....	1,070.65
A5. Witness fees	4.00
A6. Compensation for expert and special services.....	110.30
Total for personal services.....	<u>\$46,340.26</u>

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$ 9,163.20
1. By railway	\$1,979.43
(a) Fares	<u>\$1,979.43</u>
2. By highways	7,132.44
(a) Fares	\$ 651.04
(b) Allowances	<u>6,481.40</u>
3. By water	31.08
(a) Fares	<u>\$ 31.08</u>
5. Local transportation	3.25
9. Incidentals (tolls)	17.00
B2. Transportation of things.....	<u>592.22</u>
1. Freight	\$.80
2. Express	114.39
3. Drayage	410.70
4. Parcel post	65.08
9. Not otherwise classified (baggage master fees)	<u>1.25</u>
B3. Board and lodging.....	3,403.63
B4. Subsistence of animals and care of autos.....	53.00
7. Storage and care of autos.....	<u>\$ 53.00</u>
B5. Communication services	1,121.07
1. Telegraph	\$ 186.78
4. Telephone	557.13
(a) Rentals	\$ 75.60
(b) Tolls	<u>481.53</u>
6. Postage	<u>377.16</u>
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding.....	318.10
1. Printing	\$ 114.50
6. Typing and multigraphing.....	24.55
8. Maps and blue prints.....	9.55
9. Signs and lettering.....	<u>169.50</u>
B7. Advertising	29.55
2. Advertising for sales.....	\$ 10.00
5. Proclamations and announcements.....	<u>19.55</u>

B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	2,768.36
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 216.80
2. Storage	33.81
8. Animal bounties	2,500.00
9. Miscellaneous services	17.75

Total for services other than personal. \$17,449.13

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.	\$ 16.75
C4. Lumber and wood products.	74.62
C5. Fiber products	1.10

Total for materials. \$ 92.47

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.	\$ 3,613.73
1. Office	\$3,609.86
3. Scientific	3.87
D2. Fuel	332.64
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).	\$ 332.64
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.	283.96
1. Oil	\$ 63.00
9. Mechanics' supplies	220.96
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies (soap). . . . .	.15
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.	31.55
1. Roughage	\$ 31.55
D8. Explosives and pyrotechnic supplies.	18.76
D9. Miscellaneous supplies	1,314.00
2. Water and ice.	\$ 34.75
4. Fish eggs	1,175.00
5. Badges	100.00
8. Packing and receptacles (sacks).	4.25

Total for supplies. \$ 5,594.79

E. Equipment.

E18. Pumping and air compressing equipment. . . \$	3.25
Date. Item.	
12-27-18. 1 tire pump.	
E21. Equipment for extraction of raw materials. .	3.70
Date. Item.	
10-5-18. 1 dozen steel traps.	
E32. Road vehicle	1,580.00
Date. Item.	
1 H-44 Buick roadster completely equipped as per contract.	
E39. Special transporting and conveying.	9.00
Date. Item.	
12-2-18. 1 pair web snowshoes.	
E48. Office furnishings	240.00
Date. Item.	
3-15-19. 1 adding machine.	\$300.00
Less allowance	60.00

E49.	Equipment for convenience and comfort....	4.25	
	Date. Item.		
	7-23-19. 1 6 foot step ladder.		
E82.	Produce-yielding animals	897.50	
	Date. Item.		
	3-12-19. 5 pairs of Chinese pheasants		
	at \$7.00 per pair.....	\$ 35.00	
	4- 1-19. 3 pairs of Chinese pheasants		
	at \$7.00 per pair.....	21.00	
	3-28-19. 7 Chinese pheasants at \$3.50		
	per pair	24.50	
	4- 1-19. 7 Chinese pheasants at \$6.00		
	per pair	21.00	
	6-...-19. 17,500 yearling rainbow		
	trout at \$20.00 per M....	350.00	
	9-10-19. 2M yearling rainbow trout		
	at \$20.00 per M.....	40.00	
	6-20-19. 16,000 yearling rainbow		
	trout at \$25.00 per M....	400.00	
	11-22-19. 1 pair Chinese pheasants...	6.00	
E971.	Fish screens and ladders.....	20.00	
	Date. Item.		
	8-14-19. 1 fish screen.		
E973.	Fish seines	53.06	
	Date. Item.		
	10- 6-19. 1 bag seine.....	\$28.46	
	11- 1-19. 1 fish seine	15.00	
	11-18-19. 100 ft. ½ in. rope for seine	3.60	
	9-15-19. 2 fish nets.....	6.00	
	Total for equipment.....	\$ 2,810.76	

J. Fixed Charges.

J1.	Rent of garage.....	\$ 5.00
J3.	Fees (filing of bonds).....	14.80
J5.	Insurance	602.20
	Total for fixed charges.....	\$ 622.00

Recapitulation.

A.	Personal services	\$46,340.26
B.	Services other than personal.....	17,449.13
C.	Materials	92.47
D.	Supplies	5,594.79
E.	Equipment	2,810.76
J.	Fixed charges	622.00
	Total general expenditures for 1919.....	\$72,909.41

Heyburn Park.**A. Personal Services.**

A1.	Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$ 2,300.00
A2.	Wages of regular per diem employes.....	312.88
A3.	Services of extra help.....	20.36
	Total for personal services.....	\$ 2,633.24

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	127.47
1. By railway	\$	108.67
(a) Fares	\$	108.67
3. By water		18.80
(a) Fares	\$	18.80
B2. Transportation of things.....		1.30
2. Express	\$	1.16
4. Postage . . . . .		.14
B3. Board and lodging.....		79.98
B5. Communication services		2.03
1. Telegrams	\$	2.03
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding.....		45.36
1. Printing	\$	32.66
8. Maps		11.20
9. Lettering		1.50
B7. Advertising		2.00
5. Proclamations and announcements	\$	2.00
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		136.90
3. Court and public office fees.....	\$	1.60
9. Miscellaneous		135.30
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	395.04

C. Materials.

C6. Paints	\$	4.75
Total for materials.....	\$	4.75

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.....	\$	7.75
6. Newspapers	\$	7.75
D2. Fuel		6.30
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	6.30
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		6.60
1. Oil	\$	6.60
D99. Miscellaneous supplies		14.40
Total for supplies.....	\$	35.05

E. Equipment.

E21. Equipment for extraction of raw materials.....	\$	19.50
Date. Item.		
5-27-19. 4 cast steel log hammers.....	\$	18.00
11-31-19. 1 crusier's wood axe.....		1.50
E42. Furniture		25.00
Date. Item.		
8-25-19. 1 office desk.....	\$	25.00
Total for equipment	\$	44.50

F. Structures.

F2. Excavations, surfacings and embankments.....	\$21,024.77
32. Roads	\$18,553.44
321-2. Grading and surfacing.....	1,511.82
323. Engineering	959.51
F51. Bridges	1,121.99
Total for structures	\$22,146.76

J. Fixed Charges.

J1. Rents	\$ 60.00
J3. Fees . . . . .	.50
Total for fixed charges.....	\$ 60.50

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 2,633.24
B. Services other than personal.....	395.04
C. Materials	4.75
D. Supplies	35.05
E. Equipment	44.50
F. Roads	22,146.76
J. Fixed charges	60.50
Total Heyburn Park expenditure for 1919.....	\$25,319.84

Warm River Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$ 60.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	155.00
Total for personal services.....	\$ 215.00

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$ 28.20
1. By railway	\$ 26.70
(a) Fares	\$ 26.70
2. By highways	1.50
(a) Fares	\$ 1.50
B2. Transportation of things.....	.50
3. Drayage	\$.50
B3. Board and lodging.....	6.55
B5. Communication services	22.90
4. Telephone	\$ 22.90
(a) Rentals	\$ 13.50
(b) Tolls	9.40
Total for services other than personal.....	\$ 58.15

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$ 1.80
C3. Non-metallic mineral products.....	14.20
C6. Paints and painters' materials.....	1.50
Total for materials.....	\$ 17.50

D. Supplies.

D2. Fuel	\$	12.70
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$	12.70
D39. Mechanics' supplies		6.35
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies		1.65
8. Brooms and brushes	\$	1.65
D5. Wearing apparel		6.50
3. Footwear (boots)	\$	6.50
Total for supplies	\$	27.20

E. Equipment.

E21. Equipment for extraction of raw materials	\$	1.75
Date. Item.		
4-9-19. 1 saw	\$	1.75
E32. Road vehicles		3.40
Date. Item.		
3-20-19. 1 pair double trees	\$	3.40
E45. Kitchen, dining room and household utensils		2.00
Date. Item.		
5-13-19. 4 granite pans	\$	2.00
Total for equipment	\$	7.15

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$	215.00
B. Services other than personal		58.15
C. Materials		17.50
D. Supplies		27.20
E. Equipment		7.15
Total Warm River hatchery expenditures for 1919	\$	325.00

Ashton Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$	75.00
Total for personal services	\$	75.00

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$	75.00
Total Ashton hatchery expenditures for 1919	\$	75.00

Hay Spur Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$	1,200.00
A3. Services of extra help		81.50
Total for personal services	\$	1,281.50

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	18.09
1. By railway	\$	18.09
(a) Fares	\$	18.09
B2. Transportation of things.....		88.41
1. Freight	\$	41.81
2. Express		46.60
B3. Board and lodging.....		6.10
B5. Communication services		60.75
4. Telephone	\$	60.10
(a) Rentals	\$	20.00
(b) Tolls		40.10
6. Postage . . . . .		.65
B99. Miscellaneous services . . . . .		.50
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	173.85

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$	17.55
C4. Lumber and wood products.....		288.34
C6. Paints and painters' materials.....		22.15
Total for materials.....	\$	328.04

D. Supplies.

D2. Fuel	\$	77.20
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	77.20
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		10.25
1. Oil	\$	3.00
9. Mechanics' supplies		7.25
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....		11.20
8. Brooms and brushes.....	\$	11.20
D5. Wearing apparel		36.80
8. Footwear (boots)	\$	36.80
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		310.23
1. Roughage	\$	31.90
9. Fish food		278.33
D9. Miscellaneous supplies		37.70
2. Water and ice.....	\$	37.50
8. Packing and receptacles (sack).....		.20
Total for supplies.....	\$	483.38

E. Equipment.

E971. Fish screens and ladders.....	\$	3.60
Date. Item.		
3-21-19. 6 feet No. 10 jig screen at \$.60.		
E973. Fish seines		31.46
Date. Item.		
8-29-19. 1 fish net.....	\$	3.00
32 ft. bag seine with wings.....		28.46
Total for equipment.....	\$	35.06

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,281.50
B. Services other than personal	173.85
C. Materials	328.04
D. Supplies	483.38
E. Equipment	35.06

Total Hay Spur hatchery expenditures for 1919. . . . \$ 2,301.83

Sandpoint Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$ 1,200.00
A3. Services of extra help	215.50

Total for personal services \$ 1,415.50

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons	\$ 15.76
1. By railway	\$ 11.26
(a) Fares	\$ 11.26
2. By highways	4.50
(a) Fares	\$ 4.50
B2. Transportation of things	101.06
2. Express	\$ 25.46
3. Drayage	75.60
B3. Board and lodging	12.55
B5. Communication services	61.73
1. Telegraph	\$ 3.53
4. Telephone	58.20
(a) Rentals	\$ 42.00
(b) Tolls	16.20
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding	8.25
9. Signs and lettering	\$ 8.25
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	20.75
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 20.50
3. Court and public office fees . . . . .	.25

Total for services other than personal \$ 220.10

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products	\$ 3.20
C4. Lumber and wood products	38.16
C5. Fiber products	3.05

Total for materials \$ 44.41

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$ 4.00
3. Scientific supplies	\$ 4.00
D2. Fuel	31.40
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$ 31.40

D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		27.65
1. Oil	\$ 2.50	
9. Mechanics	25.15	
	<hr/>	
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....		4.15
8. Brooms and brushes.....	\$ 4.15	
	<hr/>	
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		297.47
1. Roughage	\$ 78.30	
9. Fish food	219.17	
	<hr/>	
D9. Miscellaneous supplies		160.00
4. Fish eggs	\$ 160.00	
	<hr/>	
Total for supplies.....	\$	524.67

E. Equipment.

E45. Kitchen, dining room and household utensils.....	\$	.40
Date. Item.		
3-15-19. 2 spoons	\$.40	
	<hr/>	
E49. Equipment for convenience and comfort.....		4.50
Date. Item.		
5-29-19. 1 4x8 flag.....	\$ 4.50	
	<hr/>	
E53. Cleaning and renovating equipment.....		2.25
Date. Item.		
1-10-19. 1 No. 2 galvanized wash tub.....	\$ 2.25	
	<hr/>	
E973. Fish screens and ladders.....		2.30
Date. Item.		
7-12-19. 1 fish net.....	\$ 1.30	
8- 6-19. 1 fish net.....	1.00	
	<hr/>	
E975. Fish traps		10.50
Date. Item.		
3-25-19. Lumber and lath for fish traps....	\$ 10.50	
	<hr/>	
Total for equipment.....	\$	19.95

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,415.50
B. Services other than personal.....	220.10
C. Materials	44.41
D. Supplies	524.67
E. Equipment	19.95
	<hr/>
Total Sandpoint hatchery expenditures for 1919....	\$ 2,224.63

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$ 1,410.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	30.00
A3. Services of extra help.....	12.00
	<hr/>
Total for personal services.....	\$ 1,452.00

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	64.24
1. By railway	\$	58.24
(a) Fares	\$	58.24
2. By highways		6.00
(a) Fares	\$	6.00
B2. Transportation of things.....		9.13
2. Express	\$	3.01
3. Drayage		6.00
4. Parcel post . . . . .		.12
B3. Board and lodging.....		45.96
B5. Communication services		32.70
1. Telegraph	\$	1.35
4. Telephone		31.35
(a) Rentals	\$	29.45
(b) Tolls		1.90
B84. Electricity		9.15
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		9.00
1. Repairing equipment	\$	9.00
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	170.18

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$	3.52
C3. Non-metallic mineral products.....		.65
C4. Lumber and wood products.....		25.17
C5. Fiber products . . . . .		.30
Total for materials.....	\$	29.64

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, draughting and scientific supplies.....		1.10
3. Scientific supplies	\$	1.10
D2. Fuel		59.68
1. Solid fuel (wood).....	\$	42.00
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....		17.68
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		11.00
1. Oil	\$	1.70
9. Mechanics' supplies		9.30
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....		2.55
1. Soap . . . . .	\$	.25
8. Brooms and brushes.....		2.30
D5. Wearing apparel		9.00
3. Footwear (boots)	\$	9.00
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		83.38
9. Fish food	\$	83.38
D7. Provisions		155.00

D9. Miscellaneous supplies		91.35
2. Water and ice	\$ 90.85	
8. Packing and receptacles (sacks) . . . . .	.50	
Total for supplies	\$	413.06

E. Equipment.

E12. Lighting equipment	\$	1.50
Item.		
I lantern complete	\$ 1.50	
E21. Equipment or extraction of raw materials		3.25
Date. Item.		
2- 6-19. I hand saw	\$ 2.00	
I Maydoe hammer	1.25	
E974. Hatchery equipment		9.10
Date. Item.		
3-12-19. I knife for No. 32 enterprise	\$ 9.10	
E45. Kitchen and dining room utensils		9.45
Date. Item.		
2-19-19. 2 granite pans	\$.60	
1 pan . . . . .	.25	
½ set knives and forks . . . . .	.70	
7 tea spoons . . . . .	.10	
1 fry pan . . . . .	.35	
1 coffee pot	1.00	
2 granite plates . . . . .	.30	
1 granite plate . . . . .	.25	
1 cup and saucer (granite) . . . . .	.40	
1 large spoon . . . . .	.15	
1 cup and saucer (granite) . . . . .	.40	
1 tea pot (granite)	1.50	
1 kettle (granite)	1.00	
3 cups and saucers . . . . .	.90	
3 10-inch pie plates . . . . .	.25	
3 6-quart pans . . . . .	.75	
7- 9-19. 1 small strainer . . . . .	.15	
1 large strainer . . . . .	.40	
E47. Bedding		20.25
Date. Item.		
2-19-19. 2 comforts at \$3.50	\$ 7.00	
1 pair blankets	3.50	
1 couch pad	8.00	
1 pillow	1.75	
E53. Cleaning and renovating equipment		2.25
Date. Item.		
2-19-19. 1 galvanized iron tub	\$ 2.25	
E971. Fish screens		4.02
Item.		
12 yards 1-inch M. netting	\$ 2.16	
1 yard 35-inch wire cloth . . . . .	.36	
25 feet 24-inch 1-inch netting	1.50	
Total for equipment	\$	49.82

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,452.00
B. Services other than personal.	170.18
C. Materials	29.64
D. Supplies	413.06
E. Equipment	49.82

Total Coeur d'Alene hatchery expenditure for 1919.. \$ 2,114.70

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 53,412.50
B. Services other than personal.	18,466.45
C. Materials	516.81
D. Supplies	7,078.15
E. Equipment	2,967.24
F. Structures	22,146.76
J. Fixed charges	682.50

Total of all expenditures for 1919.....\$105,270.41

Statement of Operations in Game Fund

1920

Balance on hand January 1, 1920.....	\$ 49,890.26				\$149,229.67
Reserve for 1919 accounts payable\$	9,260.02		Total warrants issued in 1920.....		
Unencumbered balance Jan. 1, 1920	40,630.24		1919 accounts paid.....\$	9,260.02	
			1920 accounts paid.....	139,969.65	
Total receipts for year ending Dec. 31, 1920....	150,213.09		Balance on hand December 31, 1920.....		50,873.68
	\$200,103.35				\$200,103.35

Receipts, 1920.

By balance on hand January 1, 1920.....	\$ 49,890.26	
By sale of resident fish and game licenses	\$ 99,794.70	
By sale of non-resident fish and game licenses	4,892.50	
By sale of non-resident bird licenses	1,615.50	
By sale of non-resident fish licenses	9,586.80	
By sale of alien big game licenses	285.00	
By sale of alien fish licenses.....	608.00	
By sale of resident trappers' licenses	8,293.50	
By sale of non-resident trappers' licenses	380.00	
By sale of reshipping permits.....	228.75	
By sale of commercial permits....	330.00	
By sale of private pond permits..	40.00	
By sale of taxidermist licenses....	150.00	
		\$126,204.75
By 203 fines.....	\$ 6,650.10	
By 57 confiscations	711.77	
By sale of beaver hides.....	4,225.55	
By Heyburn Park leases.....	605.20	
By recovery for damages (Heyburn Park)	8,356.23	
By sale of Heyburn Park hay....	675.00	
By sale of Heyburn Park timber	2,000.00	
By commission saved on license sales	109.97	
By miscellaneous sales and recoveries	674.52	
		24,008.34
		150,213.09
		<u>\$200,103.35</u>

Warrant Issue, Year 1920.

To January warrants for December claims....	\$ 9,260.02
To February warrants for January claims....	10,593.81
To March warrants for February claims.....	8,103.03
To April warrants for March claims.....	16,191.33
To May warrants for April claims.....	12,108.70
To June warrants for May claims.....	11,734.01
To July warrants for June claims.....	14,149.48
To August warrants for July claims.....	11,958.15
To September warrants for August claims....	18,215.58
To October warrants for September claims....	12,499.41
To November warrants for October claims....	12,687.58
To December warrants for November claims..	11,728.57
	<u>\$149,229.67</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1920**General.****A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$75,627.52
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	1,401.35

A3. Services of extra help.....	1,280.12
A6. Compensation for expert and special services.....	5.00
Total for personal services.....	\$78,313.89

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$18,546.60
1. By railway	\$2,669.92
(a) Fares	\$2,669.92
2. By highways	15,805.37
(a) Fares	\$ 800.51
(b) Allowances	15,004.86
3. By water	47.10
(a) Fares	\$ 47.10
5. Local transportation (taxi)...	5.55
9. Incidentals (tolls)	18.66
B2. Transportation of things.....	645.25
1. Freight	\$ 23.71
2. Express	221.26
3. Drayage	400.28
B3. Board and lodging.....	5,418.88
B4. Subsistence of animals and care of autos.....	117.40
1. Hay and grain for saddle horses.....	\$ 35.75
7. Storage and care of autos.....	81.65
B5. Communication services	1,425.48
1. Telegraph	\$ 311.11
4. Telephone	609.60
(a) Rentals	\$ 78.50
(b) Tolls	531.10
6. Postage	499.42
8. Messenger	5.35
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding.....	246.75
1. Printing	\$ 45.50
6. Typing and multigraphing.....	9.75
8. Photographs, maps and blue prints.....	88.25
9. Signs and lettering.....	103.25
B7. Advertising	63.30
2. Advertising for sales and leases, etc....	\$ 27.50
5. Proclamations and announcements.....	35.80
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	3,503.28
1. Repairing	\$ 986.53
(a) Equipment	\$890.63
(b) Structures	95.90
2. Storage	16.75
8. Animal bounties	2,500.00
Total for services other than personal.....	\$29,966.94

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$	369.92
C3. Non-metallic mineral products.....		1.35
C4. Lumber and wood products.....		222.39
C9. Miscellaneous . . . . .		.80
Total for materials.....	\$	594.46

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.....	\$	3,185.09
1. Office supplies	\$	3,158.74
3. Scientific supplies		24.60
6. Newspapers		1.75
D2. Fuel		727.60
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	727.60
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		1,256.92
1. Oil	\$	121.74
3. Electricians' supplies		2.50
9. Mechanics' supplies		1,132.68
D5. Wearing apparel		91.35
1. Outer garments (mackintosh wading pants)	\$	74.65
3. Footwear (rubber boots)		16.70
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		371.56
1. Hay and grain.....	\$	340.36
9. Fish food		31.20
D8. Explosives		24.95
D9. Miscellaneous supplies		3,505.15
2. Water and ice.....	\$	46.05
4. Fish eggs		3,381.40
5. Badges		67.50
8. Packing and receptacles (sacks).....		2.75
9. Miscellaneous		7.45
Total for supplies.....	\$	9,162.62

E. Equipment.

E11. Lighting equipment	\$	1.25
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
1144. 10- 5-20. 1 lantern	\$	1.25
E21. Equipment for extraction of raw material.....		2.00
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
1144. 10- 9-20. 1 axe	\$	2.00
E32. Road vehicles		2,929.20
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
388. 4-10-20. 1 5-passenger Buick car, No. 639012, motor No. 627197	\$	1,555.50
563. 5-29-20. 1 Ford truck, 1 ton, solid tires, No. 3471533.....		686.85
1 Ford truck, 1 ton, solid tires, No. 3505676.....		686.85

E42.	Depositories for commodities.....	66.50
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	800. 1- 3-20. 3 letter size transfer cases. \$	24.00
	1170. 10-16-20. 1 special mahogany file section	42.50
E43.	Floor coverings	90.00
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	1033. 8-8-20. 1 rug, 9x15.....	\$ 90.00
E47.	Bedding	15.00
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	11-6-20. Bedding	\$ 15.00
E48.	Office furnishings	370.25
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	266. 2-5-20. 1 Monroe calculating machine, No. 22982.....	\$ 300.00
	1 Underwood, No. 5-1273505-5	\$102.50
	Less 10 pct. allowance on Royal No. 10276816, \$30.00	40.25
		62.25
	889. 9-28-20. 1 type stand.....	8.00
E82.	Produce-yielding animals	586.00
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	298. 4- 7-20. 1 pair Chinese pheasants. \$	7.00
	369. 4 27-20. 1 Chinese pheasant.....	2.00
	11-20-20. 6 Chinese pheasants.....	6.00
	12- 7-20. 7 pair Chinese pheasants at \$7.00	49.00
	193. 2-15-20. 188 quail (Mexican Blue) at \$1.50	282.00
	423. 4-24-20. 96 quail (Bob White)....	240.00
E973.	Fish seines	11.85
	Reg. No. Date. Item.	
	426. 5- 6-20. 1 minnow seine.....	\$ 3.85
	7-10-20. 2 minnow seines.....	8.00
	Total for equipment.....	\$ 4,072.05
H. Refunds.		
H51.	Refunds	\$ 30.50
	Refund on reshipping permits.....	\$ 10.50
	Refund on whitefish permits.....	20.00
	Total for refunds.....	\$ 30.50
J. Fixed Charges.		
J13.	Rental of equipment.....	\$ 90.00
	Truck used in fish distribution.....	\$ 90.00
J3.	Fees (filing of bonds).....	26.20

J5. Insurance	726.19
1. Fire insurance	\$ 43.45
3. Premium on bonds	682.74
J64. Membership to Game, Fish and Conservation Commission of North America	25.00
Total for fixed charges	\$ 867.39

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 78,313.89
B. Services other than personal	29,966.94
C. Materials	594.46
D. Supplies	9,162.62
E. Equipment	4,072.05
H. Refunds	30.50
J. Fixed charges	867.39
	<u>\$123,007.85</u>
O. Plus overpayments	266.16
R. T. Gibbs (warrant No. 56312)	\$125.00
Bureau of highways (warrant No. 60519)	141.16
Total general expenditures for 1920	<u>\$123,274.01</u>

Heyburn Park.

A. Personal Services.

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$ 3,989.65
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes	99.00
A3. Services of extra help	142.50
A5. Witness fees	3.00
Total for personal services	<u>\$ 4,234.15</u>

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons	\$ 157.12
1. By railway	\$ 66.93
(a) Fares	<u>\$ 66.93</u>
3. By water	90.19
(a) Fares	<u>\$ 90.19</u>
B2. Transportation of things	\$ 3.25
3. Drayage	<u>\$ 3.25</u>
B3. Board and lodging	362.45
B5. Communication services	11.70
1. Telegraph	\$ 8.89
4. Telephone	2.61
(b) Tolls	<u>\$ 2.61</u>
6. Postage	<u>.20</u>
B6. Printing, typing, engraving and binding	2.25
6. Typing	\$.75
9. Lettering	1.50

B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	998.20
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 11.10
9. Miscellaneous	987.10
Fire protection	\$947.10
Use of piledriver	40.00
Total for services other than personal	\$ 1,534.97

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products	\$.65
C4. Lumber and wood products	1.30
Total for materials	\$ 1.95

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$ 12.86
1. Office supplies	\$ 12.86
D2. Fuel	44.60
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$ 44.60
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies	26.15
1. Oil	\$ 2.65
9. Mechanics' supplies	23.50
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies . . . . .	.65
1. Soap	\$.30
2. Chemical cleansers (Dutch Cleanser) . . . . .	.20
8. Brooms and brushes . . . . .	.15
D9. Miscellaneous supplies	1.40
9. Miscellaneous	\$ 1.40
Total for supplies	\$ 85.66

J. Fixed Charges.

J1. Rents	180.00
2. Structures (house at \$15 per month)	\$ 180.00
J5. Insurance	62.85
3. Premium on bonds	\$ 62.85
Total for fixed charges	\$ 242.85

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 4,234.15
B. Services other than personal	1,534.97
C. Materials	1.95
D. Supplies	85.66
J. Fixed charges	242.85

Total Heyburn Park expenditures for 1920 \$ 6,099.53

Ashton Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$ 2,075.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes	15.00
Total for personal services	\$ 2,090.00

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	5.24
1. By railway	\$	3.24
(a) Fares	\$	3.24
2. By highways		2.00
(a) Fares	\$	2.00
B2. Transportation of things.....	\$	147.36
1. Freight	\$	1.50
2. Express		90.85
3. Drayage		55.01
B3. Board and lodging.....		24.00
B5. Communication services		28.10
4. Telephone	\$	28.10
(a) Rentals	\$	8.00
(b) Tolls		20.10
B7. Advertisements . . . . .		.93
3. Advertisement for labor and services....	\$	.93
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		38.14
1. Repairing equipment	\$	15.00
2. Storage (on rugs).....		23.14
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	243.77

D. Supplies.

D2. Fuel	\$	145.30
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	145.30
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		24.05
1. Oil	\$	1.40
9. Mechanics' supplies		22.65
D5. Wearing apparel		49.52
1. Outer garments (wading pants).....	\$	37.52
3. Footwear (rubber boots)		12.00
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		674.98
1. Hay and grain.....	\$	108.60
9. Fish food		566.38
D7. Provisions		43.52
D8. Explosives and pyrotechnic supplies.....		13.50
Total for supplies.....	\$	950.87

F. Structures.

F9. Miscellaneous	\$	8,000.00
Purchase of hatchery.....	\$8,000.00	
First payment	\$3,000.00	
Second payment	5,000.00	
Total for structures.....	\$	8,000.00

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 2,090.00
B. Services other than personal.	243.77
D. Supplies	950.87
F. Structures	8,000.00

Total Ashton hatchery expenditures for 1920. \$11,284.64

Hay Spur Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular offices and employes.	\$ 1,200.00
A3. Services of extra help.	7.50

Total for personal services. \$ 1,207.50

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.	\$ 2.25
1. By railway	\$ 2.25
(a) Fares	\$ 2.25
B2. Transportation of things.	93.66
1. Freight	\$ 41.20
2. Express	52.46
B3. Board and lodging.	25.26
B4. Subsistence of animals and care of autos.	3.20
1. Hay and grain for saddle horses.	\$ 3.20
B5. Communication services	70.50
1. Telegraph	\$.60
4. Telephone	69.90
(a) Rentals	\$ 24.00
(b) Tolls	45.90
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	50.20
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 50.20

Total for services other than personal. \$ 245.07

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.	\$ 15.40
C4. Lumber and wood products.	15.30
C5. Fiber products . . . . .	.90
C6. Paints and painters' materials.	6.50

Total for materials. \$ 38.10

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.	\$ 8.35
1. Office supplies	\$ 1.00
3. Scientific supplies	7.35
D2. Fuel	\$ 289.83
1. Wood and coal.	\$ 172.81
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).	117.02

D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		44.70
1. Oil	\$ 8.95	
5. Electricians' supplies	2.40	
7. Supplies used in the arts.....	10.15	
9. Mechanics' supplies	23.20	
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D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....		2.60
8. Brooms and brushes	\$ 2.60	
	<hr/>	
D5. Wearing apparel		28.83
1. Outer garments (wading pants).....	\$ 18.83	
3. Footwear (rubber boots).....	10.00	
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D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		376.06
1. Hay and grain.....	\$ 58.50	
9. Fish food	317.56	
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D8. Explosives and pyrotechnic supplies.....		5.40
D9. Miscellaneous supplies		64.00
2. Water and ice.....	\$ 60.00	
9. Miscellaneous	4.00	
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Total for supplies	\$	819.77

E. Equipment.

E45. Kitchen, dining room and other household utensils..	\$	2.25
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
11-22-20. 1 kettle	\$ 2.25	
	<hr/>	
E973. Fish seine		3.00
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
1-12-20. 1 minnow seine.....	\$ 3.00	
	<hr/>	
E974. Hatchery equipment		74.35
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
11-10-19. Fish trough and elbow.	\$ 8.50	
39 ft. zinc weather strip	5.85	
1047. 9-10-20. 1 gasoline engine.....	30.00	
1049. 3-24-20. 1 2d. hand meat chopper	30.00	
	<hr/>	
Total for equipment.....	\$	79.60

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,207.50
B. Services other than personal.....	245.07
C. Materials	38.10
D. Supplies	819.77
E. Equipment	79.60
	<hr/>
Total Hay Spur Hatchery expenditures for 1920....	\$ 2,390.04

Sandpoint Hatchery.

A. Personal Services.

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.....	\$ 1,989.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.....	78.00
A3. Services of extra help.....	109.50
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Total for personal services.....	\$ 2,176.50

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.....	\$	71.84
1. By railway	\$	70.34
(a) Fares	\$	70.34
2. By highways		1.50
(a) Fares	\$	1.50
B2. Transportation of things.....		108.21
2. Express	\$	66.21
3. Drayage		42.00
B3. Board and lodging.....		31.40
B5. Communication services		47.58
1. Telegraph	\$	5.33
4. Telephone		42.25
(a) Rentals	\$	24.50
(b) Tolls		17.75
B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		34.31
1. Repairing structure	\$	34.31
Total for services other than personal.....	\$	293.34

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.....	\$	3.45
C4. Lumber and wood products.....		62.25
C6. Paints and painters' materials.....		10.00
Total for materials.....	\$	75.70

D. Supplies.

D2. Fuel	\$	65.62
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline).....	\$	65.62
D3. Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies.....		73.10
1. Oil	\$	10.10
9. Mechanics' supplies		63.00
D4. Cleaning and toilet supplies.....		3.00
8. Brooms and brushes.....	\$	3.00
D6. Forage and supplies for animals.....		697.85
1. Hay and grain.....	\$	238.90
9. Fish food		458.95
D9. Miscellaneous supplies		11.75
9. Miscellaneous	\$	11.75
Total for supplies.....	\$	851.32

E. Equipment.

E11. Hot air and steam producing apparatus.....	\$	33.20
Reg. No. Date. Item.		
1045. 10-2-20. 1 heating stove.....	\$	32.50
2 lengths pipe.....		.70
Total for equipment.....	\$	33.20

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 2,176.50
B. Services other than personal.	293.34
C. Materials	75.70
D. Supplies	851.32
E. Equipment	33.20

Total Sandpoint hatchery expenditures for 1920. . . . \$ 3,430.06

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.**A. Personal Services.**

A1. Salaries of regular officers and employes.	\$ 1,200.00
A2. Wages of regular per diem employes.	6.00
A3. Services of extra help.	130.20

Total for personal services. \$ 1,336.20

B. Services Other Than Personal.

B1. Transportation of persons.	\$ 36.00
2. By highways	\$ 36.00
(a) Fares	\$ 36.00

B2. Transportation of things.	114.51
2. Express	\$ 76.76
3. Drayage	37.75

B3. Board and lodging. . . . .	.90
B5. Communication services	67.12

1. Telegraph	\$ 1.47
4. Telephone	65.65
(a) Rentals	\$ 57.00
(b) Tolls	8.65

B8. Furnishing heat, light, power and electricity.	364.15
4. Electricity	\$ 49.15
5. Water (other than domestic).	315.00

B9. Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	149.11
1. Repairing	\$ 149.11
(a) Equipment	\$ 62.11
(b) Structures	87.00

Total for services other than personal. \$ 731.79

C. Materials.

C2. Metals and metal products.	\$ 2.79
C4. Lumber and wood products.	9.23
C6. Paints and painters' materials.	12.00

Total for materials. \$ 24.02

D. Supplies.

D1. Stationery, educational and scientific supplies.	\$ 4.30
3. Scientific	\$ 4.30

D2. Fuel	103.75
1. Wood and coal.	\$ 103.75

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 1,336.20
B. Services other than personal	731.79
C. Materials	24.02
D. Supplies	410.43
E. Equipment	248.90

Total Coeur d'Alene hatchery expenditure for 1920.. \$ 2,751.34

Recapitulation.

A. Personal services	\$ 89,358.24
B. Services other than personal	33,015.88
C. Materials	734.23
D. Supplies	12,280.67
E. Equipment	4,433.75
F. Structures	8,000.00
H. Refunds	30.50
J. Fixed charges	1,110.24
	<hr/>
	\$148,963.51
O. Plus overpayments	266.16
R. T. Gibbs (warrant No. 56312)	\$ 125.00
Bureau of highways (warrant No. 60519)	141.16

Total of all expenditures for the year 1920 \$149,229.67

Exhibit "A."

Tabulation of fish and game licenses of the year 1919 and former years, revenue for which was received and reported during calendar year of 1919.

No. Sold.	Class.	Amount.
11,665	Class 10-A, resident fish and game at 80c.	\$ 9,332.00
12	Class 10-C, non-resident fish and game at \$22.50	270.00
22	Class 10-B, non-resident bird at \$6.75	126.00
264	Class 10, non-resident fish at \$4.50	1,150.30
60,584	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35	81,788.40
214	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50	2,033.00
247	Class 2-B, non-resident bird, at \$4.50	1,111.50
3,856	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80	6,940.80
1	Class 3-A, alien game at \$47.50	47.50
43	Class 3-B, alien fishing at \$9.50	408.50
1,164	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50	5,238.00
4	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75	95.00
3	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50	142.50
468	Reshipping permits at 25c	117.00
17	Taxidermist licenses at \$10	170.00
3	Private pond permits at \$10	30.00
40	Commercial permits at \$10	400.00
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78,607		\$109,400.50

Exhibit "B."

Total number of fish and game licenses of the year 1919, charged to the Bureau of Fish and Game, together with actual number sold, revenue for which was received in 1919-1920, and total number of licenses returned for credit to balance account.

1919 Licenses Charged to Bureau.

No.	Class.	Amount.
95,000	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$128,250.00
2,500	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50..	23,750.00
2,500	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	11,250.00
15,000	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	27,000.00
1,810	Class 3-A, alien big game at \$47.50.....	85,975.00
2,443	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	23,208.50
4,511	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	20,299.50
1,500	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	35,625.00
1,010	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	47,975.00
2,000	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	500.00
100	Private pond permits at \$10.....	1,000.00
300	Commercial permits at \$10.....	3,000.00
121	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	1,210.00
128,795		\$409,043.00

1919 Licenses Sold.

No.	Class.	Amount.
66,502	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$ 89,777.70
326	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50....	3,097.00
268	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	1,206.00
4,224	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	7,603.20
3	Class 3-A, alien big game at \$47.50.....	142.50
56	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	532.00
2,122	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	9,549.00
6	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	142.50
3	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	142.50
767	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	191.75
19	Commercial permits at \$10.....	190.00
4	Private pond permits at \$10.....	40.00
14	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	140.00
74,314		\$112,754.15

1919 Licenses Returned for Credit.

No.	Class.	Amount.
28,498	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$ 38,472.30
2,174	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50....	20,653.00
2,232	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	10,044.00
10,776	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	19,396.80
1,807	Class 3-A, alien big game at \$47.50.....	85,832.50
2,387	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	22,676.50
2,389	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	10,750.50
1,494	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	35,482.50
1,007	Class 3D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	47,832.50
1,233	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	308.25
96	Private pond permits at \$10.....	960.00
281	Commercial permits at \$10.....	2,810.00
107	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	1,070.00
54,481		\$296,288.85

Recapitulation.

	No.	Amount.
Total fish and game licenses for year		
1919 charged to bureau by auditor.	128,795	\$409,043.00
		<hr/>
Total fish and game licenses sold....	74,314	\$112,754.15
Total fish and game licenses returned to auditor	54,481	296,288.85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	128,795	\$409,043.00

Exhibit "C."

Tabulation of 1919 and 1920 fish and game licenses sold, revenue for which was received and reported during calendar year 1920.

No. Sold.	Class.	Amount.
73,922	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$ 99,794.70
515	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50....	4,892.50
359	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	1,615.50
5,326	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	9,586.80
6	Class 3-A, alien game at \$47.50.....	285.00
64	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	608.00
1,843	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	8,293.50
16	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	380.00
.....	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	.....
915	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	228.75
4	Private permits at \$10.....	40.00
33	Commercial permits at \$10.....	330.00
15	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	150.00
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83,018		\$126,204.75

Exhibit "D."

Tabulation of 1920 fish and game licenses actually sold at date of this report.

No. Sold.	Class.	Amount.
68,004	Class 1, resident fish and game at \$1.35.....	\$ 91,805.40
403	Class 2-A, non-resident fish and game at \$9.50....	3,828.50
338	Class 2-B, non-resident bird at \$4.50.....	1,521.00
4,958	Class 2-C, non-resident fish at \$1.80.....	8,924.40
4	Class 3-A, alien game at \$47.50.....	190.00
51	Class 3-B, alien fish at \$9.50.....	484.50
885	Class 1-D, resident trapper at \$4.50.....	3,982.50
14	Class 2-D, non-resident trapper at \$23.75.....	332.50
.....	Class 3-D, alien trapper at \$47.50.....	.....
399	Reshipping permits at 25c.....	99.75
27	Commercial permits at \$10.....	270.00
3	Private pond permits at \$10.....	30.00
15	Taxidermist licenses at \$10.....	150.00
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75,101		\$111,618.55

VALUATION OF STATE PROPERTY AT FISH HATCHERIES**Sandpoint Hatchery.**

Land (20 acres)	\$ 2,500.00
Buildings	3,500.00
Equipment	3,570.00
Brood stock trout.....	1,200.00
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Total	\$10,770.00

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery.

Equipment	\$ 1,082.00
No buildings
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 1,082.00

Hay Spur Hatchery.

Land (82 acres).....	\$ 2,500.00	
Buildings	3,850.00	
Equipment	5,096.00	
Brood stock trout.....	750.00	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$12,196.00

Ashton Hatchery.

Land (15 acres).....	\$ 3,000.00	
Buildings	2,000.00	
Equipment	3,936.00	
Brood stock trout.....	10,500.00	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$19,436.00

EXHIBIT "E"
**REPORTS OF ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, AND FINES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE
 FISH AND GAME LAWS**

YEAR 1919

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
John Doe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Richard Roe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Doe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Venter.....	Shooting ducks after sunset.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Getts.....	Shooting ducks after sunset.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Ruegs.....	Shooting ducks after sunset.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Archie Knolin.....	Killing ducks in closed season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Andreason.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Louis Andreason.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Nephi Ottoson.....	Trapping beaver.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. L. Merrick.....	Trapping beaver.....	Convicted.....	52.00
Mr. Potter.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Theo. Brown.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
F. C. Dewiss.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. K. Fritz.....	Unlawful possession of Moose.....	Convicted.....	150.00
John Doe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Richard Roe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Doe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Richard Roe.....	Violation of game law.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Otto F. Heise.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	27.70
John Doe.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	27.70
Richard Roe.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	27.80
Jack Foster.....	Shooting ducks out of season.....	Convicted.....	5.00
Marion Long.....	Shooting ducks out of season.....	Convicted.....	5.00
C. E. Glendenin.....	Forfeited bond for violation of law.....	Convicted.....	50.00
Thomas Arrate.....	Trapping beaver.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. E. Lolley.....	Catching fish with trap.....	Convicted.....	50.00
Curtis Sweet.....	Catching fish with trap.....	Convicted.....	50.00
D. W. Williamson.....	Catching fish with trap.....	Convicted.....	50.00

G. P. Halstrom	.....Having fish less than six inches.	.....Convicted	25.00
John Grandie	.....Having fish less than six inches.	.....Convicted	25.00
George Sandberg	.....Having fish less than six inches.	.....Convicted	25.00
S. D. Dicks	.....Having fish less than six inches.	.....Convicted	25.00
A. Agrill	.....Having fish less than six inches.	.....Convicted	25.00
M. Farley	.....Having fish less than six inches.	.....Convicted	25.00
A. C. Watson	.....Shipping beaver without permit.	.....Convicted	25.00
Elmer Hough	.....Killing pheasants out of season.	.....Convicted	25.00
J. W. Hill	.....Killing deer out of season.	.....Convicted	57.50
Eugene Farnsworth	.....Fishing without license.	.....Convicted	25.00
C. A. Carlson	.....Violated season on fish.	.....Convicted	25.00
J. P. Novak	.....Violated season on fish.	.....Convicted	25.00
O. K. Herring	.....Violated season on fish.	.....Convicted	25.00
John Pearson	.....Violated season on fish.	.....Convicted	25.00
Ed Breyer	.....Violated season on fish.	.....Convicted	25.00
E. M. Baker	.....Violated season on fish.	.....Convicted	25.00
William Diehl	.....Depositing sawdust in stream.	.....Convicted	150.00
L. Nelson	.....Shipping trout with whitefish.	.....Convicted	102.25
John Doe	.....Fishing without license.	.....Convicted	10.00
Richard Roe	.....Fishing without license.	.....Convicted	10.00
Dinton Rhodes	.....Fishing without license.	.....Convicted	10.00
J. Leven	.....Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	.....Dismissed.	25.00
Ben Sanooh	.....Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	.....Convicted	25.00
Frank Rinehart	.....Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	.....Convicted	25.00
J. G. Turner	.....Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	.....Convicted	25.00
G. A. Shurman	.....Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	.....Convicted	25.00
E. B. Sherman	.....Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	.....Convicted	25.00
Leland Hancock	.....Shooting without license.	.....Convicted	25.00
Leonard Law	.....Shooting sage hens out of season.	.....Convicted	25.00
Nick H. Ruffins	.....Fishing without a license.	.....Convicted	25.00
Levi Curtiss	.....Undersized trout in possession.	.....Convicted	25.00
John Bter	.....Fishing without a license.	.....Convicted	25.00
James Mitchell	.....Hunting without a license.	.....Convicted	25.00
James Madison	.....Killing ducks out of season.	.....Convicted	35.00
James Mitchell	.....Killing ducks out of season.	.....Convicted	35.00

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
J. M. Tallman.	Killing sage hens out of season.	Convicted	25.00
H. Seines	Fishing through the ice.	Convicted	25.00
Charles Sharp	Fishing through the ice.	Convicted	25.00
Joe Coleman	Seining fish.	Forfeited bond.	25.00
John Coleman	Seining fish.	Forfeited bond.	25.00
William Weaver	Seining fish.	Forfeited bond.	22.00
John Doe	Having sage hen in possession.	Convicted	25.00
J. A. McMinn	Disturbing beaver dams.	Convicted	25.00
John Claybourne.	Having wild ducks in possession in closed season.	Convicted	25.00
Edgar Claybourne.	Having wild ducks in possession in closed season.	Convicted	25.00
Louis Claybourne.	Having wild ducks in possession in closed season.	Convicted	25.00
Frank Brown	Fishing without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Eli Durumen	Trout in excess of legal limit.	Jail sentence.	
Leonard Nisula	Trout in excess of legal limit.	Jail sentence.	
O. E. Bateman.	Catching fish less than six inches.	Convicted	25.00
Ross Updegraffe	Killing sage hens.	Convicted	10.00
Ben Calicot	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Ira Carlile	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Leslie Buhl	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Riley Smith	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted	25.00
John T. Little.	Violation of game law.	Convicted	25.00
Willard Wanner	Violation of game law relative to killing chickens.	Convicted	25.00
Tom Hays	Fishing without a license.	Convicted	25.00
L. L. Beavington.	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
L. A. Beavington.	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
F. W. Beavington.	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
Ted Humiston.	Killing game birds out of season.	Convicted	22.00
Lester Hickman.	Shooting game without license.	Convicted	25.00
M. E. Toller.	Killing two fool hens out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Lee Grenwell	Having over limit of sage hens	Convicted	35.00
P. Pugsley	Having over limit of sage hens	Convicted	35.00
W. P. Pugsley.	Having over limit of sage hens	Convicted	35.00
Henry Homer.	Hunting game out of season.	Convicted	25.00
H. B. Meredith.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted	25.00

George Smith	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Frank Will	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
W. E. Waldrop	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted	10.00
J. Bowen	Having over limit of sage hens.	Convicted	35.00
Fred Ward	Having over limit of sage hens.	Convicted	35.00
John Doe	Hunting without a license.	Committed to jail in de- fault of fine.	100.00
Jacob Camp	Killing deer out of season.	Convicted	5.00
Archie H. Pratt	Hunting pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
W. R. McIvor	Hunting game without license.	Bond forfeited	25.00
William A. Bell	Shooting pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Clarence Matland	Shooting with a rifle.	Convicted	25.00
W. Levine	Having beaver hides in possession.	Convicted	25.00
Clarence Warner	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Lawrence Ostergar	Unlawful possession of ducks.	Convicted	25.00
John Kootlas	Taking and catching fish less than six inches in length	Convicted	25.00
J. E. Boyd	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
J. F. Kuca	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
J. A. Palmer	Having sage grouse in possession.	Convicted	25.00
Mr. Farber	Trapping without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Ed Roberts	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
C. C. Pack	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	28.00
E. M. Anderson	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	25.00
G. P. Moffatt	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	25.00
Bert Stringer	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	25.00
H. G. Cannon	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	28.00
R. G. Wright	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	28.00
B. H. Wright	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	28.00
George Cahoon	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	26.50
N. O. Grflenbag	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	26.50
Kenneth Doty	Fishing without a license.	Convicted	10.00
M. C. Robinson	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted (issued worth- less check).	10.00
Charles H. Causey	Beaver hides in his possession.	Not guilty.	

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
Thron Olson	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Walter Van Stone	Shooting ducks out of season.	Convicted	23.45
Jim Stanislaus	Killing deer out of season.	Convicted	40.10
A. J. Brown	Dynamiting fish	Convicted	13.10
W. W. Griffiths	Untagged deer.	Convicted	25.00
Lee Hollenbeck	Untagged deer.	Convicted	25.00
Ow'n Griffiths	Untagged deer.	Convicted	25.00
W. I. Hallen	Untagged deer.	Convicted	25.00
Albert Schroder	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Mr. Monteith	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
E. C. Grice	Shooting ducks after sundown.	Convicted	25.00
R. R. Towle	Killing pheasant out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Fredrick Maverty	Untagged deer	Convicted	25.00
Thomas Johns	Fishing and hunting without license.	Convicted	25.00
A. B. Kirkendall	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Earl I. Wolfe	Shooting ducks out of season.	Convicted	25.00
James R. Stanger	Failure to tag a deer.	Convicted	25.00
Thomas H. Reed	Killing pheasant out of season.	Convicted	250.00
W. W. Perry	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
George Bubb	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Felix Leland	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Andrew Hanson	Fishing without a license.	Convicted	22.00
A. P. Rouch	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	25.00
Frank G. Johnson	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	26.50
Albert H. Johnson	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted	26.50
Francis Halley	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Robert Farney	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
H. Higgs	Fishing with two trolls and no license.	Convicted	25.00
John Frillenwetter	Fishing without a license.	Convicted	25.00
J. T. Dupla	Killing mountain goat in Bonner county.	Convicted	25.00
Jeff Teague	Having mountain goat in possession.	Convicted	10.00
O. Royster	Killing ducks in launch on Lake Pend d'Oreille.	Convicted	15.00
C. F. Steltz	Killing ducks in launch on Lake Pend d'Oreille.	Convicted	15.00
Eugene Jones	Hunting without a license.	Committed to jail in default of fine.	

William Perry.....	Shooting grouse without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
G. B. Holland.....	Having two pheasants in his possession out of season.....	Convicted.....	50.00
Hans Christenson.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. M. Davison.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Luther Stephenson.....	Having pheasant in possession.....	Convicted.....	25.00
N. H. Rush.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. H. Moore.....	Killing deer in closed territory.....	Convicted.....	100.00
C. H. Hoffman.....	Killing two deer.....	Convicted.....	100.00
W. F. Evans.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Mack H. Hand.....	Killing quail and pheasants.....	Convicted.....	50.00
Antone Slossar.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Not guilty.....	
J. A. Brown.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Convicted.....	30.00
L. E. Brooks.....	Killing mountain goat in Clearwater county.....	Convicted.....	100.00
W. F. Morgaridge.....	Killing mountain goat in Clearwater county.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Roy Love.....	Killing elk.....	Convicted.....	150.00
George C. Miles.....	Killing grouse out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
J. W. Reddington.....	Trapping without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Gustav Cook.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Gill Averett.....	Exceeding bag limit on pheasants.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. G. Hardwick.....	Trapping in muskrat houses.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. M. Eike.....	Shipping beaver hides without a permit.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Albert Bosch.....	Trapping without a license.....	Reprimanded.....	
Charles Coffland.....	Killing pheasants.....	Reprimanded.....	
Ben G. Vader.....	Killing pheasants.....	Convicted.....	10.00
	Total.....		\$5,590.60
	Total number of arrests.....	188	
	Total number of fines.....	178	
	Total revenue therefrom.....	\$5,590.60	

EXHIBIT "F"
 REPORTS OF ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, AND FINES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE
 FISH AND GAME LAWS
 YEAR 1920

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
Sam Ward.....	Shooting mountain goat.....	Convicted.....	50.00
J. A. Brown.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Convicted.....	15.00
J. A. Brown.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Convicted.....	15.00
C. B. Kifer.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Carl Cederblom.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Harold Ray Wilson.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Henry Capul.....	Fishing through the ice.....	Convicted.....	10.00
A. L. Rambo.....	Trapping in muskrat house.....	Convicted.....	25.00
M. W. Edwards.....	Having deer unlawfully.....	Convicted.....	100.00
A. W. Pipes.....	Killing a mountain sheep.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Oscar Trumel.....	Unlawful possession of deer.....	Convicted.....	25.00
P. L. Pline.....	Shooting elk.....	Convicted.....	150.00
Charles Sawyer.....	Killing elk in closed territory.....	Convicted.....	175.00
Henry Irish.....	Having beaver hide in his possession without a permit.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Roy Tumelson.....	Having two deer in possession.....	Convicted.....	102.00
T. A. King.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Elex Vavrick.....	Shooting ducks without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Dewey Conyen.....	Destroying muskrat houses.....	Convicted.....	25.00
John Doe.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Convicted.....	15.00
William Hendrickson.....	Hunting deer out of season.....	Convicted.....	27.40
C. T. Jones.....	Seining for trout.....	Convicted.....	25.00
David Looking-glass.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Dave Devine.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
L. DePinto.....	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Harry Greenwood.....	Having fish in possession without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
H. E. Chapman.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	10.00
Silas Bobbit.....	Fishing without a license.....	Convicted.....	10.00
A. M. Wherry.....	Fishing too close to the dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00

Dave Abercombe	Violation of the game laws	Convicted	25.00
H. C. Heintz	Illegal possession of fish	Convicted	25.00
James Ward	Allowing sawdust to escape into Weiser river	Convicted	25.00
C. W. Young	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Del Hart	Fishing without a license	Fine suspended	
Sam Jensen	Shooting grouse in closed season	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. Opha Leamen	Fishing out of season	Convicted	5.00
Mrs. Majonsi Patton	Fishing out of season	Convicted	5.00
R. C. Letach	Fishing out of season	Convicted	25.00
P. L. McLain	Fishing out of season	Convicted	25.00
Charles Bertold	Fishing out of season	Convicted	25.00
Bert Rose	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. R. Rose	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. E. DeFrance	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
W. K. Benders, Jr.	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Edward Oetken	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. B. Kinyon	Fishing without a license	Convicted	27.40
A. B. Olson	Fishing without a license	Convicted (bad check)	
C. F. Olson	Fishing without a license	Convicted (bad check)	
Lester Bowcut	Fishing without a license	Fine suspended because of age	
Clifford Dayley	Fishing without a license	Fine suspended because of age	
E. B. Hess	Fishing for trout in closed season	Convicted	2.00
G. E. Licklider	Fishing for trout in closed season	Convicted	2.00
Grover Davidson	Fishing for trout in closed season	Convicted	2.00
A. W. Reudle	Fishing out of season	Convicted	25.00
N. Bigelow	Illegal possession of fish	Convicted	25.00
Richard Poulton	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Burl Thompson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Y. Santry	Fishing out of season	Convicted	25.00
Arthur Smith	Unlawful possession of beaver hides	Convicted	50.00
V. T. Elver	Unlawful possession of beaver hides	Convicted	25.00
William F. Davis	Taking trout less than six inches	Convicted	25.00
Burton Gifford	Taking trout less than six inches	Convicted	25.00

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
Miles Jarrett.	Taking trout less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
Joseph Thornton.	Taking trout less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
Harry McGregor.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
W. H. Townsend.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Floyd Ommen.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Abbie Green.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
T. C. Ulmer.	Allowing sawdust to escape in streams.	Convicted.	25.00
Nick Wagner.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Rufus Martell.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
W. F. Fishen.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
E. M. Hodell.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
William Harper.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Daniel Frost.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Emil Eggersgless.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Floyd Lawrence.	Taking trout less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
George Lawrence.	Taking trout less than six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
A. T. Gilland.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Ben Jarrett.	Killing a deer.	Convicted.	50.00
H. E. Smith.	Fishing within 300 feet of dam.	Convicted.	10.00
Fred Coleman.	Illegal shipment of beaver.	Convicted.	50.00
Bert L. Perry.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	10.00
Eustaquio Barrera.	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted.	30.00
E. R. Madson.	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.	Convicted.	25.00
J. W. Wornek.	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.	Convicted.	25.00
James Napier.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
W. A. Pierce.	Catching trout under six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
W. H. Hubbell.	Catching trout under six inches.	Convicted.	25.00
J. B. Simpson.	Purchasing bull frogs contrary to section 52, state game laws.	Convicted.	25.00
E. Glasburn.	Seining fish at diversion dam.	Convicted.	25.00
Hyram Montley.	Seining fish at diversion dam.	Convicted.	25.00
T. J. Barbour.	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.	Convicted.	25.00
H. E. Burmeister.	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.	Convicted.	25.00
J. W. Peterson.	Fishing during closed season.	Convicted.	25.00

E. Welch	Using several hooks attached to bottle in fishing.	Convicted	17.00
Mrs. Ernest Colburn.	Shipping six trout to a friend.	Convicted	1.00
Frank Robinson	Polluting streams	Convicted	25.00
Agapeto	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
S. Bidgheta.	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
S. D. Edwards.	Killing sage hens out of season.	Convicted	25.00
F. M. Wyman.	Killing sage hens out of season.	Convicted	25.00
F. M. Wicks.	Killing sage hens out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Carl Kellmer.	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Fred Albright.	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Ralph Schatzle	Killing pheasants out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Z. Ernesto	Killing ducks out of season.	Convicted	50.00
Pezzabone Ramano	Killing ducks out of season.	Convicted	50.00
C. J. Bowman.	Killing grouse out of season.	Convicted	25.00
C. H. Modull.	Fishing without license.	Convicted	25.00
Raymond McGee.	Fishing without license.	Convicted	25.00
J. P. Jepson.	Fishing within 2 miles of government fish traps.	Convicted	32.00
William Furgeson.	Hunting without license.	Convicted	25.00
E. D. Bieri.	Catching fish under six inches long.	Convicted	5.00
Fay Forham	Fishing in Magic reservoir	Convicted	25.00
A. L. Hager.	Shipping three beaver skins without permit.	Convicted	25.00
Ivan Sheperd	Having trout under legal size in possession.	Convicted	25.00
W. F. Rankin	Wilfully destroying fish.	Convicted	35.00
C. H. Modull.	Seining	Convicted	67.00
Raymond McGee.	Seining	Convicted	67.00
John Montgomery.	Fishing without license.	Reprimanded.	
Ned Larson.	Fishing within 2 miles of government fish traps.	Convicted	32.00
John L. Halliday.	Swearing falsely in application for license.	Dismissed	
John Doe.	One sage hen over limit.	Convicted	25.00
Alfonso Burn.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Edward Green.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Leslie Green.	Shooting ducks out of season.	Convicted	35.00
Leo Marty.	Shooting ducks out of season.	Convicted	35.00
Louis Marks.	Hunting without license.	Convicted	25.00
Joe Dittori.	Fishing without license.	Convicted	25.00

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
John Dale.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Peron Tildren.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Earl Blakeslee.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Lon Moffitt.....	Shooting ducks one hour before sunrise.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. M. Anderson.....	Fishing without license.....	Convicted.....	11.00
Lena Anderson.....	Fishing without license.....	Convicted.....	11.00
J. I. Condie.....	Killing sage hens out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
E. L. Strickland.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Parkinson.....	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. J. Peterson.....	Fishing in closed stream.....	Convicted.....	26.40
Frank Good.....	Dynamiting fish.....	Not guilty.....	
William Mutz.....	Having in possession over legal limit birds.....	Not guilty.....	
John White.....	Shooting ducks out of season.....	Dismissed.....	
John Doe.....	Unlawful possession pheasants.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Sylvester A. Hall.....	Fishing horseback.....	Convicted.....	25.00
L. G. French.....	Shooting pheasants in Washington county.....	Convicted.....	54.75
Carl Hendrickson.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
L. N. Hackett.....	Hunting pheasants in Washington county.....	Convicted.....	25.00
E. H. Sept.....	Shooting before daylight.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. L. Peterson.....	Shooting before daylight.....	Convicted.....	25.00
C. W. McNearny.....	Snagging fish.....	Convicted.....	22.00
Ed F. Bruning.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Claude Baum.....	Hunting without license.....	Convicted.....	40.00
Ray Tarbet.....	Killing grouse out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Delbert Levet.....	Killing sage hen out of season.....	Convicted.....	21.55
Leroy Wood.....	Killing sage hen out of season.....	Convicted.....	21.55
J. R. Thomas.....	Killing elk out of season.....	Convicted.....	165.00
Domingo Aspartate.....	Hunting without a license.....	Convicted.....	25.00
Ike Hobby.....	Unlawful possession of beaver hides.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. R. Sullivan.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
D. W. Alexander.....	Killing pheasants out of season.....	Convicted.....	25.00
A. B. Kainakle.....	Killing deer out of season.....	Convicted.....	100.00
Ray Green.....	Having untagged deer in possession.....	Convicted.....	25.00
W. R. Davis.....	Having untagged deer in possession.....	Convicted.....	25.00

J. P. Marks	Shooting grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
J. A. Robertson	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
F. M. Hanks	Hunting without license	Convicted	25.00
Earl Johnson	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	50.00
T. M. Bartlett	Shooting ducks before lawful time	Convicted	25.00
J. E. Harris	Shooting ducks before lawful time	Convicted	25.00
J. E. McElroy	Having two deer unlawfully	Convicted	200.00
R. O. Davis	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
F. A. Lingschelt	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
C. E. Childs	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Peter Krans	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
E. E. Kienholz	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
David Douglass	Having sage hens in possession out of season	Convicted	25.00
Charles Day	Attempting to kill ducks before one-half hour before sunrise	Not guilty.	
Joe Millinder	Violation game law	Left state before trial.	
Moshel Femo	Hunting without license	Dismissed.	
Ed Ogran	Misdemeanor	Dismissed.	
William Salmon	Catching whitefish in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
T. F. Hoffman	Having more than four pheasants in possession	Convicted	25.00
Cliford Brown	Unlawfully killing three pheasants	Convicted	75.00
A. K. VanDenakker	Shipping beaver hides	Convicted	25.00
Elwood Williams	Having untagged game	Convicted	25.00
Frank C. Warner	Having untagged game	Convicted	25.00
Roy Nutt	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. Lesmayoux	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	57.30
Mr. DeWolfe	Shipping deer hides without license	Convicted	70.75
James Horton	Trapping without license	Convicted	10.00
Ed Wait	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
S. Claude Stewart	Unlawful possession of beaver hides	Convicted	25.00
C. B. Van Alstin	Running deer with dogs	Convicted	100.00
W. E. Cooper	Running deer with dogs	Convicted	100.00
David Chambers	Snagging trout	Convicted	25.00
Louis Kraull	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Henry Kangs	Fishing with seine	Convicted	52.00

Name.	Offense.	Court Decision.	Fine.
J. W. Kangs.	Fishing with seine.	Convicted.	52.00
John Kangs.	Fishing with seine.	Convicted.	52.00
Mat Kangs.	Fishing with seine.	Convicted.	52.00
Sam Nisula.	Fishing with seine.	Convicted.	52.00
B. D. Delsman.	Shooting ducks after sundown.	Convicted.	25.00
I. L. Davis.	Shooting ducks after sundown.	Convicted.	25.00
Herb Gill.	Shooting ducks after sundown.	Convicted.	25.00
D. W. Savage.	Illegal possession of deer.	Convicted.	100.00
Bert Short.	Killing sage hens out of season.	Convicted.	25.00
Guy C. Smith.	Shooting ducks after sundown.	Convicted.	25.00
George Riggs.	Illegal possession of elk meat.	Convicted.	25.00
Lafe Maunce.	Illegal possession of elk meat.	Convicted.	25.00
John Lambert.	Illegal possession of elk meat.	Convicted.	25.00
John Madden.	Illegal possession of elk meat.	Convicted.	25.00
J. C. Crawford.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
A. J. Zollinger.	Killing deer on game preserve.	Convicted.	100.00
Edward Nits.	Hunting without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Roy Gillispie.	Shooting ducks after sundown.	Convicted.	50.00
E. J. Amick.	Shooting ducks after sundown.	Convicted.	25.00
Vitoriono Ernantes.	Fishing without a license.	Convicted.	25.00
Peter Piva.	Illegal killing mountain sheep	Convicted.	25.00
A. Phillips.	Hunting without a license	.....Convicted. Fine remitted on good behavior.	100.00
Harold McKissick.	Hunting without a license.	.....Sentence suspended.	
Oral Bagley.	Illegal possession of beaver skin.	.....Not guilty.	
Charles Bagley.	Illegal possession of beaver skin.	.....Not guilty.	
Total			\$6,650.10
Total number of arrests.		222	
Total number of fines.		203	
Total revenue therefrom.		\$6,650.10	