

The planting of fish in high mountain regions means not only the use of pack-horses, but back-packing in many instances to deliver the fish to the logical points.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
FISH AND GAME
WARDEN

OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO

1921-1922



OTTO M. JONES
State Game Warden

January 1st, 1923.

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

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of law,
I have the honor to present herewith the report
of the Bureau of Fish and Game for the bien-
nium of 1921-1922.

This report contains a resume of the work
accomplished during the past two years, sta-
tistics relating to fish and game, number of fish
and game licenses issued, amount of fines col-
lected, and a tabulated statement of the receipts
of the Bureau, together with a complete classifi-
cation of the disbursements and departmental
recommendations for the next biennium.

Respectfully submitted,

OTTO M. JONES,
State Game Warden.

Officials and Clerical Force.

Otto M. Jones.....State Game Warden
Boise, Idaho

George H. IsaacFish Commissioner
Pocatello, Idaho

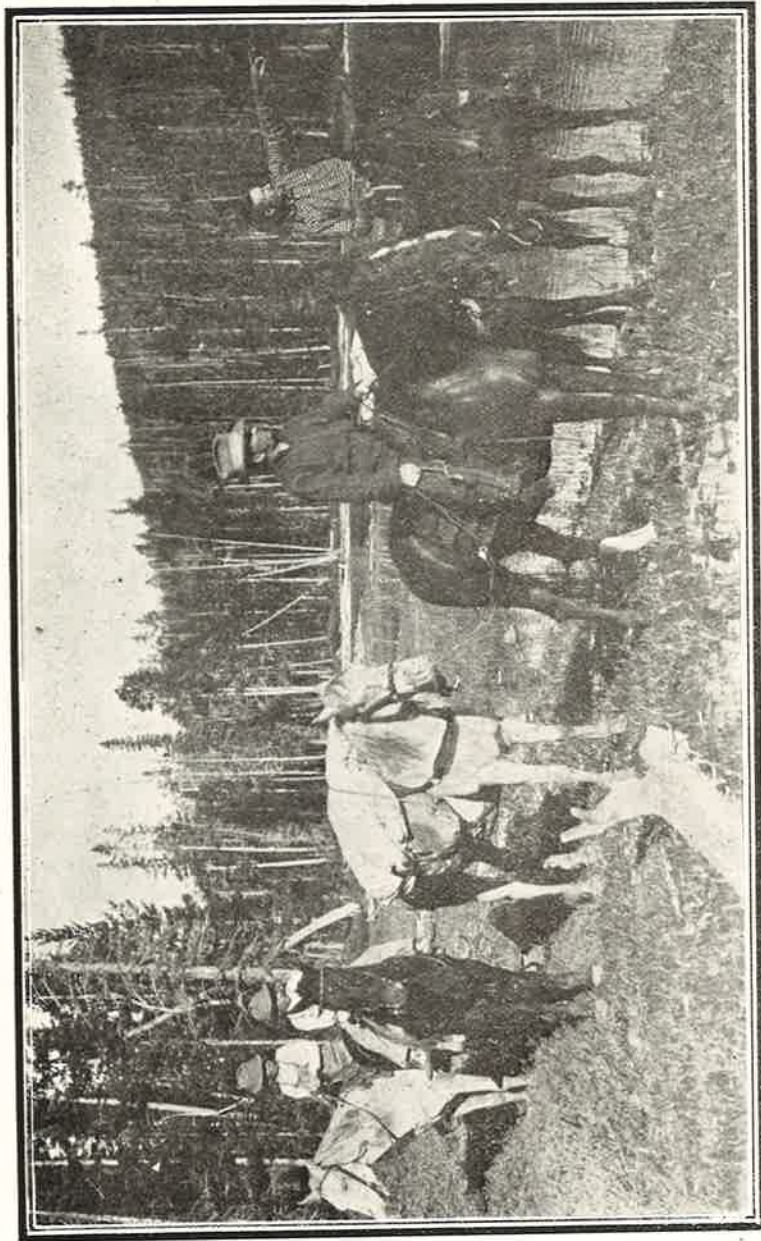
D. P. RichChief Deputy
Boise, Idaho

J. W. Keefe.....Chief Clerk
Boise, Idaho

Assistant Clerks—

Vera Davis,
Boise, Idaho.

Helen Simmons
Boise, Idaho



Governor D. W. Davis inspecting game conditions in the higher mountain regions. Governor Davis, during his administration, was vitally interested in the operations of the game department.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF THE GAME DEPARTMENT.

Many and varied are the duties and conditions to be met and overcome, as far as possible, by a game department having supervision over a state so situated and constituted as Idaho. With such a state covering an area of 83,888 square miles that vary in altitude from 600 feet to 14,000 feet, one can well imagine the adaptability of such an area to the various species of game birds, animals and fish. These animals vary from the lowly cottontail to the majestic moose; the waterfowl from the "scaaping" jacksnips to the snowy swan; the upland birds from the bob white and mourning dove to the sage hen; and the fish from the crappie and bullhead to the fighting rainbows and cutthroats that are a match for the finest tackle obtainable.

Throughout the past biennial period, nothing has been left undone that was within the power of the game department, to give all districts and portions of the state just and equitable supervision to overcome the problems to be met with a view of correcting conditions detrimental to the increasing or upbuilding of species of game adaptable to those localities affected; nor was there anything left undone that could be done to experiment or to conduct research observations with a view of building up localities with the introduction of new species of game birds, or with the extermination of vermin or predatory animals with an object of cutting down the mortality in game fields. It has been necessary, also to ask for the cutting down of the grazing of domestic stock on certain ranges that were essential for winter ranges for game to eliminate losses during severe winter conditions resulting from over-grazing of winter ranges.

Extermination of Predatory Animals.

Trappers have been placed in the winter ranges of the big game of Idaho, during the past two winters for the purpose of eradicating predatory animals as a protection to the great deer and elk herds of the Boise, Payette, Salmon and Clearwater river ranges. These men, during the winter of 1921 killed more than 500 coyotes and 20 mountain lions. When it is considered that every



The Coyote; one of the greatest enemies to big game in the winter ranges of these animals, is a problem to be met by the game department by the employment of trappers in the ranges affected.

one of these animals came from the very heart of the winter ranges of our big game, one may well realize the saving of deer in those districts from these operations alone, when the following statistics that were compiled and delivered to the Eighth Annual conference of the American Game Protective Association in New York in December of 1921 are considered.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN BIG GAME CONSERVATION.

By Otto M. Jones, Fish and Game Warden of Idaho

The fundamental principles in the preservation or continuation of game birds or game animals consist of a balancing of the kill factor against the breeding factor of the species of birds or animals involved. This is a conceded fact.

It is particularly true in protecting such big game species as moose, elk, deer, mountain sheep, mountain goats and antelope for the reason that it is more difficult to transport and move these animals for stocking purposes than is the case with game birds or the smaller animals.

When a big game district is spoken of in the west and northwest, the areas considered are often as large as some of our eastern states. These areas are generally remote from all modes of transportation except by pack horse. That is my reason for stating that it is practically impossible to restock these areas with big game once they are depleted. It is on account of the difficulties encountered in transportation that the statement is made that it is absolutely necessary to maintain a sufficient breeding stock in the big game districts to offset the kill factors in such localities.

The Kill Factor.

Then comes the consideration of the kill factors. Immediately one's mind flies to the conclusion that the greatest exterminating medium is the hunter or gunner. This is not true in most of the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific states.

Presuming that the same conditions exist in most western states that exist in Idaho and in several of our neighboring states, the greatest kill factor in the big game fields is the predatory animal—that is, the mountain lion, the wolf, the coyote and the lynx.

Predatory Animals and Domestic Stock.

From the statistics of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, it was found that in one year, 19 mountain lions, 35 wolves, 2,025 coyotes and 29 lynx were killed on the forest areas of southern Idaho. I am using these figures from the Forest Service areas for the reason that practically all suitable areas included in the forest reserves are inhabited by big game.

Considering the estimate that one mountain lion will kill at least one deer a week, and in many instances two or more, and if we figure that one coyote will average only one deer in a season and a wolf at least ten or twelve, we have a saving of 988 deer from the killing of coyotes, and from 350 to 420 from the killing of wolves, a total of over 3,300 deer saved by killing these animals.

Quoting from the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1920, the data compiled by Mr. W. B. Bell, assistant biologist in economic investigations of the Bureau of Biological Survey, is as follows:

"The following typical cases of losses are illustrative of the destructiveness of predatory animals and of the importance of operations for their control: In Colorado a single wolf took a toll of nearly \$3,000 worth of cattle in one year. In Texas two wolves killed 72 sheep, valued at \$9 each, during a period of two weeks. One wolf in New Mexico killed 25 head of cattle in two months; while another was reported by stockmen of the same state to have killed 150 cattle, valued at not less than \$5,000, during six months preceding his capture by a survey hunter. In Wyoming two male wolves were killed, which during one month had destroyed 150 sheep and 7 colts; another pair were reported to have killed about \$4,000 worth of stock during the year preceding their capture; while another, captured in June, had killed 30 head of cattle during the preceding spring. The county agricultural agent at Coalville, Utah, reported that wolves had taken 20 per cent of the year's calf crop in that section. A wolf taken in New Mexico was known to have killed during the preceding five months, 20 yearling steers, 9 calves, 1 cow, 15 sheep and a valuable sheep dog. In two weeks at Osona, Texas, two wolves killed 76 sheep.

"In Oregon four coyotes in two nights killed 15 pure-bred rams valued at \$20.00 each. One flock in Morgan County, Utah, was attacked by three coyotes and \$500 worth of sheep were killed in an hour. Near Antonito, Colorado, 67 ewes, valued at about \$1,000, became separated from the rest of the herd and two days later all were found killed by this animal.

"After a personal investigation of 1917, the president of the State Agricultural College of New Mexico reported that 34,350 cattle, 165,000 sheep and 850 horses are killed annually by predatory animals in that state, these losses amounting to \$2,715,250. This involves the loss of 16,000,000 pounds of meat and about 1,320,000 pounds of wool."

Game and Its Natural Enemies.

Considering that these losses were created by predatory animals among the domestic animals that were under the protection and supervision of certain herders or others responsible for their safety, an idea is given as to the damage created by these same animals in the game fields, where there is little or no protection afforded the animals preyed upon. The heaviest kills are generally made in the game fields in the winter months and early spring, when the snow reaches such a depth that the heavier animals will break through the crust and consequently be at the mercy of the coyote or wolf, that will be able on account of their lighter weight to run them down, going on top of the snow that is crusted sufficiently to sustain their weight.

Then, taking from the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Idaho, covering the two years ending December 31, 1920, we find

that the State of Idaho paid bounties during that time on the following predatory animals:

Coyotes	38,025
Lynx	604
Wildcats	2,954
Wolves	184
Cougars	78

From these figures and estimates, which I contend are as conservative as one could make, you will readily see that it would take a small army of hunters to equal the loss attributed to predatory animals. When you add these losses to the kill of hunters, it is little wonder that the big game situation of the west has begun to be a serious one.

In one year there are approximately 60,000 licenses sold in the state of Idaho for hunting and fishing purposes. These licenses are segregated as follows: About 70 per cent of the licenses are used in fishing operations, 50 per cent are used by persons who will shoot birds, and about 20 per cent of these licenses will be used by those hunting big game.

Of course, this total of percentages will exceed the 100 per cent consisting of the 60,000 licenses sold in Idaho for these operations. Many of the hunters or fishermen will overlap, for instance, using a license for two operations, such as fishing and bird shooting and perhaps big game also. Consequently, these figures are taken and in this instance may be boiled down to 20 per cent of the 60,000 license holders using the same for big game hunting.

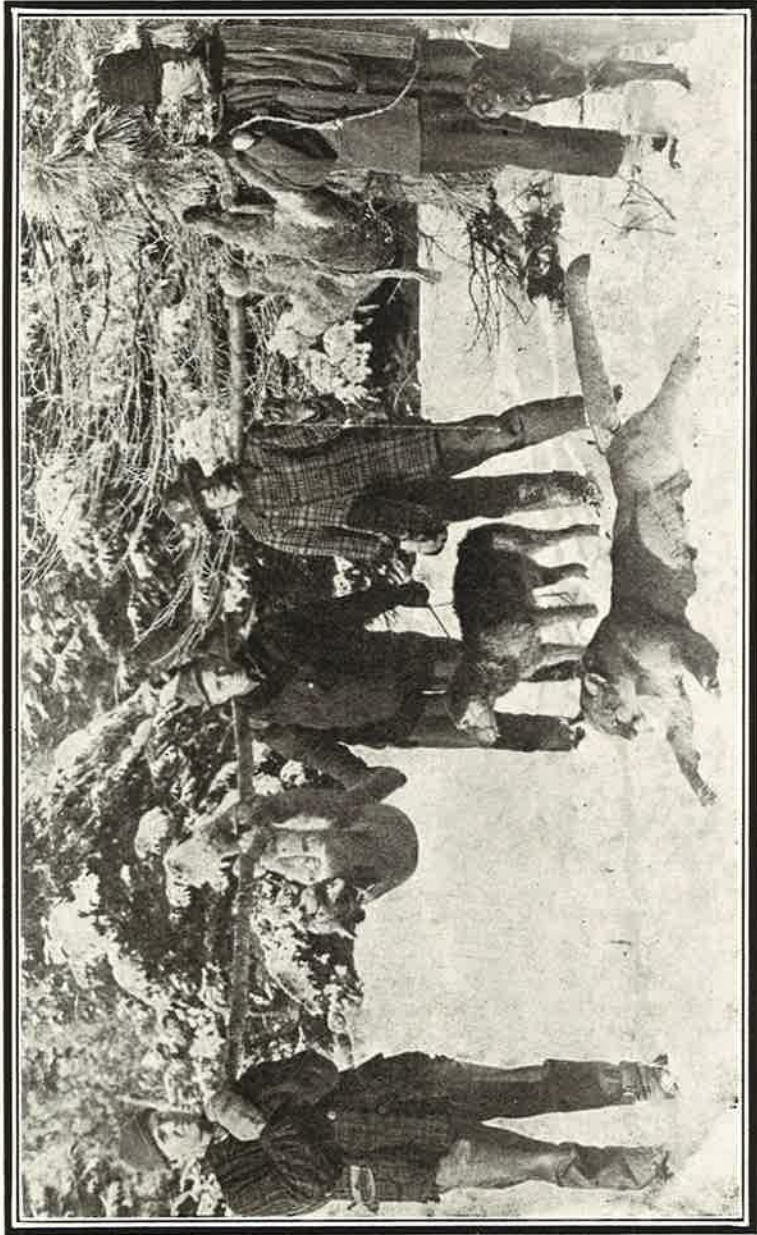
Many Hunters Not Successful.

Of course, that does not figure that there are 12,000 deer or other big game animals killed by these license holders, as many of the big game hunters are not successful in securing their annual bag limit. Consequently, the losses sustained through the kill of predatory animals, I contend, is much greater than the kill made by the hunters in any given season.

Hand in hand with the losses attributed to predatory animals goes the loss resulting from the grazing of domestic stock, especially sheep, over the ranges of big game. This is particularly true where the grazing reaches the winter ranges of the game.

The grazing of domestic sheep over the winter ranges of deer or other big game deprives this game of the food that they are dependent upon when the storms drive them down to their winter ranges. It is foolish to expect wild animals to subsist on ranges that have been eaten into the ground by domestic stock during the summer months. It is bad enough for stock to eat off the summer ranges, but the game can get by this, in a measure by crowding back farther and farther into the rougher, more inaccessible portions of the mountain regions. But still, the domestic stock has been gradually following them back until this situation is grave indeed. Then comes the winter and these game animals are forced down from their higher retreats by extreme weather conditions. When the winter range is gone, the losses are startling.

I had occasion to investigate the results of such conditions during the late fall of 1920, when, in company with a member of the Forest Service I visited the middle fork of the Salmon river to inspect reported conditions of overgrazing. When we landed in that district we



Three Mountain Lions; the result of a day's work by Deputy Game Warden in Boundary County which means the saving annually of at least 150 Deer.

found deer carcasses still hanging over the barbed wire fences of one of the ranches at what is known as the Hot Springs Bar, where these weakened animals had not the strength to jump the fences when they tried to get the feed inside these enclosures. In a half day's travel from this ranch to another at White Creek, a distance of 12 miles, we counted eighteen deer carcasses along the trail. And, mind you, the greatest number of deer, so we were informed by reliable men, had gone down the river during the high-water period in the spring. This was to be surmised, as the deer as a last resort seek the waterways as practically the only open arteries of travel. Under these conditions, the cold water and thin ice had trapped them like rats.

Domestic Sheep Winter Killed.

You may be able to grasp the situation in figures when I say that this company attempted to winter 3,200 head of sheep on that range by using what hay they could raise on their ranches. They came out in the spring with about 1,700 head. And that is in the heart of one of the greatest winter ranges for deer that there is in Idaho or the United States. You may well imagine what those deer were up against when such a loss was sustained in the domestic sheep that were fed the hay from those two ranges to help them through.

The story of those winter conditions was also written plainly on the mountainsides, where the mountain mahogany, willows, elderberry bushes and other shrubs were eaten down to the large branches and stalks.

Deep Snows Aid Coyotes.

Such winter conditions also placed those animals at the mercy of the coyotes and other predatory animals that had followed the sheep into that range. With the deer in their starving condition and the snow crusted, it was impossible for them to get away from the coyotes that beat starvation to many of the doomed animals.

In the wake of these losses in the big game families, of course, comes the hunter, but he may be reckoned with in closed seasons, bag limits and game preserves, to insure a sufficient breeding stock to keep the big game on earth. In some instances the hunter is as unreasonable as the predatory animal, or the sheep interests that can only see the monetary side of a mountain of grass or other forage suitable to big game.

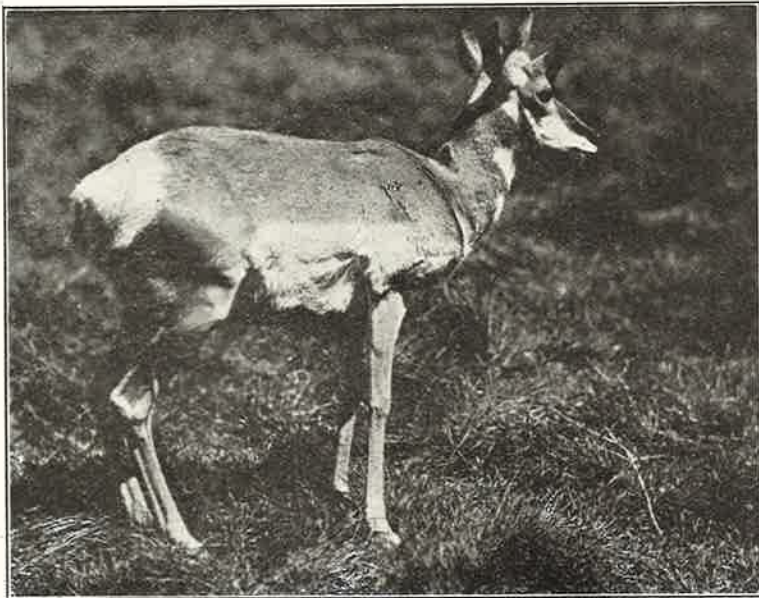
The cry is the same argument that was presented against the buffalo and antelope—there were so many it would be impossible even to keep down the increase. Had we started in at that time trying to enforce closed seasons and bag limits with these old hide and tongue hunters, we would have met the same opposition that is now encountered in trying to curb the operations of the man who knows offhand more about these things than you do after several years of careful study and research. That opposition must be met, and if successfully met and regulated the big game of the west still has a chance of holding its own.

Barbed Wire and the Plow.

With the buffalo and the antelope it was a bit different. These animals inhabited the flat, rolling countries that were suitable for farming. They had to give way to the agricultural interests, just as the big game of the mountains have had to give way to a certain extent to the livestock interests. It was not the hunter, but the

barbed wire and the plow that were responsible for the final disappearance of the antelope and the buffalo.

Those who know tell us that the buffalo dropped out of sight almost in a season. So did the antelope of Idaho. With the antelope it was a case of the barbed wire and plow encroaching upon his range until he was crowded back into the foothills and mountains. These in turn were grazed off by the stock of the farmers on the prairies. The antelope were lucky in getting by a few mild winters under these unnatural conditions, but finally a real old "norther" hit them and they were wiped out practically in a season. These things happened to the antelope of Idaho in my day and time.



Antelope.

On Camas Prairie, just one hundred miles east of Boise, I have raced many a horse trying to quirt an antelope over the ribs with my lariat, just for the sport of it; but a man cannot get off the road there now for barbed wire lanes. This prairie is about thirty miles long and about ten miles wide. I have seen bands of antelope on this area numbering from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in a band. My brother and I used to lay for them when they came from water and then relay on them until we could run right up beside them on a horse. There has not been an antelope seen on this prairie that I know of for the past ten years, and there is not a spot forty feet square that has not barbed wire fence around it.

In other portions of Idaho, however, we have remnants of bands of antelope that will number in the aggregate at least 1,000 or 1,200 head. We are trying our best to save these remnants, but it is a

hard struggle against the barbed wire barricades and the demand for range.

Recently I returned from a five weeks' pack horse trip into what I consider one of the biggest untouched big game districts of the United States and was in a position to study these creatures in their almost untouched, natural state. On account of the inaccessible condition of this country, the killing of the game by hunters may continue to kingdom come, at the rate that it was carried on this season, and the deer, goats and elk will hold their own. There was little or no evidence of domestic stock in that region lying between the Lochsa and Selway rivers in Idaho county, so the losses resulting from those sources were not considered.

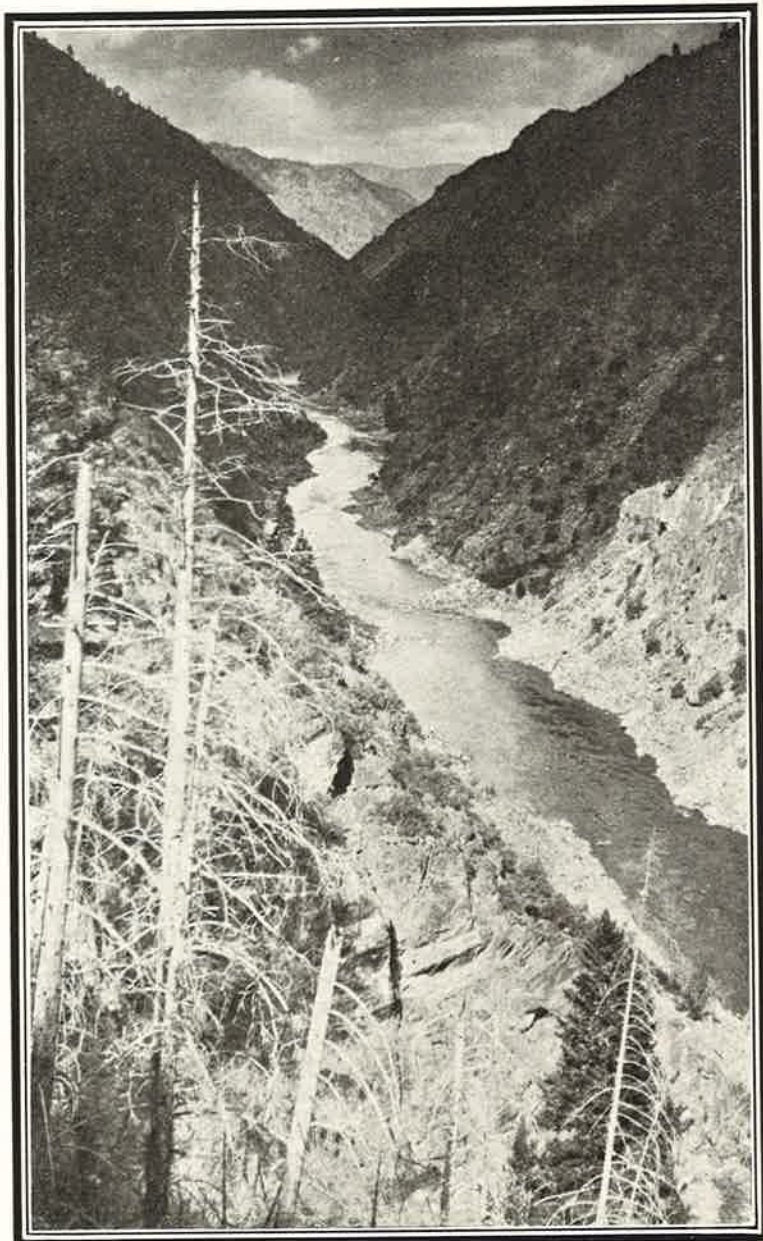
The principal loss was the result of the ravages of mountain lions and coyotes. The coyotes in that district were the largest I have ever seen. They were more of the nature, size and habits of a timber wolf. I have no fear of the game of that district if a good campaign of extermination is carried on against the predatory animals. We were in the big game fields proper for four weeks during the hunting season and saw only six Indians and two white men. You can imagine the extent of that country and how little the game was bothered by hunters. In that same district we counted as high as twelve elk and fourteen deer in one day's travel on foot from one camp. These animals were all sighted or approached to within a distance of two hundred yards or better. In one day's walk from a camp at the junction of Lizard Creek and Rhoda Creek, that is on the border of the Selway game preserves, one could sight moose, elk, black-tailed and white-tailed deer, goats and bear.

Salt Licks Provided.

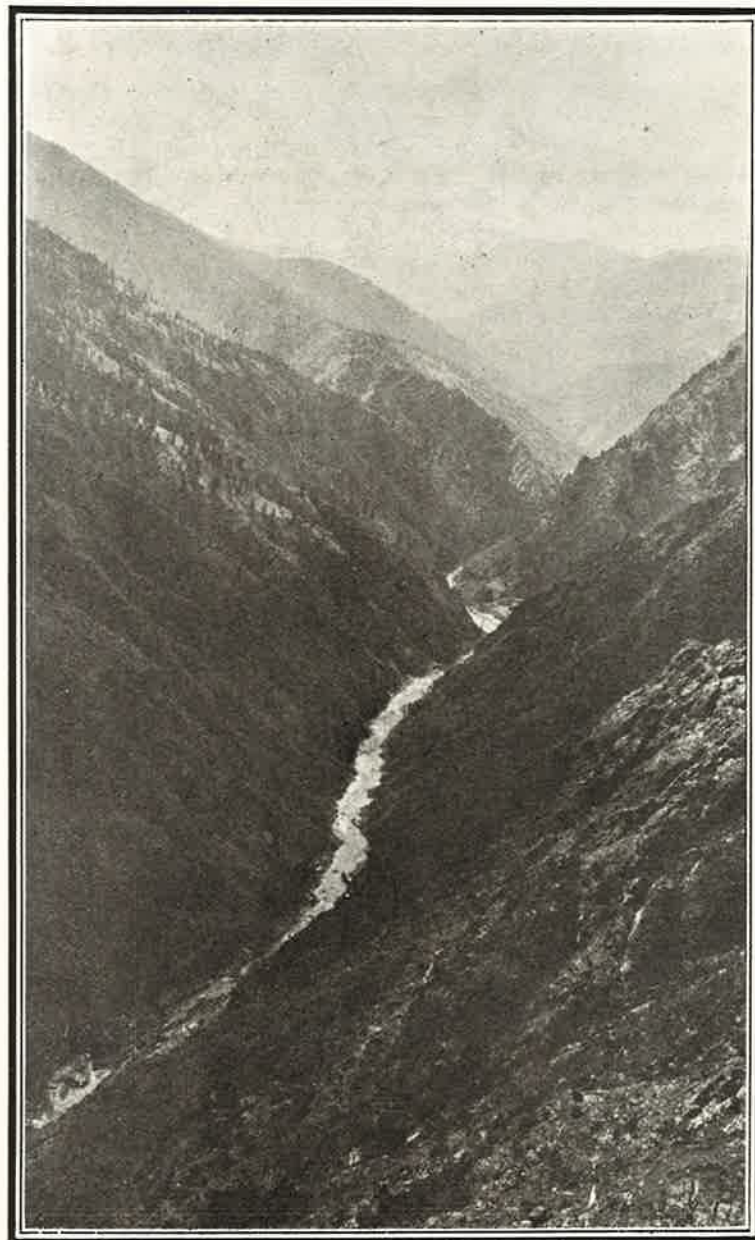
That country being in almost the same state that the Almighty left it, there is hardly adequate salt for the game inhabiting it at the present time. Trails are worn for miles to the natural licks, that resemble pack-horse trails. In several localities the elk and deer must travel eight or ten miles to reach these licks from their feeding grounds.

This unnecessary travel does not help them in combatting winter conditions. I have no doubt they would be in much better flesh were they provided with licks nearer to their feeding ranges of the summer season. With this object in view, points have been selected and licks will be created early next spring. The game department placed an order for 1,000 pounds of tombstone compressed salt for this purpose to be delivered at Kooskia early in the spring.

I would say at this time, after carefully surveying the situation, that with a constructive, organized campaign conducted against the predatory animals, the elimination of livestock from the important winter ranges, conservative regulations as to seasons and bag limits, the creation and maintaining of game preserves in suitable breeding centers, and a little attention in the way of providing salt at suitable points, there is no need to worry about the big game of the west; but, if these items are not taken care of, they will not be long in rounding up our remnant of big game and driving them over into the happy hunting ground of the Indian.



A section of the main Salmon river below the Middle Fork, which is typical of the districts found in the distance of approximately 200 miles of this stream. The greater part of this distance comprises one of the greatest big game ranges in the northwest.



Bird's eye view of the Middle Fork of the Salmon river; one of the greatest ranges for mountain sheep, goats and deer, in Idaho.

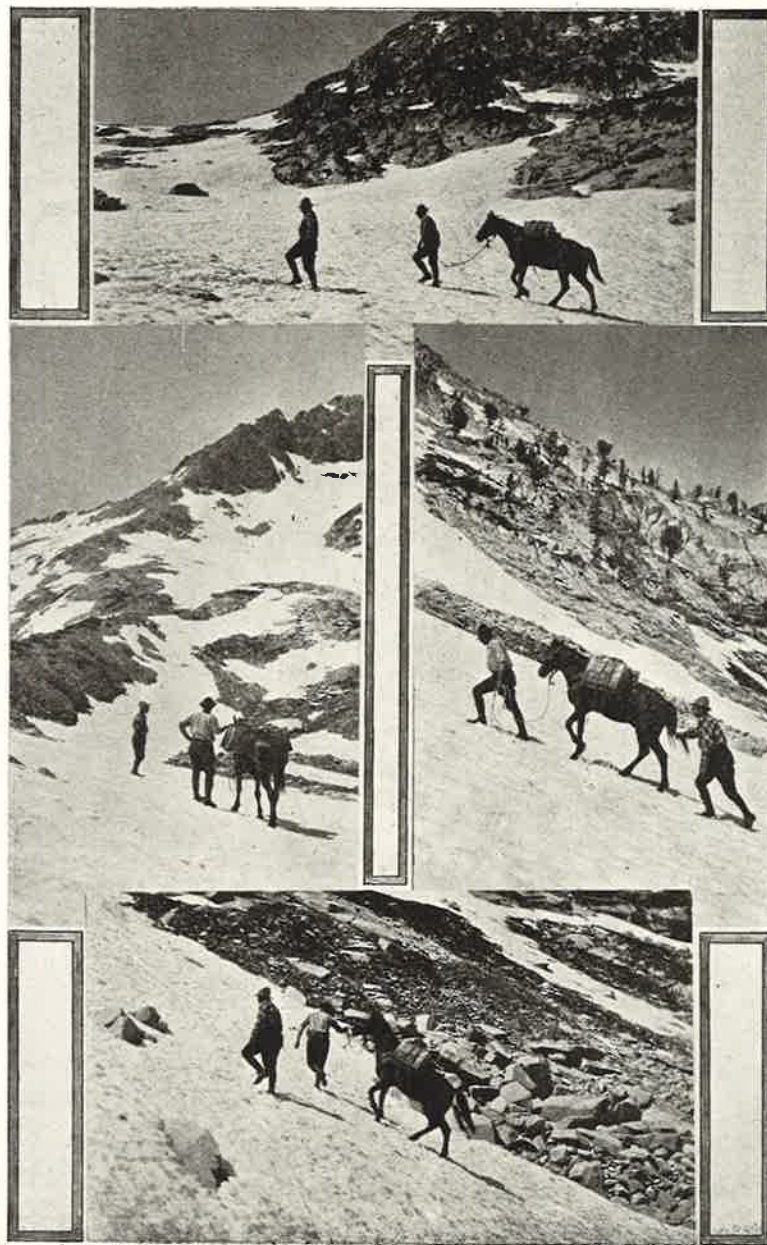
Personal Inspection of Big Game Districts.

These great ranges were inspected during the fall of 1921, just prior to the convention held in New York, that all information and data delivered at that time would be as authentic and up to the minute as possible. With this object in view, a trip was made down the Salmon river from Salmon City to Riggins, during the fall of 1921. Leaving Salmon City on Sept. 15, three weeks were spent in the Salmon River district, which is one of the greatest big game districts, as well as one of the greatest untouched wildernesses left in the United States. On this trip, ranges of mountain sheep, goats, elk and deer were gone over quite thoroughly. Specimens of all these species of game were sighted and their requirements summerized into suggestions for a heavier trapping campaign on their winter ranges, a placing of salt at convenient places to establish additional salt licks, and a supervision of range essential to their wintering in safety.

Just following this trip, a tour of inspection was made in the Selway and Lochsa river sections of the Clearwater district. Going in as late as we did on this trip, a wonderful opportunity was had to observe the migration of the game from its late fall to its winter ranges, as we reached Kooskia on November 20th in about two and a half feet of snow. The same recommendations as made for the Salmon river district will also apply to the Lochsa and Selway districts. To carry out this program more successfully, six cabins were built in the Selway and Lochsa districts during the summer of 1921, to make it possible to maintain a winter patrol through this section, as well as headquarters for those trapping predatory animals in that district throughout the fall, winter and early spring of each season.

Vacant Waters Stocked With Trout.

The fish planting program instituted during the summer and fall of 1920 in the upper Salmon river and Sawtooth basin districts was also carried on during the seasons of 1921 and 1922 and investigations made of the plantings made in 1920 that resulted in a very satisfactory showings being made by the developments of the



The planting of fish in the barren lakes of the higher mountainous districts is not all sunshine and roses to either man or beast.

former plantings in practically all instances. With a continuation of this program in the districts mentioned, I am prophesying that during the next two years, this section of Idaho will develop into one of the greatest fisherman's paradises, as well as one of the greatest meccas for the tourist, that is to be found in the west.

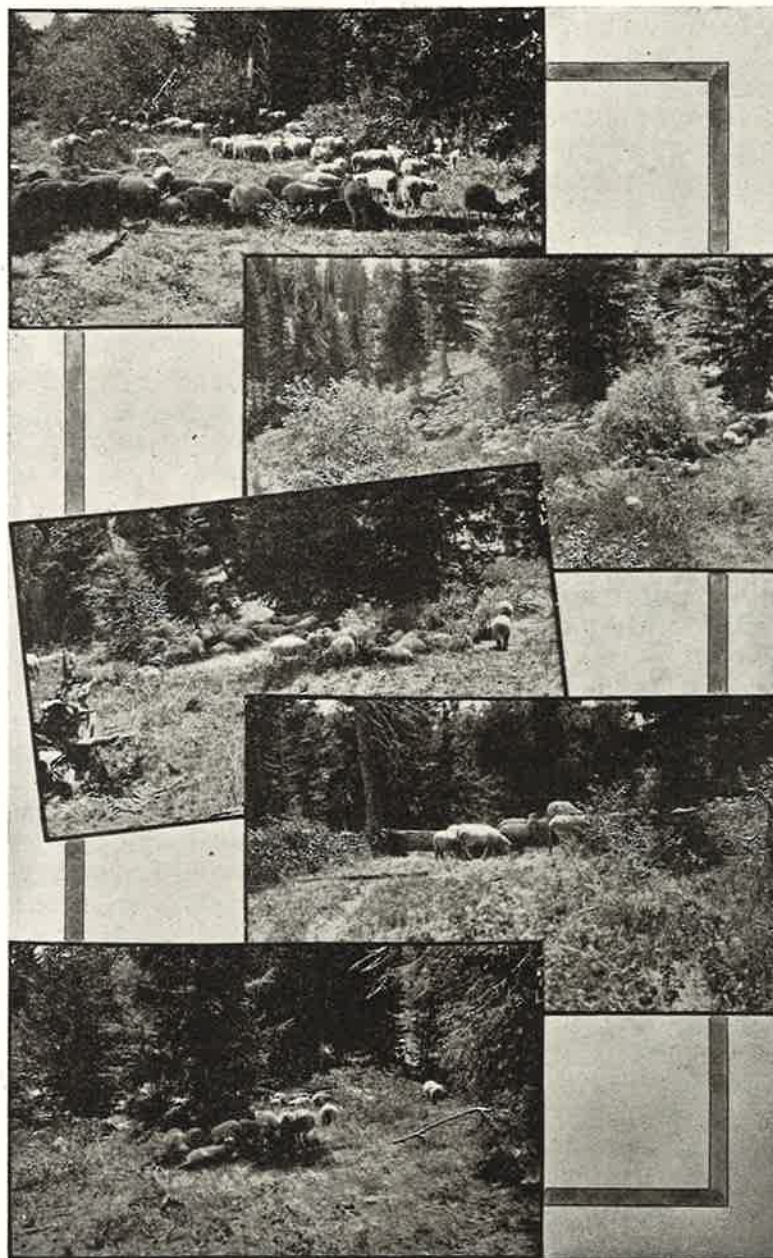
While on this subject of operations in the rougher mountainous districts, it would not be complete without paying a fitting tribute to the members of the United States Forestry Service, who cooperated so heartily in the investigations and actual work necessary to complete such programs.

The residents of many of these higher inaccessible districts are also entitled to a vote of thanks, not only from this department, but from the citizens of Idaho, who appreciate and enjoy the results obtained from such work. These residents, with few exceptions, have given their time, equipment and supplies in many instances to assist in the building up of their districts through the increasing of their fishing and hunting opportunities. I regret to say that in some districts of the state, through ignorance or through ulterior motives, there are citizens who have little or no appreciation of the efforts of the department to build up their communities. For these misguided natives, I have only a feeling of pity, that they will not expend the effort necessary to enlighten themselves with facts involved in their condemnation of the department from statements, generally resulting from misinformation.

Politics and Monkey Wrenches.

It is regrettable, also, that biennially, just following a political campaign, many otherwise sound minded and logical citizens are misled and duped into believing all sorts of misguided ideas that are spread without thought of veracity or foundation by spellbinding office seeking politicians who seem rather inclined to cover the state with a campaign of villification and false statements directed toward the operations of state departments that are maligned in an attempt to discredit a state administration.

The regrettable feature of such circumstances, is the fact that many misled citizens are prone to accept such



The grazing of sheep in the mountain regions that are essential winter ranges for deer is an item requiring considerable adjustment on the basis of cooperation for the better interests of all concerned.

misrepresentations as facts without an attempt being made to verify or check up on the same. In other words, the public in many instances is prone to believe a public official guilty of misconduct in office, rather than to give that individual the benefit of the doubt in an honest attempt to deliver the state a service representing 100 cents on the dollar of the funds available for such service.

In this respect, I will say that the only excuse of apology to be made by the game department at this time is the lack of carrying on a campaign of publicity for the purpose of better acquainting the people of the state with the services rendered by that department. Those in charge of the various branches of the department have been so occupied with the duties of their respective departments, that they have neglected this item of publicity or propaganda as it might be termed.

Little Known Facts.

For instance, there are few people of the state aware of the results obtained by the men of the department who have carried on the campaigns of trapping predatory animals in the game districts of the state; little is known of the thousands of magpies and crows destroyed by the game department as a matter of conservation in the game bird fields; but few realize the work accomplished in the recovery of perch and bass in the irrigation districts of Deer Flat reservoir where more than a million of these fish were recovered and distributed throughout the state annually; practically nothing is known of the introduction into the state of channel catfish, of Hungarian partridges or Mexican quail, all of which are doing wonderfully well and adapting themselves to their new environments in a manner that insures better fishing and gunning in the districts suitable to these introduced species of fish and game. But few residents of the state know of the tons of coarse fish, such as suckers, mullets, carp and squaw fish that have been taken out of streams to supply more food and better stream conditions for such game fish as trout or bass; and but few sportsmen give the lowly bull frog credit for being a medium of exchange

through which more than 12,000 bass were received by Idaho through an exchange of a few dozen of the big frogs to the State of Oregon for two shipments of bass. And an order is now placed with the State of Washington for an exchange next season of a few dozen bull frogs for a few thousand rainbow or native trout eggs; so notwithstanding the slurring remarks made against the protection of bull frogs in Idaho, it is well enough to know that some of our neighboring states think enough of this item of game to make some mighty attractive concessions to Idaho for a planting of frogs in their respective districts.

Criticism of the value of these items of game, or the protection afforded them, is but an admission of ignorance of the value of the same, not only as food value, but as an item of amusement and sport.

Another Side to Oppositions.

During the past biennial period, much has been said and considerable agitation attempted against the game department, even to the point of the passing of resolutions advocating the abolishment of the department by certain factions in the state. These expressions, sentiments and activities have been the direct result of certain factions or individuals interested in industries and fish to further their own ends. This applies particularly to certain members of the woolgrowers' association, who after attempting to dominate the department and dictate its policies and failing in the same, attempted to overthrow the entire department in an effort to intimidate state departments for their own purposes.

The history of this controversy being set forth in an editorial published in the February issue of Field and Stream is copied here that the sportsmen of the state may have the same for their future guidance.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

"It is little matter whether one man fails, or succeeds * * * but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of humanity."

Those ringing words spoken by Theodore Roosevelt, in reference to the long fight waged for righteousness and the United States flag by the various executives of the nation, have no better application than to the natural resources of that nation and of its various states. If these natural resources are to be passed down to posterity, they must be protected by some medium or force of organized and properly conducted effort.

Insofar as game is concerned, these natural resources are protected, propagated and supervised by game departments or conservation commissions in practically all States of the nation. It would not only be an act of the utmost folly, but an everlasting and never to be forgiven injustice to the younger generation of today to let such natural resources pass into oblivion for the lack of supervision and protection, as would most certainly be the case were such supervision and regulation discontinued. John Ruskin sounded the keynote in this respect when he 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."

When the Woolgrowers' Association assembled in their annual meeting early in 1922, passed a resolution to abolish the Idaho State Game Department, an act was committed that was an insult to the intelligence of the people of the State of Idaho, as well as an everlasting disgrace upon those participating in that action, insofar as the future generation, their children and their children's children are concerned.

Then the question arises: Why was such drastic action taken? And the history of the matter is as follows: Up to January 1, 1921, when the fifteenth session of the Idaho legislature was in session, the only provision in the Idaho statutes under which an alien, who had not taken out his first papers, could be in legal possession of a shotgun or rifle in the fields or forests of the state, was by the payment of a \$50 license. Sidearms were permitted, however, without license of any nature. Upon cooperative and mutual agreement between the game committees of the legislature, the State game officials and representatives of the Woolgrowers' Association, a bill was introduced and passed providing that an alien in charge of livestock could legally have a shotgun or rifle in his possession upon the payment of a fee of \$5, but this license did not permit him to kill or take game.

This bill had no sooner been enacted into the State laws than Mr. Hugh Sproat, president of the Idaho Woolgrowers' Association, visited my office and made the compromising proposition that if I, as State game warden, would disregard that section of the State game laws referring to aliens carrying guns, I would have no trouble in the discharge of the duties of my office; but if I did not disregard that statute, he and the Woolgrowers' Association of Idaho would put me and the game department out of business.

My reply to that threat was for Mr. Sproat and his associates to go straight to hell with such an intimidating and compromising proposition; that if they felt they were all-powerful enough to browbeat and intimidate one State department, they must have the misguided idea that they could dictate the affairs of the entire State government, and that if those were the tactics they intended pursuing, I did not care to be a party to any such compromise under any such terms.

Before a meeting of sportsmen gathered at Boise last spring, Mr. Sproat was called to the floor to either affirm or deny these statements, when I had made the same; and at that time and before that gathering of sportsmen, he admitted that he had made such a request, and that it had been denied. He also admitted at a subsequent meeting of the same association that he and his association of woolgrowers had no quarrel whatever with the game department, if the department would let his alien sheepherders alone.

Now, Mr. Sproat claims that his fight is not for the abolishment of the game department, but that he is after the head of the department. The only feasible explanation for this attitude is a personal matter and the idea that perhaps he can browbeat or dominate someone else who might be appointed to the position. Or, if his association is strong enough to abolish the present head of the department, there is no reason to believe otherwise than they feel they can name the successor through this same display of strength.

When the woolgrowers of Idaho passed their resolution to abolish the game department, it was the purpose, without doubt, of this organization to place the game department on the defense as a matter of self-preservation. It developed, however, that in the drastic handling of the situation it was not the game department that was placed on the defensive, but that every sportsman and every parent who had an interest in the rights, pleasures or enjoyments of his children, rallied to the support of the department that was jeopardized by this drastic action on their part. Then the attack was turned more into the line of a personal nature in a direct attack upon the head of the department, which, up to the present time, has had practically the same effect as their first resolution to abolish the entire department.

And when it comes down to facts, this entire display of strength and all this fuss has been created by an association with a membership of not more than seventy-five and an active, paid-up membership of not more than thirty-five.

Personally, I contend that if such a handful of men can dictate, browbeat or dominate the policies of State departments of Idaho to the extent of abolishment of departments, statutes or sections of such statutes through their intimidation of State officials, then we are living in a damn dangerous age, and may God help us, as I know of no other agency of relief.

OTTO M. JONES, in Feb. 1922 "Field and Stream."

Cooperation That Means Much to Livestock

As an example of cooperation in the line of the extermination of coyotes and other predatory animals, it is well to consider at this time that the regularly employed men of the game department trapped during the season of 1921 more than 500 coyotes and 20 cougar from

the game fields of the state, all of which are used as summer range for domestic sheep. Mr. K. O. Tipton, trapping on the middle fork of the Boise river, the summer sheep range of Mr. Hugh Sproat, president of the Idaho Wool Growers, turned in 71 coyote pelts from that district alone, to say nothing of at least a similar number of coyotes that a conservative estimate would give him credit for killing with the use of poison, that were not found to be skinned. And then Mr. Sproat, knowing these facts, accused the game department of refusing to cooperate with his organization in the eradication of predatory animals.

It was through such misrepresentation of facts and the spreading of false statements, that an attempt was made through this source to discredit the game department by this official of the state woolgrowers' association. In this connection, let it be understood also that the game department has never attempted or taken a position as arbitrary or drastic in its operations as the one followed by the state woolgrowers' association and its attempt to solicit the support of the farmers grange in resolutions to abolish the game department. The game department has operated at all times with due regard for the industries essential to the state, on a policy of cooperation. In this respect, mining operations, lumbering, power and irrigation projects and grazing must be considered and coped with upon a cooperative basis that will not be particularly injurious to the industries concerned, and still leave the game and the fish of the state a nook in which to propogate and continue for the benefit of those who come after us. The perpetuation and continuation of our natural resources in fish and game are a heritage and a trust that we cannot well ignore. They have ceased to interest us as matters of sentiment, but are to be reckoned with as commodities with a monetary value to the state in real dollars and cents. These are recognized and undebatable facts with such states as California, Colorado, Washington and Oregon and many of our eastern states. And now many of these states are looking toward Idaho as one of the states of the nation offering the best opportunities existing for the sportsman and tourist. Today Idaho is over the crest of a hard pull of four years in building up the fishing and hunting of the state to a point that these pleasures of pursuits are admitted to be the best during the past season that they have been for years.

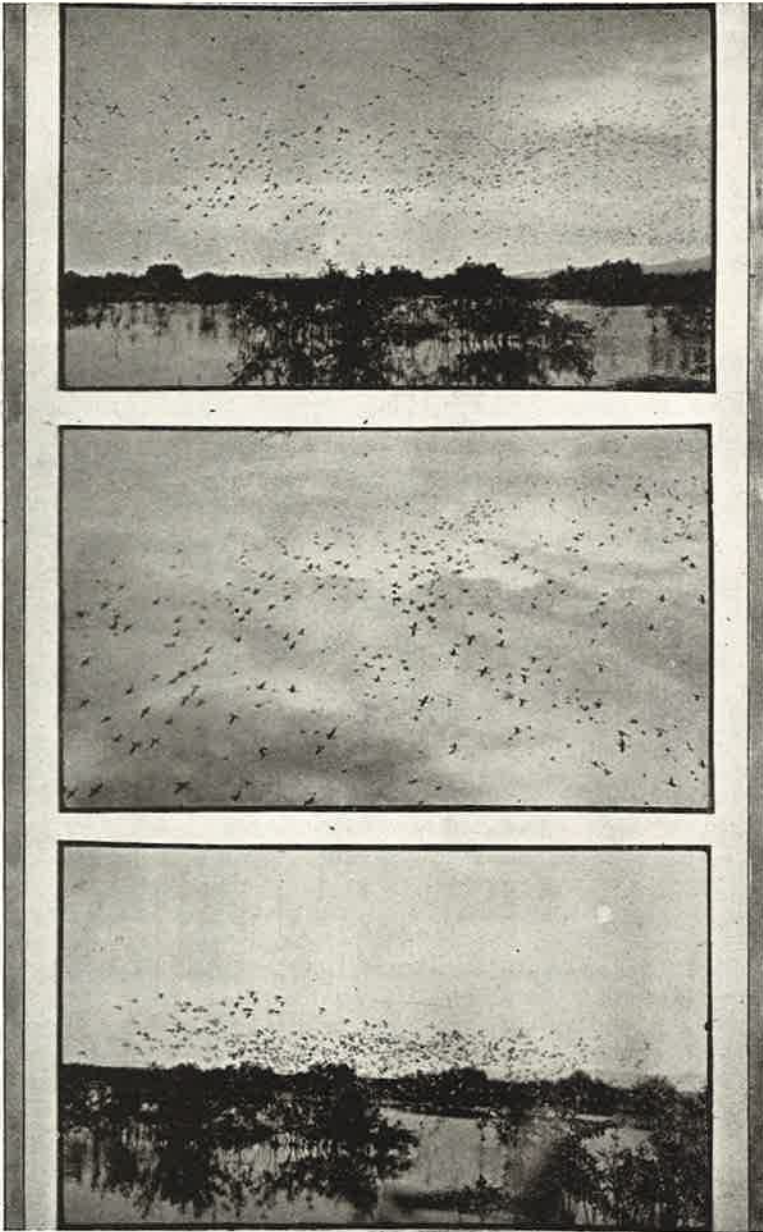
Under these conditions and the admission resulting from the same in practically all districts of the state, and from our neighboring states, it would be a shame and a crime to drop back into the rut from which we have just pulled out.

Game on Upgrade.

And these conditions are the result of four years of hard constructive work that has swayed the balance from the downgrade to the upgrade that has put Idaho in the front ranks of the nation as a game state. The progress made in the next few years depends materially upon the policies to be continued or adopted during that period. It is evident that the present statutes of the state, with the exception of a few minor changes as to seasons, must be in the interests of game protection, or these conditions would not be apparent. It is for that reason that few changes are recommended in the game laws at this time. The present statutes are aimed at the fundamental principles of game protection that involve legislation for the protection of the game, instead of legislation aimed at the convenience of the hunter. It has been my contention that legislation should be passed for the protection of the game, and the hunter must suit his conveniences to those seasons. These principles have been proven by the upbuilding of the game as set forth previously in this report. Let it be said also at this time that there is not a statute or a restriction in the game laws that might seem drastic, but what is the direct result of the abuse of a privilege.

The Abuses of Privileges.

Going clear back to the buffalo and his vanishing kindred, the first regulations of any nature were the result of the abuses of the God-given privileges granted our forefathers, which they abused in their merciless slaughter and campaigns of extermination that made regulation and restriction necessary. Women were made to purchase licenses during the past two years for the reason that they were used as mediums of exterminating game by being taken along in parties principally for the purpose of claiming limits of birds or fish for each member of the party, regardless of the fact of whether they actually took part in the shooting or fishing or not. In many instances they were not suitably garbed to indulge in such work in the field, but nevertheless they were accredited with their limits of the fish and game. When



Ducks have continued to increase in practically all districts of Idaho under the uniform regulations of the state and government.

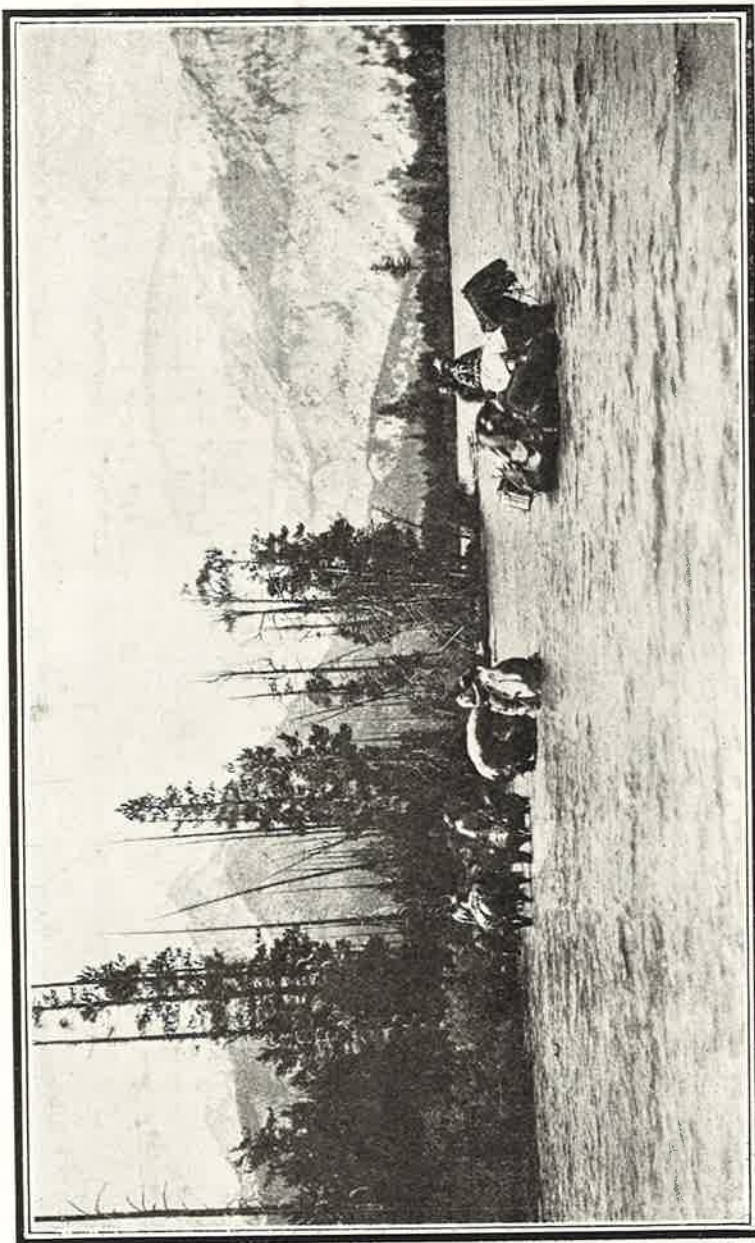
they became a medium to be reckoned with in the depletion of fish or game, then the only recourse was to make them a reproducing medium to the extent of purchasing a license and thereby contributing at least the price of the license to the restocking or replacing of the fish or game they had taken.

“A fellow trying to ‘get by’ fishing or hunting without a license, is like a man trying to enjoy a ball game through a knothole in the fence:—he gets only a long distance idea of the sport and contributes nothing toward the perpetuation or maintenance of the game.”

Another regrettable, outstanding fact resulting from a close scrutiny of the records of the game department during the past few years is the number of arrests resulting from the apprehending of gunners and fishermen who have been arrested for hunting or fishing without a license. This one item alone stands out as being the offense for which the greatest number of arrests were made during the years of 1919, 1920 and 1921, which resulted as follows:

Year	No. Arrested	Amount of fine
1919	32	\$ 667.00
1920	60	1,204.40
1921	155	2,898.85

This extract from the records of the game department means really more than the mere compilation of figures, when one stops to consider the real meaning of a tabulation of such a nature. It means that 32 people during one year, 60 during the next year and 155 during the following year practically bet the game department about \$25.00 each that they could “get by” in their fishing or hunting operations, against the insignificant price of a license that they would be caught or “checked” up by some member of the field force of the department. When this uneven bet against such odds is considered, to say nothing of the embarrassment entailed, one stops to wonder who would be so unreasonable as to take such risks for the evasion of an initial insurance of \$2.00 against



Fish planting and research work requiring the services of men particularly adapted and skilled in the handling of mountain equipment, particularly in the handling of pack-horses and such modes of transportation.

such embarrassment, both financially and socially. And when it is considered also that this item of the cost of a license is the medium through which the department, maintaining the sport enjoyed in these instances perpetuates and builds up the same, is practically the only source of revenue reverting to that department, this unreasonable bet does not only look foolish, but the one making the bet looks exceedingly small in his ideas of an attempt at such an evasion.

Service Rendered at Minimum Cost.

When the service rendered through the game department each year from the receipts of these license amounts are considered, one really wonders how his individual \$2.00 was stretched to such proportions. When one stops to consider that four state fish hatcheries are operated and millions of fish distributed from the same, to say nothing of the operations of a field force of approximately one deputy game warden to each county of the state, to say nothing of funds necessary to introduce new species of game and fish, to feed and salt game animals and to feed game birds each year, he can hardly realize that this is all done with a cost to the individual of only \$2.00 annually.

“The man who does not buy a hunting or fishing license, but who rants and raves about the operations of a game department, is like the slackers who evaded military service through some hook or crook, and then tried to tell the government how to win the war.”

In other words, when the soap box variety of spellbinder takes occasion to rant and rave about the so-called extravagances or shortcomings of the game department—that individual is talking about funds that cost him not to exceed \$2.00 annually, providing he bought a license. Nine times out of ten, however, this class of citizen is not a follower of the rod and gun or of the brotherhood of the great outdoors, or he would be a better citizen, consequently he is

prating about something that cost him and his kind nothing.

"A man who sees only a day's limit in his fishing or hunting is like a blind man at a picture show—all he gets out of the play, is his seat."

Many are the theories advanced for the modifying of certain game statutes that appear to be a bit drastic, but as I have stated heretofore, the present statutes have been drawn to overcome situations to be met in the field and forest after a complete revision of the codes four years ago, and an amending or strengthening of these statutes after two years of operations under them when the sixteenth session of the legislature met in 1920. Like many beautiful visions advanced for adoption in our state and federal governments; most of the ideas advanced seem beautiful in theory, but in practice would be absolute failures. This is true on account of a general in-born sentiment to be cunning or resourceful in evading a law instead of observing it.

In other words, these theories would be wonderful if the public would only shoot square with themselves, their associates, their children and their department in their hunting and fishing operations. Just so long as a person does not dare leave such private property as an automobile on the street of a city without padlocking every accessory on the same, from a motometer and spotlight to a spare tire, and even locking the automobile itself to keep it from being driven away as a whole, it is foolish to expect to turn such natural resources as fish and game loose on the public domain without a lock of enforceable and operative statutes and a suitable force of guardians to at least insure the perpetuation of the species. None need fear about finding his game department unfair if he will only be fair with his department.

Recommendations.

For these reasons, the recommendations made at this time are few. As stated previously, the present statutes must be directed in the proper manner, or there would not have been a noticeable increase in the fishing

and hunting of practically all species of fish and game in practically all districts of the state during the past year.

As a matter of giving the members of the fair sex one more chance to be fair with the department, it is recommended here that women, residents of the state, and children under the age of 15 years be permitted to fish without a license, but that a license be required for either women or children over the age of 15 to hunt. This recommendation is made for the reason that fishing is a family game, and in some instances of a large family, the monetary obligation on the head of the family for a few days of such sport is naturally a bit burdensome. Furthermore, with the increased hatchery equipment that the department has been able to acquire with its surplus funds each year, the restocking of our streams is a problem that can be overcome, but when our game birds or big game are jeopardized, that is another problem. Then there is the danger to be reckoned with of authorizing the use of firearms in the fields in the hands of individuals too young and inexperienced to be justly responsible for their acts with the same.

Another recommendation that would appear just and equitable at this time is the matter of the keeping of prisoners incarcerated for violations of the game statutes. Heretofore these men have been charged on the counties in which they were committed to serve out their fines or sentences. In this respect, I would recommend that the statutes be revised to make such prisoners a legitimate charge against the game department for their keep at the regular rates charged in such instances by the county.

In view of the increasing number of Chinese or ring-neck pheasants to be found in Ada, Canyon, Gem, Payette and Washington counties, I am recommending that the season on these birds in the counties enumerated be extended from 15 days to 30 days. This recommendation is also deemed advisable on the grounds that the state game warden has the discretionary powers to close a season, but has no power to open the same. Under this condition, should the birds be jeopardized by a severe winter or an unfavorable hatching season, they may be protected by a closing order, but under normal conditions their present numbers will easily withstand a 30-day season without danger of extermination.

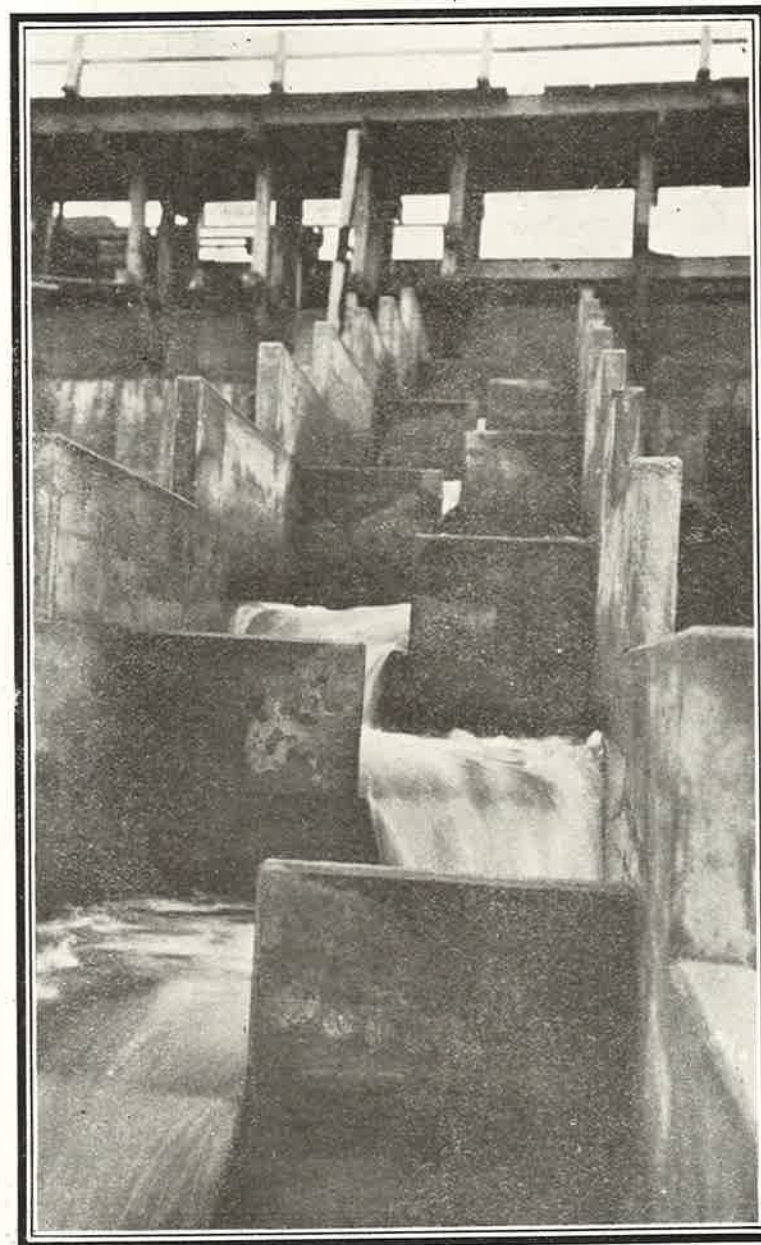
On account of complaints received from irrigation sections, where muskrats are claimed to be damaging irrigation canals, it has been recommended that these animals be placed on the free list in these irrigated sections, where they might be trapped without a license and at any time of year. This, however, will meet with considerable objection from the trappers themselves, but is mentioned here as one of the items to be considered at this time. Although not generally known, section 2791 of the Idaho Compiled Statutes already provides relief from these animals as follows:

"DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS DAMAGING PROPERTY. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent any person or persons from protecting his or their own premises from the depredations of any furbearing animal or animals enumerated in this chapter. Provided, that when any of the animals mentioned in this chapter are doing damage to or destroying any property or are likely to damage or destroy any property, the person or persons whose property is being or is likely to be damaged or destroyed, may make complaint and report the facts to the state fish and game warden who shall, either in person or by deputy game warden, investigate the conditions complained of and if it appears that the complainant is being or is likely to be damaged or destroyed by any such animal or animals, the state fish and game warden may grant permission, properly safeguarded, to the complainant to kill such animal or animals or to destroy the houses, dams or other structures erected by them. Provided further, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to injure or kill any fur-bearing animal or to destroy the houses, dams or other structures erected by them for the purpose of protecting his or their property from the depredations thereof, except as specifically provided in this section."

This section, if generally known and made use of will, I am sure, eliminate the objectionable feature of the protection afforded these furbearers by the present trapping laws.

COOPERATION.

For the spirit of cooperation shown this department by the Forest Service, the various Gun Clubs, Sportsmen Associations, and for the very valuable services rendered by the railroad and other transportation companies throughout the state, we desire to express our sincere appreciation and thanks. Such cooperation and services have been more than valuable, without which we would have been greatly handicapped in our efforts.



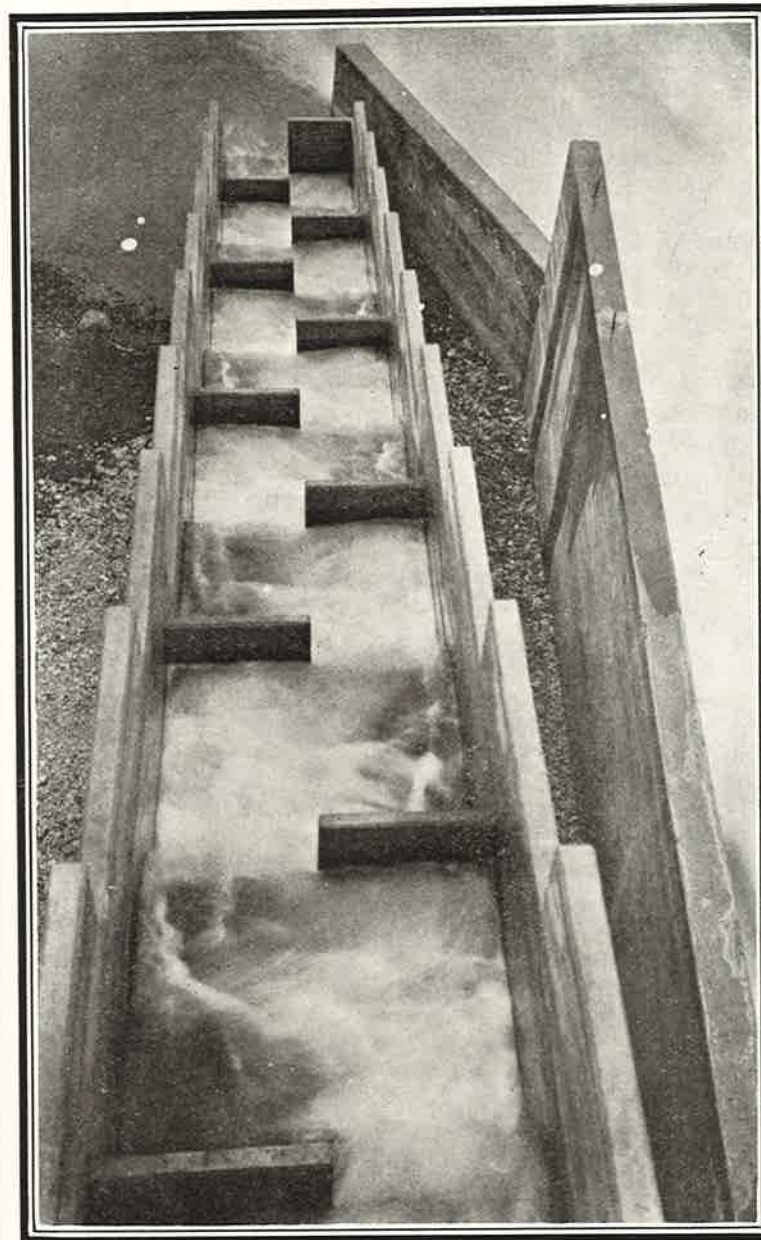
The construction of fish ladders is a matter which requires expert investigation and supervision to meet all requirements and conditions to be met in such instances.

FISH WAYS AND FISH SCREENS

The work of installing fish-ladders was carried on during the past two years in all parts of the state where needed, with the result that at this time the dams which were doing the most damage to fish have fish-ladders installed, or in the course of construction. This does not mean that the work is completed by any means, as dams are being built in considerable number, especially in the lumber districts in the northern part of the state, and also quite a number of fish-ways which have been ordered constructed have not as yet been installed.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in constructing fish-ways over the dams built for flooding purposes in the northern part of the state, for the reason that there is not a continuous flow of water over or through the dam. The gates of these dams are closed down for a sufficient length of time to allow the pond back of the dam to fill and then the gates are raised, and the flood is on, carrying everything before it. The flood period lasts from ten to thirty minutes, when the gates are again closed. It is obvious that while the flood is on, carrying logs, rocks and debris with a rush, there is little likelihood that many fish will stem the current and get above the dam; and also it is apparent that as soon as the gates are closed there is hardly sufficient water below the dam to allow the fish to ascend. In dams of this character there is very little use in forcing in a fish-way, and all that can be done is to plant the stream above the dams and to consider that the stream below the dam is practically lost to fishing until the water-shed is logged off. However, in many of the northern streams flooding is not practiced and the dams are for the purpose of holding the logs and fluming. Over dams built for these purposes, a fish-way is practical, and the owners are instructed to install them.

One of the more noticeable pieces of work during the past two years was the concrete fish-way built over the dam at Swan Falls on the Snake river. This structure was installed by the Idaho Power Company, and is one of the largest in the state, as well as one of the best constructed fish-ways thus far built. This company has met



Looking down upon the Pool type of a fish ladder which is quite universally used in making dams and other such obstructions passable to fish.

the requirements of the Fish and Game Department fully, which is certainly appreciated, as is also the cordial manner in which many other dam owners throughout the state have met our wishes. In many instances, however, several trips are necessary before work is started on a fish-way, and it would be of great assistance in expediting matters, if Section 2751 of the Idaho Fish and Game Laws was amended so that a penalty similar to that contained in Section 2755 was attached. It has always been the desire of the Department to induce the owners of dams to construct fish-ways without resorting to harsh methods, in fact, to get their co-operation in the conservation of fish, and in nearly all cases we have been enabled to amicably adjust any differences of opinion. However, in case that it should become necessary to force the issue, a law with a sufficiently severe penalty should be enacted.

During the past 2 years 58 dams have been inspected, 25 fish-ways have been constructed and 11 dams have been destroyed. The dams destroyed were abandoned ones for which owners could not be found or else were no longer needed for the purposes for which they were constructed.

In Section 2755 of the Fish and Game Laws this department has an ideal screen law. At the time this act was before the Legislature, many expressed a fear that it was too drastic, and its power would be abused by the department. In no instance has it been necessary to bring a court action under this Section, nor has there been a complaint that this law has caused any hardship on a canal or ditch owner. One difficulty encountered is in determining a proper screen to install, or one that will meet all requirements and at the same time be not too expensive. A screen that will meet conditions satisfactorily in one place may be wholly inadequate in some other section, on account of local conditions, such as the character of the drift, sudden floods, sizes of the canal, kinds of fish, etc. This department has been for some time working on a screen which it is hoped will be satisfactory both as to efficiency and price. While there are several screens which will work satisfactorily under nearly all conditions, they are expensive, for the reason that it takes a mechanic to properly build and install one, and unless the owner can do this work himself, the cost is more than the ordinary owner feels that he can stand.

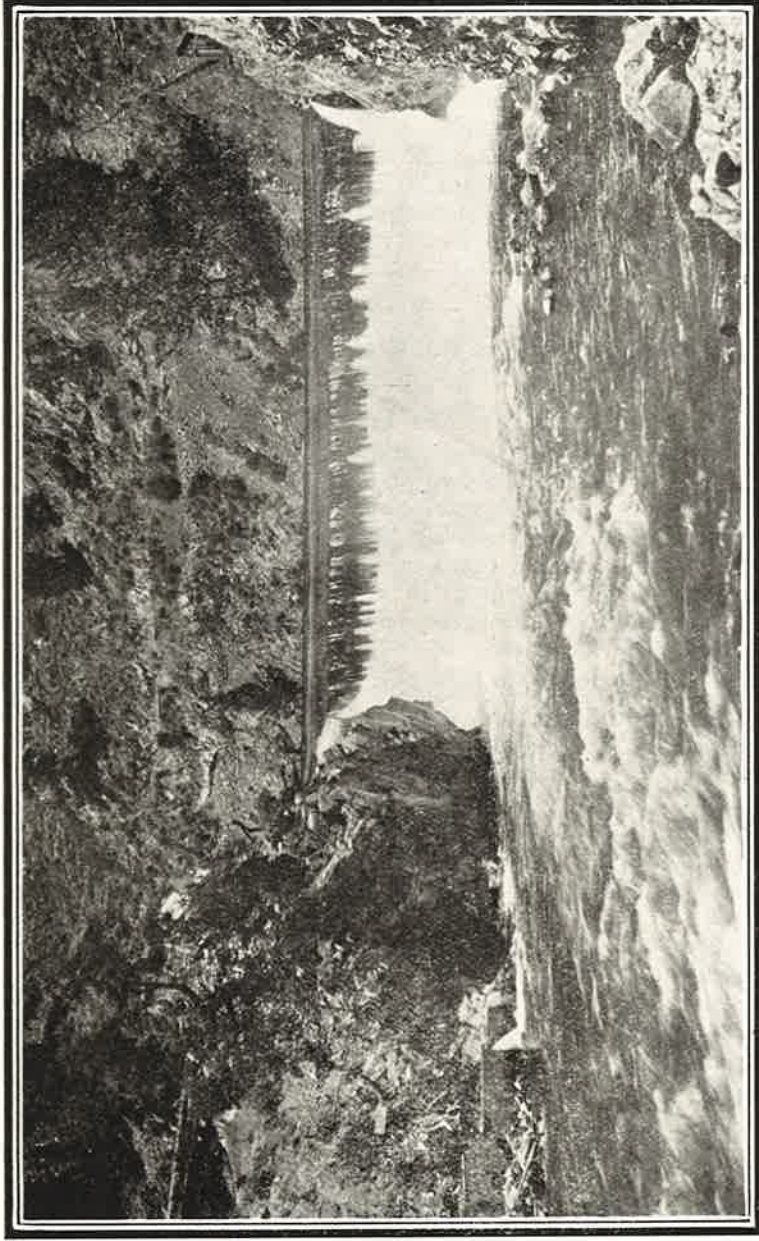
The financial depression and the almost universal hard times existing among the majority of ditch owners has been fully recognized by this department and in all cases when an examination of a ditch or canal is being made, the cost of installation has been given due consideration. For this reason alone, merely a start has been made in the screening end of the work. At the best, it will take several years to properly screen the ditches already constructed in the state, and it is hoped that as times improve, more head-way will be made in this important work.

REPORT OF FISH COMMISSIONER FOR YEAR 1922

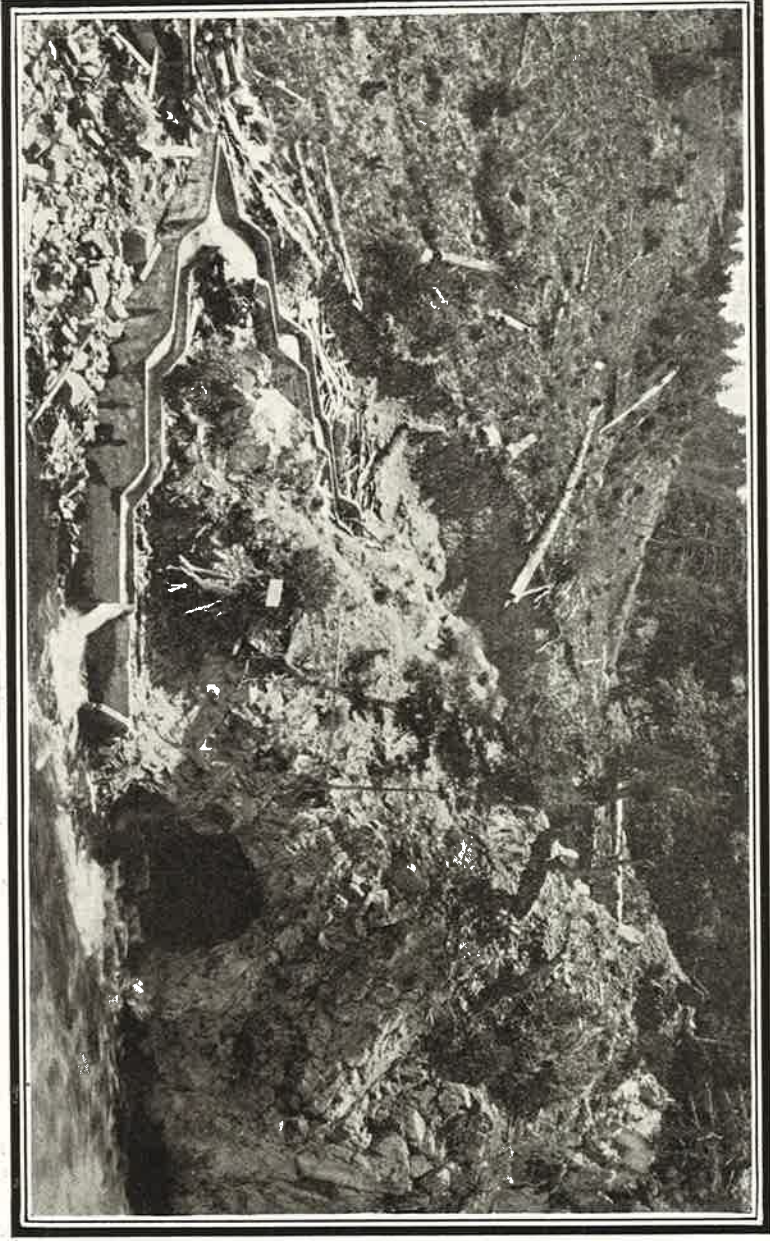
The year 1922 adds another milestone in the advancement and development of this branch of the State Fish and Game Bureau. By taking note of the accomplishments of this year, and making comparison with former reports, it will be noted that practically all the plans and policies mentioned therein were carried out. A marked improvement in all branches of the work is to be noted due to the greater experience and harmonious work of the personnel in the service.

The proper feeding and planting of fish are two of the most important features of this work, and these two items received the very closest attention during the year. No expense or labor was spared in the purchase of food and its proper preparation for the young fish, and when the time arrived for distribution all hands made a special effort to see that the fish arrived at points for planting in the best possible condition, and that they were planted in the right places, and here again the increased experience of all concerned was very much in evidence and enabled the Bureau to accomplish so much good work.

Owing to water conditions in general and to the fact that the high water did not overflow in places where black bass and crappie spawn, very little work of rescue and distribution of this species was done during this year. A good distribution of yellow perch was made from Lake Lowell again this season, and the following points were given a good supply: Weiser, Payette, McCall, Hamer, Murtaugh, Parma, Rupert, Weston, and many sloughs and ponds throughout the Boise Valley. The majority of perch



The Sun Beam Dam in Salmon River, showing the approach to the fish ladder that was constructed over this dam to make the upper regions of the Stanley Basin and Sawtooth districts accessible to trout of the lower



Section of the fish ladder constructed over the Sun Beam Dam showing the method of lengthening the fish ladder to get the required fall between pools to make the ladder easily accessible.

rescued were returned to the lake in the same manner as last year.

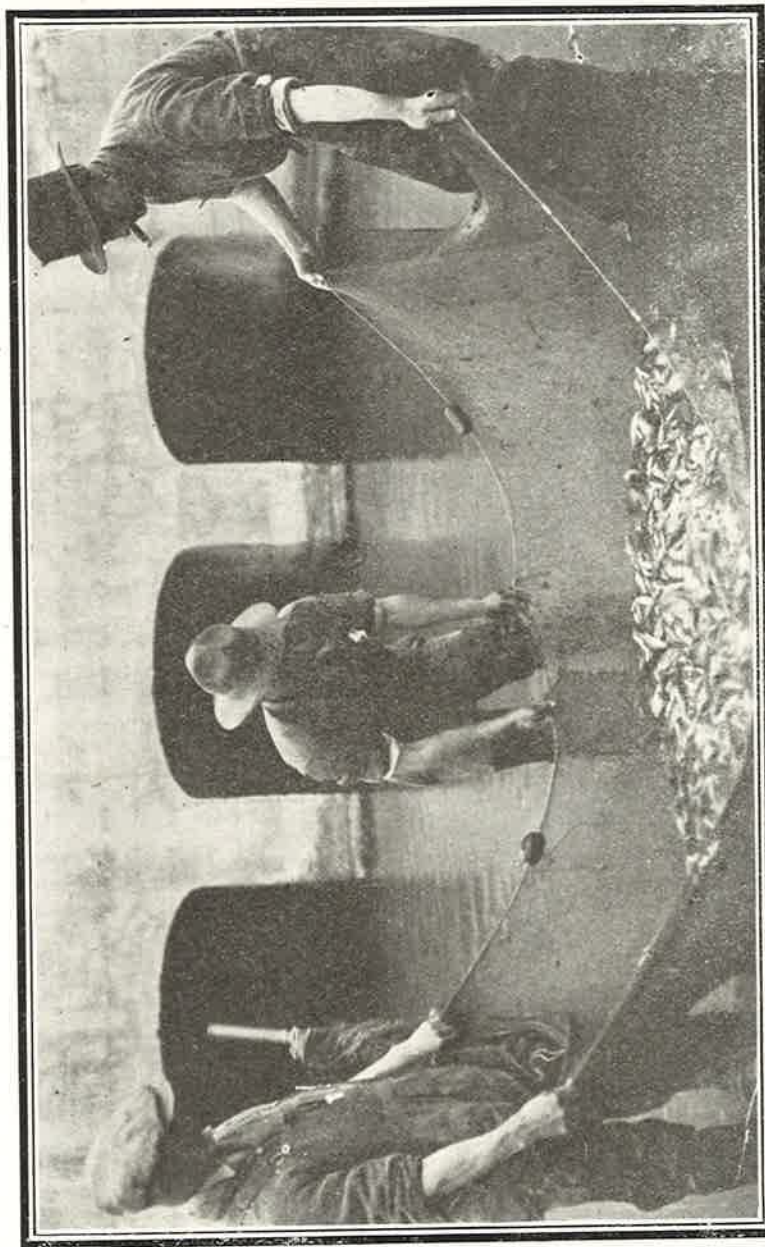
Following out the policy of former years, the Commissioner was active in the field at all times and kept close supervision over all the work in the hatcheries and the distribution.

The fish rescue work was lighter this year than in former years as the water conditions were better, and fewer fish were stranded than usual. Upwards of two million yellow perch were rescued from the canals leading from Lake Lowell, and the Deer Flat reservoir and distribution made as stated above.

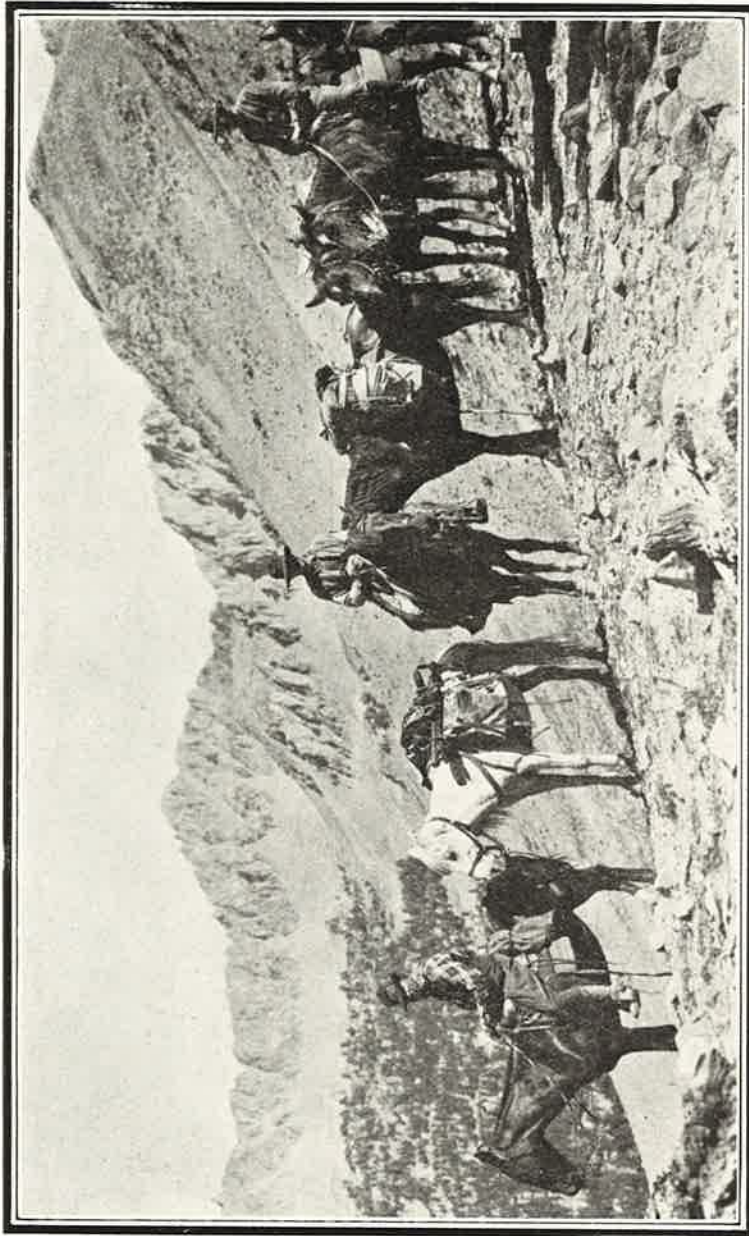
The field work was not quite as extensive as last year, but held up well with the exception of Rock Creek, and Wood River. At Rock Creek only about fifty per cent of the usual number of native eggs were taken. Wood River was a failure, the same as last season. A new place was tried out for spawn in Smith's Lake on the East Fork of the Salmon River, but owing to a light "run" of fish this season the work was not a success, as only about one hundred thousand eggs were taken. Wolf Lodge Creek, Silver Creek, and Lost River held up well in the yield of eggs. The Eastern brook trout collection of eggs above Mackay in Lost River broke all records this season, and the quality was much better than last year. Owing to pressure of work, and road conditions the work at Palisade Lake in Swan Valley was not opened up this year, but it is hoped that the work can be prosecuted next season.

Notwithstanding the fact that the greatest labor strike in history was on at a time when the heaviest distribution of fish was ready, the several railroads over which the fish are transported never wavered in their service, but moved the fish car and messengers with despatch at all times. Special mention is to be made of the service rendered by the Oregon Short Line during this distressing period, as most of the fish distributed are moved over this system. The boat lines in the northern part of the state also continued their good service during the entire year.

The plan to develop the Hay Spur Hatchery to its fullest capacity was carried out this year by building a new reservoir, hatchery building, and laying a new pipe line. The new building is complete in every respect.



Recovering Perch in rescue work conducted in the irrigation canals leading from the Deer Flat Reservoir.



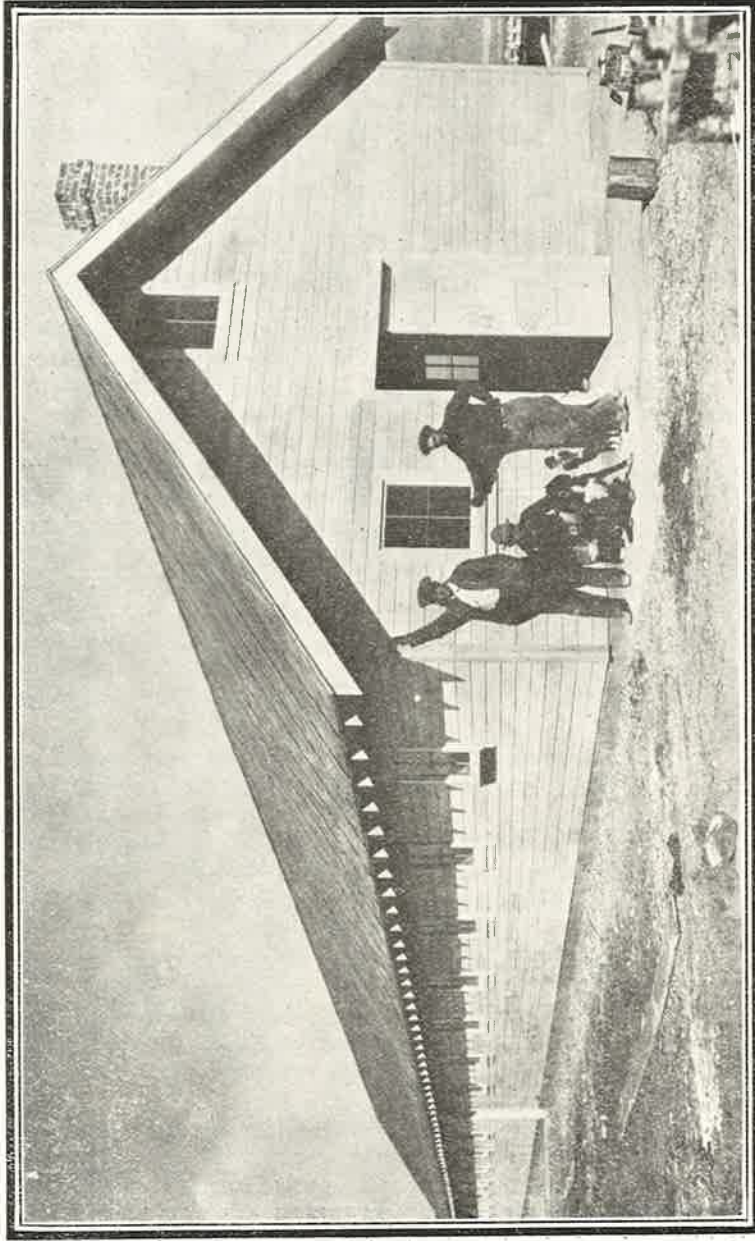
Typical pack-train loaded with fish to stock the high mountain lakes of the Sawtooth Mountain districts.

and will render good service at all times. The building is 135 feet in length and 22 feet in width and of frame construction with a cement floor. At one end of the building a feed and service room is provided, also a storage room overhead; these rooms are 20x22 feet. Owing to the character of the ground it was necessary to reinforce all the concrete work extra well to safeguard it against the action of frost, and it was also necessary to use a rich mixture of cement. Three large rearing and brood ponds were constructed at the north end of the building. These ponds are 75 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, and have cement retaining walls 12 inches wide, and 8-inch division walls all heavily reinforced with steel. The bottoms of these ponds are of gravel with natural conditions. This hatchery when run to full capacity will turn out about two million fish reared to the fingerling No. 1 stage. The reservoir which was built to supply the water for the new hatchery was created by damming up a large spring with an earth dam. An 8-inch concrete core was run through the dam to strengthen same and guard against muskrats, etc. The dam is approximately 12 feet high with a concrete spillway. A concrete tower was also constructed to control the water supply for delivery into the pipe line. The pipe line is about 2,600 feet long and was laid with 14-inch 16-gauge Armco smooth galvanized iron pipe. This line will deliver about 1,000 to 1,200 gallons of water per minute to the hatchery.

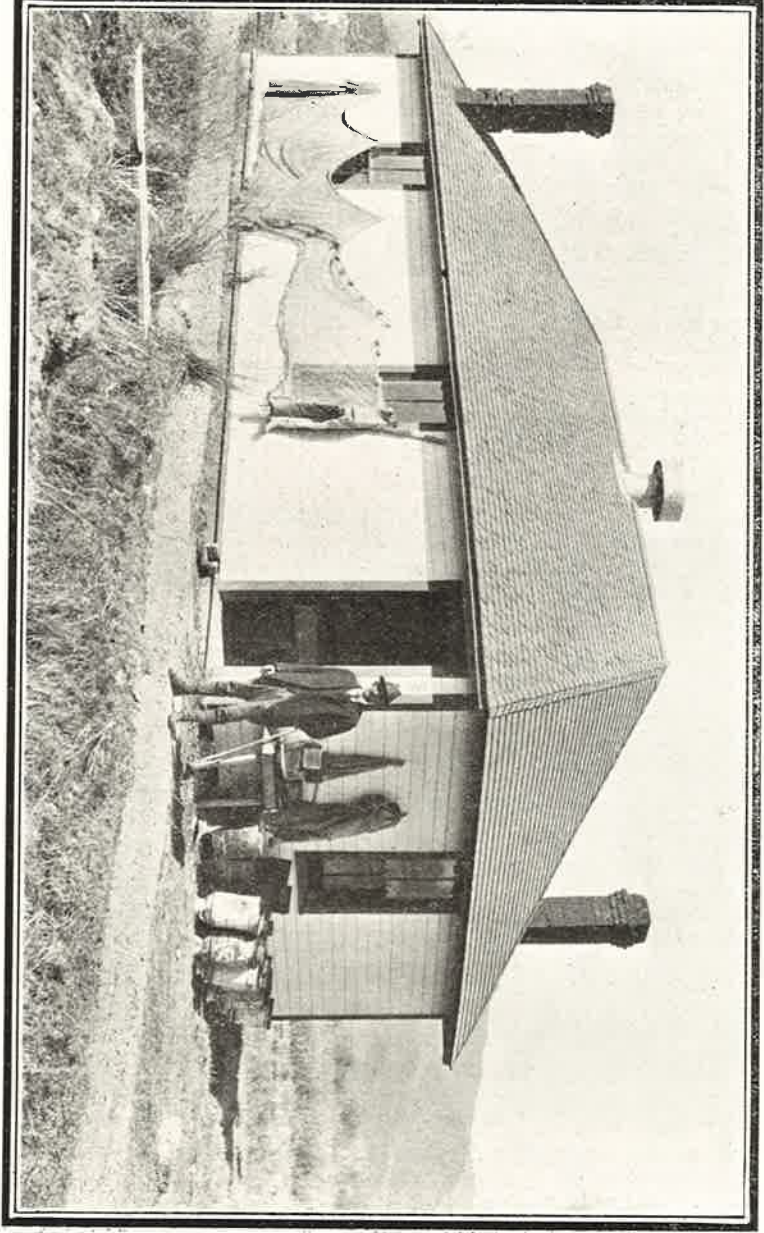
Considering the severe winter and adverse weather conditions for fish cultural work during the forepart of 1922, the hatcheries all did well, and turned out a fine lot of fish. While the total number of fish turned out does not quite measure up with the number turned out last year. The fish were extra large and of fine quality, and were planted to the best advantage.

At the Sandpoint Hatchery some improvements were made, notably, a new ice house was constructed, new wood shed, the hatchery painted both inside and out, equipment all painted, pipe line overhauled and trestle rebuilt, rock hauled to reinforce cribbing on lake front, and some road work done.

At the Ashton Hatchery a new ice house was built, the Superintendent's residence was moved from the Honess Ranch to the state grounds, and a new foundation of concrete blocks placed under same, water piped into the kitchen, and a pump installed. Equipment was painted



New Hatchery Building erected at the Hay Spur hatchery during the fall of 1922. This hatchery will accommodate 50 troughs and represents one of the best hatchery buildings in the state of Idaho.



The old Hatchery building at Hay Spur, which will be used as a bunk house in conjunction with the new building erected at this plant. The capacity of this building is only 16 troughs.

and ponds and flumes repaired. The revolving screen which controls the outlet of the entire plant was rebuilt.

The Coeur d'Alene Hatchery has again held up its end, and was operated to capacity, and an extra fine lot of fish reared to a good size and successfully planted. Spawntaking operations at Elk River were very successful, as 1,500,000 eastern brook trout eggs were collected during the fall and placed in the hatchery for hatching, rearing and planting during the season of 1923. The equipment was painted and a number of minor repairs made to the station during the year.

Following is a summary of all fish planted during the year 1922:

SANDPOINT HATCHERY

Eastern Brook Trout	1,000,000
Rainbow trout	1,000,000
Lake Erie whitefish (fry)	800,000
Total	2,800,000

COEUR D'ALENE HATCHERY

Eastern brook trout	1,256,000
Rainbow trout	339,000
Wolf Lodge natives	375,000
Total	1,970,000

ASHTON HATCHERY

Rainbow trout (fingerlings)	1,310,800
Rainbow trout (eggs)	700,000
Eastern brook trout	375,000
Total	2,385,800

HAY SPUR HATCHERY

Landlocked salmon	8,000
Rainbow trout	1,133,575
Eastern brook	502,500
Blackspotted trout (native)	244,350
Silver Creek natives	713,575
Wood River natives	29,250
Smith's Lake trout	44,875

Total	2,676,125
Perch rescued	1,924,750

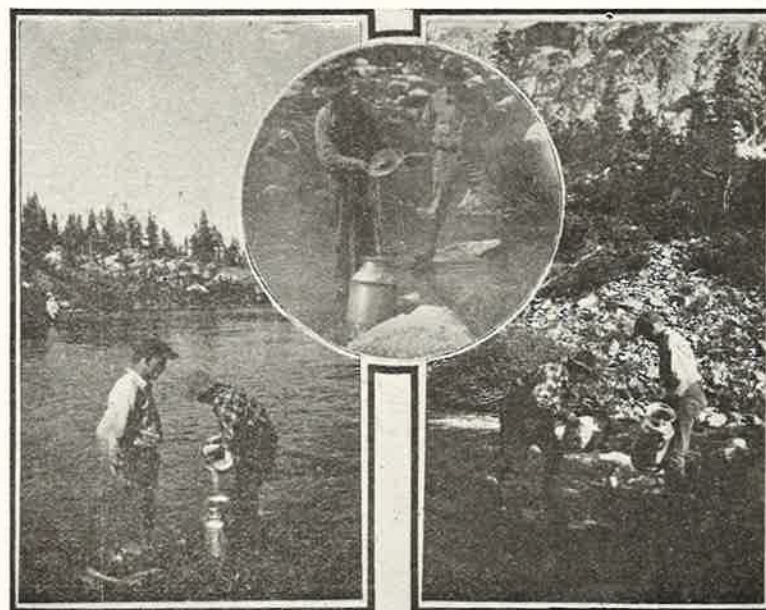
By comparing this year's output of fish from the several hatcheries with that of last year, it will be noted that there is a difference of about 1,800,000, but this does not mean anything in the general results, as the fish planted this year were the largest and best ever turned out of the hatcheries, and they were planted in the best condition and the most suitable places. Greater results

from the work may be expected. It may be stated that numbers do not mean so much in this work, as to what size when planted, and where planted. As the capacity of the hatcheries is limited, it is always necessary to sacrifice numbers to size.

In summing up the accomplishments of the past biennium, it is gratifying to note the steady growth and improvement in this branch of the service. A greater knowledge of the needs of streams and lakes has been gained, plans made to meet these needs as fast as the resources will permit, and a program of procedure laid out for future development. The present organization is functioning well, and it is hoped will not be disturbed only where necessary to strengthen it.

RECAPITULATION

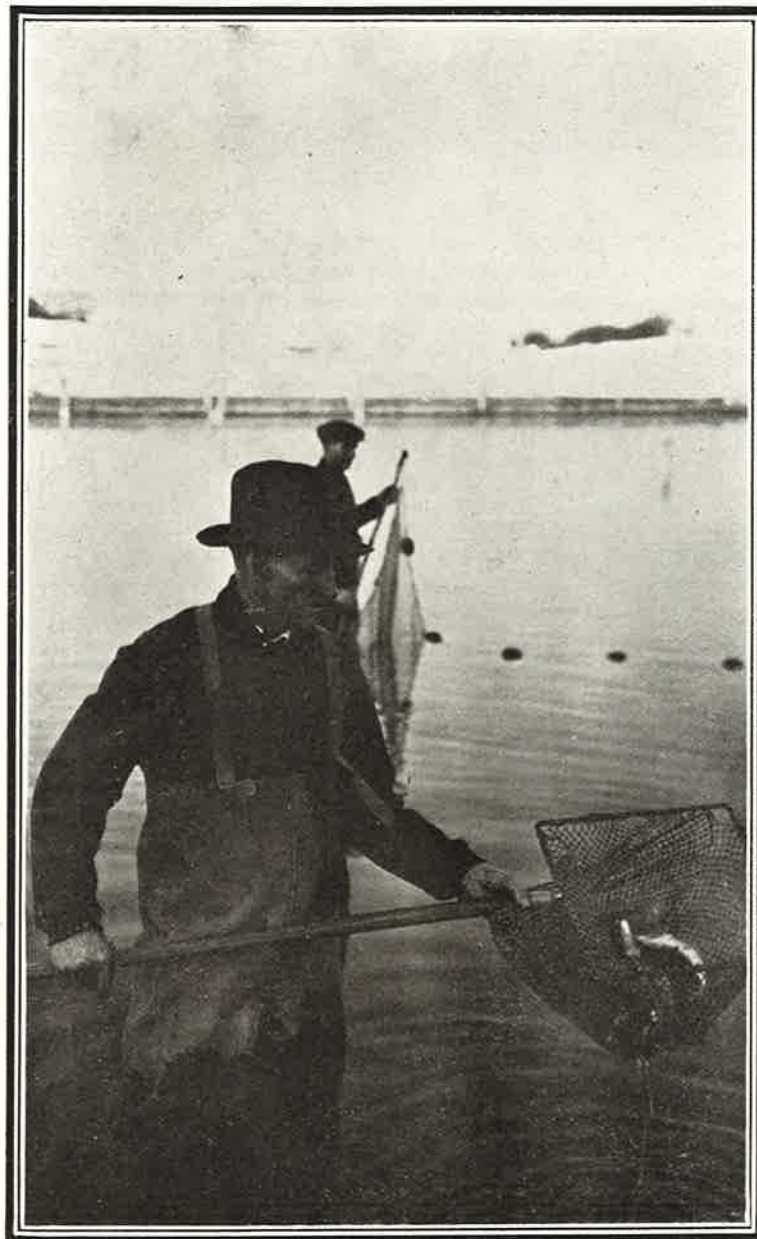
Total number fish planted all species 1921.....	13,663,120
Total number fish planted all species 1922.....	11,756,675
Grand Total	25,419,795



Successful fish planting depends on such details as the gradual tempering of the water in the cans in which the fish are delivered to the temperature of the water in which the fish are to be planted. Typical scenes of this operation in the high mountain streams.



Spawntaking at the Ashton hatchery during severe winter weather.



With the thermometer below zero, the work of spawn taking at most of the hatcheries is not all sunshine and roses.

FISH CULTURAL WORK

Hatcheries, Propagation, Distribution, Salvage.

The biennium period just closing may be marked RED LETTER years in fish-production and accomplishment. Conditions throughout the State were better and resources greater, and, by continuing the same policies of the last year in concentrating on large production and careful distribution, all records for fish distribution in the State were broken. Signed applications for fish for practically all the fish distributed from the several hatcheries are on file in this office and will furnish proof of the foregoing statement.

A special effort was made at all times to reach all communities in the State and give a fair share of the service available from this Department. Owing to the limited resources, it was found impossible to give any section of the State all the service needed, but from reports received from time to time, it is indicated that much effective work was accomplished in many sections where the streams were very much depleted of fish. This is gratifying, as we are making every effort toward getting good results from our distribution of fish rather than making a big paper showing.

Following is a detailed report under proper head lines showing the work accomplished during the year 1921.

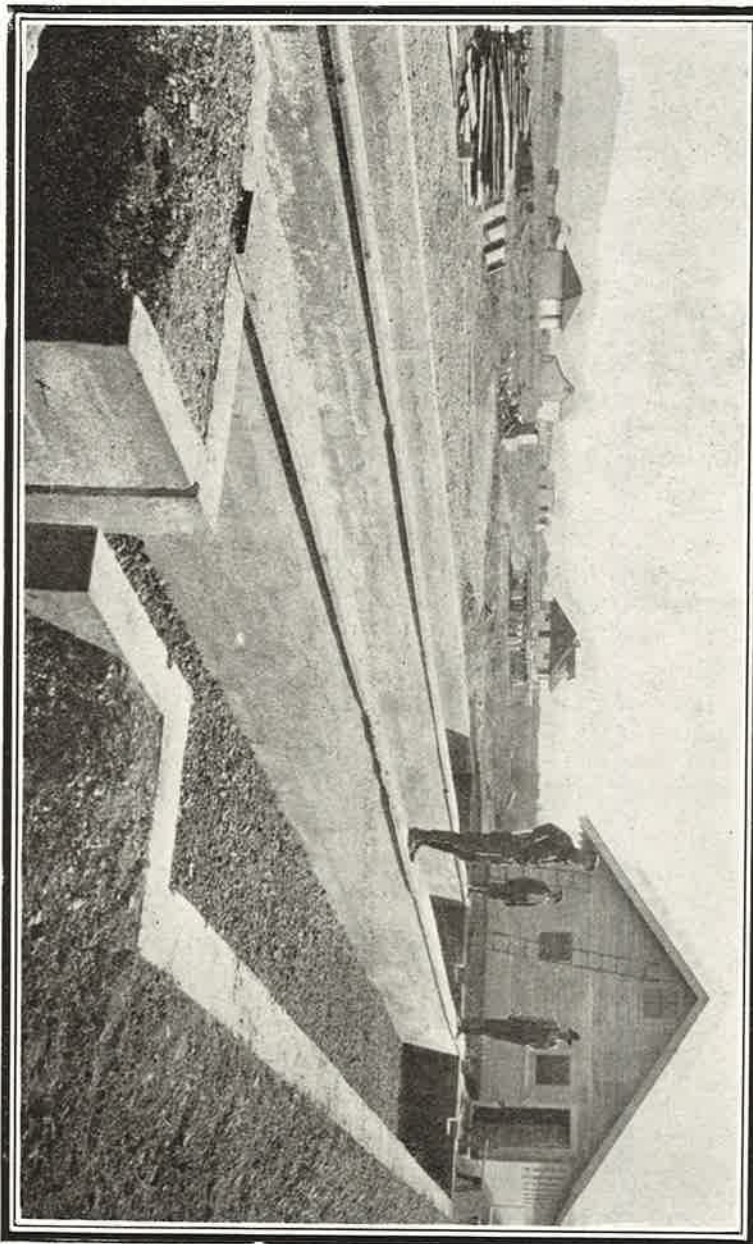
Personal Supervision.

As usual, the Commissioner was active in the field and at the hatcheries, assisting in a practical way when necessary. Many trips of inspection were made and conditions noted in many sections of the State and plans made to improve same when practicable.

Promiscuous Planting of Fish.

Requests continue to pour into this office for many different species of fish for the same waters. It is just as foolish to plant a number of different species of fish in a stream as it is to plant four or five different kinds of

Rearing ponds constructed in conjunction with the new hatchery building at Hay Spur. These ponds will accommodate a great quantity of fingerling trout until they have reached the stage of distribution. Such ponds are invaluable assets to such an institution.



seeds in a plot of ground. Fish are like some animals; some do not like each other. It is of the utmost importance to future generations that great care and discretion be used in introducing new species of fish into our streams and lakes. Many sad mistakes have been made in past years, and we are now paying the penalty. Before any species of fish whatever are placed in the streams and lakes of this State, this office should be consulted and advised so that all possible data may be obtained as to their quality, etc.

The work of planting bass, crappie, catfish and yellow perch in suitable waters was extended during the past year, notably in Salmon Reservoir, near Rogerson; in the large drain ditch on the Twin Falls tract, starting at Heyburn; Ray's Lake, near Hamer; in the ponds and sloughs throughout the Boise Valley, and in the territory adjacent to the P. & I. N. and Idaho Northern roads. A number of bass were also distributed in Bonner and Boundary Counties, and in territory around Lewiston.

Idaho today has all the desirable species of fish needed and we should bend all energies and resources to keep up the supply rather than waste any of our resources in introducing new species.

Careful Planting of Fish.

The continued policy of carefully selecting good streams for planting of young trout has met with noteworthy success. In many places large numbers of young trout have been observed as a result of careful planting. We realized very early in the work that it would be impossible to cover all the streams of the State, and urged each community to select only their very best streams for consideration, and by this method we are obtaining far better results. It is planned to extend this idea by alternating in planting streams in the State each year; by so doing, we will finally reach all the streams.

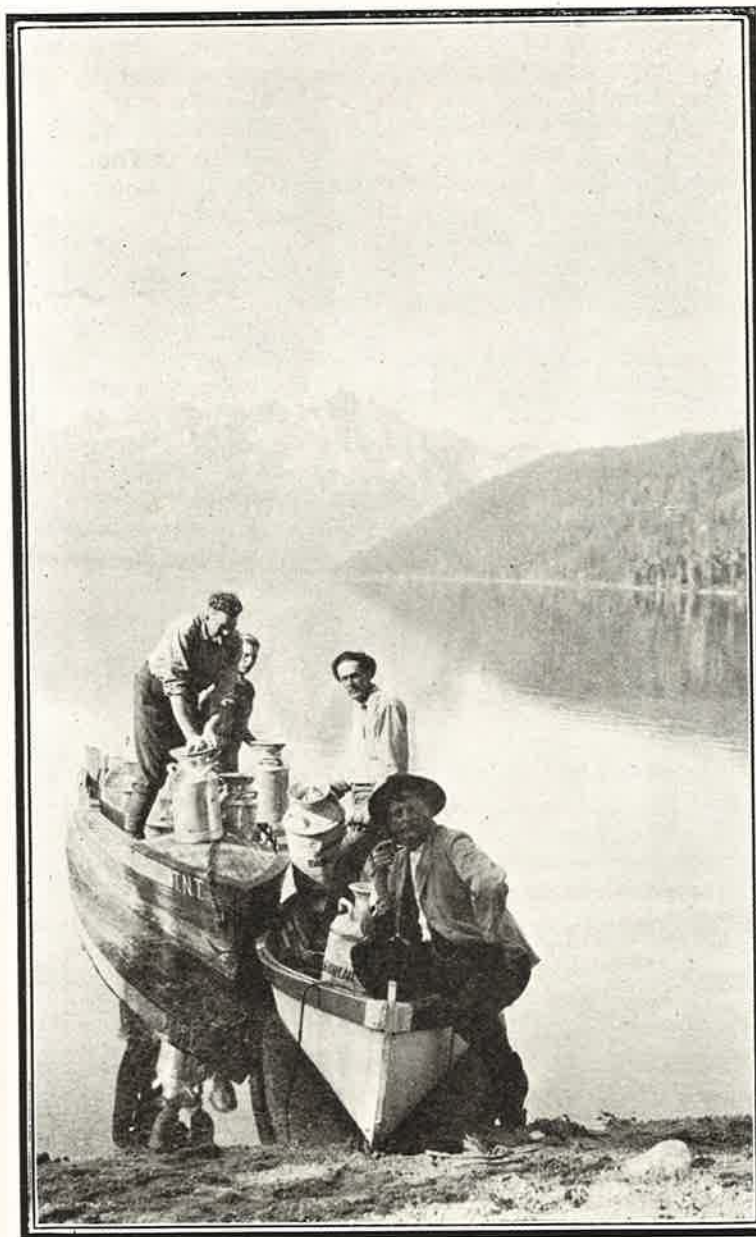
Fish Rescue and Conservation Work.

During the year 1921, operations in this line were prosecuted with vigor and work largely extended. New fields were covered, notably the sloughs and ponds in the vicinity of Weiser; points along the Kootenai River in Boundary County, and at a point in the Portneuf River below the Chesterfield Dam. Much credit is due the members of the Washington County Road and Gun Club for the effective work accomplished by them in rescuing

Fish planting in the Red Fish Lake District. This district when properly stocked with game fish will make one of the greatest play grounds in Idaho.



upwards of 200,000 bass, crappie and catfish from the ponds, etc., created by the overflowing of Buttermilk Slough. This work was carried on under the supervision of this Department at an expense of only \$17.50, as the members contributed their services free of charge. 15,670 black bass were rescued from ponds along the Kootenai River in the vicinity of Bonners Ferry in Boundary County, under the direction of Deputy Game Warden Heathershaw, and distributed in the small lakes in Boundary and Bonner Counties. Some of these fish measured up to eight and ten inches, also a few adults. The work at Deer Flat and Lake Lowell reservoirs was greatly extended, as there were approximately 2,896,000 yellow perch recovered from the canals leading from these reservoirs, quite a large number of which were full grown. Distribution was made of this species to all suitable points, but the bulk of the fish were returned to the reservoirs. Credit is due Jess B. Gowan, Earl Van De Venter and other sportsmen from Caldwell, who were instrumental in saving about 200,000 perch of the foregoing number at the Golden Gate Drop of the Deer Flat Low Line Canal. At the Mackay Dam on Lost River above Mackay, the Utah Construction Co. found it necessary to draw the water down in the Reservoir to its lowest possible level in order to make some repairs to the spillway, etc. By some person or persons becoming unduly excited over the matter, a report was received by this office to the effect that all the fish were drained out of the reservoir and killed. An experienced man was detailed to investigate conditions in the stream below the dam, and after patrolling the stream for a distance of about eight miles, he reported that no unusual number of fish were noted, or loss occurred. In this connection we are urging all people to make sure they know what they are talking about before reporting any matters to this Department; by so doing, it will save us much time and expense. Here it will be pertinent to this paragraph to note the success attending the work of introducing to the markets throughout the State of the neglected species of food fishes. About six and a half tons of whitefish were removed from the headwaters of Snake River and approximately three tons of mullet from Blackfoot River below the Blackfoot Dam. The bulk of these fish were sold at cost to defray the expenses of the work, and the Department was relieved of any expense whatever. From time to time during past



In the Lake Districts the work of planting fish is transferred from the customary automobile, wagon or pack-horse method to the use of boats in getting the fish to the proper inlets for the best results in planting.

years, efforts were directed to making these fish popular as food, and met with varying success, as people are quite chary about accepting a fish of which they are unfamiliar. A great deal of prejudice was broken down during the past season and the indications are that next year the work will meet with unprecedented success. When this work reaches its proper proportions, it will be of economic benefit to the people of the State, as they will get a fresher and cheaper article of food, and the streams will also be benefited by removing large numbers of undesirable species to the game fish.

Field Work.

Operations in the field were carried on at the usual places with the exception of Little Camas Creek and Benewah Creek. At Wolf Lodge Creek the "run" of fish was light, but we obtained good results. We attempted to open up a new field for the collection of eggs in the Priest Lake district, but owing to adverse conditions the venture was not successful. At Elk River, over 1,500,000 eastern brook eggs were collected, making a new high record at this point. Rock Creek responded in good shape this season, giving us over three hundred thousand eggs, which were taken from fish weighing up to ten pounds. Silver Creek yielded better than for a number of years past. Wood River was a total failure, owing to a shortage of spawners. Lost River above the Mackay Reservoir gave a larger number of eggs than usual. Smith's Lake on the East Fork of the Salmon River was inspected for spawn-taking operations during the coming season, and found to have great possibilities. The lake is very much isolated, but in the event the roads are reasonably good, it will be possible to collect large numbers of eggs from this point. Palisade Lake at the head of Swan Valley offers another potential field, which will be worked, if possible, during the coming season. There are several points in northern Idaho which may be developed for the collection of spawn.

Transportation.

Free and liberal transportation facilities are vital factors in this work. Owing to the war time restrictions being entirely removed, the railroads and boat lines of the State were enabled to give much greater assistance in this respect. The Oregon Short Line went the limit on service by furnishing a special baggage car for fish distribution, free of charge, and moved same with despatch.



No duty is overlooked or shirked in the efforts of those in charge of the fish planting operations to reach the logical points for such stocking.

The railroads serving the northern part of the State were very liberal in their service; also the boat lines, especially the Red Colla Line out of Coeur d'Alene. The good service rendered by these factors enables us to accomplish at least fifty per cent more work and we desire to especially acknowledge this service.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED AT THE SEVERAL HATCHERIES.

Sandpoint Hatchery

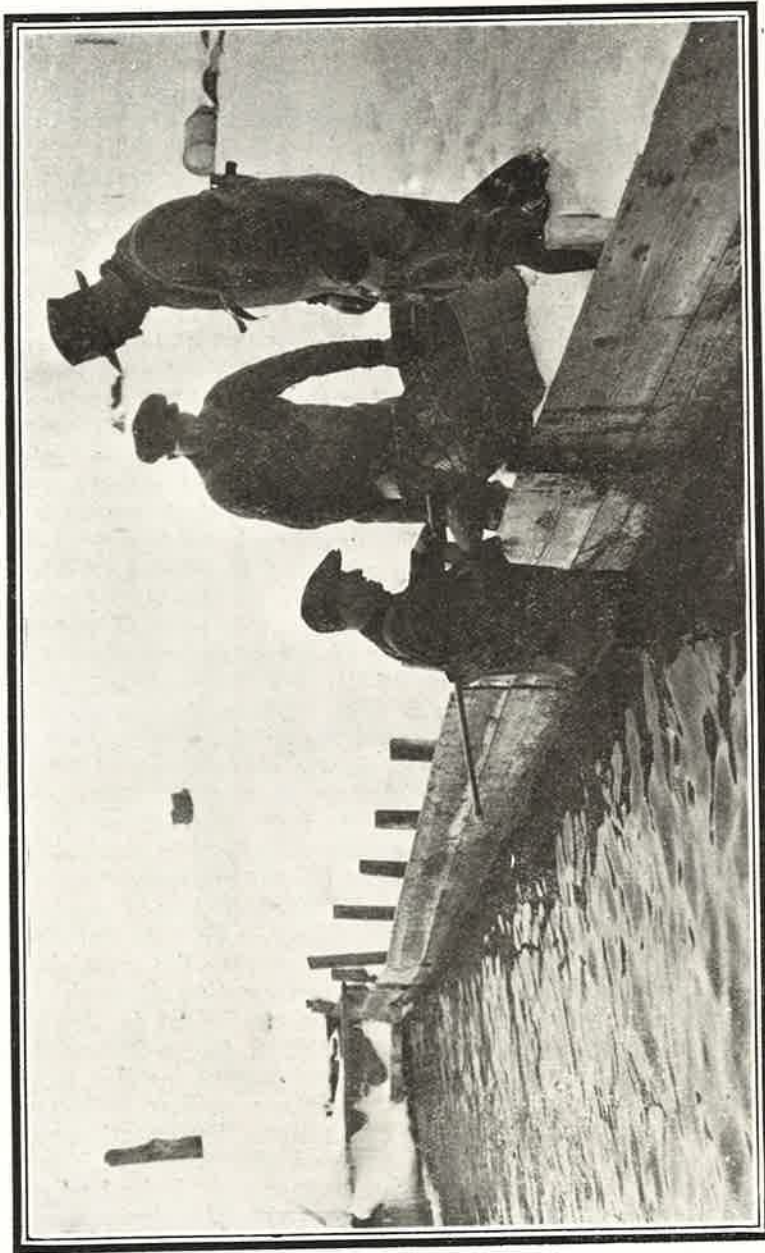
All previous records for fish production at this Hatchery were broken during the past year, as a total of over three million of all species of fish handled were distributed. The territory served was greatly extended and points from Moscow, Lewiston, Orofino, Kooskia, Kamiah, Grangeville and that section were given far better service than ever before. Owing to a shortage of water supply, it was found imperative to plant all yearlings and brood stock which were being held at this Hatchery. The main pipe line which supplies all the water for the Hatchery and ponds reached a dangerous condition and it was found necessary to shut the entire water supply off to make the needed repairs. It was also necessary to put in an extensive work of cribbing to protect the banks on the lake front, as the wash from the waves of the lake was gradually eating away the bank in front of the entire station. A temporary garage was constructed to house the truck during the winter. The concrete walls, etc., were removed from the two abandoned ponds and used for filling back of cribbing and considerable work done on the road leading from the Hatchery to the highway.

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery

The work of this Hatchery stands out in a prominent manner as the output of fish was double that of last year. Notwithstanding the low temperatures and other adverse conditions, the fish distributed were a good lot and will measure up favorably with the other hatcheries. Special mention is to be made of the good work accomplished in the collection of eggs at Elk River by the force at this Hatchery. The distribution of all species totaled 2,096,050. Most of the fish planted reached the No. 1 and 2 fingerling stage.

Hay Spur Hatchery

This Hatchery turned out 3,309,200 fish of all species, ranging in size from fry to fingerlings No. 3. The bulk of the fish turned out were fingerlings 1 and 2. In the above lot planted were 40,000 redbfish yearlings which had been held over from August, 1920. The brood stock held in ponds at this Hatchery are increasing in numbers, and the station is being brought up to a higher state of efficiency in general. Under the direction and supervision of the State Game Warden, the work of stocking barren waters in the Sawtooth Mountain Range and the East Fork of the Salmon River district was continued. Owing to the isolation of the districts, many difficulties were encountered in reaching suitable points for planting the fish. In order to insure best results, a selection of the most desirable species of trout were planted in this region. Black-spotted (native) trout, rainbow trout, eastern brook trout, landlocked salmon and grayling being the fish selected, and planted in separate waters. A rebuilt army Dodge truck was placed in service at this Hatchery, in place of the large two-ton Velie truck which was loaned to us by the Department of Public Works. The Dodge truck was used to convey the fish from the Hatchery to the Sawtooth region, etc. Owing to the large number of fish handled at this Hatchery during the year, it was found impossible to do any construction work, as we could not with safety interfere with the water supply. All efforts were directed to an unprecedented output, in which we succeeded. Fifty new extra heavy ten-gallon cans were purchased direct from the factory in Detroit, for use in distribution work. As our work is primarily concerned with conservation, we are constantly endeavoring to overcome losses, and to this end we are now experimenting with salt solution in the development of spawn to overcome the usual loss at this stage of the work. In this connection, it might be stated that we have become more proficient in the removal of dead eggs from the hatchery trays during the period of incubation. We use an instrument for this work composed of a glass tube fitted into a rubber bulb and the dead eggs are removed by suction. By practice and close observation, it was discovered that the length and diameter of the tube and the proper size bulb had an important bearing on the effectiveness of the instrument. Spawn-taking operations are now under way at this



Severe weather conditions must be endured by those operating in most spawn taking districts.

Hatchery and a sufficient number of rainbow eggs have been purchased to insure a large production of young fish next year. The Hatchery now contains 450,000 eastern brook eggs and fry.

Ashton Hatchery.

This Hatchery turned out 2,027,500 fish of all species and was self-supporting as no eggs were purchased from outside sources. While the number of fish turned out does not quite measure up with some of the other hatcheries, the fish were larger. The work of distribution usually comes at the same time in the season and it was necessary to hold the fish at this Hatchery until the other hatcheries were relieved. In addition to the above work, a large number of brood stock rainbows are being developed and maintained. In the maintenance of large numbers of brooders many problems arise, as there is a constant drain on them from all the fish-eating birds on the continent, and even people try to steal from the ponds. It is necessary to keep a guard on the job day and night. At present, we are rounding up the brood stock for spawn-taking purposes and find it necessary to maintain two guards in a tent placed at a strategic point to prevent the fish from being stolen. Three years of careful work are required to mature a rainbow or native spawner and when matured they represent considerable value to this service, so we say hands off and back it up.



Transferring a load of fish from automobile transportation to pack-horse equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL SPECIES OF FISH FROM ALL HATCHERIES

SANDPOINT HATCHERY

Species	Adult Eggs	Fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings
Eastern brook trout		256,000	1,000,000	50,000
Rainbow trout	300		1,222,000	
Priest Lake natives			60,000	
Black spotted trout (native)	200		100,000	
Lake Erie whitefish		450,000		
Totals	500	706,000	2,382,000	50,000

COEUR D'ALENE HATCHERY

Eastern brook trout	1,380,850
Rainbow trout	594,200
Coeur d'Alene Lake natives	121,000
Total	2,096,050

HAY SPUR HATCHERY

Eastern brook trout	1,165,400
Rainbow trout	200,000
Silver Creek natives	221,500
Blackspotted trout (Snake River)	267,500
Landlocked salmon	15,000
Alturas Lake redfish	40,300
Totals	200,000

ASHTON HATCHERY

Eastern brook trout	636,000
Rainbow trout	150,000
Grayling	60,000
Totals	150,000

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL FISH HANDLED DURING THE YEAR 1921

Eastern brook trout	4,488,550
Rainbow trout	4,747,500
Black spotted trout (native)	367,500
Priest Lake natives	60,000
Silver Creek natives	221,500
Landlocked salmon	15,000
Coeur d'Alene Lake natives	121,000
Lake Erie whitefish	450,000
Yellow Perch (Lake Lowell)	2,896,000
Black Bass (Weiser sloughs)	700,000
Crappie (Weiser sloughs)	80,000
Catfish	60,000
Black bass (Boundary County)	15,670
Black bass (Oregon Fish Commission)	5,400
Rainbow trout (yearlings and adults below Chesterfield Dam)	5,000
Total	13,603,120

The cost for planting the above number of fish was \$2.20 per thousand and taking into consideration the high prices existing during the work this accomplishment is noteworthy.



Fingerling fish is a commodity requiring the greatest of care and attention in transportation and in the handling of the same to make successful plantings under any and all weather conditions that must be met in such operations.

FINANCIAL

From a revenue standpoint, the years 1921 and 1922 have far exceeded our expectations. We had thought that the total receipts of the Bureau, as indicated by our former Biennial Report for the years 1919 and 1920, would remain a record breaker, the total receipts having aggregated \$270,722.51. We again, however, show an increase, the total receipts from all sources, as fully set forth in tabulated statement elsewhere in this report, amounting to \$332,385.20, or \$202,787.78 more than that of the biennium of 1917 and 1918 under a former administration. The largest item of receipts was, of course, derived from the sale of licenses and permits. A substantial increase, however, was shown, also, in the revenue derived from fines and confiscations, the sale of beaver hides, etc.; for instance, there were collected during the years 1917 and 1918 fines numbering 176, amounting to \$5,622.45. In the biennium just concluded, 594 fines were collected, amounting to \$19,849.04, a gain in the number of fines imposed of 418 and an increase in revenue of \$14,216.59. As a matter of information, we are including a tabulation of all arrests made by the Bureau, which tabulation shows the names of the violators, the nature of the violation, court decisions and the amount of fines imposed.

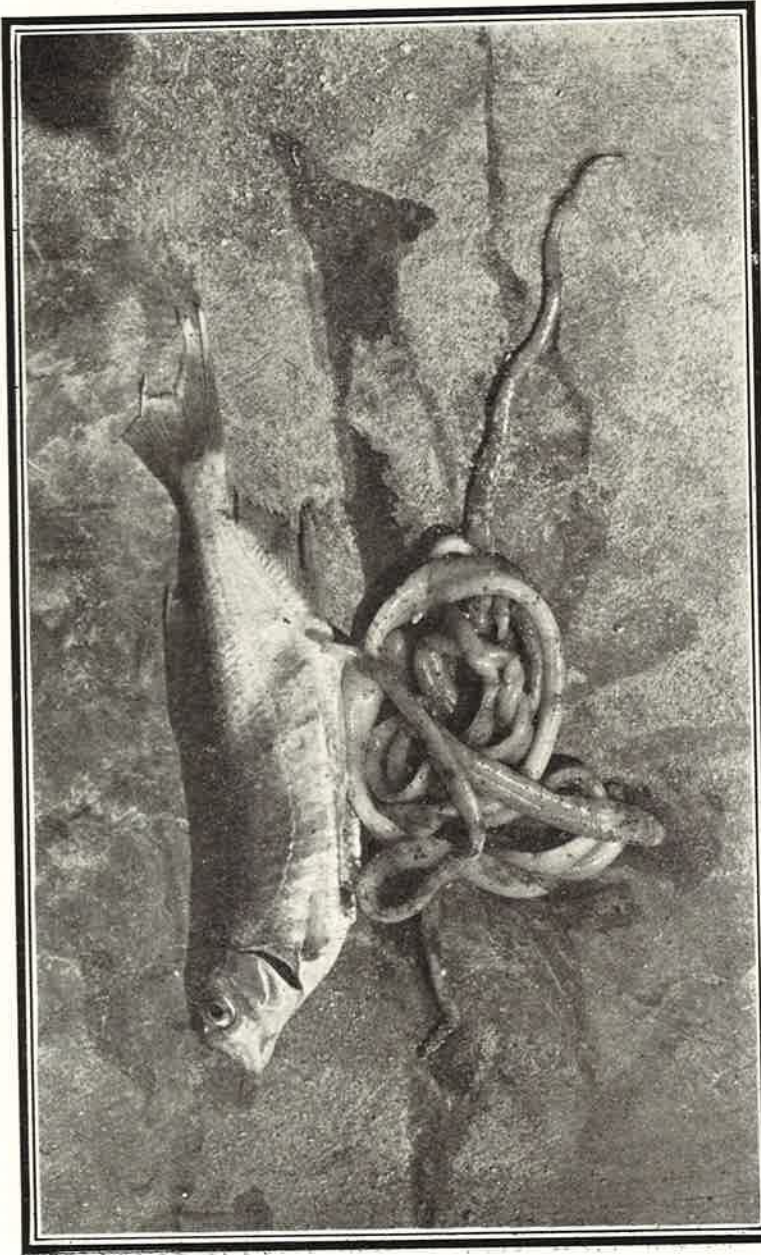
The above comparisons are for the purpose merely of indicating the difference between a lax method of law enforcement and real supervision.

Heretofore, in a majority of instances, it was unnecessary to secure a license for the purpose of hunting and fishing by reason of the fact that seldom, if ever, was a hunter or fisherman requested to produce his license. The fact that this policy has been entirely changed has brought about an increase in the sale of thousands of licenses, which, rather than the increase in the sale price of such licenses, has resulted, in part, in the large revenue referred to above. The large increase in the number of arrests and fines and the amount of revenue derived from this source does not mean that under the present administration there have been more violations; on the contrary, the increase is entirely due to the diligence and activity of our field force. We have run

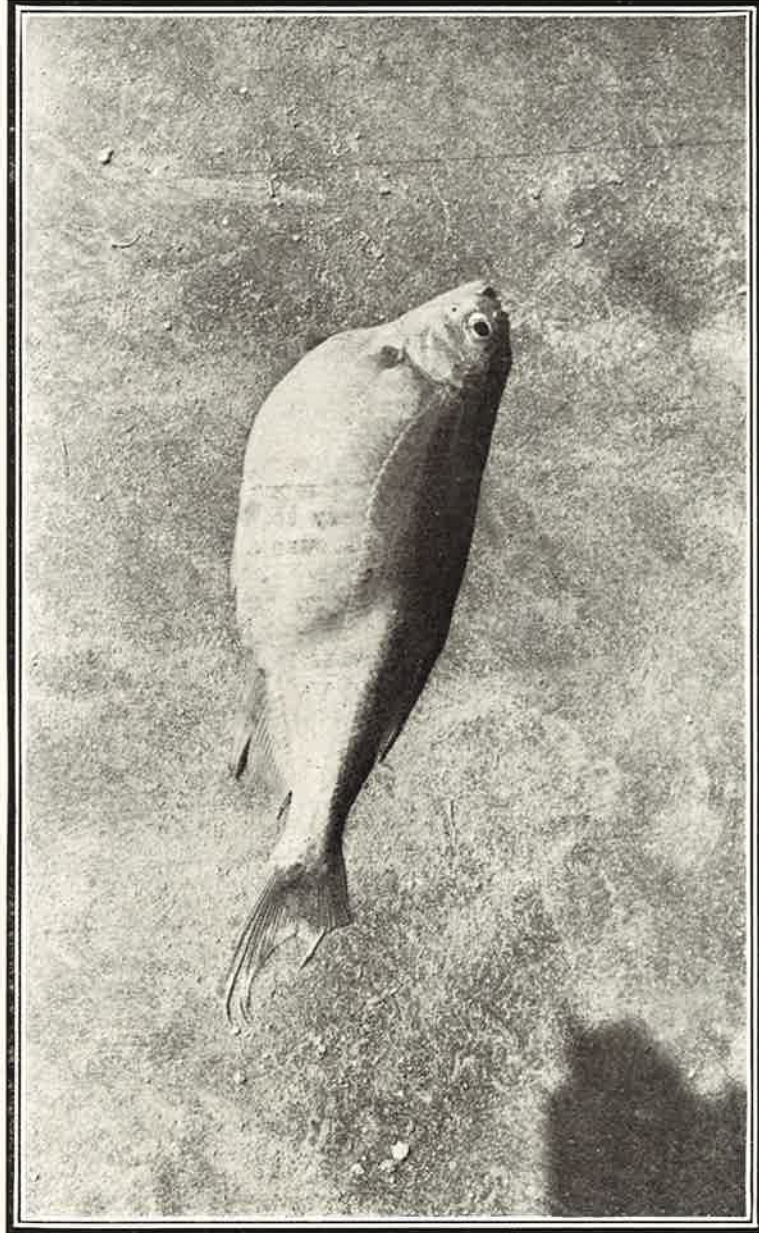
down and successfully prosecuted hundreds of violations which ordinarily would have been undetected or gone on indefinitely. In this connection, it should be thoroughly understood that the Bureau is not anxious nor desirous of establishing a record in the matter of prosecutions, the imposing and collection of fines and the revenue which naturally follows. We would very much prefer voluntary obedience and adherence to the law than punishment which necessarily follows its infractions. We have endeavored to carry on a campaign, educational in its nature, thus securing willing co-operation and acquiescence with the laws which are placed upon the statutes for the purpose of protecting and perpetuating fish and game, without which laws for even a period of a few years there would be dearth instead of plenty, or, in other words, we would wake up too late to the fact that a little care, a little respect for the laws on our statutes and a little more co-operation with those whose duty it is to enforce such laws would have perpetuated our fish and game and the sport the majority of us love the best. We would one hundred per cent rather have full observance of the statutes than be obliged to collect fines. Unfortunately, however, there is always a small percentage of people in any section who are not amenable to education or moral suasion and, for this reason, there is a penalty provided for infractions of these laws, which penalty must be enforced by the courts. Such prosecutions serve two purposes: First, to provide education and discipline for those who will not, under any circumstances, obey the laws or adjust their habits and desires to such laws and, second, have a wholesome effect upon that class of citizens who feel that the game laws are placed on the statutes more as a jest than a deterrent.

During the political campaign just ended this Department was more or less criticised by the leaders of the party opposed to the present administration on three specific counts, primarily the increase in resident license fee from one dollar in 1917 and 1918 to the present fee of two dollars; the large number of field men employed by the Bureau and some few even took exception to the protection afforded the bullfrog.

With reference to the first, this increase was not brought about by the Bureau of Fish and Game or the present administration, but was the result of the co-opera-



Fish infected by a variety of Tape Worm which has been found principally in the Shiner variety of small minnows. This infection has been watched closely for the past two years in the Deer Flat section, where this condition has not appeared as yet to any noticeable extent to any other variety of small minnow here.



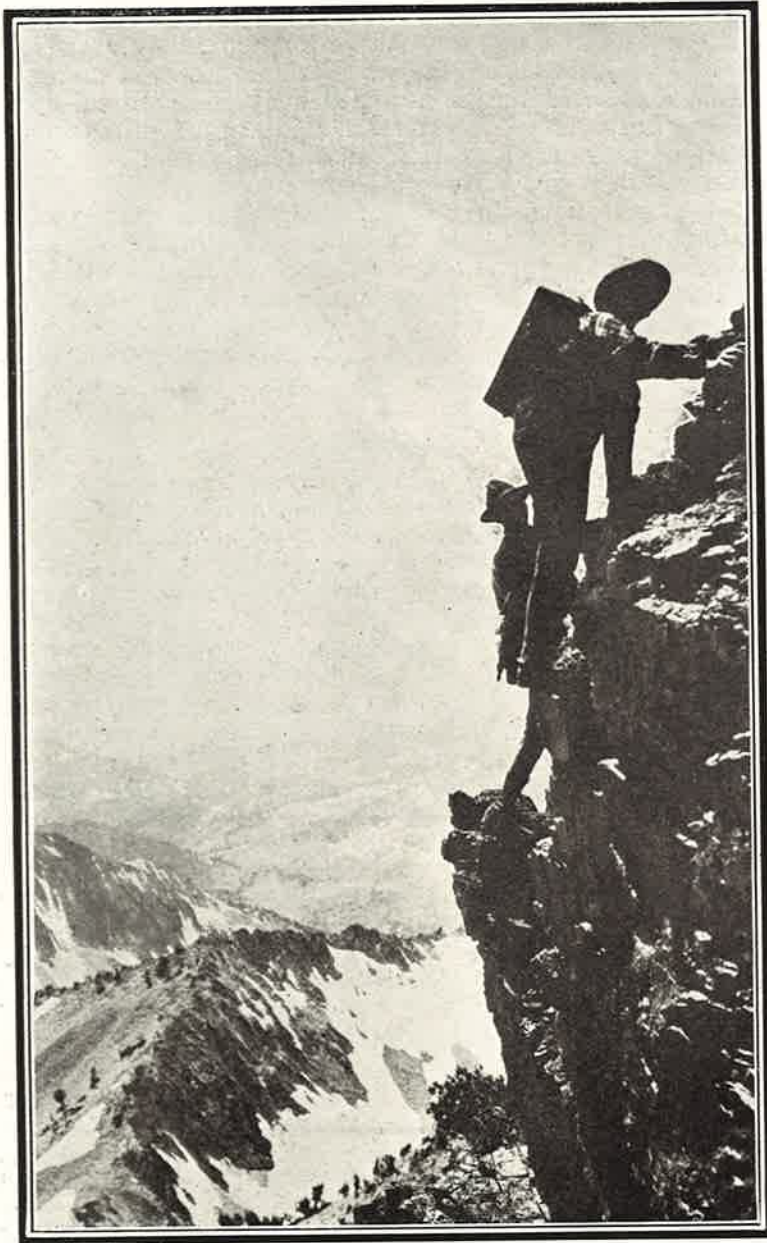
The Shiner shown on the opposite page before being opened, showing the distorted condition of the fish effected by these parasites.

tion and action of thoughtful people of the state who do not hesitate to uphold the fish and game laws and who, early in the game, realized that, by reason of the lack of revenue and inaction of the former administration, our streams had been permitted to become run down or depleted, game was becoming scarcer, and proper enforcement of the laws impossible without a larger revenue. In the Biennial report of the former administration of 1917 and 1918, a recommendation was made to the effect that such license fee be increased to \$1.50, which was done in 1919. In order to carry on the program of the Department in the way of preservation, propagation, increase of hatchery facilities, importation of game, etc., the present fee of two dollars was adopted by the Fish and Game Committees of the Legislature, and we can safely say that there is little or no criticism on account of the increase in this license fee, particularly when there is taken into consideration the results attained in the way of better fishing, better hunting and more careful supervision throughout the state. Contrary to the general opinion, the requirement that women secure a license was not for the purpose of increasing our revenue, as this item is but a drop in the puddle. This law was placed upon our statutes for conservation reasons, it having been demonstrated that where women were not required to have a license to hunt or fish, a man would go out with his entire family, in numerous instances not even securing a license himself, and when found with several times the bag limit on birds or fish, merely referred to the fact that such game or fish was taken by the women of the party and that, owing to the number of such party, the bag limit was not exceeded. In all probability, this section of the law has resulted in hardship in some instances and it will possibly be decided at this session of the Legislature to allow women to fish without a license, as was the custom heretofore, but requiring that women shall have a license to hunt, inasmuch, also, as it is required that all game animals killed in the state must be tagged with the appropriate license tags, which would not be possible were women allowed to hunt free. This, in all probability, will satisfy those who have criticised the Department on account of the requirement that women must have a license.

In protecting the bullfrog, we never deemed that this poor, insignificant member of the finny tribe would be

the burning issue in a political campaign. Certainly those who made an issue of such protection little know that the poor, despised bullfrog is considered one of our finest table delicacies and, if not valued by our political opponents, has a large commercial value in adjoining states, which states are more than anxious to secure a planting and which have, on divers occasions, shipped the Idaho Department a consignment of black bass in exchange for a dozen or two dozen of this same game bird. Seriously, bullfrogs, like any species of fish or game, the taking of which is unrestricted either by method or quantity, would soon disappear entirely, and we would be in the same position as the State of Utah, Oregon and others, which gladly offer inducements for a small planting of these frogs.

With reference to our force of deputy game wardens, which was referred to at divers times as a "whole army," this force averages possibly some forty to forty-five men, outside of those employed in hatchery work. To the man who knows anything about the topography of the State of Idaho, this force is entirely inadequate. Unfortunately, some of these critics are familiar only with their own particular section of the state, possibly embracing one county, if even that. They are, perhaps, unfamiliar with the fact that Idaho has an area of some eighty-four thousand square miles, a large part of which is almost inaccessible. If one could induce some of our would be critics to attempt a trip through the Sawtooth section, invade the territory of the Middle Salmon, that portion of Idaho traversed by the Boise, Payette, Clearwater, Locksaw and other rivers, or get them to make a little excursion into the Selway district in Idaho and Clearwater Counties, they would perhaps gain some idea of the vastness of the State of Idaho, and would then agree that our little force of forty-five men should be doubled; yes, and trebled. When one stops to think, if our field force were maintained at an average of fifty deputy game wardens, based on eighty-four thousand square miles of territory, every deputy game warden would have to cover between sixteen and seventeen hundred square miles as his pro-rata share of such territory. Traveling at the rate of fifty miles per day, if this could be done, it would take something over a month to thoroughly patrol his district, and if such district included some of the inaccessible territory of the State of Idaho,



Investigation into the range conditions of mountain goats and mountain sheep territory requires days of back-packing that means the greatest physical effort imaginable.



The middle fork of the Salmon river, although one of the greatest mountain sheep and mountain goat districts in the United States, is little known to the average citizen of Idaho.

it could not be done in that time. It should be readily understood, therefore, that, in reality, even a larger force than that maintained at present is certainly necessary to thoroughly protect and conserve the fish and game which we now have. The cost or the money expended for this field work is not excessive from the standpoint of the territory which must be covered and the results obtained. Roughly, such cost of patrolling the State of Idaho, on a basis of the actual mileage to be covered, amounts to but between ninety cents and a dollar per mile per annum. To anywhere near patrol the State of Idaho takes all of a man's time. He never knows where he is going to hang up his hat at night; what hardships he will be obliged to undergo, which not only include strenuous trips with snowshoes as his only means of transportation, but also lying out in swamps and places of similar nature, and yet there are those, I presume, who feel that his job is a sinecure. Certain misguided people have advocated the doing away with the field work entirely and turning over the supervision and enforcement of the fish and game laws to various county officers, sheriffs and their deputies. The work of the deputy game warden is entirely dissimilar to the line of work of the ordinary sheriff or his deputy. Under no circumstances would he be able to properly supervise or enforce the fish and game laws. Such a move would result in only one thing, the total extermination of fish and game within a given period of years.

The Game Department is entirely self-sustaining having first to create its income before expending any part of it. This fund is, in reality, a trust fund, and belongs to the sportsmen or those who contribute to its support, and it is expended with the same care and by the same methods as those of any other department of the state government. A conscientious effort is made at all times to spend the money contributed by the sportsmen of the state in a manner which will give them a dollar's worth of service for every dollar contributed; in other words, this money is put right back into protection and conservation, in an effort to insure our constituents a continuation or perpetuation, of the sport for which they contribute their money. Periodically, I presume, tempted by the large revenue of the Game Department, it is suggested or agitated that the Department be placed on a straight appropriation basis, and having all revenue received by it

revert to the General Fund. Our views on this matter were quite thoroughly expressed in the Biennial Report of 1919-20. However, suffice it to say we believe that any such method of handling the Department funds would not only cripple the operations of the Department, but would amount to the misappropriation of funds contributed for a specific purpose to something entirely different. This is not only our personal belief but it is the concensus of opinion of all sportsmen and, in fact, of many other states, and is also echoed in the remarks of C. A. Jackaways, of the Montana Fish and Game Commission, who uttered the following:

"The money of the Department is given by sportsmen for the building up of hunting and fishing. It is our duty to see that it is used for this purpose, getting the maximum results from every dollar by spending each dollar for the good of the men who have contributed it."

The game department is operated at no cost to the taxpayer, which is another argument in favor of its being maintained as at present. Any change would result in an additional appropriation of probably not less than \$300,000 for the biennium, which, of course, means a direct tax on the people, who never, under any circumstance, take into consideration money or revenue turned in to the State Treasurer to offset such appropriation, the first cost only being the item that they keep in mind. Like Idaho, the sportsmen of Montana asked the last session of the Legislature for an increase in the license fee because they were willing to contribute more money to secure "more and better hunting and fishing." The Commissioners of the Fish and Game Department of that state have been carrying out the wishes of those who are supporting that Department, it being a well known fact that such Department is supported entirely by the sportsmen, the same as Idaho, and not at all by the taxpayers as taxpayers. There is, therefore, where Departments are so conducted, only one basis of criticism and that is whether or not the money of the sportsmen is being expended as it should be; that is, wisely and well, and whether or not they are getting a dollar's worth of service for every dollar contributed.

We point with pardonable pride to our accounting system, which, although charged annually with an enormous amount of money in fish and game licenses, has enabled us to settle our license account in full with the

State Auditor each year. During the four years in which this system has been operative, we have been charged with \$1,666,153.60 in fish and game licenses and permits. Under the law, we are obliged to distribute these licenses in every village and hamlet throughout the state, so that they are at all times out of our immediate control. It is required, also, that annually, not later than the 31st day of March of each year, we shall settle such license account in full, either by money representing the actual sale of these licenses, or the return of unsold licenses. Our license account for the year 1919, amounting to \$409,043.00, has been settled in full. The license account for 1920, amounting to \$353,675.00, has been settled in full. The 1921 account, amounting to \$451,765.00, has also been settled, and, of the \$451,710.60 worth of licenses for the year 1922, an accounting has been made of these which indicates the total number of licenses sold, the total number returned for credit, and the balance is either in vault or covered by various ledger balances.

Disbursements.

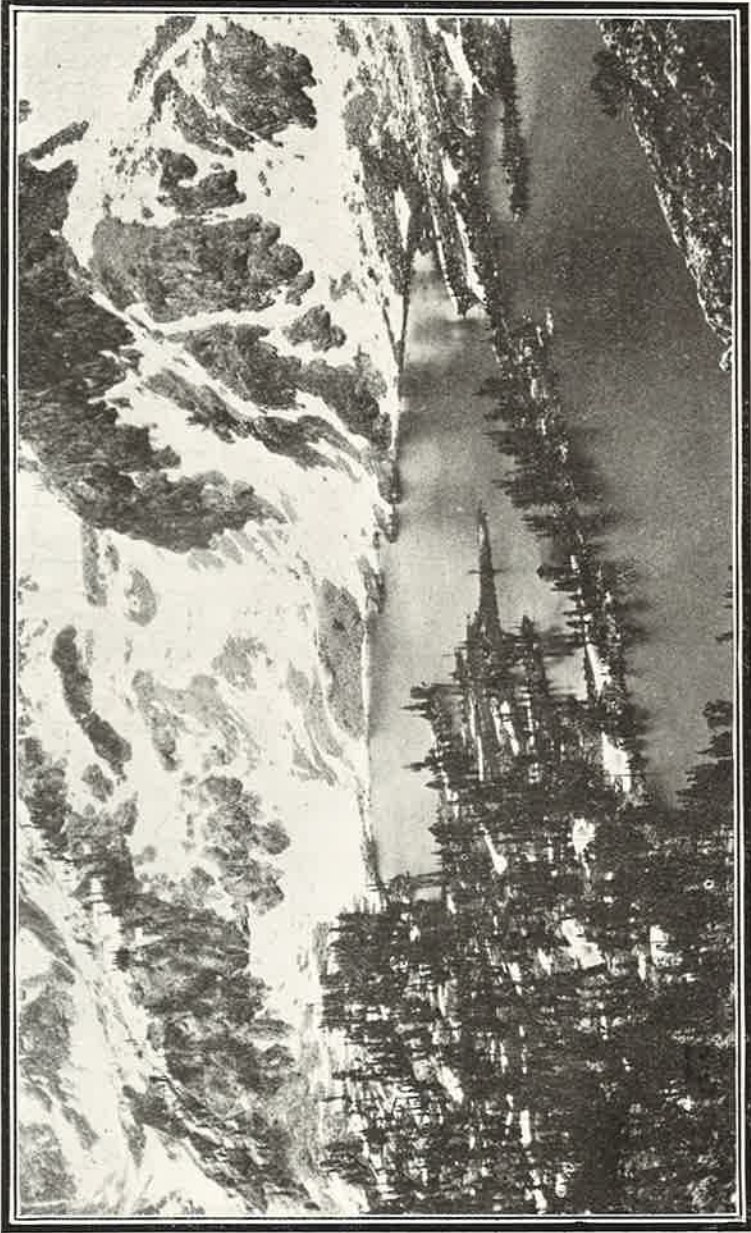
In expending the fund entrusted to the Bureau, the same care is used as in any other business undertaking. All claims are required to be filed in voucher form and are minutely examined by the State Game Warden before filing with the State Auditor. All such claims against the Bureau must then be submitted to the State Auditor, the same as the expenditures of any other State department, and unless such claims are certified to the Board of Examiners by the State Auditor, and are duly approved by such Board, the claims are disallowed. It should be noted, therefore, that although all disbursements are made from a special or separate fund; that is, the Fish and Game Fund, they receive the same careful scrutiny and must undergo the same mode of procedure as any and all other claims brought against the State of Idaho.

Elsewhere in this Report is shown the total warrant issue for the years 1921-22 by months, together with a complete classification of disbursements of the Bureau under various headings, including General, Fish Hatcheries, etc. It can be readily seen, therefore, from this classification just how and for what purpose the funds of the Bureau have been expended, as everything is itemized, even down to a few cents for a bar of soap or a tin dipper. The largest item of expense is, of course, for personal service, which includes salaries of all employes,

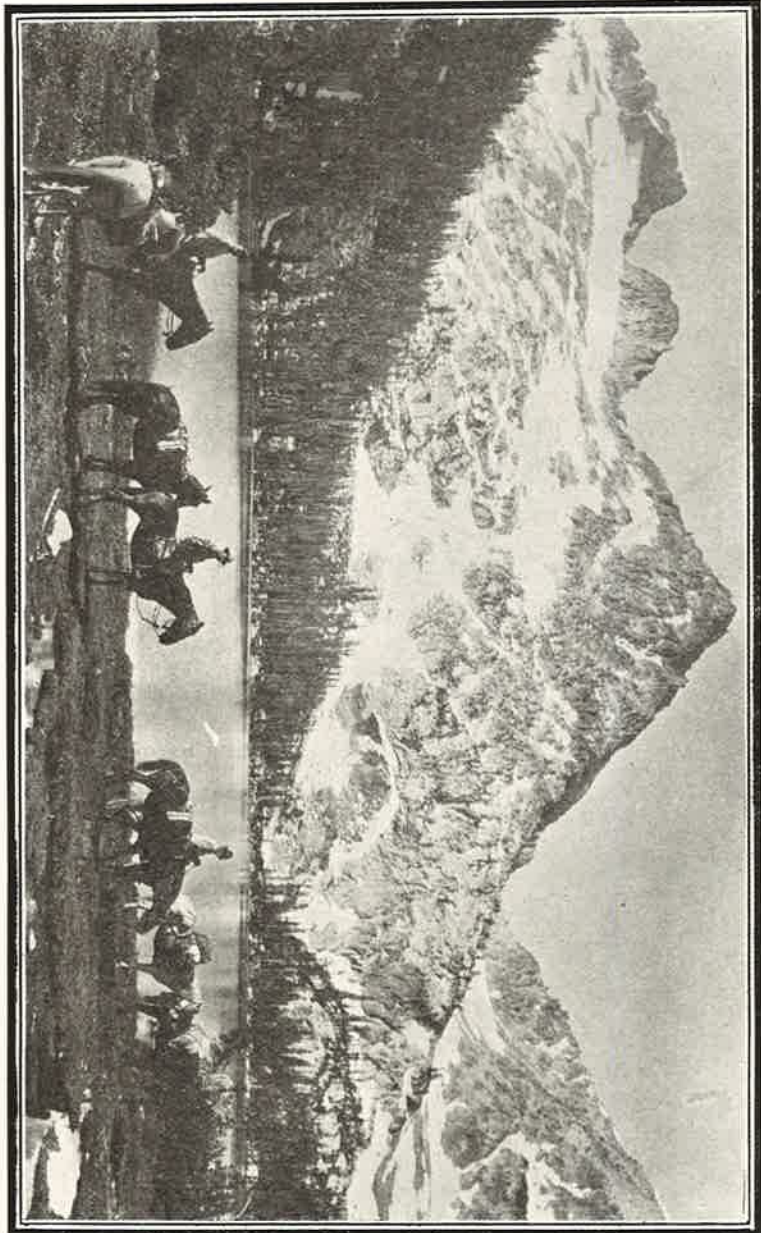
field and otherwise, extra labor, etc. The maintenance of the hatcheries is another large item, amounting to \$64,705.95. This covers the entire expense in connection with four hatcheries, including equipment, improvements, etc., and amounts to an average cost per annum for a hatchery of approximately \$8,000.00. The operations in connection with spawn taking and fish distribution were carried on at an expense of \$7,163.23 for the biennium. This, however, would not represent the actual cost by reason of the fact that almost all of our entire field force, at divers times, devoted part of their time to this work; consequently, a certain percentage of their salaries or the total for personal service could be properly chargeable to fish distribution and spawn taking, possibly twenty-five per cent. The mileage and traveling expenses of assistant chiefs and deputy game wardens is also quite an item, amounting in a biennium to \$50,048.22; so, too, is printing, office supplies, etc., which includes the printing of our Biennial Report and compilation of the Fish and Game laws. These items, with the purchase of game birds, transporting equipment, trucks, etc., make up the largest part of the annual disbursements. However, as heretofore stated, all expenditures are fully itemized and classified for the information of our constituents.



With the equipment available for the planting of mountain lakes, the work is not only strenuous but at times hazardous. This phase of the duties of a game warden is rarely appreciated in the consideration of the elements entering into the same.



A typical mountain lake that was barren of fish until the summer of 1922, when it received its first planting.



A typical mountain lake that is responding encouragingly with fish planted that have been in it for the past three years. This lake was barren of fish until 1920.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS IN GAME FUND, 1921.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1921	\$50,873.68	Total warrants issued in 1921	\$168,507.25
Uncumbered balance Jan. 1,		1920 accounts paid	\$ 11,294.47
Reserve for 1920 accounts payable \$ 11,294.47		1921 accounts paid	157,212.78
1921			
Total receipts for year ending December 31, 1921	163,536.16	Balance on hand December 31, 1921	45,902.59
Total	\$214,409.84	Total	\$214,409.84

GAME FUND
January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921

Receipts, 1921			
By balance on hand January 1, 1921			\$ 50,873.68
By sale of fish and game licenses (class unknown)	\$ 489.20		
By sale of resident fish and game licenses	121,178.70		
By sale of non-resident fish and game licenses	2,712.25		
By sale of non-resident bird licenses	2,017.50		
By sale of non-resident fish licenses	11,912.40		
By sale of alien fish licenses	494.00		
By sale of alien gun licenses	351.50		
By sale of resident trappers licenses	6,922.25		
By sale of non-resident trappers licenses	308.75		
By sale of alien trappers licenses	47.50		
By sale of re-shipping permits	301.55		
By sale of shipping and selling permits	440.00		
By sale of private pond permits	100.00		
By sale of taxidermist licenses	180.00	\$147,455.80	
By 352 fines	\$ 12,153.84		
By 86 confiscations	531.63		
By sale of beaver hides	2,428.99		
By sale of Heyburn park grazing fees	79.50		
By sale of Heyburn park leases	76.00		
By sale of fish	288.50		
By court costs	61.70		
By duplication of claims	31.25		
By sale of property	300.00		
By miscellaneous	14.20		
By commission saved	114.95	\$ 16,080.56	\$163,536.16
			\$214,409.84

Warrant Issue, 1921.

To January warrants for December claims	\$ 11,294.47	
To February warrants for January claims	11,733.57	
To March warrants for February claims	11,165.01	
To April warrants for March claims	14,027.12	
To May warrants for April claims	13,159.35	
To June warrants for May claims	13,065.13	
To July warrants for June claims	14,932.09	
To August warrants for July claims	15,493.63	
To September warrants for August claims	19,004.67	
To October warrants for September claims	17,419.36	
To November warrants for October claims	13,009.30	
To December warrants for November claims	14,203.55	\$168,507.25

Reconciliation:

Total receipts plus balance	\$214,409.84	
Total disbursements	168,507.25	
By balance in fund January 1, 1922.....		\$ 45,902.59

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**A. PERSONAL SERVICES****Fish and Game
General****Year 1921**

A1 Salaries of regular officers and employes	\$ 85,003.21
A2 Wages of regular per diem employes	88.00
A3 Services of extra help	1,747.80
A5 Witness fees	6.00
A6 Legal services	236.00

Total for personal services

\$ 87,081.01

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

E1 Transportation of persons	\$ 24,224.42
1. By railways	\$ 2,325.02
(a) Fares	\$ 2,325.02
2. By highways	21,825.26
(a) Fares	\$ 1,095.31
(b) Allowances	20,729.95
3. By water	33.28
(a) Fares	\$ 33.28
5. Local transportation (taxi)	8.35
6. Mileage allowance	13.00
9. Incidentals (tolls)	19.51
B2 Transportation of things	229.06
1. Freight	\$ 42.76
2. Express	142.80
3. Drayage	43.50
B3 Board and lodging	4,940.81
B4 Subsistence of animals and care of autos	78.10
1. Hay and grain	\$ 40.10
7. Storage on cars	38.00
B5 Communication services	1,627.91
1. Telegraph	\$ 290.49
4. Telephone	865.21
(a) Rentals	\$ 84.00
(b) Tolls	781.21
6. Postage	472.21

B6 Printing, typing, engraving, and binding....		4,141.74
1. Printing	\$ 4,005.89	
6. Typing	10.00	
8. Photographs and maps	125.85	
B7 Advertising		27.20
5. Proclamations and announcements....	\$ 27.20	
B9 Special and miscellaneous services other than personal		1,078.47
1. Repairing equipment	\$ 1,052.32	
2. Storage on deer meat and goat hides....	15.40	
3. Court and public office fees	3.00	
9. Miscellaneous	7.75	

Total for services other than personal... \$ 36,347.71

C. MATERIALS

C2 Metals and metal products	\$ 55.60
C3 Non-metallic mineral products	4.00
C4 Lumber	6.20
C6 Paints and painters' materials .....	.90

Total for materials

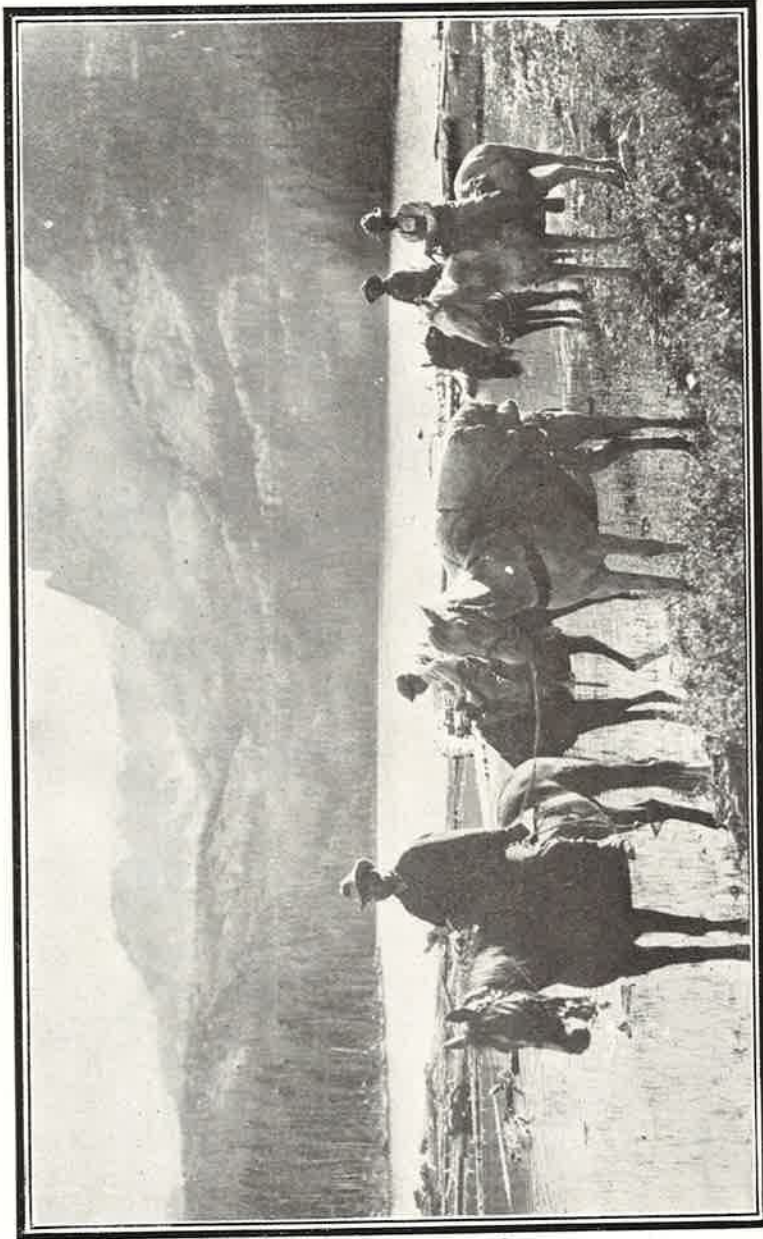
\$ 66.70

D. SUPPLIES

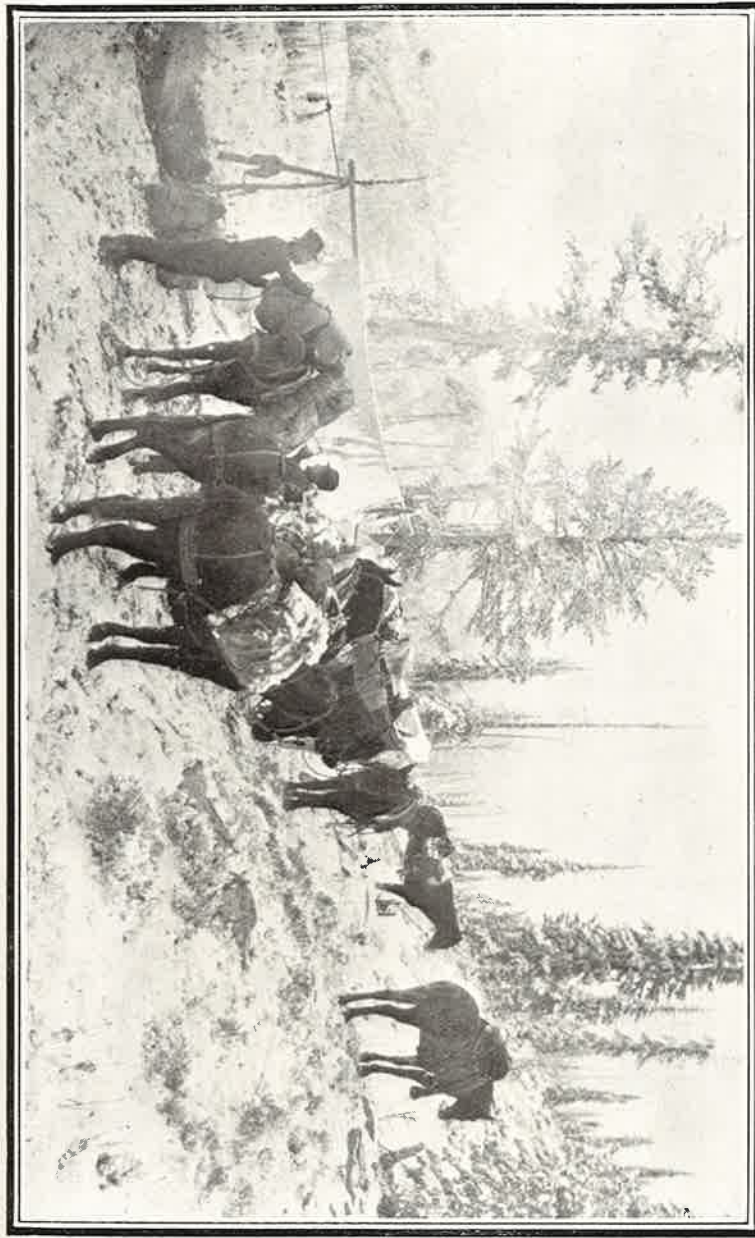
D1 Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$ 1,215.76
1. Office supplies	\$ 1,188.83
3. Scientific supplies	26.33
6. Newspapers .....	.60
D2 Fuel	864.72
2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$ 864.72
D3 Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies	1,119.19
1. Oil	\$ 105.24
9. Mechanics' supplies	1,013.95
D5 Wearing apparel	6.75
3. Footwear (rubber boots)	\$ 6.75
D6 Forage and supplies for animals	92.45
1. Hay	\$ 89.95
2. Grain (for quail)	2.50
D8 Explosives	18.75
D9 Miscellaneous supplies	242.39
2. Water and ice	1.50
4. Fish eggs	110.64
5. Badges (deputy game warden)	75.00
8. Packing receptacles (sacks)	7.20
9. Miscellaneous supplies—salt for deer and elk, etc.	48.05

Total for supplies

\$ 3,560.01



Governor D. W. Davis, while chief executive of Idaho, through his cooperation and interest in the game department did more for the rebuilding of the fish and game in Idaho than any other chief executive holding that office. Inspection of winter ranges and conditions existing on the same during the late fall and early winter in the big game districts of Idaho, means the endurance of no little hardship in acquiring the necessary data and information to cope with the situation to be met for the betterment of game conditions.



E. EQUIPMENT			
E14	Motor		\$ 153.80
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	879	6- 8-21	1 model B 3½ H. P. Evinrude motor No. 5818-B\$ 153.80
E21	Production and construction equipment...		4.30
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	1336	10-27-21	6 traps\$ 4.30
E32	Transporting and conveying equipment		2,935.19
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	699	6- 2-21	1 Ford touring car with demountable rims, Fisk red top tires, including extra rim and chains, 1921 model, motor No. 4919908\$ 711.27
	728	4-30-21	1 steel row boat..... 82.50
	841	6-21-21	1 Buick touring car model 1921-6-45, frame No. 707603, motor No. 733114, with extra tires 1,291.32
	1004	6-21-21	1 Buick roadster, model H6-44, frame No. 495953, motor No. 508948 749.60
E32	Transporting and conveying equipment		2,484.62
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	1154	7-31-21	1 Dodge light truck, No. 220\$ 772.82
	1294	6-21-21	1 Buick touring car, model 1922-6-45, frame No. 705144, motor No. 728866 (complete) 1,711.80
E35	Transporting and conveying equipment		159.50
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	533		1 brief case\$ 15.00
	1026	7- 5-21	5 5-gal. milk cans 20.00
	1026	7-25-21	12 10-gal. milk cans.. 75.00
	1184	7-23-21	3 fish cans 19.50
	1186	7-12-21	5 fish cans 30.00
E48	Office furniture and furnishings		158.28
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	94	12-31-20	1 Underwood type-writer\$ 92.25
			Pica type Number 1422016-5 .....\$102.50
			Less 10% 10.25
	195	1- 1-21	1 steel typewriter t'ble \$ 20.00

201	1-29-21	3 art metal transfer cases	27.53
547	5- 4-21	1 com'l numbering machine	10.00
553	4-26-21	1 telephone arm	8.50
E49	Equipment for convenience and comfort..		38.35
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	1023	7- 1-21	1 9x9 10-oz. teepee tent\$ 11.35
			With spliced poles 3.00
			1 10x12 10-oz. F. W. tent 24.00
E82	Produce-yielding animals		120.00
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	116	12-14-20	7 pair Chinese pheasants at \$7 per pr..... 49.00
	167	1- 3-21	2 Chinese pheasants .. 2.00
	878	6- 7-21	1 Chinese pheasant .. 3.50
	1028	7-29-21	13 Chinese pheasants.. 19.50
	1592	12- 5-21	4 pr. Chinese pheasants at \$4 per pr. 16.00
	1593	11-19-21	3 pr. Chinese pheasants at \$4 per pr. 12.00
	1520	11-23-21	4½ pr. Chinese pheasants at \$4 per pr..... 18.00
E973	Fish seines		9.50
	Reg. No.	Date	Item
	730	5-25-21	1 4x10 minnow seine..\$ 3.50
	731	5-25-21	2 minnow seines 6.00
	Total for equipment		\$ 5,963.54
H. CAPITAL OUTLAYS FOR RIGHTS, ETC.			
Fish and Game			
H15	Purchase of option to purchase (on land)		\$ 5.00
H51	Refunds		624.20
	Refund on licenses		\$ 624.20
	Total for capital outlays		\$ 629.20
J. FIXED CHARGES			
J1	Rents		\$ 148.65
	2. Structures (garage)		\$ 60.00
	3. Equipment		88.65
J3	Fees (filing bonds)		1.20
J5	Insurance		1,062.00
	1. Fire insurance		\$ 133.25
	3. Premium on bonds		928.75
J6	Membership to Game, Fish and Conservation commission of North America		25.00
	Total for fixed charges		\$ 1,236.85

RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services	\$ 87,081.01
B	Services other than personal	36,347.71
C	Materials	66.70
D	Supplies	3,560.01
E	Equipment	5,963.54
H	Capital outlays	629.20
J	Fixed charges	1,236.85
		<u>\$134,885.02</u>
O	Plus overpayment of claim subsequently refunded	31.25
	Total expenditures for the year 1921	<u>\$134,916.27</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Heyburn Park
1921

A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employes...	\$ 400.00
	Total for personal services	<u>\$ 400.00</u>

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B61	Printing	\$ 3.00
	Total for services other than personal....	<u>\$ 3.00</u>

J. FIXED CHARGES

J1	Rents	\$ 60.00
	2. Structures (house)	60.00
	Total for fixed charges	<u>\$ 60.00</u>

RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services	\$ 400.00
B	Services other than personal	3.00
J	Fixed charges	60.00
	Total expenditures for 1921	<u>\$ 463.00</u>

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Ashton Hatchery
Year 1921

A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employes...	\$ 2,954.15
A3	Services of extra help	141.50
	Total for personal services	<u>\$ 3,095.65</u>

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons	\$ 2,954.15
	1. By railway	\$ 3.57
	(a) Fares	<u>\$ 3.57</u>

B2	Transportation of things	\$ 96.13
	1. Freight .....	.53
	2. Express	<u>95.60</u>
B3	Board and lodging	24.50
B5	Communication services	47.68
	1. Telegraph	\$ 2.53
	4. Telephone	<u>45.15</u>
	(a) Rentals	\$ 12.00
	(b) Tolls	<u>33.15</u>
B9	Miscellaneous services other than personal..	444.90
	1. Repairing equipment	\$ 39.40
	3. Court and public office fees	5.50
	9. Miscellaneous (tearing down and moving Warm River Hatchery buildings)	<u>400.00</u>

Total for services other than personal... \$ 616.78

C. MATERIALS

C2	Metals and metal products	\$ 5.68
C3	Non-metallic mineral products	15.55
C4	Lumber	63.93
C5	Fibre products	8.20
C6	Paints and painters' materials	<u>22.45</u>
	Total for materials	<u>\$ 115.81</u>

D. SUPPLIES

Ashton Hatchery		
D2	Fuel	\$ 367.58
	1. Wood and coal	\$ 169.45
	2. Gasoline	<u>198.13</u>
D3	Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies	80.88
	1. Oil	\$ 22.07
	5. Electricians' supplies	3.90
	9. Mechanics' supplies	<u>54.91</u>
D48	Brooms and brushes	1.70
D5	Wearing apparel	31.09
	1. Outer garments (wading pants)	\$ 18.69
	3. Footwear (rubber boots)	11.50
	9. Miscellaneous	<u>.90</u>
D69	Fish food	743.30
D8	Explosives	7.30
D99	Miscellaneous supplies	<u>2.30</u>

Total for supplies

\$ 1,234.15

E. EQUIPMENT

E12	Lighting equipment	\$ 9.75
	Reg. No. Date Item	
	206 1-27-21 1 gas lantern	<u>\$ 9.75</u>

E21	Equipment for farming and the extraction of raw materials	2.90
	Reg. No. Date Item	
	307 1-28-21 1 axe	\$ 2.90
E44	Portieres, wall, window and furniture cov- erings	8.40
	Reg. No. Date Item	
	206 1-27-21 7 window shades	\$ 8.40
E47	Bedding	21.58
	Reg. No. Date Item	
	569 4-15-21 2 quilts	\$ 11.00
	65 11- 9-20 1 blanket and ticking	10.58
E49	Equipment for convenience and comfort....	18.50
	Reg. No. Date Item	
	S46 5- 4-21 1 10x12 3-ft. wall tent \$	18.50
E53	Laundry equipment	5.00
	Reg. No. Date Item	
	206 1-20-21 2 wash tubs	\$ 5.00
E974	Hatchery equipment	3.50
	Reg. No. Date Item	
	307 1-28-21 Spawning pans	\$ 3.50
	Total for equipment	\$ 69.63

F. STRUCTURES**Ashton Hatchery**

F9	Miscellaneous	\$ 5,000.00
	(Third payment on purchase price of hatchery)	
	Total for structures	\$ 5,000.00

RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services	\$ 3,095.65
B	Services other than personal	616.78
C	Materials	115.81
D	Supplies	1,234.15
E	Equipment	69.63
F	Structures	5,000.00

Total expenditures of Ashton Hatchery for 1921.....\$ 10,132.02

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**Hay Spur Hatchery
Year 1921****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employes....	\$ 1,710.00
A3	Services of extra help	139.00
	Total for personal services	\$ 1,849.00

In the mountainous districts a game warden must be able to take care of himself under any and all conditions.



B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons		\$	4.90	
	1. By railway	\$	4.90		
	(a) Fares	\$	4.90		
B2	Transportation of things			349.62	
	1. Freight	\$	125.59		
	2. Express		224.03		
B3	Board and lodging			54.80	
B4	Storage and care of autos			1.00	
	7. Storage	\$	1.00		
B5	Communication services			68.89	
	1. Telegraph .....	\$	.89		
	4. Telephone		64.60		
	(a) Rentals	\$	22.00		
	(b) Tolls		42.60		
	6. Postage		3.40		
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal			42.27	
	1. Repairing equipment		42.27		
	Total for services other than personal..	\$	521.48		

C. MATERIALS**Hay Spur Hatchery**

C2	Metals and metal products	\$	32.51
C4	Lumber		59.12
C5	Fiber products		28.48
C6	Paints and painters' materials		23.80
	Total for materials	\$	143.91

D. SUPPLIES

D1	Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$	10.60
	3. Scientific supplies	\$	10.60
D2	Fuel		291.82
	1. Wood and coal	\$	157.04
	2. Gasoline		134.78
D3	Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies		41.75
	1. Oil	\$	9.85
	5. Electrician's supplies .....		.55
	9. Mechanics' supplies		31.35

D48	Brooms and brushes		5.70
D6	Forage and supplies for animals		522.62
	1. Hay and grain	\$	3.00
	9. Fish food		519.62
D8	Explosives		8.20
D9	Miscellaneous supplies		2,498.40
	2. Water and ice	\$	61.00
	4. Fish eggs		2,432.75
	9. Miscellaneous		4.65
	Total for supplies	\$	3,379.09

E. EQUIPMENT**Hay Spur Hatchery**

E12	Lighting equipment		\$	2.00
	Reg. No. Date Item			
	981 7- 5-21 1 flash light	\$	2.00	
E2	Production and construction equipment...			4.90
	Reg. No. Date Item			
	1499 9- 6-21 1 6-in. slim taper file..\$			
	1 10-in. flat file .....		.50	
	1 12-in. flat file .....		.60	
	1 1¼-in. wood chisel..		1.35	
	1 round point shovel..		2.25	
E44	Equipment for convenience and comfort...			6.25
	Reg. No. Date Item			
	803 6-26-21 3 window shades	\$	6.25	
E973	Fish seines			14.30
	Reg. No. Date Item			
	444 3-19-21 2 dip nets 14x14 in. sq. mouth 2 ft. dp., ½ in. mesh, No. 12 twine, dbl. selv. at \$3 each	\$	6.00	
	444 3-19-21 1 18x18 dip net (same as above)		3.00	
	444 3-19-21 1 minnow seine, 10 ft. lg. 4 ft. dp. ¼ in. mesh, hung with leads and floaters		5.30	
E974	Hatchery equipment			291.72
	Reg. No. Date Item			
	575 4- 2-21 50 40-qt. Cleveland cans	\$	291.72	
	Total for equipment	\$	319.17	

RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services	\$ 1,849.00
B	Services other than personal	521.48
C	Materials	143.91
D	Supplies	3,379.09
E	Equipment	319.17
Total expenditures of Hay Spur Hatchery for 1921.....		\$ 6,212.65

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Sandpoint Hatchery
Year 1921

A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employes....	\$ 2,740.83
A3	Services of extra help	242.25
Total for personal services		\$ 2,983.08

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons	\$ 24.73
1.	By railway	\$ 20.23
(a)	Fares	\$ 20.23
2.	By highways	2.50
(a)	Fares	\$ 2.50
5.	Local transportat'n (taxi)	2.00
B2	Transportation of things	301.33
2.	Express	\$ 227.83
3.	Drayage	73.50
B3	Board and lodging	14.25
B4	Subsistence of animals and care of autos	26.50
1.	Hay and grain	\$ 26.50
B5	Communication services	43.05
1.	Telegraph	4.40
4.	Telephone	38.65
(a)	Rentals	28.00
(b)	Tolls	10.65
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal	138.70
1.	Repairing equipment	\$ 138.70
Total for services other than personal.....		\$ 548.56



Native trout taken from Washington lake, in Custer county, showing the results of planting of this variety of fish in waters that were artificially stocked.

C. MATERIALS

Sandpoint Hatchery		
C2	Metals and metal products	28.45
C4	Lumber	134.46
C5	Fiber products	2.00
C6	Paints and painters' materials	7.05
Total for materials		\$ 171.95

D. SUPPLIES

D1	Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$	2.50
	3. Scientific supplies	\$	2.50
D2	Fuel		93.26
	1. Wood and coal	\$	14.00
	2. Gasoline		79.26
D3	Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies		89.00
	1. Oil		28.70
	9. Mechanics' supplies		60.30
D48	Brooms and brushes		6.75
D5	Wearing apparel		49.93
	1. Outer garments (wading pants)	\$	37.93
	3. Footwear (rubber boots)		12.00
D6	Forage and supplies for animals		828.99
	1. Hay and grain	\$	63.27
	9. Fish food		765.72
D8	Explosives		11.25
D9	Miscellaneous supplies		2,591.20
	4. Fish eggs	\$	2,587.50
	9. Miscellaneous		3.70
Total for supplies		\$	3,672.88

E. EQUIPMENT

Sandpoint Hatchery			
E2	Production and construction equipment .....	\$	.40
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	1507 9-15-21 1 10-in. file .....	\$	.40
E21	Equipment for farming and extraction of raw materials		3.65
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	314 3-28-21 1 axe complete	\$	3.65
E973	Fish seines		12.00
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	859 6-24-21 2 minnow seines	\$	12.00

E974	Hatchery equipment		3.25
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	714 5 spawning pans	\$	3.25
Total for equipment		\$	19.30

J. FIXED CHARGES

J5	Insurance	\$	96.00
	1. Fire insurance on Hatchery buildings	\$	96.00
Total for fixed charges		\$	96.00

RECAPITULATION

A1	Personal services	\$	2,983.08
B	Services other than personal		548.56
C	Materials		171.96
D	Supplies		3,672.88
E	Equipment		19.30
J	Fixed charges		96.00

Total expenditures of Sandpoint Hatchery for 1921. \$ 7,491.78

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**Coeur d'Alene Hatchery**

Year 1921

A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employes ..	\$	1,875.00
A3	Services of extra help		22.50
Total for personal services		\$	1,897.50

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons	\$	2.00
	3. By water	\$	2.00
	(a) Fares	\$	2.00
B2	Transportation of things		235.66
	2. Express	\$	177.56
	3. Drayage		58.10
B3	Board and lodging		12.60
B5	Communication services		76.76
	1. Telegraph	\$	7.06
	4. Telephone		69.70
	(a) Rentals	\$	57.00
	(b) Tolls		12.70

B8	Furnishing heat, light and electricity	\$	437.85
	4. Electricity	\$	94.85
	5. Water (other than domestic)		343.00
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		.75
	1. Repairing equipment .....	\$	.75
	Total for services other than personal....	\$	765.62

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery

C. MATERIALS

C2	Metals and metal products	\$	13.19
C4	Lumber		46.35
C5	Fiber products		2.00
C6	Paints and painters' materials		30.00
	Total for materials	\$	91.54

D. SUPPLIES

D1	Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$	15.80
	3. Scientific supplies	\$	15.80
D2	Fuel		82.75
	1. Wood and coal	\$	59.00
	2. Gasoline		23.75
D3	Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies	\$	20.15
	1. Oil	\$	4.60
	5. Electricians' supplies		4.25
	7. Suppl's used in the arts (paint brush)		1.00
	9. Mechanics' supplies		10.30
D48	Brooms and brushes		5.90
D5	Wearing apparel		29.00
	1. Outer garments (wading pants)	\$	19.00
	3. Footwear (rubber boots)		10.00
D69	Fish food		215.37
D9	Miscellaneous supplies		1,665.75
	2. Water and ice	\$	35.80
	4. Fish eggs		1,622.00
	9. Miscellaneous		7.95
	Total for supplies	\$	2,034.72

E. EQUIPMENT

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery

E25	Food Preparing equipment	\$	7.50
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	1307 9-30-21 1 camp stove	\$	7.50
E45	Kitchen, dining room and household utensils.....		2.70
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	1307 9-30-21 4 granite cups .....	\$	.80
	6 granite plates		1.90
E49	Equipment for convenience and comfort....		22.00
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	1307 9-30-21 1 10x12 12 oz. wall tent	\$	22.00
E974	Hatchery equipment		4.40
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	215 10-12-20 1 anti-rust spawning pan	\$	4.00
	11- 1-20 1 granite pan .....		.40
	Total for equipment	\$	36.60

RECAPITULATION

A	Person services	\$	1,897.50
B	Services other than personal		765.62
C	Materials.....		91.54
D	Supplies.....		2,034.72
E	Equipment.....		36.60

Total expenditures of Coeur d'Alene Hatchery for 1921.....\$ 4,825.98

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Fish Distribution
Year 1921

A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees	\$	1 575.00
A3	Services of extra help		143.71
	Total for personal services	\$	1,718.71

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

B1	Transportation of persons	\$	416.12
	1. By railway	\$	216.68
	(a) Fares	\$	216.68
	2. By highways		194.32
	(a) Fares	\$	126.86
	(b) Allowance		67.46
	3. By water		5.12
	(a) Fares	\$	5.12

B2	Transportation of things		286.90
	2. Express	\$ 6.75	
	3. Drayage	280.15	
B3	Board and lodging		606.12
B47	Storage and care of auto		1.50
B5	Communication services		57.65
	1. Telegraph	\$ 26.38	
	4. Telephone (tolls)	30.41	
	6. Postage .....	.86	
B75	Advertising		1.70
B9	Miscellaneous services other than personal		8.70
	1. Repairing equipment	\$ 8.70	
Total for services other than personal....			\$ 1,378.69

C. MATERIALS

C2	Metals and metal products	\$ 1.20
C4	Lumber	4.40
C5	Fiber products .....	.25
C6	Paints and painters' materials	2.45
Total for materials		\$ 8.30

D. SUPPLIES**Fish Distribution**

D1	Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$.70
	1. Office supplies	\$.20
	3. Scientific supplies .....	.50
D2	Fuel	59.96
	2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$ 59.96
D3	Mechanics', electricians' and engineers' supplies	14.70
	1. Oil	\$ 4.90
	5. Electricians' supplies	2.40
	9. Mechanics' supplies	7.40
D7	Provisions	1.00
	Salt	\$ 1.00
D9	Miscellaneous	125.70
	2. Water and ice	\$ 119.95
	9. Miscellaneous	5.75
Total for supplies		\$ 202.06

E. EQUIPMENT.

E21	Lighting equipment	\$ 1.75
	Reg. No. Date Item	
	409 3-27-21 1 flash light	\$ 1.75
Total for equipment		\$ 1.75

RECAPITULATION.

A	Personal services	\$ 1,718.71
B	Services other than personal	1,378.69
C	Materials	8.30
D	Supplies	202.06
E	Equipment	1.75
Total expenditures for fish distribution in 1921.....		\$ 3,309.51

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**Spawn-taking
Year 1921****A. PERSONAL SERVICES.**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employes....	\$ 125.00
A3	Services of extra help	551.50
Total for personal services		\$ 676.50

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

B1	Transportation of persons	\$ 77.89
	1. By railway	\$ 43.04
	(a) Fares	\$ 43.04
	2. By highways	30.10
	(a) Fares	\$ 4.00
	(b) Allowances	26.10
	3. By water	3.50
	(a) Fares	\$ 3.50
	5. Local transportation (taxi) .....	.75
B2	Transportation of things	59.55
	3. Drayage	\$ 59.55
B3	Board and lodging	240.54
B5	Communication services	3.43
	1. Telegraph	\$ 3.43
Total for services other than personal....		\$ 380.91

C. MATERIALS

C2	Metals and metal products	\$	4.38
C4	Lumber		11.37
C5	Fiber products .....		.68
	Total for materials	\$	16.43

D. SUPPLIES.**Spawn-taking**

D1	Stationery, educational and scientific supplies	\$	1.65
	3. Scientific supplies	\$	1.65
D2	Fuel		39.20
	2. Liquid fuel (gasoline)	\$	39.20
D3	Mechanics', engineers' and electricians' supplies		15.75
	1. Oil	\$	2.00
	5. Electricians' supplies		2.50
	9. Mechanics' supplies		11.25
D9	Miscellaneous supplies		16.60
	8. Packing receptacles (sacks)	\$	14.25
	9. Miscellaneous		2.35
	Total for supplies	\$	73.20

E. EQUIPMENT.

E12	Lighting equipment	\$	1.00
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	1514 10-23-21 1 lantern	\$	1.00
E45	Kitchen, dining room and household utensils		3.80
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	1514 10-23-21 2 fry pans .....		.65
	2 pudding pans		1.35
	1 kettle .....		.90
	24 1 spoon .....		.10
	27 1 pan .....		.55
	1 salt and pepper .....		.25
E973	Fish seines		4.20
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	807 6- 2-21 1 dip net	\$	2.00
	6-16-21 2 4x6 nets		2.20
	Total for equipment	\$	9.00

RECAPITULATION.

A	Personal services	\$	676.50
B	Services other than personal		380.91
C	Materials		16.43
D	Supplies		73.20
E	Equipment		9.00

Total expenditures for spawntaking in 1921

\$ 1,156.04

RECAPITULATION.

A	Personal services	\$	99,701.45
B	Services other than personal		40,562.75
C	Materials		614.65
D	Supplies		14,156.11
E	Equipment		6,418.99
F	Structures		5,000.00
H	Refunds		629.20
J	Fixed charges		1,392.85

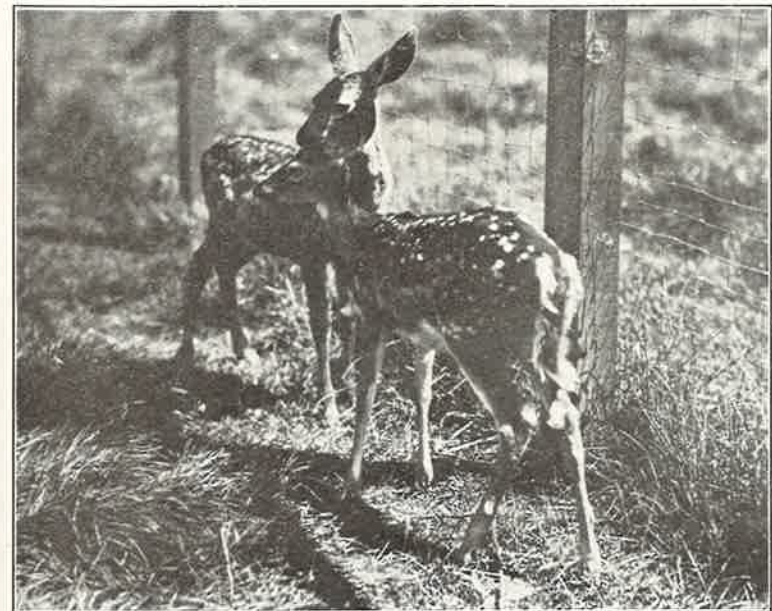
\$168,476.00

O Plus overpayment of claim subsequently refunded.....

31.25

Total expenditures for the year 1921

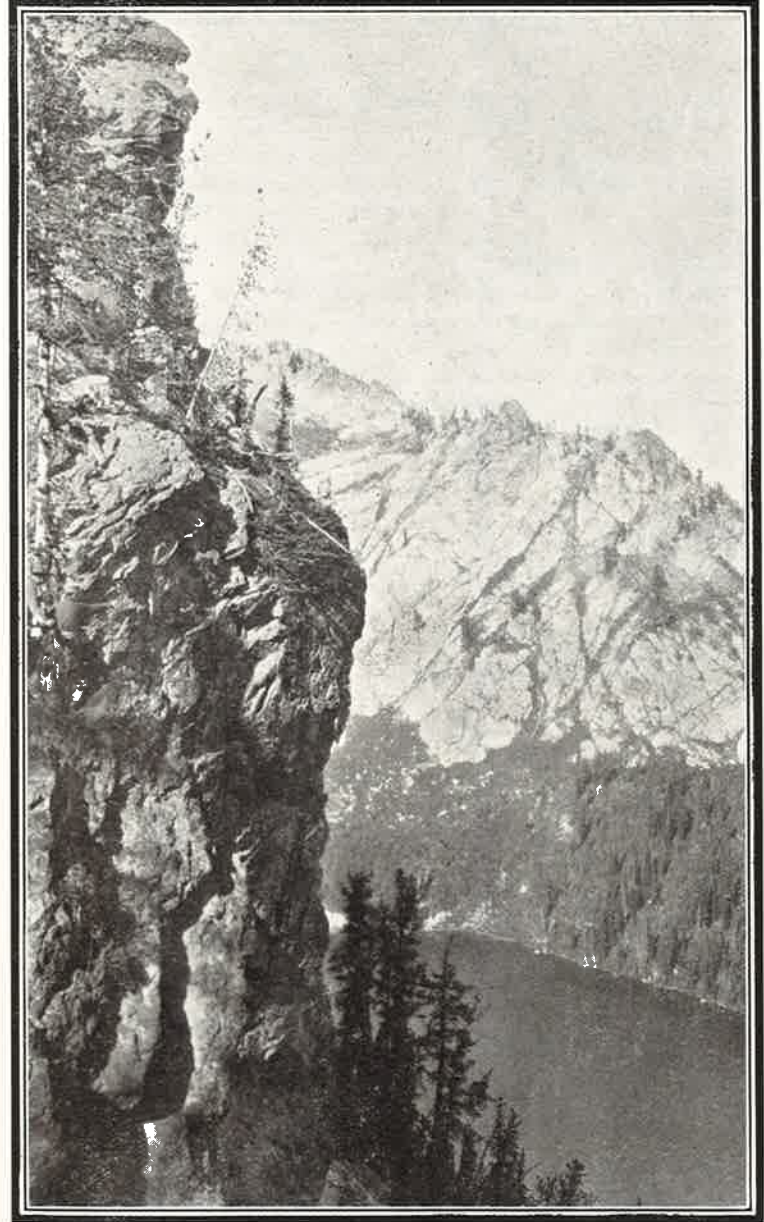
\$168,507.25



As a feature of education the game department has always been interested in the securing of various species of our native game birds and animals for public or civic parks within the state.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS IN GAME FUND, 1922.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1922.....	\$ 45,902.59	Total warrants issued in 1922....	\$162,411.00
Reserve for 1921 accounts payable	\$ 12,305.43	1921 Accounts Paid	\$ 12,305.43
Unencumbered balance, Jan. 1, 1922	33,597.16	1922 Accounts Paid	156,105.57
Total receipts for year ending December 31, 1922	\$168,849.04	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1922....	52,340.63
	\$214,751.63		\$214,751.63



Typical section of the rugged portions of the Clearwater district of northern Idaho showing Lizard lake and the Crags bordering the Selway Game Preserve.

GAME FUND.

January 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922.

RECEIPTS, 1922.

By balance in fund Jan. 1, 1922.....		\$ 45,702.59
By sale of resident F. & G. licenses	\$123,195.60	
By sale of non-resident F. & G. licenses.....	2,565.00	
By sale of non-resident bird licenses.....	3,173.00	
By sale of non-resident fish licenses	12,409.20	
By sale of alien fish licenses	617.50	
By sale of alien game licenses	484.50	
By sale of resident trappers' licenses	11,837.00	
By sale of non-resident trappers' licenses	118.75	
By sale of re-shipping permits	204.80	
By sale of shipping and selling permits	460.00	
By sale of private pond permits	60.00	
By sale of taxidermist licenses	230.00	
	<u>\$155,355.35</u>	
By 242 fines	\$ 7,695.20	
By 77 confiscations	744.91	
By sale of beaver hides	4,658.99	
By sale of fish	82.40	
By court costs	67.80	
By refunds on duplication of claims	193.64	
By commissions saved	46.75	
By cancellation warrant No. 2976.....	4.00	\$168,849.04
	<u>\$ 13,493.69</u>	<u>\$214,751.63</u>

WARRANT ISSUE, 1922.

To January warrants for December claims	\$ 12,305.43	
To February warrants for January claims	11,113.65	
To March warrants for February claims	9,590.87	
To April warrants for March claims	13,730.10	
To May warrants for April claims	10,536.21	
To June warrants for May claims	11,628.61	
To July warrants for June claims	14,205.39	
To August warrants for July claims	13,897.55	
To September warrants for August claims	16,016.44	
To October warrants for September claims	13,851.00	
To November warrants for October claims	17,353.41	
To December warrants for November claims	18,182.34	\$162,411.00

RECONCILIATION.

Total Receipts, plus balance	\$214,751.63	
Total Disbursements	162,411.00	
By balance in fund, January 1, 1923		\$ 52,340.63

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Fish and Game General

Year 1922

A. PERSONAL SERVICES.

A1	Salaries of Regular Officers and Employees.....		\$ 88,102.60
A2	Wages of regular per diem employes		200.00
A3	Services of Extra Help		692.88
A61	Medical Services		15.00
A62	Legal Services		150.00
A69	Taxidermist Services		29.50
	Total for Personal Services		<u>\$ 89,189.98</u>

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

B1	Transportation of Persons		\$ 25,823.80
	1. By railways	\$ 1,229.08	
	(a) Fares	\$ 1,229.08	
	2. By Highways		24,530.77
	(a) Fares	698.96	
	(b) Allowances	23,831.81	
	3. By Water		46.50
	(a) Fares	46.50	
	5. Local Transportation (Taxi)		6.70
	9. Incidentals (Tolls)		10.75
B2	Transportation of Things:		444.91
	1. Freight		82.91
	2. Express		185.41
	3. Drayage		176.59
B3	Board and Lodging		3,402.91
B4	Subsistence of Animals and Care of Autos		778.99
	1. Feeding of Game Birds, etc		612.39
	7. Storage of Autos		166.60
B5	Communication Services:		1,481.18
	1. Telegraph		306.36
	4. Telephone		771.12
	(a) Rental	84.00	
	(b) Tolls	687.12	
	6. Postage		403.70
B6	Printing, Typing, Engraving and Binding		\$ 2,324.31
	1. Printing	2,051.60	
	6. Typing	41.90	
	8. Photographs, Maps	230.81	

B7 Advertising		43.55
5. Proclamations and announcements	43.55	
B9 Special and Misc. Services other than personal		1,173.69
1. Repairing Equipment	1,150.69	
2. Storage (on Fish, etc.)	7.50	
3. Court and Public Office Fees .....	.50	
9. Services of Man and Team	15.00	
Total For Services Other Than Personal	\$ 35,473.34	

C. MATERIALS.

C2 Metals and metal products	\$ 47.96
C4 Lumber	5.40
C5 Fiber products	23.75
C6 Paints and painter's materials	9.70
C9 Miscellaneous Materials	12.55
Total for Materials	\$ 99.36

D. SUPPLIES.

D1 Stationery, Educational and Scientific Supplies	\$ 1,095.75
1. Office	\$ 821.05
3. Scientific Supplies	262.60
5. Pamphlets	7.50
6. Newspapers	4.60
D2 Fuel	865.84
2. Liquid Fuel (Gasoline)	865.84
D3 Mechanics, Engineers' and Electrician's Supplies	1,506.59
1. Oil	178.67
5. Electricians' supplies	3.50
9. Mechanic's Supplies	1,324.42
D4 Cleaning Supplies .....	.15
8. Brush .....	.15
D5 Wearing Apparel	4.00
3. Footwear	4.00
D8 Explosives	21.75
D9 Miscellaneous Supplies	181.20
2. Water and Ice	10.25
5. Deputy Game Warden Badges	50.00
8. Packing and Receptacles	3.30
9. Miscellaneous (salt for deer, etc.)	117.65
Total for Supplies	\$ 3,675.28

E. EQUIPMENT.

E11 Heating Equipment		\$ 14.00
Reg. No. Date Item		
2799 9- 2-88 1 Sheet Iron Camp Stove		14.00
E21 Equipment for Extraction of Raw Materials		15.30
Reg. No. Date Item		
2037 3-22-22 3 Beaver Traps.....		4.00
2047 6- 2-21 1 One Man Crosscut saw		6.95
1 Single bit axe		2.75
1 Cross cut saw gauge		1.60
E25 Food preparing equipment		23.00
Reg. No. Date Item		
2797 9- 2-22 1 Family Banquet Cook Stove		
6 Jts. Stove pipe		
E39 Transportation and Conveying Equipment		45.20
Reg. No. Date Item		
2116 4-29-22 3 Pr. No. 78 9 in.x60 in. Snowshoes @ \$5.10 ea.		15.30
2232 4- 9-22 1 Pr. Alaska Snow Shoes		11.50
3263 10-25-22 3 Pr. Snow Shoes		18.40
E48 Office Equipment		108.80
Reg. No. Date Item		
2050 3-23-22 3 Letter Transfer Cases		23.25
2201 5- 3-22 1 standing desk		36.00
2153 7- 7-22 1 Stand Seal		4.50
2811 8-30-22 1 Underwood Type-writer		45.05
5-1565233 Pica (Ris Scale)		\$105.00
Less 10%		19.95
Credit		85.05
1 Underwood		
5-1275305		40.00
E49 Equipment for Convenience and Comfort		10.50
Reg. No. Date Item		
3264 9- 1-22 1 8x10 Wall Tent		10.50
E62 Scientific Equipment		364.58
Reg. No. Date Item		
2518 7- 1-22 1 Universal Camera ½ paid by Game Dept.		
E82 Produce-Yielding Animals		\$ 434.00
Reg. No. Date Item		
2114 4- 6-22 13 pr. Chinese Pheasants @\$4.00 per pair		52.00

Reg. No.	Date	Item	
2183	3-15-22	20 pr. Hungarian Partridge @ \$15.00 per pr.	300.00
2235	4-26-22	5 Chinese Pheasants...	10.00
2236	4-26-22	3 Chinese Pheasants ...	6.00
2515	6-19-22	1½ pr. Chinese Pheasants @ \$4.00 per pair..	6.00
2999	8-29-22	4 Chinese Pheasants...	4.00
3047	10-30-22	2 Chinese Pheasants...	2.00
3103	10-30-22	12 pair Chinese Pheasants @ \$4.00 per pair	48.00
3261	11-14-22	6 Chinese Pheasants...	6.00
E973 Fish Seines			2.50
Reg. No.	Date	Item	
2952	9-19-22	1 Minnow net	2.50
Total for Equipment			\$ 1,018.78
F. STRUCTURES.			
F1	Buildings		\$ 400.00
Purchase of Cabin and improvements on South Fork of Payette Game Preserve			
Total for Structures			\$ 400.00
H. REFUNDS.			
H51	Refunds		\$ 83.25
Refund on Licenses			\$ 83.25
Total for Refunds			\$ 83.25
J. FIXED CHARGES			
J1	Rents		\$ 104.50
2. Rent on Garage			\$ 96.00
3. Rent on Equipment			8.50
J5	Insurance		763.54
1. Fire Insurance			94.90
2. Workmen's Compensation			132.71
3. Premium on Bonds			535.93
J64	Membership to International Assn. of Game Fish and Conservation Commission		25.00
Total for Fixed Charges			\$ 893.04

RECAPITULATION.

A	Personal Services	\$ 89,189.98
B	Services other than Personal	35,473.34
C	Materials	99.36

D	Supplies	\$ 3,675.28
E	Equipment	1,018.78
F	Structures	400.00
H	Refunds	83.25
J	Fixed Charges	893.04
Total Expenditures for the Year 1922		\$130,833.03

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**Ashton Hatchery
Year 1922****A. PERSONAL SERVICES.**

A1	Salaries of Regular Officers and Employees	\$ 2,861.81
A2	Wages of Regular Per Diem Employes	40.00
A3	Services of Extra Help	212.00
Total For Personal Services		\$ 3,113.81

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of Persons	\$ 28.33
1. By Railway		\$ 28.33
(a) Fares		
		\$ 28.33
B2	Transportation of Things	306.25
1. Freight		\$ 14.14
2. Express		283.11
3. Drayage		9.00
B3	Board and Lodging	29.95
B41	Subsistence of Animals	40.00
B5	Communication Services	82.24
1. Telegraph		\$ 9.26
4. Telephone		70.98
(a) Rental		
		\$ 26.50
(b) Tolls		
		44.48
6. Postage		2.00
B9	Special and Miscellaneous Services other than Personal	83.83
1 Repairing Equipment		83.83
Total for Services Other Than Personal		\$ 570.60

C. MATERIALS

C2	Metals and Metal Products	\$ 20.95
C3	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	54.05
C4	Lumber	20.21
C5	Fiber Products	5.05
C6	Paints and Painter's Materials	6.70
Total for Materials		\$ 106.96

D. SUPPLIES.

D13	Scientific Supplies		\$	3.25
D2	Fuel			403.42
	1. Wood and Coal	\$	157.92	
	2. Liquid Fuel (Gasoline)		245.50	
D3	Mechanics', Engineers and Electrician's Supplies			54.40
	1. Oil		21.95	
	5. Electricians' Supplies		3.15	
	9. Mechanics' Supplies		29.30	
D48	Brooms and Brushes.....			.70
D69	Fish Food			1,282.42
D8	Explosives			27.80
D9	Miscellaneous Supplies			61.70
	2. Water and Ice	\$	60.00	
	9. Miscellaneous		1.70	
	Total for Supplies	\$		1,833.69

E. EQUIPMENT.

E32	Road Vehicle		\$	125.00
	Reg. No. Date Item			
	3028 11-12-22 1 Wagon Complete.....	\$	125.00	
E47	Bedding			21.00
	Reg. No. Date Item			
	1703 11-30-21 2 Quilts @ \$5.50.....		11.00	
	1828 12- 6-21 2 Pr. Blankets @ 5.00		10.00	
E973	Seines			20.00
	Reg. No. Date Item			
	1706 10-27-21 1 Fish Seine		20.00	
	Total for Equipment	\$		166.00

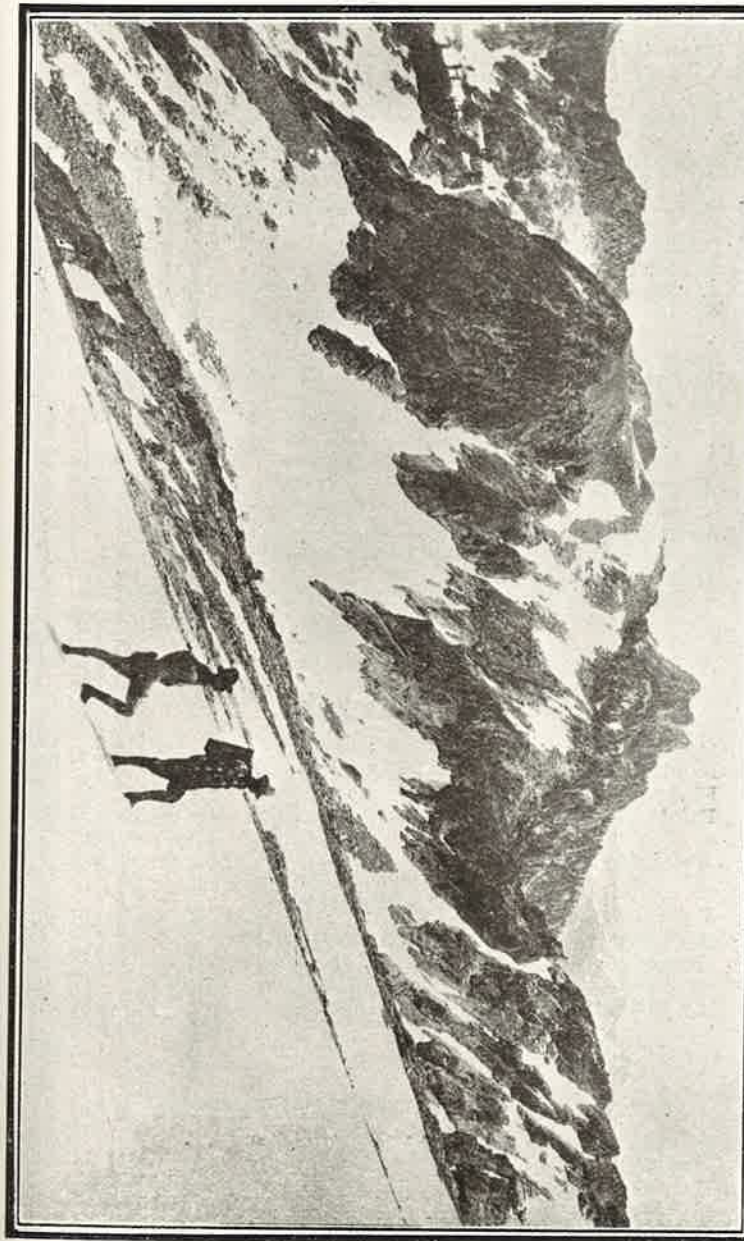
F. STRUCTURES.

F9	Miscellaneous		\$	1,250.00
	½ of fourth payment of hatchery	\$	1,250.00	
	Total for Structures	\$		1,250.00

RECAPITULATION.

A	Personal Services	\$	3,113.81
B	Services other than Personal		570.60
C	Materials		106.96
D	Supplies		1,833.69
E	Equipment		166.00
F	Structures		1,250.00
	Total Expenditures for the Year 1922	\$	7,041.06

A portion of the Sawtooth mountain section bordering the south fork of the Payette Game Preserve which is one of the Greatest mountain goat ranges in the United States.



CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Hay Spur Hatchery
Year 1922

A. PERSONAL SERVICES.

A1	Salaries of Regular Officers and Employees	\$	1,992.50
	Total for Personal Services	\$	1,992.50

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

B2	Transportation of Things	\$	190.28
	1. Freight	\$	60.39
	2. Express		111.89
	3. Drayage		18.00
B3	Board and Lodging		16.13
B5	Communication Services		69.25
	4. Telephone		67.65
	(a) Rental	26.00	
	(b) Tolls	41.65	
	6. Postage		1.60
B7	Advertising		8.98
B9	Special and Miscellaneous Services other than Personal		7.65
	1. Repairing Equipment		7.65
	Total For Services Other Than Personal	\$	292.29

C. MATERIALS.

C2	Metals and Metal Products	\$	15.20
C4	Lumber		51.95
C5	Fiber Products		9.79
C6	Paints and Painter's Materials		12.00
	Total for Materials	\$	88.94

D. SUPPLIES.

D1	Stationery, Educational and Scientific Supplies	\$	5.50
	1. Office Supplies	2.10	
	3. Scientific Supplies	3.40	
D2	Fuel		229.26
	1. Wood and Coal	157.66	
	2. Liquid (Gasoline)	71.60	
D3	Mechanics', Engineer's and Electrician's Supplies	\$	71.70
	1. Oil	20.60	
	5. Electricians' Supplies	9.95	
	9. Mechanic's Supplies	41.15	

D48	Brooms and Brushes		90
D5	Wearing Apparel		69.25
	3. Footwear (Rubber Boots)	69.25	
D69	Fish Food		468.54
D8	Explosives		2.90
D9	Miscellaneous Supplies		1,267.07
	2. Water and Ice	134.72	
	4. Fish Eggs	1,131.00	
	9. Miscellaneous	1.35	
	Total for Supplies	\$	2,115.12

E. EQUIPMENT.

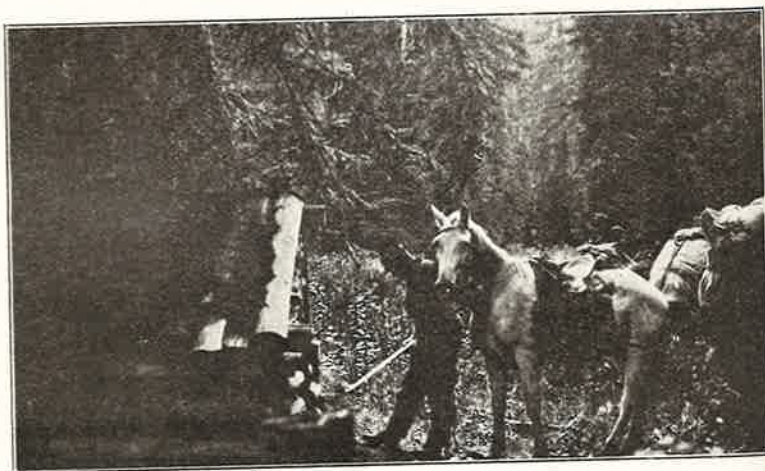
E12	Lighting Equipment	\$	7.25
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	1837 1- 5-22 1 Quick-lite lantern	\$	7.25
E21	Production and Construction Equipment		3.35
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	2216 4- 7-22 1 Shovel	1.75	
	4-14-22 1 8-in. hack saw blade	1.25	
	1 8 in. saw file .....	.35	
E32	Transporting and Conveying Equipment		40.00
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	1836 1-20-22 1 Bob Sled	40.00	
E43	Floor Coverings		124.10
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	2479 6- 5-22 21½ yds. inlaid lino-leum	59.10	
	1 9x12 Rug	65.00	
E44	Furniture and Furnishings		1.85
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	2636 8- 1-22 4 Curtain rods @ 40c	1.60	
	1 Extension rod .....	.25	
E974	Hatchery Equipment		255.40
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	2216 4-26-22 16 ft. 9 in., 4-in. rubber belt, 3-ply	5.40	
	2631 6-27-22 50 Cleveland Brand, 10 gal. cans @ \$5.00 each	250.00	
	Total for Equipment	\$	431.95

F. STRUCTURES.

F9	Miscellaneous	\$	5,465.16
	Construction of new hatchery buildings and ponds		
	Total for Structures	\$	5,465.16

Recapitulation.

A Personal Services	\$ 1,992.50
B Services other than Personal	292.29
C Materials	88.94
D Supplies	2,115.12
E Equipment	431.95
F Structures	5,465.16
<hr/>	
Total expenditures for the year 1922	\$ 10 335.96



A typical trapper's cabin to be found in the high mountain districts. A deputy game warden investigating evidence found in and near the same.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Sandpoint Hatchery
Year 1922

A. PERSONAL SERVICES.

A1 Salaries of Regular Officers and Employees	\$ 2,385.00
A3 Services of Extra Help	34.50
<hr/>	
Total for Personal Services	\$ 2,419.50

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

B1 Transportation of Persons	\$ 9.92
1. By Railway	\$ 9.92
(a) Fares	\$ 9.92
B2 Transportation of Things	293.75
1. Freight	2.66
2. Express	185.59
3. Drayage	105.50
B3 Board and Lodging	\$ 7.80
B47 Storage on Auto .....	.50
B5 Communication Services	83.66
1. Telegraph	\$ 6.65
4. Telephone	76.70
(a) Rental	\$ 64.00
(b) Tolls	12.70
6. Postage .....	.31
B9 Special and Miscellaneous Service other than Personal	54.47
1. Repairing Equipment	\$ 54.47
<hr/>	
Total for Services Other Than Personal	\$ 450.10

C. MATERIALS

C2 Metals and Metal Products	\$ 23.41
C3 Non-Metallic Mineral Products	8.00
C4 Lumber	89.61
C5 Fiber Products .....	.33
C6 Paints and Painter's Materials	51.75
<hr/>	
Total for Materials	\$ 173.10

D. SUPPLIES.

D13 Scientific Supplies	\$ 1.30
D22 Liquid Fuel (Gasoline)	102.03
D3 Mechanics', Engineers' and Electricians' Supplies	64.88
1. Oil	\$ 32.52
9. Mechanic's Supplies	32.36

D48	Brooms and Brushes		3.50
D6	Forage and Supplies for Animals		351.58
	1. Roughage	22.50	
	9. Fish Food	329.08	
D9	Miscellaneous Supplies		2,111.00
	4. Fish Eggs	2,110.00	
	9. Miscellaneous	1.00	
	Total for Supplies		\$ 2,634.29

E. EQUIPMENT.

E21	Production and Construction Equipment		\$ 2.10
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	2487 5- 1-22 1 Broad axe handle.....\$	.85	
		1 Hammer	1.25
E974	Hatchery Equipment		264.60
	Reg. No. Date Item		
	2631 6-27-22 51 Cleveland Brand 10- Gal. Cans @ \$5.00 ea.	255.00	
	2778 7- 1-22 60 ft. 3-4 in. Rubber Hose @ .16c	9.60	
	Total for equipment		\$ 266.70

RECAPITULATION

A	Personal Services	\$ 2,419.50
B	Services Other Than Personal	450.10
C	Materials	173.10
D	Supplies	2,634.29
E	Equipment	266.70
	Total Expenditures for the Year 1922	\$ 5,943.69

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Year 1922

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery

A. PERSONAL SERVICES.

A1	Salaries of Regular Officers and Employees	\$ 2,100.00
A3	Services of Extra Help	42.45
	Total for Personal Services	\$ 2,142.45

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

B1	Transportation of Persons	\$ 10.44
	1. By Railway	\$ 10.44
	(a) Fares	\$ 10.44

B2	Transportation of Persons		10.85
	2. Express	9.60	
	3. Drayage	1.25	
B3	Board and Lodging		12.50
B5	Communication Services		67.35
	1. Telegraph	2.74	
	4. Telephone	63.65	
	(a) Rental	57.00	
	(b) Tolls	6.65	
	6. Postage .....	.96	
B8	Furnishing heat, light and electricity		334.10
	4. Electricity	34.10	
	5. Water (other than domestic)	300.00	
B9	Special and Miscellaneous Services Other Than Personal		36.75
	1. Repairing Equipment	36.75	
	Total for Services Other Than Personal		\$ 471.99

C. MATERIALS.

C2	Metals and Metal Products	\$ 27.63
C4	Lumber	38.90
C5	Fiber Products	2.95
C6	Paints and Painter's Materials	33.55
	Total for Materials	\$ 103.03

D. SUPPLIES.

D13	Scientific Supplies	\$ 1.75
D21	Wood and Coal	162.75
D3	Mechanics', Engineers' and Electricians' Supplies	\$ 16.10
	1. Oil	3.00
	5. Electrician's Supplies	11.65
	9. Mechanic's Supplies	1.45
D48	Brooms and Brushes .....	.35
D5	Wearing Apparel	34.60
	3. Footwear (Rubber Boots)	34.60
D69	Fish Food	244.73
D9	Miscellaneous Supplies	52.50
	2. Water and Ice	45.00
	8. Packing and receptacles	3.50
	9. Miscellaneous	3.50
	Total for Supplies	\$ 512.78

E. EQUIPMENT.

E11 Heating Equipment	\$	7.50
Reg. No. Date Item		
1727 11-28-21 1 Oil Heater		7.50
E974 Hatchery Equipment		24.00
Reg. No. Date Item		
1961 3- 3-22 50 ft. Cor. Mounded Hose @ 18c per foot..		9.00
2644 7- 1-22 1 Enterprise Meat Grinder and fly wheel		15.00
Total for Equipment	\$	31.50

RECAPITULATION

A Personal Services	\$	2,142.45
B Services Other Than Personal		471.99
C Materials		103.03
D Supplies		512.78
E Equipment		31.50
Total Expenditures for the Year 1922	\$	3,261.75

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**Spawntaking
Year 1922****A. PERSONAL SERVICES.**

A1 Salaries of Regular Officers and Employees.....	\$	185.00
A3 Services of Extra Help		327.40
Total for Personal Services	\$	512.40

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

B1 Transportation of Persons.....	\$	150.56
1. By Railway		48.96
(a) Fares		48.96
2. By Highways		101.60
(b) Allowances		101.60
B2 Transportation of Things		120.50
3. Drayage		120.50
B3 Board and Lodging		231.18
B5 Communication Services		2.35
1. Telegraph		1.70
4. Telephone (Tolls) .....		.65
Total for services other than personal	\$	504.59

C. MATERIALS.

C2 Metals and Metal Products	\$	3.19
C4 Lumber		26.00
Total for Materials	\$	29.19

D. SUPPLIES.

D13 Scientific Supplies	\$	2.25
D2 Fuel		10.91
1. Wood and Coal .....		.40
2. Gasoline (Liquid Fuel)		10.51
D3 Mechanics', Engineers' and Electricians' Supplies		2.75
1. Oil		1.50
5. Electricians' Supplies		1.25
D69 Fish Food		4.80
D4 Cleaning Supplies .....		.65
1. Soap .....		.15
8. Brooms and Brushes .....		.50
D9 Miscellaneous Supplies		15.15
3. Other Household Supplies .....		.75
8. Packing and Receptacles		12.50
9. Miscellaneous		1.90
Total for Supplies	\$	36.51

E. EQUIPMENT.

E21 Production and Construction Equipment	\$	4.75
Reg. No. Date Item		
2502 5- 8-22 2 Garden Rakes	\$	2.50
1 Double-tree		2.25
E45 Kitchen, dining room and household utensils		4.35
Reg. No. Date Item		
2502 6-24-22 1 Tea Pot .....		.75
1 Stew Kettle .....		.95
1 Double Boiler		1.90
5-31-22 1 knife .....		.75
Total for Equipment	\$	9.10

RECAPITULATION

A Personal Services	\$	512.40
B Services Other Than Personal		504.59

C Materials	29.19
D Supplies	36.51
E Equipment	9.10
Total Expenditures for the Year 1922	\$ 1,091.79

CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Fish Distribution Year 1922

A. PERSONAL SERVICES.

A1 Salaries of Regular Officers and Employes	\$ 1,790.50
A3 Services of Extra Help	54.50
Total for Personal Services	\$ 1,845.00

B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL.

B1 Transportation of Persons	\$ 501.38
1. By Railway	\$ 290.91
(a) Fares	\$ 290.91
2. By Highways	208.22
(a) Fares	15.42
(b) Allowances	192.80
5. Local Transportation (Taxi)	2.25
B2 Transportation of Things	288.70
1. Freight	1.75
2. Express	2.52
3. Drayage	284.43
B3 Board and Lodging	704.10
B47 Storage on Autos	9.00
B5 Communication Services	61.76
1. Telegraph	11.05
4. Telephone (Tolls)	47.11
6. Postage	3.60
B9 Special and Miscellaneous services other than Personal	74.00
1. Repairing Equipment	72.50
2. Storage on Fish	1.50
Total for Services Other Than Personal	\$ 1,638.94

C. MATERIALS.

C2 Metals and Metal Products	\$ 7.80
C5 Fiber Products	1.95
Total for Materials	\$ 9.75

D. SUPPLIES.

D11 Office Supplies	\$.45
D2 Fuel	108.72
1. Wood and Coal .....	.10
2. Gasoline	108.62
D3 Mechanics', Engineers' and Electricians' Supplies	66.50
1. Oil	21.20
5. Electrician's Supplies	2.75
9. Mechanics' Supplies	42.55
D48 Brooms and Brushes .....	.15
D9 Miscellaneous Supplies	134.46
2. Water and Ice	128.71
8. Packing and Receptacles	5.75
Total for Supplies	\$ 310.28

E. EQUIPMENT.

E12 Lighting Equipment	\$ 2.35
Reg. No. Date Item	
2091 3-19-22 1 Flash Light	\$ 2.35
E3 Transporting Equipment	9.20
Reg. No. Date Item	
2663 1 Fish Can	9.20
E973 Fish Seines	38.20
Reg. No. Date Item	
3258 11- 1-22 2 Bag Seines	38.20
Total for Equipment	\$ 49.75

RECAPITULATION

A Personal Services	\$ 1,845.00
B Services Other Than Personal	1,638.94
C Materials	9.75
D Supplies	310.28
E Equipment	49.75
Total Expenditures for the Year 1922	\$ 3,853.72

RECAPITULATION

A Personal services	\$101,215.64
B Services other than personal	39,401.85
C Materials	610.33
D Supplies	11,117.95
E Equipment	1,973.73
F Structures	7,115.16
H Refunds	83.25
J Fixed charges	893.04

TOTAL OF ALL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1922: \$162,411.00

EXHIBIT "A"

Tabulation of Fish and Game Licenses of the year 1921 and former years, revenue for which was received and reported during calendar year of 1921.

No Sold	Class	Amount
	Class unknown (prior to 1919).....	\$ 53.70
435	Class 10-A Res. F. & G.	\$.80 348.00
*1	Class B Non-res. bird	6.75 6.50
18	Class 10 Non-res. fish	4.50 81.00
5,322	Class 1 Resident F. & G.	1.35 7,184.70
128	Class 2-A Non-res. F. & G.	9.50 1,216.00
81	Class 2-B Non-res. bird	4.50 364.50
524	Class 2-C Non-res. fish	1.80 961.20
52	Class 3-B Alien fish	9.50 494.00
74	Class 3-C Alien game	4.75 351.50
374	Class 1-D Resident trapper	4.50 1,683.00
13	Class 2-D Non-res. trapper	23.75 308.75
1	Class 3-D Alien trapper	47.50 47.50
523	Re-shipping permits .....	.25 130.75
63,330	Class 1 Resident F. & G.	1.80 113,994.00
63	Class 2-A Non-res. game	23.75 1,496.25
348	Class 2-B Non-res. bird	4.75 1,653.00
4,056	Class 2-C Non-res. fish	2.70 10,951.20
1,103	Class 1-D Resident trapper	4.75 5,239.25
427	Re-shipping permits .....	.40 170.80
44	Selling and shipping permits	10.00 440.00
10	Private pond permits	10.00 100.00
18	Taxidermist licenses	10.00 180.00
76,955		\$147,455.60

*Extended less credit of 25 cents.

EXHIBIT "B"

Tabulation of Fish and Game License of the year 1921-1922, revenue for which was received and reported during the calendar year of 1922.

No Sold	Class	Amount
68,442	Class 1 Resident F. & G. licenses	1.80 \$123,195.60
108	Class 2-A Non-res. F. & G. licenses	23.75 2,565.00
668	Class 2-B Non-res. bird licenses	4.75 3,173.00
4,596	Class 2-C Non-res. fish licenses	2.70 12,409.20
65	Class 3-B Alien fish licenses	9.50 617.50
102	Class 3-C Alien gun licenses	4.75 484.50
2,492	Class 1-D Resident trapper licenses	4.75 11,837.00
5	Class 2-D Non-res. trapper licenses	23.75 118.75
512	Re-shipping permits .....	.40 204.80
46	Selling and shipping permits	10.00 460.00
6	Private pond permits	10.00 60.00
23	Taxidermist licenses	10.00 230.00
77,065		\$155,355.35



Dolly Varden or Bull Trout, one of the most ravenous cannibalistic members of the Charr family to be found a native in the streams of Idaho.

EXHIBIT "C"

Total fish and game licenses of the year 1920 charged to bureau, together with actual number sold, revenue for which was received in 1920-21, and total licenses returned for credit to balance account.

1920 Licenses Charged to Bureau.		
No Sold	Class	Amount
87,000	Class 1 Res. F. & G.	\$ 1.35 \$117,450.00
2,500	Class 2-A Non-res. F. & G. at	9.50 23,750.00
2,500	Class 2-B Non-res. bird	4.50 11,250.00
12,000	Class 2-C Non-res. fish	1.80 21,600.00
1,000	Class 3-A Alien big game	47.50 47,500.00
2,000	Class 3-B Alien fish	9.50 19,000.00
6,000	Class 1-D Resident trappers	4.50 27,000.00
1,500	Class 2-D Non-res. trappers	23.75 35,625.00
1,000	Class 3-D Alien trappers	47.50 47,500.00
2,000	Re-shipping permits .....	.25 500.00
109	Selling and shipping permits	10.00 1,000.00
100	Taxidermists permits	10.00 1,000.00
50	Private Pond permits	10.00 500.00
117,750		\$353,675.00

1920 Licenses Sold		
No Sold	Class	Amount
73,326	Class 1 Res. F. & G. at	1.35 \$ 98,990.10
531	Class 2-A Non-res. F. & G.	9.50 5,044.50
419	Class 2-B Non-res. bird	4.50 1,885.50
5,492	Class 2-C Non-res. fish	1.80 9,885.60
4	Class 3-A Alien big game	47.50 190.00
55	Class 3-B Alien fish	9.50 522.50
1,259	Class 1-D Resident trappers	4.50 5,665.50
19	Class 2-D Non-res. trappers	23.75 451.25
1	Class 3-D Alien trappers	47.50 47.50
922	Re-shipping permits .....	.25 230.50
28	Selling and shipping permits	10.00 280.00
16	Taxidermist licenses	10.00 160.00
6	Private Pond permits	10.00 60.00
82,078		\$123,412.95

1920 Licenses Returned For Credit.		
No Sold	Class	Amount
13,674	Class 1 Res. F. & G.	1.35 \$ 18,459.90
1,969	Class 2-A Non-res. F. & G.	9.50 18,705.50
2,081	Class 2-B Non-res. bird	4.50 9,364.50
6,508	Class 2-C Non-res. fish	1.80 11,714.40
996	Class 3-A Alien Big Game	47.50 47,310.00
1,945	Class 3-B Alien fish	9.50 18,477.50
4,741	Class 1-D Resident trappers	4.50 21,334.50
1,481	Class 2-D Non-res. trappers	23.75 35,173.75
999	Class 3-D Alien trappers	47.50 47,452.50
1,078	Re-shipping permits .....	.25 269.50
72	Shipping and selling permits	10.00 720.00

84	Taxidermist licenses	10.00	840.00
44	Private pond permits	10.00	440.00
35,672			\$230,262.05
			\$353,675.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total F. & G. licenses for year 1920 charged to Bureau:			
	NC		Amount
All classes	117,750		\$353,675.00
Total F. & G. licenses sold	82,078		\$123,412.95
Total F. & G. licenses returned to Auditor	35,672		230,262.05
	117,750		\$353,675.00

EXHIBIT "D"
Reconciliation of License Account.

Total Fish and Game licenses of the year 1921 charged to Bureau, together with actual number sold, revenue for which was received in 1921-1922, and total licenses returned to Auditor for credit to balance account.

1921 Licenses Charged to Bureau.

No Sold	Class	Amount
90,000	Class 1, Res. F. & G.	\$ 1.80 \$162,000.00
2,500	Class 2-A Non-res. Game	23.75 59,375.00
2,500	Class 2-B Non-res. Bird	4.75 11,875.00
12,000	Class 2-C Non-res. Fish	2.70 32,400.00
1,000	Class 3-A Alien F. & G.	47.50 47,500.00
2,000	Class 3-B Alien Fish	9.50 19,000.00
1,000	Class 3-C Alien Gun	4.75 4,750.00
6,000	Class 1-D Resident Trappers	4.75 28,500.00
1,500	Class 2-D Non-res. Trappers	23.75 35,625.00
1,000	Class 3-D Alien Trappers	47.50 47,500.00
3,000	Re-shipping Permits .....	.40 1,200.00
100	Selling and Shipping Permits	10.00 1,000.00
50	Private Pond Permits	10.00 500.00
50	Taxidermist Licenses	10.00 500.00
122,700		\$451,725.00

1921 Licenses Sold

No. Sold	Class	Amount
70,526	Class 1, Res. F. & G.	\$ 1.80 \$126,946.80
110	Class 2-A Non-res. Game	23.75 2,612.50
520	Class 2-B Non-res. Bird	4.75 2,470.00
4,688	Class 2-C Non-res. Fish	2.70 12,657.60
65	Class 3-B Alien Fish	9.50 617.50
107	Class 3-C Alien Gun	4.75 508.25
2,300	Class 1-D Resident Trappers	4.75 10,925.00
10	Class 2-D Non-res. Trappers	23.75 237.50
776	Re-shipping Permits .....	.40 310.40
45	Selling and Shipping Permits	10.00 450.00
7	Private Pond Permits	10.00 70.00
19	Taxidermist Licenses	10.00 190.00
79,173		\$157,995.55

1921 Licenses Returned for Credit.

No Sold	Class	Amount	Amount
19,474	Class 1, Res. F. & G.	\$ 1.80	\$ 35,053.20
2,390	Class 2-A Non-res. Game	23.75	56,762.50
1,980	Class 2-B Non-res. Bird	4.75	9,405.00
7,312	Class 2-C Non-res. Fish	2.70	19,742.40
1,000	Class 3-A Alien F. & G.	47.50	47,500.00
1,935	Class 3-B Alien Fish	9.50	18,382.50
893	Class 3-C Alien Gun	4.75	4,241.75
3,700	Class 1-D Resident Trappers	4.75	17,575.00
1,490	Class 2-D Non-res. Trappers	23.75	35,387.50
1,000	Class 3-D Alien Trappers	47.50	47,500.00
2,224	Re-shipping Permits	.40	889.60
55	Shipping and Selling Permits	10.00	550.00
43	Private Pond Permits	10.00	430.00
31	Taxidermist Licenses	10.00	310.00
43,527			\$293,729.45

Recapitulation.

Fish and Game Licenses Charged to Bureau:	No.	Amount
All classes	122,700	\$451,725.00
Fish and Game Licenses of the year 1921, sold	79,173	\$157,995.55
Fish and Game Licenses of the year 1921 returned for credit	43,527	293,729.45
	122,700	\$451,725.00

EXHIBIT "E"

Total Fish and Game Licenses of the year 1922 Charged to Bureau, together with actual number sold to December 31, 1922, total number returned for credit, and the total licenses in field and vault to balance account:

1922 Licenses Charged to Bureau.

No Sold	Class	Amount	Amount
89,992	Class 1, Res. F. & G.	\$ 1.80	\$161,985.60
2,500	Class 2-B Non-res. Game	23.75	59,375.00
2,500	Class 2-B Non-res. Bird	4.75	11,875.00
12,000	Class 2-C Non-res. Fish	2.70	32,400.00
1,000	Class 3-A Alien F. & G.	47.50	47,500.00
2,000	Class 3-B Alien Fish	9.50	19,000.00
1,000	Class 3-C Alien Gun	4.75	4,750.00
6,000	Class 1-D Resident Trappers	4.75	28,500.00
1,500	Class 2-D Non-res. Trappers	23.75	35,625.00
1,000	Class 3-D Alien Trappers	47.50	47,500.00
3,000	Re-shipping Permits	.40	1,200.00
100	Selling and Shipping Permits	10.00	1,000.00
50	Private Pond Permits	10.00	500.00
50	Taxidermist Permits	10.00	500.00
122,692			\$451,710.60

1922 Licenses Sold to December 31, 1922.

No Sold	Class	Amount	Amount
61,246	Class 1, Res. F. & G.	\$ 1.80	\$110,242.80
61	Class 2-A Non-res. Game	23.75	1,448.75
496	Class 2-B Non-res. Bird	4.75	2,356.00
3,964	Class 2-C Non-res. Fish	2.70	10,702.80
48	Class 3-B Alien Fish	9.50	456.00
69	Class 3-C Alien Gun	4.75	327.75
1,295	Class 1-D Resident Trappers	4.75	6,151.25
3	Class 2-D Non-res. Trappers	23.75	71.25
163	Re-shipping Permits	.40	65.20
44	Selling and Shipping Permits	10.00	440.00
7	Private Pond Permits	10.00	70.00
20	Taxidermist Licenses	10.00	200.00
67,416			\$132,531.80

1922 Licenses Returned for Credit.

No Sold	Class	Amount	Amount
279	Class 1, Res. F. & G.	\$ 1.80	\$ 502.20
153	Class 2-A Non-res. Game	23.75	3,633.75
66	Class 2-B Non-res. Bird	4.75	313.50
125	Class 2-C Non-res. Fish	2.70	337.50
20	Class 3-A Alien F. & G.	47.50	950.00
17	Class 3-B Alien Fish	9.50	161.50
35	Class 3-C Alien Gun	4.75	166.25
1	Class 1-D Resident Trappers	4.75	4.75
21	Re-Shipping Permits	.40	8.40
717			\$ 6,077.85

Recapitulation.

Fish and game licenses of the year 1922 charged to Bureau:		Amount
All classes	122,692	\$451,710.60
Total 1922 licenses sold	67,416	\$132,531.80
Total 1922 licenses returned for credit	717	6,077.85
Total 1922 licenses in vault	13,269	168,540.00
Total 1922 licenses in field	41,290	144,560.95
	122,692	\$451,710.60



An example of the operations of poachers on the Selway Game Preserve. This wonderful specimen of Bull Moose, with shot down and left by poachers who were apparently afraid to try to get away with either the

REPORTS OF ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND FINES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FISH AND GAME LAWS

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Walter Smith	Stealing rat traps	Fine remitted.	
Lewis Bolon	Having beaver hides unlawfully	Sentence suspended.	
Paul Lanin	Hunting without a license	No fine because of age.	
George Holverson	Shooting and killing wild ducks one-half hour before sunrise	Convicted	\$ 25.00
Henry Ziesler	Shooting and killing wild ducks one-half hour before sunrise	Convicted	25.00
L. Raymond Bricker	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	10.00
Chris T. Woodall	Shipping beaver hides	Convicted	25.00
O. F. Hemming	Unlawful possession of beaver	Convicted	25.00
C. H. Lowery	Shooting pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Frank Snyder	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Rufus Lamphear	Shooting ducks in closed season	Convicted	25.00
Charlie Snyder	Hunting with trail dogs without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Soumer	Unlawful possession of beaver	Convicted	35.00
Joe Perry	Buying beaver hides	Convicted	35.00
Thomas Wilson	Killing pheasant out of season	Convicted	41.40
D. B. Libbey	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	100.00
L. H. Hale	Unlawful shooting and killing ducks	Convicted	25.00
Oral Bagley	Illegal trapping and possession beaver	Convicted	50.00
Jas. Lindsey	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
K. S. Cornwell	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	100.00
Mose Lewis	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
Sam Lewis	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	37.50
Louis Liebsohn	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
W. E. Christman	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
Milton Williams	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Charles C. Sorenson	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. O. F. Henning	Illegal possession of beaver	Convicted	100.00
Park Harlow	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	150.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Paul Schurr	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	150.00
E. Rees	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	150.00
Mansfield Sheppard	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	102.40
J. L. Divien	Illegal possession deer meat	Convicted	100.00
Charles Pearson	Illegal possession deer meat	Convicted	27.40
J. N. Gano	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Peter Lund	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Ed Williams	Illegal possession of beaver	Convicted	50.00
James Farrington	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	100.00
Art Smith	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Willard W. Harper	Violating the game laws	Fine remitted because of age.	
M. H. Hashet	Trapping without a license	Committed to jail.	
E. T. Miller	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted.	
C. W. Campbell	Trapping without a license	Committed to jail.	
Lee Johnson	Trapping without a license	Found not guilty.	
Tom Isaacs	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	100.00
Arnold McCoy	Dynamiting fish	Convicted	150.00
Mono Anderson	Illegal possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
Alvin Walker	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. Schlettman	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
William McCarty	Illegal possession and shipping beaver skins	Convicted	75.00
Jay South	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	100.00
Claude Adams	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Jerry Cohn	Illegal possession of beaver.	Convicted	25.00
Sam Hart	Illegal possession of beaver.	Convicted	25.00
Frank Houston	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Will Hutula	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Andrew Hutula	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Jarvie	More than legal limit of fish	Convicted	25.00
Elmer Jarvie	More than legal limit of fish	Convicted	25.00
J. W. Karling	More than legal limit of fish	Convicted	25.00
H. Harigash	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
George Cunningham	Attempting to seine fish	Convicted	25.00
A. E. Randall	Permitting sawdust to enter stream	Convicted	25.00
O. E. Bradley	Killing deer in closed season	Convicted	102.40
R. L. Brown	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. L. Brown	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
C. Whiting	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Doe	Violation of game law	Convicted	67.20
Richard Roe	Violation of game law	Convicted	67.20
Clyde Gordon	Attempting to seine fish	Committed to jail.	
Earl Higgins	Attempting to seine fish	Committed to jail.	
G. E. Cool	Fishing without a license	Convicted	10.00
Douglas McDonald	Illegal possession of game	Convicted	35.00
Frank Donner	Trapping out of season	Convicted	21.10
Orvil Graham	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
L. C. Davis	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Maud Farley	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
S. A. Egbert	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Chad Hodgins	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Capt. Hazzard	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. Lulu G. Metz	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
E. L. Metz	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. Hunter	Fishing without a license	Convicted	17.00
W. P. French	Fishing without a license	Convicted	17.00
Robert Slee	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
Glen L. Evans	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
A. F. Sadtner	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
Emil Jacques	Fishing out of season	Convicted	50.00
Glen Davis	Fishing out of season	Convicted	25.00
Geo. L. Young	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
E. O. Vansickle	Dynamiting fish	Convicted	150.00
Theodore Solberg	Carrying a gun without a license.	Convicted	25.00
Leo Lewis	Carrying an uncased shotgun	Convicted	25.00
Percy Wilcox	Attempting to take trout in closed season	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Charlie Wong	Selling fish without a permit	Convicted	25.00
A. M. Case	Polluting Clearwater River	Convicted	25.00
D. E. Scalley	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Dewey Labbee	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Lester Ball	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Wallace Rapp	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
William Mackert	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
S. D. Dorman	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Roy Bethel	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Henry Ray Woods	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Gus Hagood	Carrying gun without license	Convicted	10.00
Gerald Gaylord	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam	Convicted	25.00
Oscar C. Paisley	Fishing during closed season	Convicted	25.00
Archie Massingale	Violation of the game laws	Convicted	50.00
John Smith	Maintaining a fish trap	Convicted	25.00
J. L. Haderlie	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
R. E. Whistler	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. J. Moody	Having pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Norman Brown	Shooting sage hen out of season	Convicted	25.00
N. L. Smith	Having sage hen in possession	Convicted	35.00
Charlie Wong	Trapping without a license	Not guilty.	
Lester Rosen	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted.	
A. Jerome	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted.	
Gladys Archie	Killing deer out of season	Committed to jail.	
George Johnson	Unlawful possession moose head	Complaint filed and defendant left state.	
Frank A. Shadler			
R. D. Brown	Killing chickens out of season	Not guilty.	
J. T. Murphy	Killing chickens out of season	Not guilty.	
William Coon	Hunting without a license	Reprimanded.	
Marcellus Bridges	Violations of game law	Convicted	15.00
Francona (Diminick)	Violations of game law	Convicted	25.00
Denver (Joe)	Violations of game law	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
G. A. Sanford	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. L. Changler	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
William C. White	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Floyd Peterson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Albert Fresh	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. E. Hannaford	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Lester Robertson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
James G. Prohle	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. George Rallins	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
O. F. Meider	Selling fish without a permit	Convicted	25.00
H. A. French	Illegal shipment of beaver	Convicted	21.00
G. E. Cool	Balance on fine	Convicted	15.00
E. Young	Fishing without a license	Committed to jail.	
Chauncey Michelson	Killing sageshens out of season	Not guilty.	
Francis Jordon	Fishing without a license	Paroled.	
Sam Jordon	Fishing without a license	Paroled.	
Mrs. Edna Dalley	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted.	
Mrs. Fountellia Jackson	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted.	
James Ady	Hunting without a license	Case dismissed.	
Arthur Pough	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted on good behavior.	
Miss Audree Goullhorh	Fishing without a license	Not guilty.	
Abel Alexander	Hunting without a license	Committed to jail.	
Celso Deabila	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
John Jensen	Pollution of streams	Not guilty.	
George Blackstock	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
L. E. Landers	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Stanley Anderson	Shooting mourning doves	Convicted	30.00
J. E. Walker	Shooting chickens out of season	Convicted	26.60
P. J. McFarlan	Selling sturgeon without permit	Convicted	25.00
A. R. Ullrich	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
G. W. Ownes	Selling fish without a permit	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. Frank Foster	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
H. S. Miller	Killing Hungarian partridge out of season	Convicted	25.00
Bilboa	Having gun in possession without a license	Convicted	25.00
George Petty	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
A. J. Baldwin	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. H. E. Arnold	Illegal shipment beaver hides	Convicted	25.00
Archie Massingale	Fishing out of season	Committed to jail.	
Roy Daniels	Trapping without a license	Not guilty.	
Sam Sibbett	Trapping without a license	Not guilty.	
Lewis Monson	Fishing in closed stream	Acquitted.	
G. L. Mathews	Carrying gun without license	Sentence suspended.	
George Parks	Carrying gun without license	Sentence suspended.	
John Copp	Carrying gun without license	Sentence suspended.	
Edward Richie	Carrying gun without license	Sentence suspended.	
Clarence Bridges	Carrying gun without license	Sentence suspended.	
Leonard Sage	Carrying gun without license	Sentence suspended.	
Clyde Webster	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
Sam Coble	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
J. Marvin Miller	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Frank Kadesh	Having trout in possession under six in in. length	Convicted	25.00
Phillip Moore	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Jean Thometz	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Otto Caldwell	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
A. S. Hawkes	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
Tony Paronto	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
F. L. Bohan	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. S. Reeves	Shipping beaver hides	Convicted	25.00
Steve James	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
C. H. Allen	Illegal possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
Frank McWilliams	Fishing without a license	Convicted	10.00
Walter Kunz	Illegal possession beaver	Convicted	25.00
Glen Palmer	Unlawful shipment beaver	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. K. L. McBurney	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Sig. Christensen	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Wedell (James)	Violations of game law	Convicted	25.00
Chugg (Lester)	Violations of game law	Convicted	25.00
Edd Ireland	Carrying shotgun without license	Convicted	25.00
Wilfred Waters	Catching fish under 6 inches long	Convicted	25.00
Dan Street	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Lukansie	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Rogarrh	Possession of beaver hides	Convicted	25.00
J. W. Degraw	Carrying gun without a license	Convicted	25.00
Sidney Thornick	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
T. W. Bradley	Carrying gun without a license	Convicted	25.00
Leonard Husted	Unlawful possession wild ducks	Convicted	25.00
Thomas Brassfield	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Doe	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Doe Yamda	Seining for fish	Convicted	50.00
O. Hohma	Seining for fish	Convicted	50.00
T. Tanaka	Seining for fish	Convicted	50.00
Bocili Galicia	Fishing without a license	Convicted	10.00
C. L. Sibert	Killing mourning doves	Convicted	25.00
Dwight Pierce	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
G. N. Judkins	Killing mourning doves	Convicted	25.00
Dan Matherson	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
A. C. White	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Albert White	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Devine	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Charles Morris	Rifle in possession without license	Convicted	10.00
Steven Aragonca	Unlawful possession of rifle	Convicted	25.00
Shakichi Ganageonoto	Fishing without a license	Convicted	10.00
Thomas Weir	Catching fish under 6 inches long	Convicted	25.00
C. F. Powers	Killing chickens out of season	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. Nellie Wade	Hunting without a license	Convicted	5.00
Gillet Call	Shooting sage hens out of season	Convicted	25.00
Roy Wood	Fishing in closed waters	Convicted	25.00
R. B. Atherton	Fishing in closed waters	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Charles Givens	Fishing in closed waters	Convicted	25.00
J. W. Nowlin	Killing chickens out of season	Convicted	25.00
Christo Bernard	Wasteful destruction sage hens	Convicted	21.10
J. J. Ferguson	Wasteful destruction sage hens	Convicted	21.10
H. H. Blackman	Killing ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
Earl Bickford	Carrying a gun without a license	Convicted	25.00
E. W. Drake	Killing chickens out of season	Convicted	25.00
Alex Fischer	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
Chris Armstrong	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
Tom Buck	Having fish under six inches long	Convicted	25.00
Fred Guiles	Having fish under six inches long	Convicted	10.00
Frank Giotia	Carrying rifle without a license	Convicted	25.00
Ora Ingelman	Killing over limit of birds	Convicted	10.00
Marion Rainey	Hunting without a license	Convicted	10.00
Clarence Biggers	Hunting without a license	Convicted	10.00
Herrold Frankiin	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	10.00
Capano Garcia	Killing grouse out of season	Not guilty.	
Frank Glake	Unlawful fishing	Fine remitted.	
Vess Glake	Unlawful fishing	Committed to jail.	
Parfino Ruesgo	Destroying wild duck eggs	Committed to jail.	
Jack Broomfield	Letting sawdust in Weiser River	Committed to jail.	
Roy Douglas	Carrying rifle without license	Sentence suspended.	
F. W. Myers	Unlawful possession of gun	Gun confiscated.	
E. G. Guzman	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
E. B. Holmes	Possession fish under legal size	Committed to jail	40.00
Wilbur Wagner	Breaking game laws	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. Albert	Possession fish under legal size	Convicted	25.00
J. W. Cox	Possession fish under legal size	Convicted	25.00
Fred Moss	Catching small trout	Convicted	42.00
Howard Allen	Possession fish under legal size	Convicted	25.00
Milton Tholamson	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
Harry Dorgan	Possession fish under legal size	Convicted	25.00
J. D. Anderson	Shooting at ducks in closed season	Convicted	12.50

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
A. N. Richardson	Killing birds out of season	Convicted	50.00
Mrs. R. E. Thompson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Ed Wilson	Attempted spearing and shooting fish	Convicted	2.00
Richard Beck	Attempted spearing and shooting fish	Convicted	2.00
Jesse Froman	Shooting at ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
F. Kourye	Possession fish under six inches	Convicted	25.00
I. Akevaya	Possession fish under six inches	Convicted	25.00
Gilbert H. Piper	Fishing without a license	Convicted	20.55
J. E. Day	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Gilbert Kidd	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	51.00
G. W. Kilpack	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Steve Mulch	Fishing without a license	Convicted	50.00
Marion Jenks	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	100.00
Geo. A. Huscher	Shooting grouse on Game preserve	Convicted	100.00
A. H. Martin	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam	Convicted	25.00
Daniel Peterson	Shooting sage hens without license	Convicted	25.00
Lee Parento	Killing song birds	Convicted	25.00
H. V. South	Shooting pheasants out of season	Convicted	50.00
F. A. Weimer	Carrying shotgun in forest	Convicted	50.00
E. Brown	Non-resident hunting on resident license	Convicted	50.00
William Duffell	Trapping and killing fur bearing animals	Convicted	25.00
J. H. Turner	Hunting without a license	Convicted	15.00
Gilio Leoni	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	18.00
Henry Walters	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Vernon Murray	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
C. L. Whittenkind	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
A. L. Able	Hunting without a license	Convicted	29.30
William Lapointe	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Oureta	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	33.00
Mrs. Maude Halverson	Illegal possession beaver pelts	Convicted	50.00
David Alton Alder	Shooting mourning doves	Convicted	5.00
H. J. Hankel	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
B. E. Shaw	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
T. W. Rowe	Illegal shipment beaver skins	Convicted	50.00
August C. Allan	Carrying rifle without a license	Convicted	10.00
Lusiano Matazaga	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	100.00
H. G. Poling	Refusing to show license	No fine.	
Stewart Coolin	Hunting without a license	Fine suspended.	
C. L. Caldwell	Hunting without a license	Found not guilty by jury.	
Marion Lindsay	Hunting without a license	Fine suspended.	
Carl Hemert	Killing ducks out of season	Fine suspended.	
W.W. Vail	Shooting ducks before time	Acquitted by jury trial.	
George Pentland	Unlawful possession pheasants	Committed to jail.	
William Pentland	Unlawful possession pheasants	Committed to jail.	
Ralph Harrison	Hunting without a license	Paroled.	
John Poling	Refusing to show license	No fine.	
Ernest Qualley	Attempting to kill pheasants out of season	Fine remitted.	
Lee Leadford	Carrying loaded rifle without a license	Found not guilty by jury.	
John Kosnke	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
P. J. McHoff	Shooting ducks after dark	Convicted	25.00
Tony Cononaco	Hunting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
Sherman Halverson	Hunting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
J. H. Grieve	Hunting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
I. V. Sonner	Hunting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
Walter Hamlin	Hunting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
J. W. Nelok	Shooting ducks before one-half hour before sunrise	Convicted	25.00
Ernest B. Wells	Shooting ducks before one-half hour before sunrise	Convicted	25.00
Ira Nelbor	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
Joseph E. Brower	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	50.00
Charles Mull	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	50.00
John Doe	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	50.00
John Doe	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	50.00
John Doe	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	50.00
John Doe	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	50.00
James Binedeto	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
John C. Boswell	Having in possession trout under 6 inches in length	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
W. J. Johnston	Having in possession trout under 6 inches in length	Convicted	25.00
J. White	Killing birds in closed season	Convicted	40.00
A. J. Markwad	Attempting to fish without license	Convicted	25.00
Leon Ayala	Having in possession uncased rifle while in forest without license	Convicted	25.00
Edward Holmes	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Sam Carliss	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Dent Cone	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
A. C. Leonard	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
William Emley	Hunting without license and having untagged deer	Convicted	50.00
Dave Emley	Hunting without license and having untagged deer	Convicted	50.00
C. R. Glendennning	Fishing without a license	Convicted	10.00
Jim Waldemar	Having deer in possession without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. J. Robbins	Killing one doe deer in closed season	Convicted	100.00
Lee Jensen	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Earl Way	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Rudolf Dietrich	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Richard Francis	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Otto A. Anderson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
R. J. Bullivant	Unlawful fishing	Convicted	25.00
Russell Shepard	Shooting migratory birds at night	Convicted	50.00
J. S. Mowe	Illegal possession pheasants	Convicted	25.00
B. M. Alspaugh	More than legal limit of sage hens	Convicted	25.00
J. C. Benbrook	Killing sage hens out of season	Convicted	25.00
D. T. Pilchard	Unlawful possession beaver	Convicted	5.00
Elias Fry	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	100.00
G. Frank Dicks	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
E. L. Roberts	Having untagged deer	Convicted	10.00
E. Wegman	Having untagged deer	Convicted	25.00
W. S. Bearheart	Having untagged deer	Fine remitted.	
E. W. Rummerfield	Having untagged deer	Fine remitted.	
Emerson Boyen	Having muskrats in possession	Fine remitted.	
T. M. McGinnis	Hunting without a license	Not guilty.	
		Fine remitted.	

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
James Hevores	Hunting without a license	No fine.	
Max Stark	Fishing without a license	Discharged.	
J. R. Bowers	Trapping for muskrats	Fine remitted.	
C. E. Gaston	Trapping for muskrats	Fine remitted.	
Ernest Grame	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Clint Aristgue	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Al Howard	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. C. Conn	Hunting without a license	Convicted	50.00
Geo. E. Calhoon	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Roy E. Bryan	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. F. Carder	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam	Convicted	25.00
F. S. Furnis	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam	Convicted	25.00
C. A. Carmack	Unlawful possession pheasants	Convicted	25.00
J. E. Cress	Unlawful shipment pheasants	Convicted	25.00
C. A. Carmack	Unlawful possession pheasants	Convicted	28.00
E. F. Prater	Unlawful possession pheasants	Convicted	25.00
Sam Tamaga	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
F. A. Zweigart	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
J. Tako	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
A. Kada	Saagging trout	Convicted	25.00
Ed Brand	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
G. K. Brand	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Ed Ilse	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. Robt. Brady	Having untagged deer	Convicted	25.00
Frank Clark	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Moore	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
W. F. Machie	Possession untagged deer	Convicted	25.00
R. N. Broker	Killing pheasant on Selway reserve	Convicted	25.00
Lawrence Dew	Killing muskrats without license	Convicted	23.50
K. J. McKeeth	Unlawful possession pheasants	Convicted	23.50
Arnold Park	Unlawful possession pheasants	Convicted	500.00
Frank Perjue	Killing 5 deer unlawfully	Convicted	25.00
Carl C. Mullins	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
M. M. Eakin	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Paul Dewal	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
R. A. Drollinger	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
Jack England	Killing more than one deer	Convicted	250.00
Ellis Kuntz	Trapping muskrats out of season	Convicted	25.00
Ike Elkins	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
Clarence Richardson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
R. L. Hudson	Illegal possession of deer	Convicted	100.00
D. S. Neglay	Killing one goat in Valley county	Convicted	100.00
D. S. Wallace	Killing grouse in game preserve	Convicted	25.00
Frank Foskett	Killing game birds out of season	Convicted	25.00
Ray C. Todd	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. W. F. Machie	Possession untagged deer	Convicted	25.00
Stephen Gigle	Violation of game laws	Convicted	25.00
D. W. Hickman	Trapping out of season	Convicted	25.00
Lloyd Lucas	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted.	
Joseph Graham	Hunting without a license	License found.	
W. H. Wright	Trapping out of season	Sentence suspended.	
Delbert Peterson	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted.	
C. J. Flaker	Trapping muskrats out of season	Sentence suspended.	
H. W. Weidner	Transporting deer after time was out	Convicted	50.00
E. H. Foster	Hunting and killing deer out of season	Convicted	25.00
I. A. Asberry	Transporting deer after time was out	Convicted	25.00
R. H. Johnson	Trapping out of season	Convicted	25.00
D. W. Hickman	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
A. Simms	Trapping out of season	Convicted	25.00
John M. Gray	Hunting on Payette Game preserve	Convicted	50.00
Roy Fishback	Removing traps of licensed trapper	Convicted	25.00
Albert Blume	Killing otter and muskrats without a license	Convicted	25.00
Cal Bruno	Trapping muskrats out of season	Convicted	10.05
John Lloyd	Trapping muskrats out of season	Convicted	25.00
J. E. Richie	Unlawful possession pheasants	Convicted	25.00
William Welker	Destroying muskrat houses	Convicted	50.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Chas. Rurey	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
George W. Lawrence	Wasteful destruction of game	Convicted	300.00
R. S. Fifield	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Robert Wuthrick	Trapping in muskrat houses	Convicted	25.04
Alvin Walker	Trapping without a license	Convicted	35.00
Glen Harvey	Wasting game	Convicted	25.00
O. E. Lowe	Possession pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Carl Brenack	Shooting chickens out of season	Convicted	15.00
Edwin Hutchenson	Trapping muskrats out of season	Convicted	25.00
Total			\$12,153.84
Total number of arrests			429
Total number of fines			352
Total revenue therefrom			\$12,153.84

REPORTS OF ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND FINES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FISH AND GAME LAWS.

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
P. W. Hickman	Trapping out of season	Fine remitted.	
Lloyd Lucas	Fishing without a license	License found.	
Joseph Graham	Hunting without a license	Sentence suspended.	
W. H. Wright	Trapping muskrats out of season	Fine remitted.	
Delbert Peterson	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
C. J. Flaker	Trapping muskrats out of season	Convicted	50.00
H. W. Weidner	Transporting deer after time was out	Convicted	25.00
E. H. Foster	Hunting and killing deer out of season	Convicted	25.00
I. A. Asberry	Transporting deer after time was out	Convicted	25.00
R. H. Johnson	Trapping out of season	Convicted	25.00
D. W. Hickman	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
A. Sims	Trapping out of season	Convicted	25.00
John M. Gray	Hunting on Payette Game Preserve	Convicted	50.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Roy Fishback	Removing traps of licensed trapper	Convicted	25.00
Albert Blume	Killing otter and muskrats without license	Convicted	10.05
Cal Bruno	Trapping muskrats out of season	Convicted	25.00
John Lloyd	Trapping muskrats out of season	Convicted	25.00
J. E. Richie	Unlawful possession of Chinese pheasants	Convicted	50.00
William Welker	Destroying muskrat houses	Convicted	25.00
Chas. Rurey	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Geo. W. Lawrence	Wasteful destruction of game	Convicted	300.00
R. S. Fifield	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Robert Wuthrick	Trapping in muskrat houses	Convicted	25.04
Alvin Walker	Trapping without a license	Convicted	35.00
O. E. Lowe	Unlawful possession of pheasants	Convicted	25.00
Carl Bearneck	Shooting chickens out of season	Convicted	15.00
Edwin Hutchenson	Trapping muskrats out of season	Convicted	25.00
Glen Harvey	Wasting game	Convicted	25.00
Berry Littlefield	Selling elk meat	Case dismissed.	
C. A. Peterman	Shooting ducks out of season	Fine remitted.	
J. E. Berlin	Shooting ducks out of season	Fine remitted.	
John Odonnell	Hunting without a license	Fine remitted.	
Alfred Flack	Hunting without a license	Fine remitted.	
Henry Holverson	Molesting muskrat houses	Committed to jail.	
Joseph Kreutzer	Trapping in and damaging muskrat houses	Case dismissed.	
H. West	Ducks in possession out of season	Fine remitted.	
Clarence Griffith	Hunting without a license	Fine suspended.	
Lewis Ward	Hunting ducks after sundown	Fine remitted.	
F. W. Washoltz	Unlawful possession of pheasants	Jury trial with verdict "not guilty."	
Oscar Pough	Hunting without a license	Committed to jail.	
L. Skeen	Hunting ducks after sundown	Fine remitted.	
Bert Garg	Destroying muskrat houses	Fine remitted.	
George Conitz	Shooting elk out of season	Jail sentence.	
Len Arnett	Venison in possession out of season	Acquitted by jury.	
W. H. Elliott	Venison in possession out of season	Acquitted by jury.	

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Chas. Stewart	Venison in possession out of season	Acquitted by jury.	
William O'Donnell	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
T. M. Christensen	Doing taxidermist work without a license	Convicted	25.00
W. E. Sample	Hunting wild ducks in closed season	Convicted	25.00
Charles Day	Hunting wild ducks in closed season	Convicted	25.00
E. M. Bone	Hunting wild ducks in closed season	Convicted	25.00
Ward Hume	Hunting wild ducks in closed season	Convicted	25.00
M. E. Collins	Hunting wild ducks in closed season	Convicted	25.00
W. H. Marshall	Shooting prairie chickens	Convicted	100.00
Owen McMillan	Killing deer in closed season	Convicted	25.00
F. L. Hickox	Attempting to shoot ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Donald Lindsey	Hunting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Thomas T. Robinson	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Hugh Oliver	Unlawful possession migratory birds	Convicted	25.00
Fred Caldwell	Unlawful possession migratory birds	Convicted	25.00
Oscar Brenzinger	Trapping in muskrat houses	Convicted	25.00
Jay Carlin	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	100.00
L. Radier	Dynamiting fish	Convicted	75.00
Fred Coleman	Practicing taxidermy without a license	Not guilty.	
Arthur Dickerson	Dynamiting fish	Reprimanded.	
Uvon Sevy	Killing ducks out of season	Case dismissed.	
S. C. Freidenburg	Having ducks in possession out of season	Serving fine in jail.	
Fred Cornagey	Killing deer out of season	Serving fine in jail.	
Burley Thompson	Unlawful possession of deer meat	Suspended.	
Moser Albert	Trapping without a license	Suspended.	
Tim Albert	Trapping without a license	Suspended.	
Heber Turner	Trapping beaver	Convicted	100.00
Claus Bursteadt	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
B. F. Zimmerman	Dynamiting fish	Convicted	150.00
Peter Colozas	Killing birds in closed season	Convicted	25.00
William Boor	Illegal possession of beaver hides	Convicted	25.00
J. G. Holton	Hunting wild ducks in closed season	Convicted	25.00
Walter White	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Albert Sanders	Hunting wild ducks in closed season	Convicted	25.00
Cyril Baker	Fishing without a license	Jail sentence imposed and suspended.	
J. D. Baker	Trapping in muskrat house	Discharged on payment of costs.	
Walter Archer	Trapping in muskrat house	Discharged on payment of costs.	
George Severn	Trapping without a license	Served fine in jail.	
Reno Cahoon	Trapping without a license	Sentence suspended.	
Archie Roweberry	Trapping without a license	Sentence suspended.	
William Jones	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
H. C. Taylor	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
C. L. Simmons	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
C. E. Spencer	Killing deer out of season	Convicted	19.90
Charles Turner	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Jacob Houtkooper	Trapping without a license	Convicted	100.00
John Doe McCarn	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Louie Bow & Charley Yen	Illegal possession of beaver hides	Convicted	6.75
Robert Hutcheson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
W. Dave Godfrey	Unlawful possession of beaver hides	Sentence suspended.	
H. M. Jones	Fishing without a license	Case dismissed.	
Alfred Evens	Fishing without a license	Fine remitted.	
Alex Jamieson	Hunting without a license	Sentence suspended.	
J. E. Simmins	Trapping without a license	Case dismissed.	
Issac Gampel	Trapping without a license	Case dismissed.	
William Kunter	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
Frank A. Pederson	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
Wren Pederson	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
F. L. Lütler	Fishing without a license	Jail sentence.	
A. R. Hamilton	Hunting ducks after sundown	Fine remitted.	
C. W. Edwards	Hunting ducks after sundown	Fine remitted.	
August Wegner	Hunting ducks after sundown	Sentence suspended.	
W. M. Gudman	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
William Marks	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. G. L. Newman	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. Loyd Wetenkamp	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Wm. Cunningham	Hunting without a license	Convicted	10.00
A. R. Souther	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Thomas Kershaw	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Thomas Newton	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. L. Maxwell	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
Earl R. Judd	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
S. H. Bliss	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
H. S. Grant	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
Louis B. Chrisman	Catching trout in closed season	Convicted	25.00
Ed Haines	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Doe	Carrying gun without a license	Convicted	25.00
Richard Roe	Carrying gun without a license	Convicted	25.00
Gregoria Huerta	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Ed Givens	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
W. C. Bertelson	Fishing without a license	Paroled.	
Julius Rosquist	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
Frank Allen	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
Francis Terrell	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Matteo Volpis	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Earnest Hesses	Possession of fish under 6 inches long	Convicted	25.00
G. L. Williams	Catching fish less than 6 inches long	Convicted	7.00
I. R. Egbert	Fishing within 300 feet of Mackay dam	Convicted	50.00
C. E. Peer	Unlawful fishing	Convicted	10.00
Charles Stine	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
Thomas Mendibe	Carrying uncased gun in field without a license	Convicted	25.00
John Jonsen	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Walter Oviaett	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Italo Sorgenteni	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
E. W. Parr	Fishing without a license	Convicted	10.00
E. A. Fowler	Fishing without a license	Convicted	10.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Leon Mansisidoi	Carrying a rifle without license	Dismissed on paying costs and procuring license.	
O. J. Langford	Fishing without a license	Served jail sentence.	
Jack Stewart	Fishing without a license	Brought his license into office.	
Joe Munitiva	Having rifle in possession without a license	Released, as camp tender had lost license.	
Pihendia Sarasua	Having rifle in possession without a license	Released, as camp tender had lost license.	
E. Hernbre	Buying class 1 license while citizen of Canada	Released on buying alien fishing license.	
Mary Byrd	Fishing without license	Case dismissed.	10.00
O. P. Iver	Fishing within 300 feet of dam	Convicted	25.00
Ernico G. Luis	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Frank Arriola	Unlawful possession of uncased rifle	Convicted	10.00
M. Clark	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
V. A. DeNeal	Fishing without a license	Convicted	5.00
George Markette	Fishing within 300 feet of dam	Convicted	25.00
Martin Bilbano	Carrying rifle without a license	Convicted	25.00
Fidel Vildosola	Carrying rifle without a license	Convicted	10.00
Tony Clusel	Fishing without a license	Convicted	10.00
P. Fells	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
William R. Hart	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
G. H. Howe	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
M. Bush	Non-resident fishing without proper license	Convicted	25.00
G. Meinard	Non-resident fishing without proper license	Convicted	25.00
Glen Sisty	Non-resident fishing without proper license	Convicted	25.00
Sam'l. Williams (Indian)	Catching trout in closed season	Convicted	25.00
Lane Blackaby	Having fish less than 6 inches long in possession	Convicted	25.00
F. A. Colvard	Having fish less than 6 inches long in possession	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. R. B. Burr	Having fish less than 6 inches long in possession	Convicted	25.00
Mr. R. B. Burr	Having fish less than 6 inches long in possession	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
G. M. Walker	Having fish less than 6 inches long in possession	Convicted	25.00
W. E. Demott	Having fish less than 6 inches long in possession	Convicted	25.00
Job Snyder	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
Joe Savila	Fishing without a license	Convicted	47.00
Glenn Fiddler	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
E. D. Holt	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Henry Cadarette	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Earl Crowe	Fishing without a license	Convicted	100.00
Floyd Black	Killing deer unlawful	Convicted	25.00
Harry Rubie	Non-resident fishing without proper license	Convicted	25.00
J. D. Kindle	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Dunmar Wilcox	Gun in possession without a license	Released on buying license.	
Richard Iverson	Fishing without a license	Produced license.	
Mildred Smith	Under 12 years of age and carrying a gun	Released on account of age.	
Agnes Dummer	Illegal possession of beaver hides	Fine remitted.	
Everett Pixley	Fishing without a license	Reprimanded by judge.	
George Emery	Fishing without a license	Reprimanded by judge.	
Fred Hughes	Shooting ducks out of season	Dismissed, lack of evidence.	
R. Schwartz	Fishing in closed stream	Fine remitted.	25.00
W. C. Perry	Fishing in closed stream	Fine remitted.	25.00
Frank Donner	Trapping in muskrat house	Convicted	25.00
A. Fogle	Fishing within 300 feet of dam	Convicted	25.00
Lester Case	Possession of fish under 6 inches long	Convicted	25.00
Albert Case	Possession of fish under 6 inches long	Convicted	25.00
H. J. Moore	Possession of fish under 6 inches long	Convicted	25.00
Roy Thompson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mosoto Sodow	Fishing on another man's license	Convicted	100.00
Mrs. Lon Hum	Fishing without a license	Convicted	22.00
P. H. Ewans	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
James Allen	Killing elk out of season	Convicted	150.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Dean Earnsten	Fishing without a license	Convicted	23.00
Gus S. Kours	Carrying a gun without a license	Convicted	10.00
E. Malin	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Margaret Brant	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Alice Crozier	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Curt Giles	Shooting game birds out of season	Convicted	25.00
Justo Murelangar	Shooting grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
William M. Harris	Shooting elk out of season	Convicted	150.00
Charles Smith	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
George Heckert	Killing sage chickens out of season	Convicted	10.00
Fred Bonover	Killing sage chickens out of season	Convicted	10.00
O. V. Karr	Fishing out of season	Convicted	25.00
Edward Holbrook	Letting sawdust in Weiser River	Convicted	25.00
Harry Buck	Letting sawdust in Salmon River	Convicted	25.00
J. H. Blei	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Glenn Briggs	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Earl Williams	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. H. Meyers	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
D. B. Wadsworth	Carrying gun without a license	Convicted	25.00
Harley Cochran	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
W. J. Baragreen	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
James Jonson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
W. M. Wilkie	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	42.70
J. Roy Orme	Over six sage grouse in possession	Convicted	25.00
A. H. Gifford	Shooting pheasant out of season	Convicted	25.00
G. S. Stewart	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Fred Hancock	Shooting grouse without a license	Convicted	25.00
Domingo Equilior	Over limit of game birds in possession	Convicted	25.00
Frank Sparks	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Jess Riggs	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Ed Widdowson	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
William B. Walker	Shooting pin tail grouse	Convicted	25.00
Angel Auguirre	Having rifle in possession without license	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Chris Howe	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Gus Scoraus	Killing grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
Juan Sangronis	Unlawful possession of uncased rifle	Convicted	25.00
Sam Arola and Charley Nasi	Setting one gill net	Fine remitted.	
Fred Bodenhafer	Hunting without a license	Fine suspended 14 years old.	
C. W. Coiner	Illegal shipment of pheasant	Not guilty.	
John Halladay	Fishing without a license	Fine suspended.	
Frank Barialo	Rifle in possession without license	Did not appear gun confiscated.	
Bill Blackman	Deer meat in possession	Case dismissed.	25.00
Alfred Quincy	Hunting birds in closed season	Case dismissed.	25.00
E. H. Walters	Letting crude oil flow into St. Joe River	Case dismissed.	25.00
A. A. West	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
L. A. Bradway	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
F. R. Coates	Killing prairie chickens in Middle Valley	Convicted	25.00
Earl A. Foster	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
W. H. Bronson	Unlawful killing of grouse	Convicted	25.00
Gus Stengar	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Britten Clair	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Pete Knutson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
A. C. Ramsey	Deer meat in his possession	Convicted	25.00
A. E. Talbot	Allowing sawdust in Rabbit Creek	Convicted	25.00
Dr. H. W. Davis	Non-resident fishing on resident license	Convicted	23.35
Mrs. F. H. Powell	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Domingo Urberuago	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Roy Cottrell	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Grant Hicks	Unlawful possession of pheasant	Convicted	25.00
Dave Roberts	Shooting ducks out of season	Convicted	25.00
Silas Whitman	Shooting native pheasants	Convicted	25.00
C. D. Cummings	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
J. D. Collins	Shooting pheasants out of season	Convicted	5.00
E. L. Turner	Fishing within 300 feet of dam	Convicted	25.00

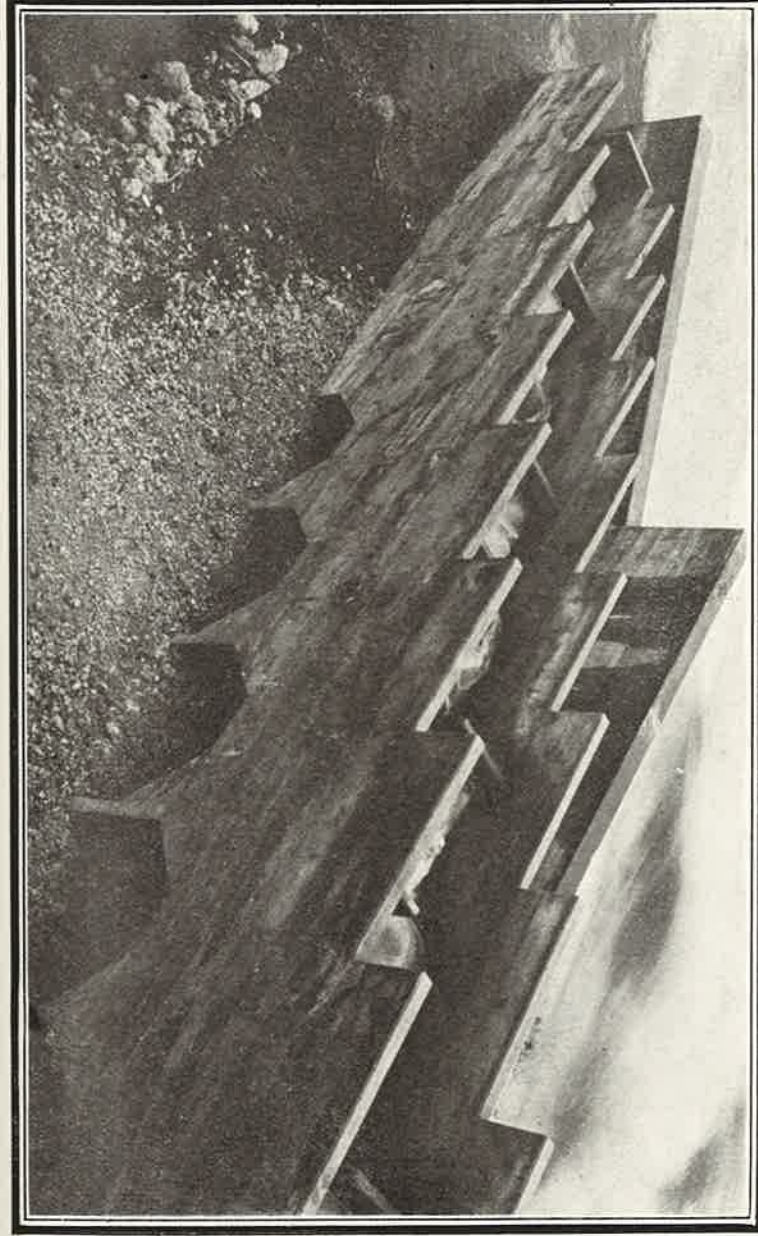
Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Wilmer Harrison	Fishing within 300 feet of dam	Convicted	25.00
Hiram Walker	More than legal number of sage hens	Convicted	25.00
L. A. Sealey	Killing Grouse out of season	Convicted	25.00
C. A. Miltenberger	Unlawful possession of two pheasants	Convicted	25.00
Floyd Casady	Native pheasant in possession	Convicted	25.00
Wm. Wood	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Ray Ramsey	Fishing without a license	Convicted	2.00
Sullivan Jordan	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
C. T. Hecker	Shooting within bird refuge, no license	Convicted	25.00
H. E. Mussgen	Fishing without a license	Convicted	22.00
Kenneth Thomson	Fishing without a license	Convicted	27.50
E. L. Hinkley	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mrs. Conrad Grant	Game birds in her possession out of season	Convicted	7.00
C. W. Young	Shooting ruffed grouse or native pheasants	Convicted	25.00
Burt Roby	Carrying shotgun without a license	Not guilty.	
William Leachman	Shooting birds out of season	Fine suspended	
Roy Slinker	Attempting to shoot ducks before lawful hour.	Fine suspended	
W. F. Strettmatter	Untagged deer in possession	No fine.	
H. M. Wolf	Untagged deer in possession	No fine.	
C. R. Ivie	Untagged deer in possession	No fine.	
James Bonkhead	Pheasants in possession out of season	Committed to jail.	
James Bonkhead	Ducks in possession out of season	Committed to jail.	
Oren Paulsen	Killing deer out of season	30 days in jail.	
Dr. H. V. Riggs	Hunting ducks after sundown	Not guilty.	
J. B. Duncan	Hunting without a license	Not guilty.	
Thomas Pitman	Fishing without a license	Sentence suspended.	
G. A. Ervin	Carrying a rifle without a license	Fine remitted.	
Clifford and Pearcy Lmford	Shooting ducks out of season	Sentence suspended.	
Wendol Guyon	Trapping out of season	Fine suspended.	
Willis Gertsch	Trapping out of season	Fine suspended.	
Delbert Burch	Shooting muskrats in closed season	Case dismissed.	
Royal Holman	Trapping muskrats in closed season	Case dismissed.	
William Renfrow	Trapping muskrats in closed season	Case dismissed.	

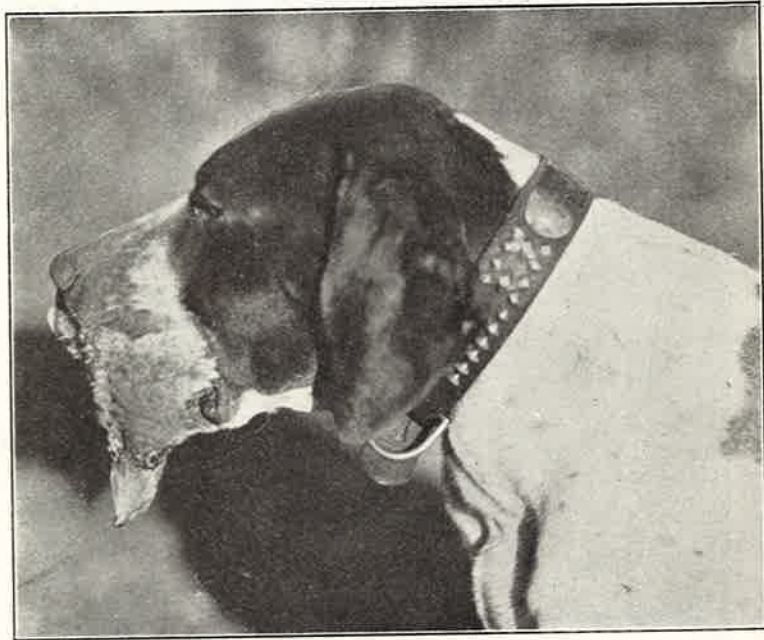
Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
John Barkow	Hunting out of season	Convicted	25.00
Manyatti Vitturo	Carrying uncased rifle without a license	Convicted	25.00
Hyrum Jouley	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Tom McGougle	Pheasant in possession out of season	Convicted	10.00
Lester Yarl	Attempting to fish in closed stream	Convicted	10.00
Dr. M. W. Taylor	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
J. A. Banks	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Carl Robinson	Shooting chickens without a license	Convicted	100.00
R. Southern	Having a goat head in possession, unlawful	Convicted	25.00
Glen Shawhan	Killing prairie chickens out of season	Convicted	25.00
Lester Smith	Catching fish under size	Convicted	25.00
Joseph Shawhan	Killing prairie chickens out of season	Convicted	25.00
Neil Myers	Killing birds out of season	Convicted	25.00
Fritz John Teuscher	Trapping out of season	Convicted	35.00
Floyd Huff	Seining for fish	Convicted	25.00
J. E. Meek	Shooting Chinese pheasants in closed season	Convicted	25.00
M. B. Dallis	Violation of section No. 2818	Convicted	25.00
Walter Meicher	Hunting big game without a proper license.	Convicted	125.00
D. Riegel	Hunting big game without a proper license.	Convicted	125.00
Phil Hinkley	Hunting big game without a proper license.	Convicted	125.00
Joe Kelmer	Hunting big game without a proper license.	Convicted	125.00
William Ladue	Hunting big game without a proper license.	Convicted	125.00
J. Shee	Hunting big game without a proper license.	Convicted	25.00
John Taylor	Killing pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
Ted Smith	Shooting at migratory birds after sundown	Convicted	25.00
F. W. Bronaugh	Shooting pheasants out of season	Convicted	25.00
R. A. Surig	Killing game birds out of season	Convicted	25.00
Theodore Pratt	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Lowell Jensen	Trapping rats out of season	Fine remitted.	
Charles Jensen	Trapping rats out of season	Fine remitted.	
Dan Buck	Hunting without a license	Discharged.	
Carroll Pyron	Hunting without a license	Discharged.	

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
B. A. Diesel	Carrying uncased shotgun in field	No fine.	
William Barker	Trapping muskrat out of season	Not guilty.	
Gus Nelson	Storing game animals without permit	Fine remitted.	
T. G. Barnes	Carrying uncased shotgun in fields	Fine remitted.	
John Lewis	Fishing without a license	Fine suspended.	
Lowell McKieith	Hunting ducks after sundown	Discharged on account of age.	
Clare Mills	Hunting ducks after sundown	Discharged on account of age.	
James DeVorse	Hunting ducks after sundown	No fine imposed.	
Carl Hansen	Shooting at ducks after sundown	No fine.	
Clell Apperson	Shooting at ducks after sundown	No fine.	
Bliss Apperson	Shooting at ducks after sundown	No fine.	
Heber Turner	Trapping out of season	Not guilty.	
George Dimick	Fishing in closed stream	No fine collected.	
Carl Mischke	(Balance of fine in 1921)	Convicted	60.00
Axel Johnson	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Lehter Weiley	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
C. H. Rudge	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
R. Don McKee	Hunting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
L. A. Thrasher	Shooting pheasant out of season	Convicted	25.00
W. T. Woodall	Hunting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Orville DeVorse	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Arthur Ludwig	Having 2 deer in possession unlawfully	Convicted	100.00
Earl Bascom	Trapping on game preserve	Convicted	50.00
Ted Atha	Trapping on game preserve	Convicted	50.00
L. C. Culyer	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Glen Martin	Shooting migratory birds after sunset	Convicted	25.00
W. L. Smith	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
W. J. Smith	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Roscoe Johnson	Shooting ducks after sundown	Convicted	25.00
Vivian C. Gilbert	Attempting to trap without a license	Convicted	25.00

Name	Offense	Court Decision	Fine
Lee Stanford	Shooting ducks after sunset	Convicted	25.00
F. M. Shell	Shooting ducks after sunset	Convicted	25.00
M. M. Thompson	Trapping out of season	Convicted	25.00
C. E. Confe	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
Henry Adams	Hunting without a license	Convicted	25.00
James Yenny	Killing three deer	Convicted	100.00
Edward Kinsey	Trapping muskrats in closed season	No fine.	
Lee Rosenlof	Trapping muskrats in closed season	Jail commitment.	
E. A. Eytchison	Pollution of streams	No fine.	
Herschel Cook	Trapping rats without license	No fine.	
J. A. Ladd	Trapping muskrats without license	No fine.	
Dr. C. N. Veasey	Violation of bird law	Convicted	25.00
C. A. Veasey	Violation of bird law	Convicted	25.00
Jesse Schidigger	Injuring rat houses	Convicted	25.00
Clay Spicer	Untagged deer	Convicted	10.00
Ramon Alberdi	Carrying rifle without a license	Convicted	25.00
Mike Kelly	Fishing within 300 feet of a dam	Convicted	25.00
J. M. Hull	Carrying loaded shotgun without a license	Convicted	25.00
Wm. H. Miles	Possession of muskrat hides during closed season	Convicted	25.00
Earl Martin	Killing quail out of season	Convicted	125.00
B. N. Mason	Trapping fur-bearing animal without license	Convicted	25.00
Fred Yost	Trapping without a license	Convicted	25.00
Lee Davis	Fishing without a license	Convicted	25.00
I. V. Taylor	Attempting to trap rats without license	Convicted	25.00
Jesse Brown	Shooting ducks too early	Convicted	25.00
B. R. Metcalf	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
Staton Barnes	Fishing in closed stream	Convicted	25.00
John Alexander	Trapping out of season	Convicted	25.00
Fred Claville	Killing game birds out of season.	Convicted	25.00
Clyde Von Bargen	Killing ducks too early	Convicted	25.00
	Practising taxidermy without a license	Convicted	25.00
		GRAND TOTAL	\$7,695.20

Fish ladder constructed over the Salmon Falls Power Dam on Snake river. This ladder is not only a serviceable structure, but almost a work of art in its design and construction.





THE SPORTSMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

I look into your great brown eyes,
Where love and loyal homage shine,
And wonder where the difference lies
Between your soul and mine.

I scan the whole broad earth around
For that one heart which, real and true,
Bears friendship without end or bound,
And find the prize in you.