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Thirteenth Biennial Report  
OF THE  
FISH AND GAME  
WARDEN  
OF THE  
STATE OF IDAHO  
1929-1930



R. E. THOMAS  
State Game Warden

Advertiser Print--Arco, Idaho

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# Fish and Game Warden

OF THE

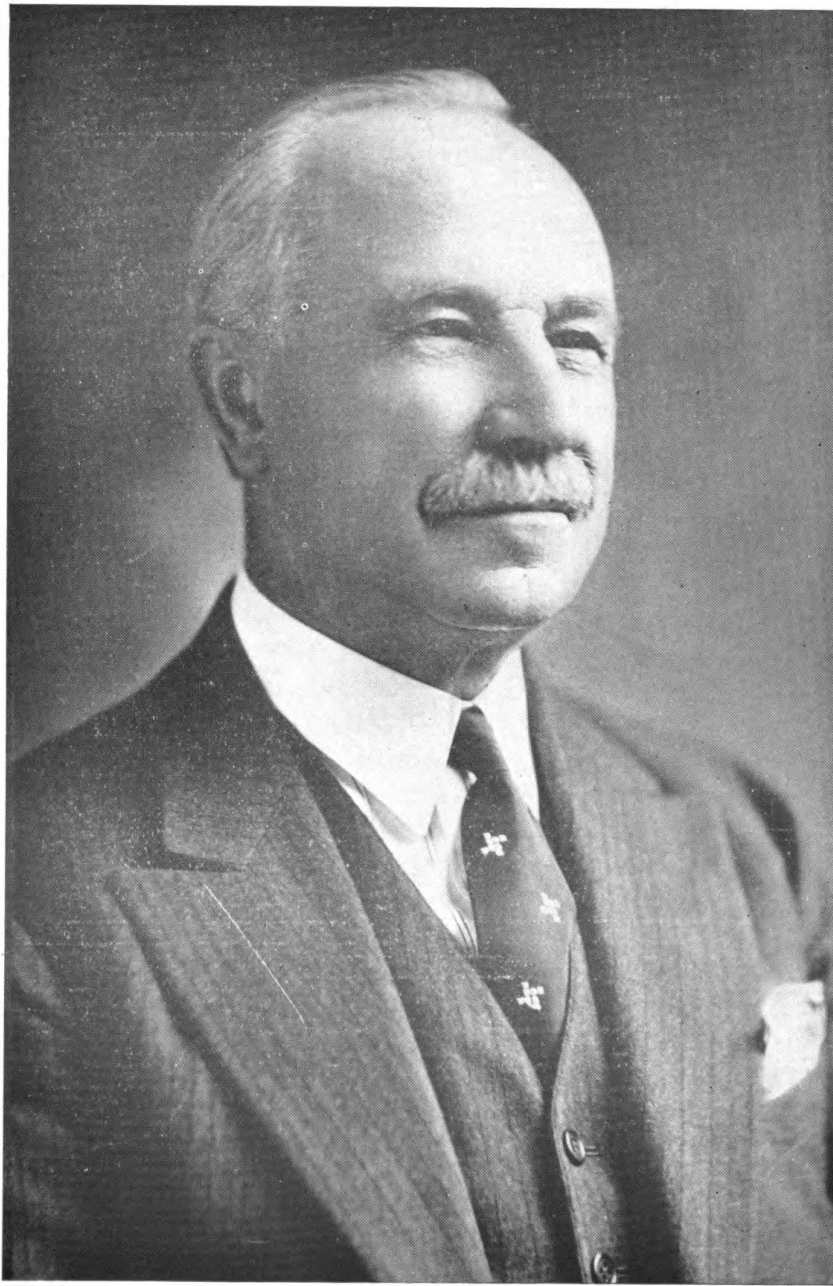
State of Idaho

1929-1930



**R. E. THOMAS**

**State Game Warden**



**HONORABLE H. C. BALDRIDGE**

**Governor of Idaho, True Sportsman and Lover of Outdoor Wild Life.**

3pt  
D. E. Thomas & Gene L. ...  
1-5-31

January 1, 1931

To His Excellency, H. C. Baldrige,  
Governor, and the Members of the  
Twenty-first Session of the Leg-  
islature of the State of Idaho:

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of law,  
I have the honor and pleasure to submit here-  
with the Biennial Report of the Department of  
Fish and Game for the years 1929 and 1930.

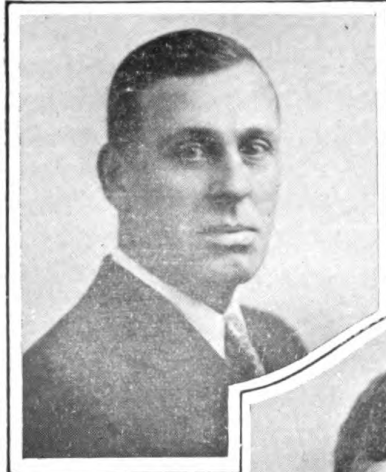
This report contains a resume of the ac-  
tivities of the Department during the biennium  
ending December 31, 1930. It also presents a  
detailed account of new construction work,  
improvements of a permanent nature, tabula-  
tion of fish and game licenses issued during the  
biennium and a tabulated statement of the re-  
ceipts of the department and a classification of  
disbursements.

Respectfully submitted,

*R. E. Thomas.*

State Game Warden

OFFICIALS AND CLERICAL FORCE



TURNER  
SPARKMAN  
*Fish  
Commissioner*



VERN  
THOMAS  
*Chief  
Clerk*



R·E·THOMAS  
*State  
Game  
Warden*



PEARL THOMPSON  
*Clerk*



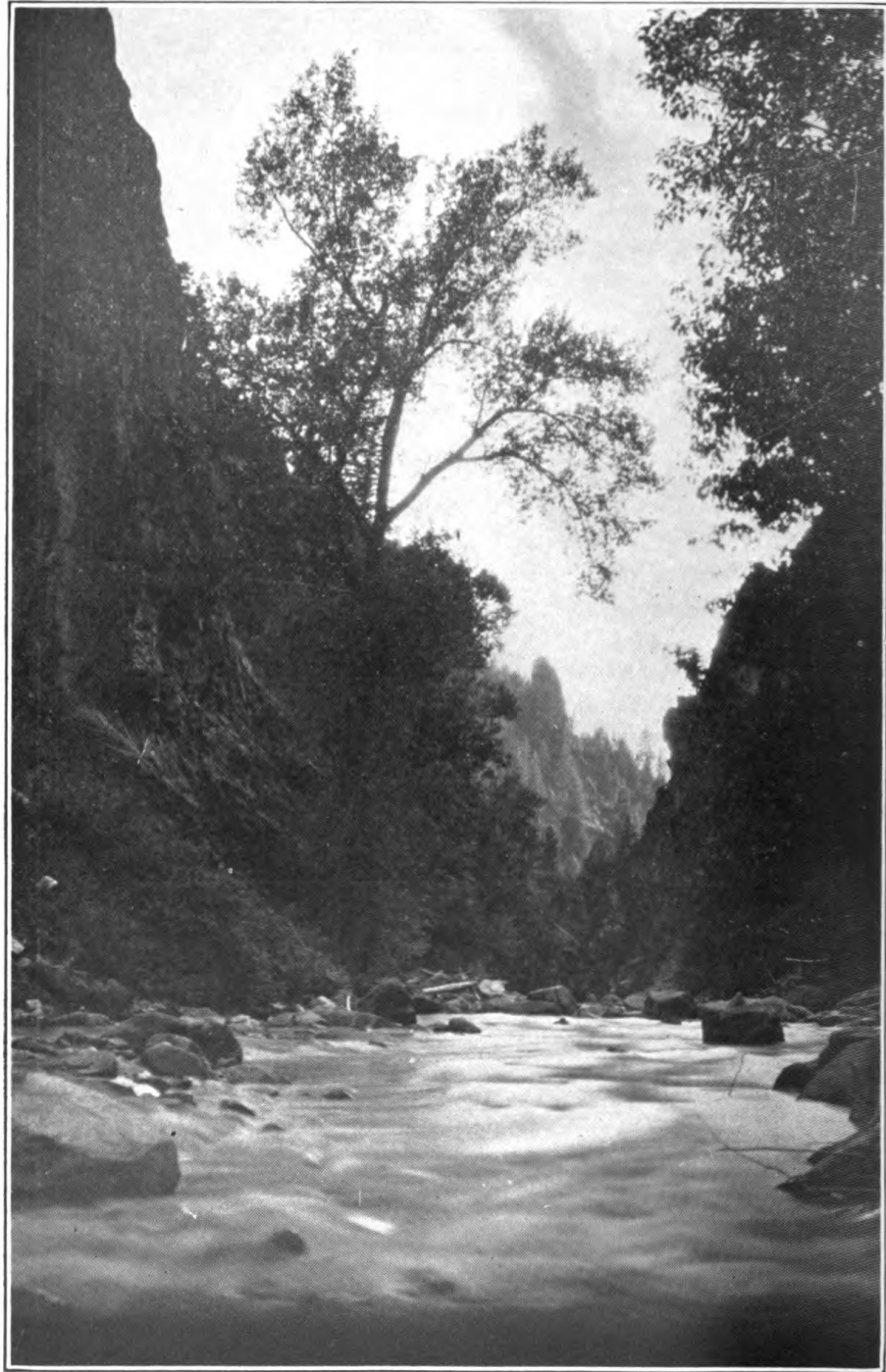
WILMA SILVER  
*Stenographer*

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**T**HE Department of Fish and Game recognizes and appreciates the growing interest manifested by the people of Idaho in the conservation of wild life within our state and is grateful to the various agencies which have contributed to whatever success may have been attained by the department.

We wish to publicly acknowledge the co-operation and aid given us by United States Game Wardens, the United States Bureau of Fisheries, the United States Forest Service, sportsmen's associations, the railroads and other common carriers and the American Railway Express Company and extend to them our sincere thanks.

The Warden also expresses his appreciation to the field men, office force and the entire personnel of the Fish and Game Department who have entered whole heartedly into its activities and diligently and earnestly worked for its success.



**IDAHO—Land of picturesque beauty abounding in natural scenic wonders and wild life.**

# REPORT OF THE WARDEN

## FOREWARD

Idaho is a land of beauty. It is a garden spot of natural scenic wonders—a country famous for its far-flung areas of primeval grandeur. Had man the power to create panoramas of such tremendous scope his mightiest efforts could not compare with the wondrous beauties that are spread in every direction throughout this vast commonwealth.

Perhaps no state in the union is so well endowed with wide primitive areas, where nature, unsullied by the hand of man, yet holds forth in all her virginal glory. No section of the North American continent is more picturesque or more alluring. From one end of the state to the other mountain range after mountain range send their towering peaks skyward, piercing the clouds and presenting a skyline of artistic beauty. There are literally hundreds and hundreds of cascading streams and rivers, great forests of all the pine and fir species, myriads of crystal clear lakes nestled in the bosom of mountain fastnesses and sweeping plains to awe those who traverse these highways and byways of Idaho. Here, indeed, is the happy hunting ground of sportsmen.

Idaho was born out of turmoil, and its development was hurried during that period of North American history when the people were mad with the lust for gold. Many turbulent years, due to a lack of knowledge of how to cultivate its fertile acres, followed its settlement.

In recent years the greatness of Idaho has come to be appreciated and Idahoans basking in the rewards of their labors have fallen in love with their state.

Once the state of Idaho was dotted with game. Once the creeks, the rivers and lakes were alive with fish. Hurried development wrought waste, but Idaho has not been as wasteful with its wild life as many other states. This state profited by the mistakes of other states and instituted a program of game and fish conservation before it was too late.

Although there is an annual increase in the number of fisherman and hunters in the state, and a more intensive use



of land, which means that more fish and game are taken each year, the protection, conservation and propagation program is further advanced, at the present, than it ever has been in the history of Idaho.

The people of Idaho realized that the state's wild life constituted a valuable resource and made plans to conserve and build up the fish and game population through the agency of the State Fish and Game Department.

Today the department is operating on an efficient, businesslike basis. It is giving protection to fish and game and has secured splendid results in the propagation and distribution of fish and game.

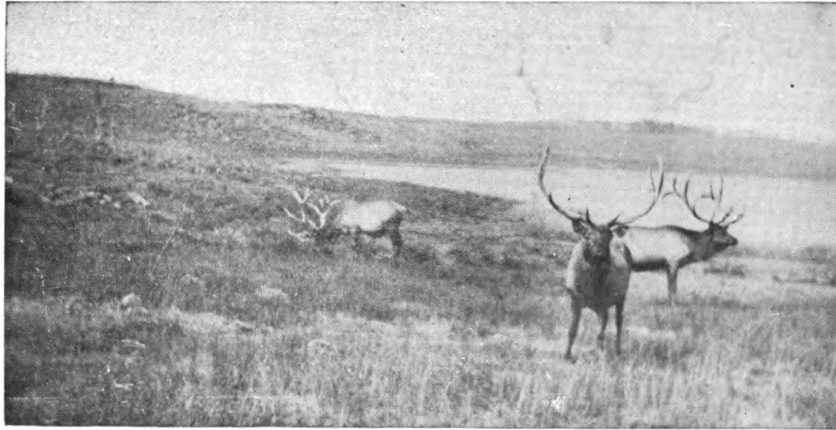
Conservation today means more than the propagation and planting of birds and fish. It is more than an effort to preserve natural beauty spots and stock our streams and lakes with trout to attract outside sportsmen. Conservation means the restoration of our marshes and the creation of conditions under which forests will grow and be grown so that breeding and feeding grounds for game animals and nesting and resting places for upland game birds and water fowl will be provided.

During the past few years nothing has been left undone that was within the power of the Game Department to give all sections of the state just and equitable supervision to overcome the problems to be met, with a view of correcting conditions detrimental to increasing and upbuilding species of game adaptable to those localities affected; or with the extermination of vermin and predatory animals, with an object in view of cutting down the mortality in game fields.

It is to quicken the interest of Idahoans in their own native land, to create a love for wild life and a pride in the maintenance and care of its natural scenery, that the Idaho Fish and Game Department set itself an additional task to do, but still functioning as a means of propagating, distributing and protecting fish and game and conducting educational campaigns to teach the public not to be wasteful of God-given assets.

During the biennium this department has come into intimate touch with thousands of Idahoans. Its policy has been to be an educational and a constructive institution rather than merely a police force.

The governor is the head of the state. The activities of the Fish and Game Department are in a measure his, for without



**Elk are on the increase in Idaho.**

his sanction and inspirational leadership little could be done. Therefore this report is in a sense directed not only to the governor and the legislature, but to all citizens of Idaho. In presenting it the warden is hopeful that it may be the cause of creating a larger interest in the wild life and the natural beauties of Idaho.

On the eve of the convening of the 1931 legislature the warden proposes to present to the governor recommendations for some needed legislation. At that time some questions relative to proposed laws may be more fully answered.

It has been the policy of the department to keep pace with the growing needs of the times and to appreciate that from a department of minor importance, this one has reached larger proportions, for it touches directly or indirectly the life of every man, woman and child in the state.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Great strides have been made in the protection and preservation of wild life, the propagation of fish and stocking of streams and in the enforcement of our game laws during the last biennium, and each biennium has shown a good steady increase in this work since 1923.

The writer was appointed State Game Warden in the year 1923. At that time two hatcheries, which were built from the funds of the Fish and Game Department, and which were in good condition, were turned over to him. These hatcheries were located at Sandpoint and Hay Spur. Another hatchery,

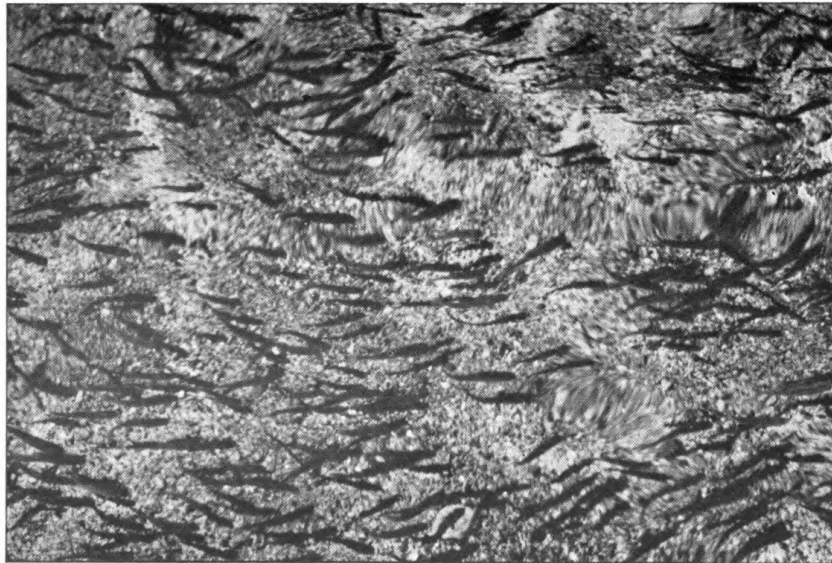
turned over at that time, was located at Ashton and this one was practically a total wreck.

The first work done by way of improvement was to build a new hatchery at Ashton, which is now the largest hatchery in the state. There was also constructed a series of cement holding ponds and an entirely new reservoir, built at a cost of approximately \$16,000.00.

The only other hatchery operating at that time was the one at Coeur d'Alene and this was built with funds raised by the Chambers of Commerce of Wallace, Coeur d'Alene and St. Maries.

When I entered this department there was approximately \$23,000.00 in the fund, and a number of obligations outstanding against the department. At the present time there is approximately \$100,000.00 in this fund and no outstanding indebtedness, with the exception of current expenses for operating the department. This great increase in the fund has been built up notwithstanding the fact that the state was operating only four hatcheries eight years ago and at the present time we are operating eleven hatcheries in addition to 96 rearing ponds and the game farm.

One of the most important accomplishments of the biennium, in fact, in the history of the Idaho Fish and Game De-



**Three to Six Inch Fingerling Trout.**

partment was the adoption of a policy of planting fingerling fish instead of fry and the distribution of fish by Oxy-Fish Tanks. Fry planted in streams or lakes immediately become the prey of numerous natural enemies and a very large percentage of them are destroyed. On the other hand fingerling fish are able to forage for themselves and have fewer natural enemies than fry, consequently a much larger percentage of them reach maturity.

The rearing pond system was inaugurated by the present administration and at the present time there are ninety-six rearing ponds throughout the state, which have been located at suitable places for the purpose of holding small fry from the hatcheries until they gain a size of four or five inches when they are liberated in the streams of this state. The rearing pond system has proved to be the only method of keeping our streams well stocked.

Oxy-Fish Tanks have been of untold value in the successful distribution and planting of fish during the biennium. By this method the loss of fish has been reduced to a small fraction of former losses and the work of distribution has been greatly speeded up. A detailed description of these oxy-fish tanks and of the improvements made at the different hatcheries during the past two years is given in the fisheries branch section of this report.

In the past only the hatchery at Hay Spur has been operated in the winter but during the biennium five more hatcheries have been placed on a year round operating basis. These include the stations at Cascade, Evergreen, Sandpoint, Coeur d'Alene and Ashton.

Operating these hatcheries during the winter months practically doubles their output for the reason that where formerly only one hatch was had it is now possible to secure two hatches per year. In the spring native fish and Rainbow eggs are hatched and the fish reared to fingerling size and planted and in the fall Eastern Brook trout and White fish eggs are hatched.

We have equipped all of the hatcheries with 2½ gallon American-La France anti-freeze fire extinguishers, placing two at the Sandpoint hatchery, two at Hay Spur and two at Ashton. This will give emergency protection in case of fire, and will be the means of reducing our fire insurance policies.

The department purchased for fish cultural purposes the following lands:- Certain lands in Custer County, including Jimmy Smith Lake, described as follows:

The lot one of Section twenty-four and the Lots one, two, three, four, five and six of Section twenty-five, in Township ten, North of Range seventeen, east of the Boise Meridian, Idaho, containing one hundred ninety-one acres and ninety-five hundredths of an acre, according to the official plat of the Survey of the said land, on file in the General Land Office.

The department also purchased from the State Land Department eighty acres of land in Boundary county, at the appraised valuation of ten dollars per acre. This land has been used by the State Game Department for fish cultural purposes for the last two years and is now known as the Ruby Creek rearing station. A tract of land on Dead Horse Creek, at Payette Lakes, was leased from the State Land Department. Rearing ponds were constructed and are now in use. The department secured a deed to another tract of land on what is known as Graham Creek, a tributary to the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and rearing ponds were constructed and improvements made at this site. A tract of land has also been purchased at Salmon, Lemhi County, and a series of rearing pools, which will be of great benefit to that section, built.

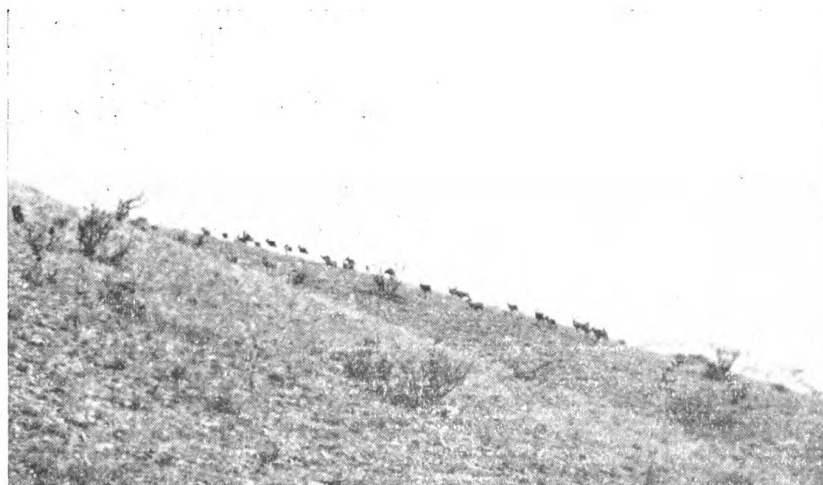


**Hundreds of coyotes are trapped annually.**

We have inaugurated the state wide system of winter patrolling of the big game areas for the purpose of protecting our wild life and destroying predatory animals.

The policy of planting sulphurized block salt in the big game sections has been carried out on a larger scale than in former years.

We have established and maintain one of the most up-to-date game bird farms there is in the west. There are probably larger farms than the one operated by the State of Idaho but none are more modern in construction or methods than the Idaho farm at Lapwai.



Middle Fork of the Salmon. Natural habitat for deer.

### WINTER OF 1928-1929 FAVORABLE FOR GAME ANIMALS

Although the winter of 1928-1929 was one of the most severe winters Idaho has experienced for some years, it was a favorable one for game animals. The game department received reports from various sections of the state to the effect that the death toll of game animals was large, due to starvation and the depredations of predatory animals, and during the forepart of April, 1929, deputy game warden, F. W. Carl of Salmon, was detailed to make an inspection trip into the Middle Fork of the Salmon river. Mr. Carl was accompanied on this trip by Forest Supervisor Kinney and E. K. Abbott of

Salmon, S. B. Locke, District Forester of Ogden, Utah, and E. A. Renner, Supervisor of the Challis National Forest. Some eighteen days were spent on this inspection trip and the party traveled about four hundred miles, about three hundred of which were made by saddle and pack horse. The party reported seeing about 3500 deer, all apparently in a flourishing condition. They also saw numbers of mountain sheep and mountain goat. On one day's journey more than 800 deer were seen, all in good condition, the largest band numbering from 220 to 250 animals. On one day they rode twelve miles up stream to Marble Creek, chiefly to inspect some inclosed experimental forage on the hills in the deer range and on that day they saw more than 500 deer, one band containing fully 150 animals. Kills by predatory animals noticed were very few, which is attributed to the fact that during the past winter state trappers and hunters employed by the state game department have killed 33 cougar on the Middle Fork of the Salmon, which is one of the greatest factors in the protection of game animals. It was found that food and forage were abundant in the winter range.

The department received numerous complaints to the effect that along the Boise river from Moores creek to Troutdale, a heavy loss of deer was apparent, due to starvation and the depredations of predatory animals. Mr. Turner Sparkman, Chief Deputy, and George F. Carter, deputy game warden for Ada county, were detailed to make an inspection trip up the Boise river, a great part of which was made on the ice covering the Boise river at that time. They reported seeing large numbers of deer, all in good condition. On the range used by deer there was plenty of browse to be found, such as elder berry, choke cherry, mesquite and mountain willows along the creek bottom or at the base of the foot hills.

Mr. Roy Eaton, a resident of Moores creek in Ada County, having read numerous articles in the newspapers to the effect that deer were starving and being killed by predatory animals, and feeling that this was simply propaganda put out with a view of indicating that the game department was lax in its activities, volunteered to make an investigation of actual conditions. The following is a letter received from him, dated February 17, 1929, in which he describes conditions as he found them:

MR. R. E. THOMAS,  
STATE GAME WARDEN,  
BOISE, IDAHO.

DEAR SIR:

Having read in the papers that deer were starving to death, Friday, February 15th I made a trip from the mouth of Moores creek to Cold Spring creek on the Middle Fork of the Boise river. Went up on the ice from Arrow Rock dam. Saw lots of deer but none of them were weak enough to let us even close enough to get good pictures. They were all walking on the crust and were in the gulches where there is plenty of browse. Also saw grass where the snow had slid off the mountain but deer do not care for the grass till it gets green in the spring. Only saw one coyote track on the trip and could find no place where they had made a kill. Of course there are some poor deer. There always are every winter, even the winter of '24, when there was no snow there were some that did not winter good. Some are wounded by hunters and other animals that have a hard time to make it.

I do not think it either advisable or practical to feed them at this time. Between Moores and Robie creeks there are a couple hundred fawns and does.

Some of them are poor but as you know, the fawn always go to the lower country and those that are having to rustle for themselves for their first winter are liable to have a hard time. There is one good feeding ground about two and a half or three miles from the mouth of Moores creek, should it be necessary to feed them. Saw one fawn that had evidently fallen in the creek, trying to cross on the ice. It was coated over with ice. Talked with all the folks at Arrow Rock and they all agree that it is not necessary to feed the deer now. There was a load of baled hay unloaded along the road between Call's ranch and Arrow Rock and the deer would walk right by it and never eat it. Called my partner at the Eaton ranch and he said he had seen no deer that had starved to death there.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) ROY EATON.

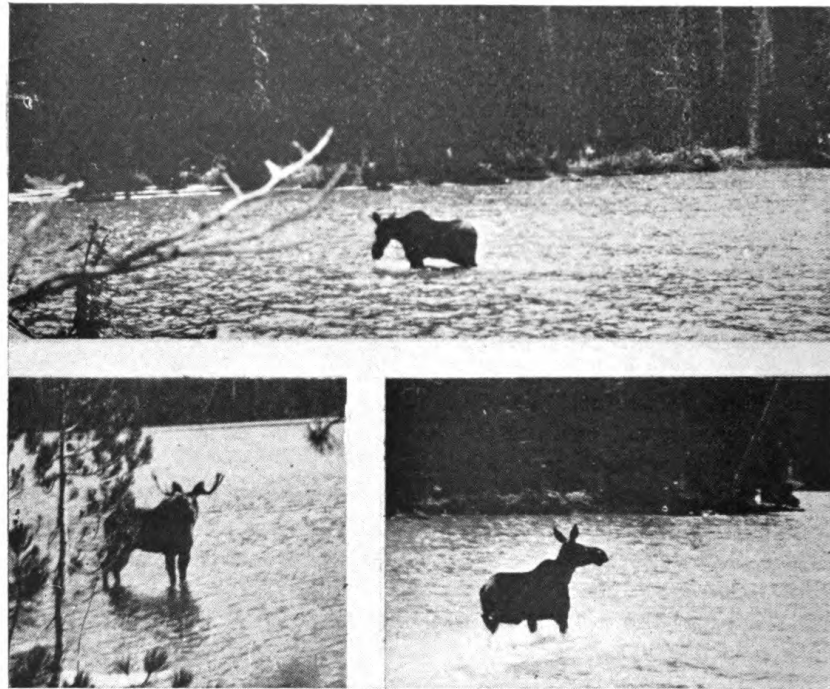
Reports from our deputy game wardens in all big game sections of the state are to the effect that game animals came through the winter of 1928-1929 in excellent condition. Food was plentiful and as a result of the game department's extensive predatory animal campaign, there were but few predatory animal kills.

### MARKED INCREASE IN BIG GAME ANIMALS

Idaho is one of the few remaining states of the nation that abounds in big game. Here the hunter may have his choice of



quarry for within the borders of the state are large numbers of deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep and goat. An open season is declared on all big game excepting antelope and moose. The last summary of the number of big game animals within the National Forests of Idaho shows a good substantial increase of all game with the exception of moose. All game animals excepting moose, have doubled in numbers during the past seven years.



**The Shiras Moose are increasing rapidly in Idaho**

### **REPORT OF BIG GAME ANIMALS KILLED DURING OPEN SEASON OF 1929 AND 1930**

Reports filed with the department by members of our field force show that during the open season of 1929 and 1930, 8,709 deer, 779 elk, 140 goat, 9 mountain sheep and 83 bear were legally taken. On account of the expense of employing a field force large enough to cover all avenues in and out of the big game sections the figures given above do not constitute an absolute count of big game animals killed during the past two seasons, but is a fairly accurate check and will probably cover 80 to 85% of all animals taken.

The past two seasons have been favorable to game animals. One of the important reasons for this was due to the fact that the forests were unusually dry and game could easily hear hunters tramping through the woods and keep out of range. Consequently considerably less game was killed during the past two seasons than in previous years.

### EXTERMINATION OF PREDATORY ANIMALS

A number of trappers and hunters have been placed in the winter ranges of big game in Idaho during the past few winters for the purpose of irradicating predatory animals as a protection to the great elk and deer herds of our state.

The winter of 1929 was a most successful winter during which the Department hunters and trappers killed 73 cougars and a large number of coyotes and bob cats. The killing of this number of cougar means the saving of over 5,000 deer, which is more than all the hunters in the state would take during the hunting season. Crusted deep snows aid coyotes. When such winter conditions prevail, where the snow is deep and crusted over, it makes it impossible for deer to get away from coyotes.



**A Cougar bagged by one of the Department's predatory animal hunters.**

The deer break through the crust and cannot travel, while the coyote is able to run on top of the crust. Although there was a heavy fall of snow last winter, it was dry, light and fluffy, thus making it impossible for a cougar or coyote to travel fast enough to catch a deer. This is another reason why the winter of 1929 was a favorable one for big game. From reports that have been received from the members of our field force, up to the present writing, the winter of 1930 promises to be very favorable for our wild life.



Deer loaded with wood ticks, one of the worst enemies of deer.

### FEEDING AND SALTING BIG GAME

A policy affording protection to big game on the winter range has been followed during the past seven years. Many tons of sulphurized rock salt have been transported into those sections of our state where big game naturally abound. Several tons of baled clover hay have been purchased and stored in the big game areas. Our deputy game wardens are instructed to scatter this hay whenever it becomes necessary as a result of severe winter weather or a shortage of forage on the range to feed the animals. In the Priest Lake district of Bonner County Mr. Len Arnett of Sandpoint has, for the past four years, provided food on the Jack Pine flats for about 6,000 deer by cut-

ting down dead branches of trees that are heavily laden with moss. This is the natural winter browse of deer and an economical feed because this work has been carried on at small cost to the Game Department.



Subsistence furnished to deer in the Jack Pine Flats, in winter months.

### UNLAWFUL TO TAKE OR HAVE IN POSSESSION A FAWN DEER

Regardless of repeated warnings, issued by this department, that it is unlawful to take fawn deer or to have them in possession, some people insist on picking up young fawns when found alone, and carrying them home, thinking that the mother deer had been killed or had abandoned the young. It is a natural instinct of the mother deer to leave her fawn where it is easily concealed while she goes foraging for food. Often a young fawn will wander a short distance from where the mother left it and to many it might appear to have been abandoned.

However, in the event any person has reasonable knowledge that a fawn has been lost by its mother, in order to save it from starvation and predatory animals it may be taken in and the nearest game warden notified. The warden will see to it that the little animal is taken care of properly.



**Mr. Bear goes skyward.**

### **FOREST FIRES DETRIMENTAL TO GAME ANIMALS**

During the past summer there were a number of large forest fires in the Northern part of the state and several thousand acres of timber land were burnt over. These fires raged in some of the most thickly populated game sections of the state and in the event of a severe winter there is a possibility of a loss of game from starvation. The habits of game animals, when driven out of an area which they inhabit, are such that they will return to their respective ranges immediately the fire ceases. Should they attempt to winter on the burnt over areas no doubt there will be some loss from starvation, since there would be no possible way of getting food to them.

### **ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE GAME FARM**

During the biennium covering the years 1929 and 1930 many improvements have been made and new construction work done at the State Game Farm. The superintendent's residence has been remodeled and two additional rooms built and a carbide lighting system and complete plumbing fixtures installed.

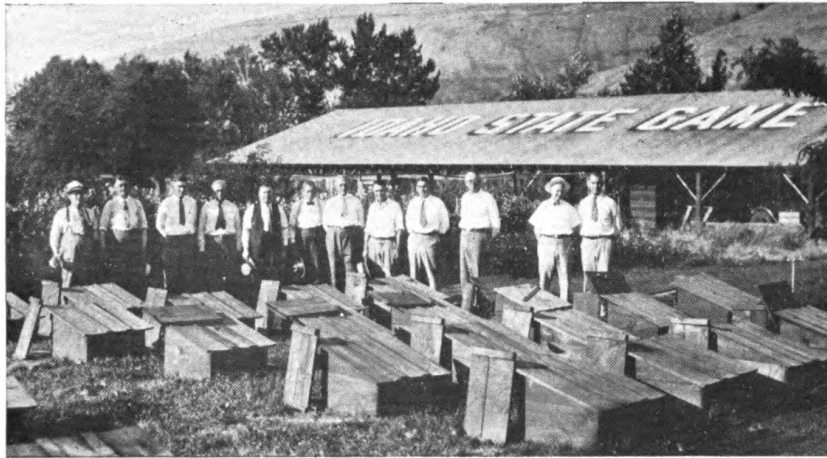
A new building 50 x 120 feet, most of which is used as a

hatching yard during the rearing season and for the storage of field equipment in the winter time, was constructed. This building was roofed with mineral roofing and the sides were left open. Into the southwest corner of this structure, occupying a floor space of 25 x 45 feet, there has been built a combination brood house, feed room, tool house and work shop in addition to part of it being partitioned off for an incubation room. By this means all of the principal buildings were grouped together under one roof. This centralizes the work and at the same time adds to the general efficiency of the farm.

The feed house has a capacity of several tons of various feeds, four 2-ton bins being set aside for grains and scratch. There is plenty of floor space for mixing scratch and we are now able to buy feed in larger quantities and effect a considerable saving in the cost. The floor is of cement construction and eliminates the damage and waste formerly caused by rats. The cookers and mixing tables are in the opposite end of the building.

A number of new breeding pens have also been constructed. These pens have been made as near vermin proof as possible by placing one inch mesh wire two feet in the ground around the entire block of pens. This enables us to control any vermin that might find their way into the pens and practically eliminates any loss from this source.

At the beginning of the season of 1930 plans were made to raise 5,000 young pheasants and we would have greatly



**Citizens of Lewiston Inspecting Game Farm.**

exceeded that number had it not been for the ravages of the Columbian ground squirrel. The loss from this vermin was very heavy, and we could only determine the number approximately as various checks made showed that for every bird picked up, killed by the squirrels, there were three we did not locate. This was due to long grass and heavy cover in the fields and pens which made it difficult to find all the dead birds.

Two hundred new and improved field coops were built, as well as eighty "V" type field runs. A new pen 150 x 90 feet, which will increase the holding capacity of the farm by 500 birds was added to the holding pen.

A new water system was installed by sinking a well from which the water is pumped into a 750 gallon compression tank. This will provide an ample water supply to care for the needs of the farm in winter and summer. It is our plan to construct a tank over the new pump house which would supply the bird pens in the summer, and provide water for irrigation purposes, as it is to be shut off entirely in the winter. By this means there will be a plentiful supply of cold water during the summer months and no danger of freezing in the winter. The old water supply has been condemned as unfit for human consumption.

A number of movable pens, 10 x 10 feet, were built to take care of the young quail and partridges and a number of pens constructed as field equipment for these birds. This will have to be greatly added to for next seasons production of these smaller game birds is to be materially increased. The hatching yard equipment will also have to be increased for the same reason.

The dwelling house, all farm buildings and show bird pens were painted, which added much to the appearance of the farm. All driveways on the farm were gravelled.

### BREEDING AND REARING SEASONS

One of the most important factors in the operation of a game farm is in the selection of brood stock. To secure strong healthy chicks with plenty of vitality to resist the attacks of disease and to withstand changing weather conditions to which they are subjected we must have parent stock of good quality and it is quite necessary that it be of unrelated blood.

The brood stock of 1929 was not up to the standard desired as there was a scarcity of hens on the farm from which to

select. However, we were successful in making an even exchange with the Steilacoom State Game Farm of Washington for a number of male birds which materially helped in introducing new blood, the good effect of which was apparent in the young chicks.

A number of pheasants were trapped by Astor Seaborg, Nez Perce County Game Warden, from the Lewiston Orchards and taken to the Farm. These birds were retained as brood stock and later in the season released in Nez Perce County. While these birds were of considerable use to us they were late in beginning to lay, due to the lateness of the season in which they were trapped. Their eggs were the most fertile of any that season, which was attributable to the natural conditions of the pen in which they were held, but their young, when hatched, were very small, weak and showed a general lack of vitality.

Breeding stock for the season of 1930 has all been selected and set aside. This work is very important at a game farm and great care must be taken in the selection of good birds and culling out the inferior ones. It is important also that the hens and males are unrelated and we have gone to a lot of pains and no little expense to achieve that end for next season.

One hundred Chinese pheasant hens were purchased from a privately owned game farm in the East and we made an even exchange of seventy male birds. These birds, the stock of which formerly came from England, are first crosses with the Ring-neck and Mongolian and should improve our present stock considerably.

### NEW SPECIES AT THE GAME FARM

Experiments were carried out this past season at our Game Farm with a bird new to our State which is known as the Chukar partridge. This bird is a native of India, is much larger than the Hungarian partridge and is very swift on the wing. After they adapt themselves to the conditions in this state they should prove a very valuable addition to our list of game birds. Mr. Marshall, Superintendent of our farm, was highly successful in raising these birds. From thirty-three eggs laid by the brood stock we have at the present time twenty fully matured strong healthy birds. It is hoped that next season enough birds will be raised to make a planting in the spring



of 1932. In their native country they are found on the plains in the winter and on the mountains up to an altitude of 7000 feet in the summer. As far as we have been able to ascertain from observation of their habits they should be an ideal game bird for the state. The State of Idaho was one of the first states in the west to raise these birds successfully in captivity and much credit should be given to Mr. Marshall for his success in handling this game bird.

A number of Valley quail were also raised at our farm in the year of 1930 and are being held until next spring for planting.

A new pheasant known as the Melanistic Mutant has been added to our breeding stock for next season. Twelve of these birds were secured from a game farm in the East. They are neither a breed nor a variety of pheasant, but are a mutant created under unknown circumstances. They appeared a few years ago in England and since then have increased rapidly. They are very fast on the wing and have beautiful plumage, almost black. These birds are easily handled in captivity and have practically the same habits as others of the pheasant family.

The department has secured a few pair of the Versicolor pheasant as brood stock. They were purchased for experimental purposes, but from information secured it is evident that these birds will adapt themselves to conditions in our state. The Versicolor pheasant is polygamous by nature and can be raised in the same manner as the Chinese pheasant and it is believed that this specie will be a valuable addition to the game birds of Idaho.

The number of game birds that are now being held at our farm for brood stock for the season commencing with 1931 is approximately 500, including all species.

During the past biennium there has been hatched, reared to maturity and liberated from the State Game Farm 6,040 Chinese pheasants. These birds have been distributed in various sections of the state. Approximately 1500 birds are still being held and will be liberated next spring. After the laying season is over we will have a large number of brood stock to release in different localities where climatic conditions are suitable to these game birds.

### SHOW BIRDS

A number of show birds including Golden, Amherst, Reeves and Silver pheasants, Canadian Honker geese and English Call ducks are kept on display at the farm.

During the spring and summer months many people visit the State Game Farm and at that time of the year, which is the laying, breeding and incubating season it is extremely detrimental to have visitors too near the pens. For this reason we are raising a number of show birds which are exhibited to the visitors with the explanation that it is harmful to have strangers around the brood pens of the game birds. With this explanation the birds in the breeding pens are not molested.

### CONDITION OF UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Reports of our game wardens throughout the state indicate that upland game birds, including blue grouse, sharp-tailed grouse and sage hen, have made a splendid comeback in numbers in the year 1930. The increase is contributed to the shortening of the open season in 1928 and 1929. Conditions during the hatching seasons of these years were decidedly unfavorable, but the hatching season of 1930 was a very successful one for upland game birds throughout the state.



**Franklin Grouse, commonly known as Fool Hen.**

Few birds are more subject to marked fluctuations in numbers than are upland game birds. In a few successful breeding seasons their numbers increase to a maximum, whereas in one unfavorable season the birds are reduced to the minimum. I would recommend that a uniform open season of ten days throughout our state be adopted for the taking of upland game birds.

It was deemed advisable, in the year 1929, to reduce the season for the taking of Chinese pheasants in all the southern counties from forty-five to thirty days and a proclamation shortening the season to thirty days was issued by this department. As a result of this action the citizens of our state enjoyed better pheasant shooting last year than they had for a number of years and a sufficient number of pheasants were left to meet the brood stock requirements for next years breeding season.

Bob white, mountain and California quail are showing a remarkable increase in a number of counties in our state, and we are beginning to realize good results from the plantings of Hungarian partridges which were made in a number of counties south of the main Salmon river. Large coveys are to be found in Washington, Gem and Payette counties and it is my opinion that they will increase sufficiently to afford a short open season in the very near future.



**Deputy Game Warden Feeding Game Birds in Kootenai County.**

## WINTER FEEDING OF GAME BIRDS

On account of heavy snows and low temperatures during the past two winters it was necessary for the Game Department to supply food for game birds and migratory waterfowl. Many tons of wheat and corn were distributed for feeding these birds, which was done under the supervision of our game wardens in their respective districts.

## MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

Migratory waterfowl, such as wild ducks, has shown a marked decrease in our state in the past two years and the shortage is contributed to the drouth and other factors.

Quoting from a report of Paul G. Redington, Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture;- "That conditions for waterfowl in the extensive drouth ridden regions of the United States are unsatisfactory will not be a matter of surprise to persons who have experienced a water shortage this past summer. That the danger to wild ducks and geese is more far flung, however, will come as a distinct shock to those who thought the birds were in abundance on their breeding areas in the far north."

Mr. Redington explained that reports received by him direct during a recent visit to Canada, which is cooperating closely with the United States in the protection of migratory birds, showed alarming conditions for waterfowl on the breeding grounds of the birds in Alberta and Saskatchewan, as well as in the United States. In the Canadian provinces the shortage of water during the past year and the utilization of additional lands, in the breeding ground of the birds, for agricultural purposes have combined to reduce the hatch of game species 50% below that of the year 1929 and the hatch of 1928 was too far below normal to be at all satisfactory.

The concensus of testimony of conservationists from many Canadian provinces and from all parts of the United States is that a decidedly serious condition now confronts the waterfowl of the two countries. The drouth of the past two years and draining of marshes on nesting and breeding grounds in Canada has been a big factor in reducing the numbers of migratory waterfowl.

But this has not been the case in Idaho, for during the last few years there have been large areas of water impounded, such as the American Falls Reservoir, the Black Canyon Reservoir and a number of other projects which provides ideal nesting, breeding and feeding grounds for migratory waterfowl.

At a meeting of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act Advisory Board held in Washington, D. C., on December 5, 1929, it was recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture that the daily bag limit on ducks be reduced to 15 birds throughout the United States with a possession limit of 30 birds. These new regulations went into effect this year and I anticipate when the Secretary of Agriculture makes his recommendations for the year 1931 that there will be shorter seasons for the taking of migratory waterfowl.



Typical sign used to mark Idaho Game Preserve Boundaries.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

The citizens of Idaho are becoming more and more conversant with the wild life of our state and are beginning to realize the importance of conservation of our fish and game resources. This knowledge and appreciation of Idaho's wild life is due in a large measure to the educational work that has been carried on throughout the state by the Fish and Game Department during the past few years. A marked change is observed in the mental attitude of both old and young toward the present program of propagation and conservation of wild life.

One of the most notable steps in this educational campaign was taken about five years ago when the writer began the production of a number of motion picture films depicting Idaho's wild life in its native habitat, hunting and fishing in sections where fish and game abound and the explanation in pictorial form of the reasons for passing and enforcing laws conducive to the protection and conservation of wild life.

These motion pictures have been exhibited in practically every county in the state. They have been shown before high school students, sportsmen's associations and various civic organizations. Incident to the showing of the pictures the state game warden explained to each audience the great need for the conservation of outdoor life within our state and what the department was doing to make the conservation program a successful one.

Following is a list of the subjects covered in the various films:

- About 2,000 feet of Fish Propagation work.
- About 1,200 feet showing Propagation of Birds.
- 1,000 feet showing how the Department deals with predatory animals.
- 1,000 feet picturing permanent improvements constructed by the present administration.
- About 2,000 feet of film taken in scenic and recreational sections of Idaho.
- Also films of Idaho's wild animals, including deer, elk, antelope and mountain sheep taken in their natural habitat.

The educational work carried on by this department has proven of inestimable value. It has placed conditions and facts concerning Idaho's wild life before the people, in an understandable way, and it has been the means of developing closer cooperation between the department and the citizens of our state.

We believe that the people of Idaho have come to know that the State Fish and Game Department and its personnel is not a glorified policing force but an institution that is following through on a conservative program of building up Idaho's wild life resources so that in the present as well as in the future the citizens of this state may hunt and fish in a land that still abounds in fish and game.

### SPAWN TAKING OPERATIONS AT WILLIAMS LAKE



THE START



LAYING THE SEINE



PULLING UP THE SEINE



STRIPPING

## DEPARTMENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Section 2658 of the Idaho Compiled Statutes be amended by leaving out the words “\*\*one chief deputy and one field deputy,\*\*” in the second sentence of the section; and that the assistant chief deputies be reduced to six.

The reason for this recommendation is that the duties of the chief deputy and field deputy overlap and in turn overlap the duties of the state game warden. For the past few years these two offices have not been filled by the present administration and this has effected a saving of money in your department, which was made available for propagation work.

I would also recommend that Section 2748 be amended to prohibit the use of live minnows for bait in the taking of fish from the waters of our state.

I recommend that Section 2826 be amended to provide that it shall be prima facie evidence of violation for anyone to have in his possession game animals or game birds within the boundaries of any game preserve within the State of Idaho, and the carrying or discharging of firearms within the boundaries of any preserve. It should further provide that persons authorized by the Fish and Game Warden may carry firearms for the destruction of predatory animals or side arms for the protection of life and property. I would recommend that this amendment apply to all state game preserves.

I would also recommend that no hunting lodges or dude camps be permitted within the boundaries of any of the state game preserves.

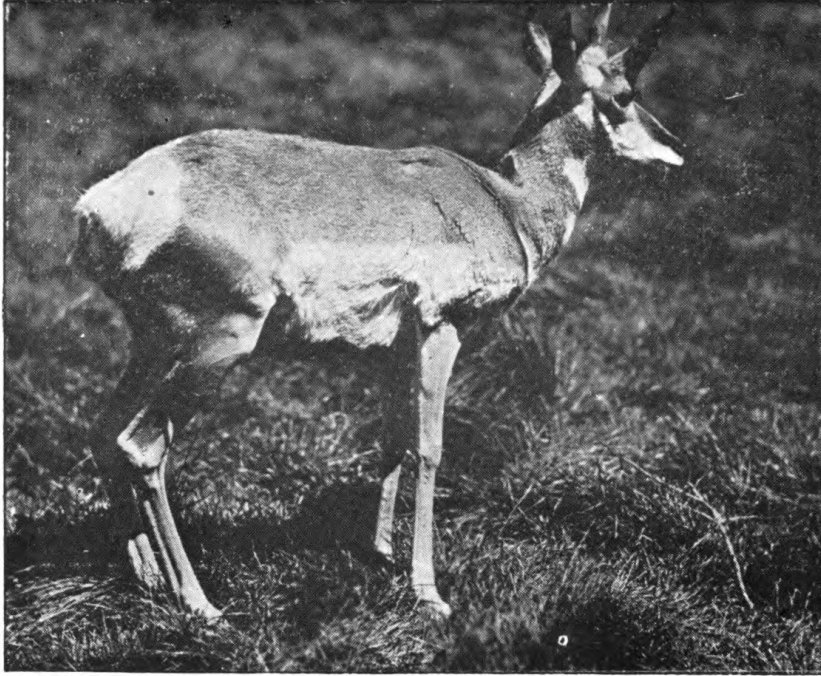
That section 2735 be amended to provide that it shall be unlawful to fish for trout or game fish except from the hours of five in the morning to nine at night.

That Section 2738 be amended to provide that it shall be unlawful to take more than two salmon in any one day or to have more than three salmon in possession providing the fisherman has fished more than one day.

As a conservation measure that all angling of trout be prohibited from January 1 to May 15.

I think the time has arrived when we should greatly curtail winter fishing. Sportsmen and conservationists throughout the country have long recognized the desirability of giving game birds and game animals protection over a long period of the





**Idaho is fortunate in having large herds of Antelope.**

year, but many seem to assume that fish will take care of themselves which is as ridiculous as it is to believe that game animals and birds would be able to do so without proper protection, for most of our important fishes are those which spawn in early spring, such as the rainbow and cut-throat.

The eggs of these fish are more or less completely developed so far as actual numbers are concerned just prior to the freezing of the lakes and streams in the latter part of November and in December. At this time their eggs have reached such a stage of development that it takes but a very short time after the opening of the waters in the spring to complete the spawning process. Consequently, the fish mentioned above seldom deposit their eggs before the month of May unless the spring is unusually early, for as soon as slush ice has left the streams and rivers trout will start moving up-stream to deposit their spawn. The habits of the trout family are such that they will move into deep holes in rivers and streams for the winter and will not start migrating up-stream until the weather starts to moderate and the slush ice has started to move.

The statement has often been made to me that but very few female fish are caught during the early spring months and that the males predominate. I doubt if this is a statement of facts, but if it were true it would not alter the case because it is just as necessary that the males be protected to perfectly fertilize the eggs after they are deposited as it is to protect the females while carrying the eggs. These are some of the principal reasons for prohibiting fishing in the late winter and early spring.

I wish to recommend also that the reservoir which is now under construction on the Dead Wood river be heavily stocked with fingerling rainbow and cut-throat trout by the Fish and Game Department after this project has been completed.

The capacity of the reservoir will be 160,000 acre feet of water and it covers 3,300 acres of land. These waters properly stocked should make one of the outstanding fishing waters in that section of the state.

I recommend that Section 2751 be amended to provide a penalty for failure to construct and maintain proper fishways in dams.

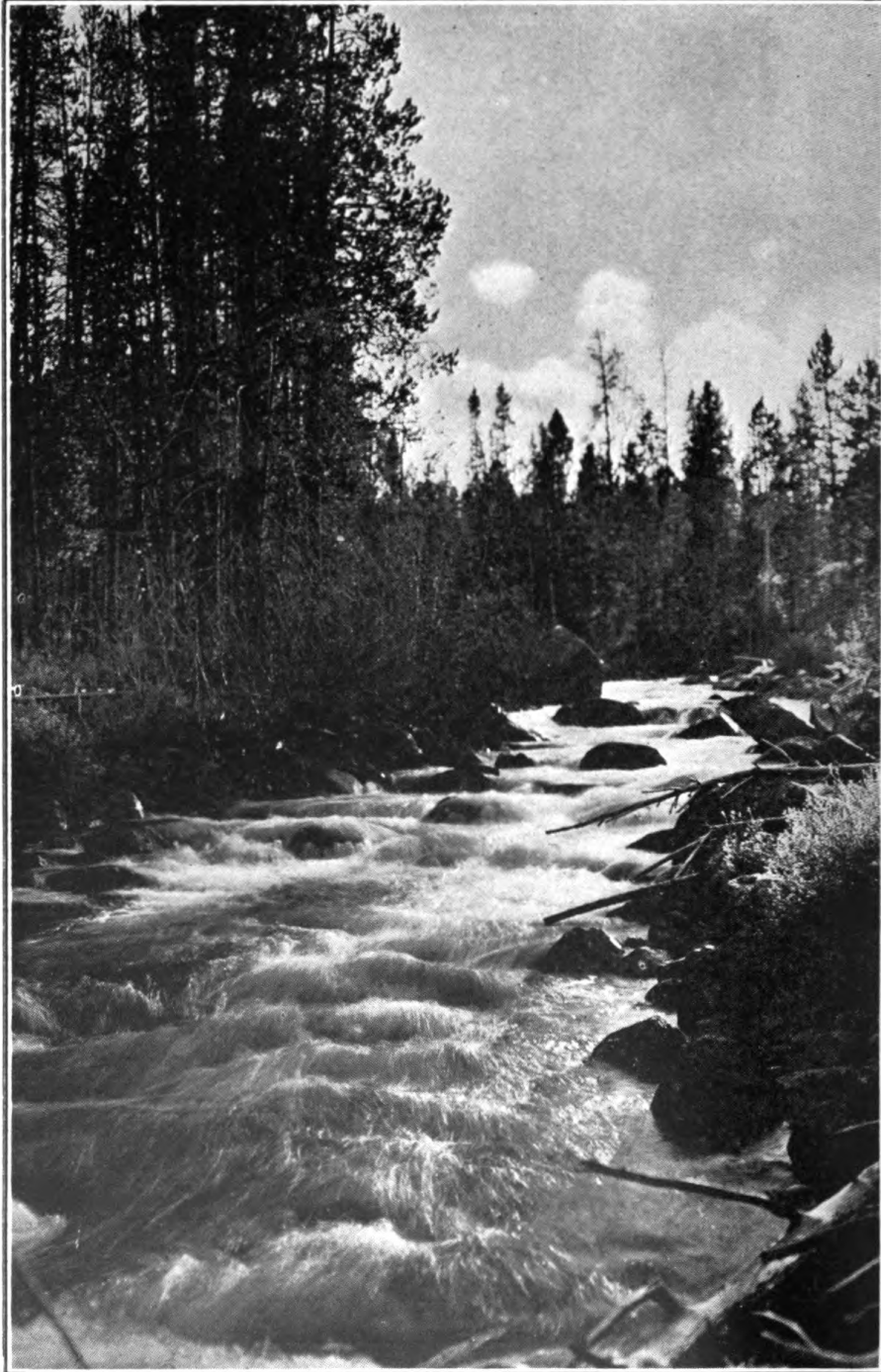
Section 2799 should be amended to provide that before placing racks or traps or other obstructions across any of the streams or waters of the State of Idaho for the purpose of collecting spawn from game fishes permit from the State Fish and Game Warden must first be obtained.

Section 2757 should be amended by inserting the words, "or hunt" after the words "shoot at."

Section 2760 should be amended by striking the figures "1926" and inserting the figures "1940."

Amend Section 2730 by adding after the words, "trammel net" the words "or with or by the aid of artificial light."

**There is a duty devolved on every citizen of the state of Idaho to assist in the protection and conservation of fish and game. If the people are not in sympathy with the laws, open season and bag limits and the program of the Fish and Game Department it becomes a difficult matter to protect our wild life for future generations.**



**A Typical Idaho Trout Stream.**

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**REPORT OF THE FISHERIES BRANCH OF THE  
DEPARTMENT FOR THE BIENNIUM**

To the Honorable R. E. Thomas  
State Game Warden  
Boise, Idaho

I have the privilege and pleasure of submitting to you the following report of the work and activities of the Fisheries Branch of the Fish and Game Department covering the Biennium ending December 15, 1930.

Since assuming the duties of Fish Commissioner on August 5, 1929 I have earnestly endeavored to carry out the program, established by you, of improving fish conditions throughout our state and of building hatcheries and rearing ponds up to a higher standard as regards to the physical properties and the propagation of fish.

Fish cultural work is still in the experimental stage. New methods of propagation and handling have necessitated the use of new appliances and improvements in equipment to meet the changing methods. Although there has been much accomplished in developing and improving all hatcheries in the state and in the construction of many rearing ponds there still remains a great deal to be done and always will be so long as scientific propagation of fish is carried on.

Much of the credit for the successful operation of the Fish Hatcheries of the Department may well be given to the men in the hatcheries. Their efficiency, cooperation and loyalty is worthy of my personal acknowledgment and a credit to the Fish and Game Department which they have served so well. Deputy Game Wardens are also due much praise for the part they have played in the work, particularly in spawn taking and fish distribution activities.

The new fish distribution system, instituted by the Department, has been a vital factor in speeding up the planting program. Under this method the fish have been held in rearing ponds until they attained a larger growth than those planted

in former years, and we have been able to plant them before the roads became impassable in the fall. It has also made possible a more impartial distribution and the stocking of streams which had been neglected in the past.

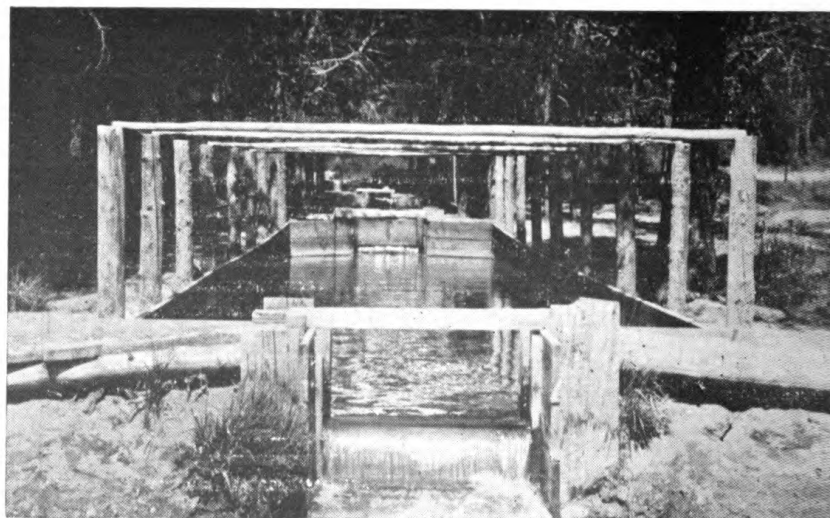
Under the present system the Department is now confining its plantings to fingerlings. The practice of planting fry has been discontinued because it has been clearly demonstrated that fry are subject to more hazards than fingerlings and a much lower percentage of fry reach maturity.

In an effort to produce better fish for planting select fingerlings have been segregated from ordinary ones, and placed in retaining tanks at the Ashton and Hay Spur hatcheries for the purpose of replacing barren and older brood stock. These fish will reproduce larger and more vigorous fingerlings for release in Idaho streams.

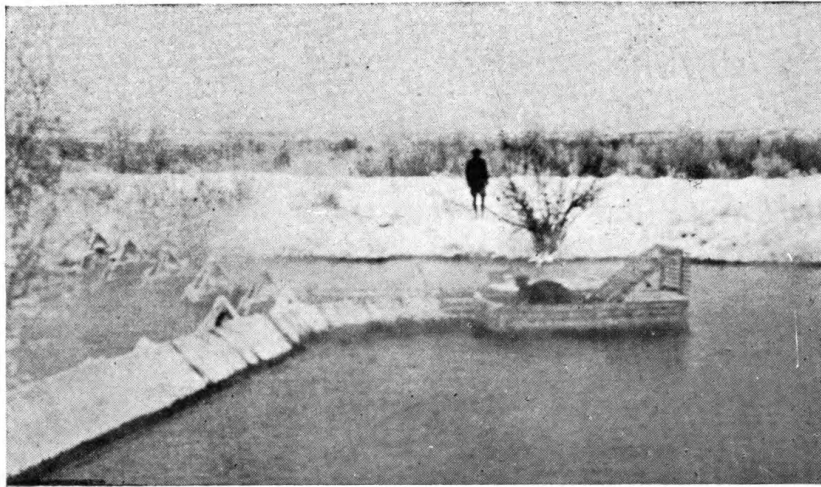
Following is a detailed report of what has been accomplished by the Fisheries branch of the Department in the years 1929 and 1930:

### PROPAGATION

In the past two years a larger number of hatcheries have been operated during the winter months in as much as it is necessary to retain men at the hatcheries the year round. Eggs have been collected from fall spawners, such as Eastern Brook



Standrad Type Of Rearing Pond Adopted by the Department.



**Fish Trap for Holding Spawners at Fort Hall Indian Reservation.**

trout, Lake White Fish and fall run Cut Throat and Rainbow trout from American Falls reservoir. These eggs were distributed to the various hatcheries and placed in incubation and will be ready to be liberated or moved to rearing ponds in time to make the hatchery space available for eggs from the spring run fish. This system of propagation will increase the output of the hatcheries without additional expense.

Two new species of fish, the Great Lakes White Fish, from Lake Erie, and the Roosevelt Golden Trout have been introduced into Idaho. Both varieties were secured from the United States Bureau of Fisheries. These species will not interfere in any way with the propagation of life of our native fish.

The Great Lakes White Fish is a schooling fish and it is anticipated that the introduction of this species into Idaho waters will ultimately develop into commercial proportions and create a new industry within our state. Eight hundred thousand of these white fish were planted in Coeur d'Alene Lake and Pend O'Reille Lake during the spring of 1930. At the time this report is being written there are 4,200,000 native white fish in the Sandpoint hatchery which are being planted at the present time. It is believed that the Great Lakes White Fish may cross with our native white fish and produce a fish of like nature and that would have commercial possibilities.

The Roosevelt Golden trout is one of the most beautiful fish of all the trout family found in the world. It is a native of Volcano

Creek and tributaries of Kern River, which streams are located in the high Sierras near Mt. Whitney in the state of California. This trout was named for Theodore Roosevelt, the naturalist. It attains a pound or less in weight and should prove a valuable addition to the trout family abounding in Idaho streams and lakes.

The Alpine lakes in the Sawtooth range should furnish a natural home for Golden trout because nearly identical conditions with this species natural habitat are found in these waters. Many of these lakes are now barren of fish although they contain abundant food, consisting of small plankton life, which should sustain Golden trout or other species of trout which do not weigh more than one pound upon reaching maturity. If these lakes were to be planted with larger trout it would be necessary to introduce shiners or some other minnow for food. A few of these Sawtooth lakes have been reserved for Golden trout. Eight thousand of these trout were planted in lakes in Custer County. In six unnamed lakes situated north of Imogene lake and two lakes on the west fork of the Payette river, not far distant from Edna lake, 3,500 fish were divided according to the size of the lakes, 2,000 were planted in two unnamed lakes below Castle lakes and 2,500 at the head of Alpine creek which empties into Alpine lake.

The development of these Golden trout, in the above mentioned lakes, will be carefully watched by the Department and should these plantings prove successful an additional 5,000 which are being held at the Hay Spur hatchery will be liberated in this same section where there are a number of other barren lakes that are suitable for fish life.

Through the cooperation of Mr. S. B. Locke, associate biologist of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, 31,500 Land Locked salmon eggs were secured. These eggs were hatched at the Hay Spur station and the fish held in rearing ponds until they attained a length of from 6 to 8 inches at which time they were planted. Six thousand five hundred were planted in Payette Lakes, 500 in Salmon Reservoir and the balance, 24,000 distributed equally in Pettit, Alturas, Stanley and Redfish lakes.

Working under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Fisheries, spawn taking operations were carried on at Jimmy Smith lake in Custer county and at Williams lake in Lemhi county. At Williams lake, 1,939,500 Rainbow trout eggs were



**Transporting Green Fish Eggs by Dog Team to Eyeing Station.**

collected and approximately 1,000,000 resident Steel Head eggs were taken at Jimmy Smith lake. Of this spawn secured, 160,000 Rainbow trout eggs were hatched at Williams lake and the fish liberated in tributaries to the lake. The balance of the eggs, with the exception of 400,000 hatched at Jimmy Smith lake, were hatched at the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries' hatchery at Salmon City and at the State Hatchery at Mackay. Forty thousand of the Williams lake Rainbow trout are being held in State rearing ponds. These will be fed throughout the winter and liberated during the spring of 1931.

Several years ago a planting of Land Locked Salmon was made at Imogene lake and on September 12, 1929, it was discovered that these fish were spawning at the mouth of the inlet of the lake. In the fall of 1930 an attempt was made to collect some of the eggs, but it did not meet with success. At that time the fish did not run up the stream, but congregated in the lake just off the mouth of the inlet. Due to this change in spawning habit from one year to the next and the fact that no large seines were on the ground the spawn taking crew were unable to go into the lake and take the fish. However, the

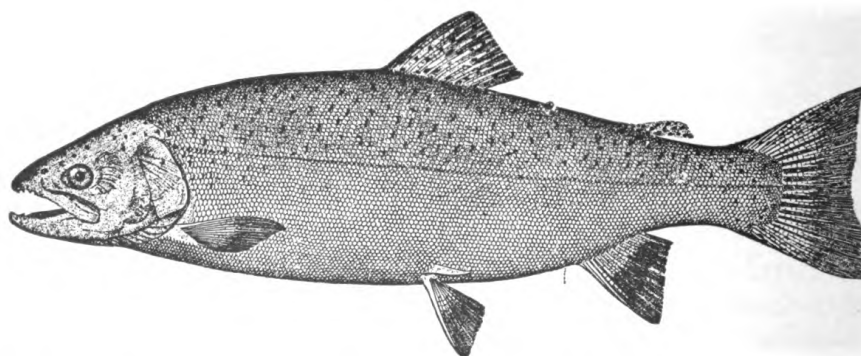


experiment was justifiable in as much as the Department will know, another year, where the fish spawn and what equipment will be required to collect the eggs.

Land Locked Salmon eggs are very scarce. If they could be purchased they would command a price of from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per thousand. It is my opinion that Idaho is the only place east of the Atlantic sea coast where these eggs may be collected, consequently it is to the advantage of the Department to develop this specie of fish to a greater extent.

In the lakes which have been stocked with Land Locked salmon there is a scarcity of food that will sustain a fish which attains the size of a Land Locked salmon at maturity. These lakes are deep and clear and there is a lack of vegetation and very little fish food available, except for minute life in deep water. It was felt that a food supply could be established in these lakes by the introduction of a minnow or small fish that would consume the minute aquatic organisms and which in turn would multiply and furnish forage fish for the Land Locked salmon. With this idea in mind we had tried for several years to obtain a shipment of Eastern Smelt eggs. We are pleased to report that with the cooperation of the Forest Service, we were fortunate enough to obtain 384 ounces or 15,000,000 smelt eggs which were planted in May of this year.

Our Deputy Game Warden, Joe Paul of Arco, met this shipment of eggs at Pocatello and in company with Mr. S. B. Locke, of the Forest Service, transported the eggs into the Sawtooth Basin where, with the aid of Mr. P. G. Snedecer, Mr. Tom Williams and Mr. Robert Limbert the eggs were



**Steelhead, sea-run Trout that Migrates into Idaho Waters to Spawn.**

planted on trays in the high lakes and streams in the Saw Tooth range as follows:

Lake	oz.	Number	Trays	Where Plant
Alturas	64	2,500,000	5	Small inlet by hotel
Pettit	32	1,250,000	3	Large inlet
Yellowbelly	16	625,000	1	Inlet
Farley	16	625,000	1	Inlet
Alice and Twin	32	1,250,000	4	Half in inlet to Alice. Half between the two Twin Lakes
Toxaway	32	1,250,000	5	Inlet half way up lake
<b>Total for Case</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>One case planted from Alturas and Pettit Lakes</b>
Redfish	60	2,40,000	5	Fishhook Creek
Mary	16	640,000	1	Inlet
Imogene	32	1,250,000	4	Half in main inlet. Half in inlet to second lake above
Sawtooth	32	1,250,000	3	Any inflowing water
Stanley	32	1,250,000	3	Small inlets
Jimmy Smith	20	710,000	2	First inlet
<b>Total for Case</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>One case planted from various points</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>	<b>35</b>	

### FISH FOOD

The problem of securing an adequate supply of fish food at a cost which is not prohibitive is one that is becoming more serious each year, especially since the policy of releasing fingerlings instead of fry has been adopted. Preparations made from by-products of packing houses, and meals prepared from coarse salt water fish, shell fish and canned horse meat have proven unsatisfactory for feeding trout under three inches in length. We have proven to our satisfaction that the feeding of a straight diet of fresh meat, preferably beef livers, produces a more rapid growth and a lower percentage of mortality.

During 1929 experiments with substitutes for fresh meat food were carried out in practically every hatchery in the state. These substitutes ranged from canned horse meat to dried salmon. The feeding of substitutes proved unsatisfactory with but one or two exceptions and when investigated it was found

that only a small quantity of these could be secured and from such distant points that the expense of shipping them to the hatcheries made the cost of these substitutes prohibitive.

Dried buttermilk was the only substitute which could be secured locally that produced satisfactory results. This food could be delivered at the hatcheries at a cost of less than half that of fresh beef liver. It gave satisfactory results when fed in a ration of three parts of milk to one of beef liver, to fish three to four inches in length. Dried buttermilk not only possesses good food value but it is an excellent appetizer. We found that fish fed with by-products from packing houses would take food readily when mixed with buttermilk that they would refuse to eat if fed straight.

A large amount of frozen sheep plucks were fed at a number of the hatcheries with very discouraging results. It was believed that by grinding the lungs, which are lighter, and mixing them with the livers and hearts a food would be secured which would give the fish sufficient time to feed before the food sank to the bottom of the troughs. This theory however did not work out in practice as the lungs would separate from the other ingredients and when ground would dissolve, leaving the water a milky color for several hours. This condition proved to be unhealthy for the fish and it was also found where plucks were fed, fungus would form over night, creating ideal breeding places for parasites. It is believed that several outbreaks of disease which occurred in hatcheries during the year can be attributed to unsanitary conditions which were unavoidable during the period when plucks were fed.

At some of the hatcheries large quantities of processed liver were fed and this food proved very satisfactory. Processed livers are simply beef livers that do not pass inspection and cannot be sold for human consumption. By cutting out the bad parts of the liver and coloring the balance of it green with a vegetable dye, which is harmless to fish, a satisfactory food is secured at a saving of from five to seven cents a pound less than the cost of liver that will pass government inspection and is a food that is just as good for fish as perfect beef livers. Packing houses are permitted by the Federal Pure Food Commission to sell processed livers for fish food.

The following table shows the amount and cost of the food consumed at the different hatcheries during the years of 1929 and 1930.

## FISH FOOD YEAR 1929

Hatchery	Number of Pounds	Cost
Ashton .....	56,180	\$7,248.89
Cascade .....	6,979	742.30
Coeur d'Alene .....	8,213	1,398.59
Evergreen .....	8,669	1,032.76
Grangeville .....	1,022	126.20
Hay Spur .....	62,123	7,473.60
Henrys Lake .....	842	165.05
Mackay .....	5,579	580.75
Payette Lakes .....	1,791	257.96
Pocatello .....	712	122.79
Ruby Creek .....	164	6.55
Sandpoint .....	14,004	1,862.65
Twin Falls .....	6,656	768.46
Northfork .....	1,097	194.85
Salmon .....	528	44.87
Clearwater .....	219	30.25
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>174,778</b>	<b>22,056.52</b>

## FISH FOOD YEAR 1930

Hatchery	Number of Pounds	Cost
Ashton .....	56,269	\$8,459.80
Cascade .....	1,979	246.87
Coeur d'Alene .....	13,485	1,503.41
Clearwater Rear. Pond.....	568	88.21
Evergreen .....	3,463	404.06
Eagle .....	1,700	204.00
Grangeville .....	891	112.23
Glenns Ferry .....	107	13.91
Hay Spur .....	50,478	7,380.12
Henrys Lake .....	1,547	239.68
Mackay .....	3,526	387.37
Lowman .....	883	105.96
Northfork .....	4,393	799.45
Payette Lakes .....	2,265	296.62
Pocatello .....	18,677	2,487.70
Pine .....	1,405	169.24
Ruby Creek .....	35	5.25
Redfish Lakes .....	935	74.92
Sandpoint .....	18,773	2,484.62
Salmon .....	1,360	54.84
Twin Falls .....	12,936	1,628.86
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>195,675</b>	<b>27,147.12</b>
<b>St. Maries Chapter I. W. L.</b> .....		<b>\$288.74</b>

## DISTRIBUTION

In former years distribution has been one of the most difficult problems the Fisheries Branch of the Department has

had to contend with because by the time hatcheries and rearing ponds were emptied there was not sufficient time left in which to make preparations for the next season's work.

For a number of years the railroad companies have furnished without cost to the Department, a baggage car and transportation for attendants for the purpose of distributing fish throughout the state. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of money the railroad companies have saved the Department through this courtesy.

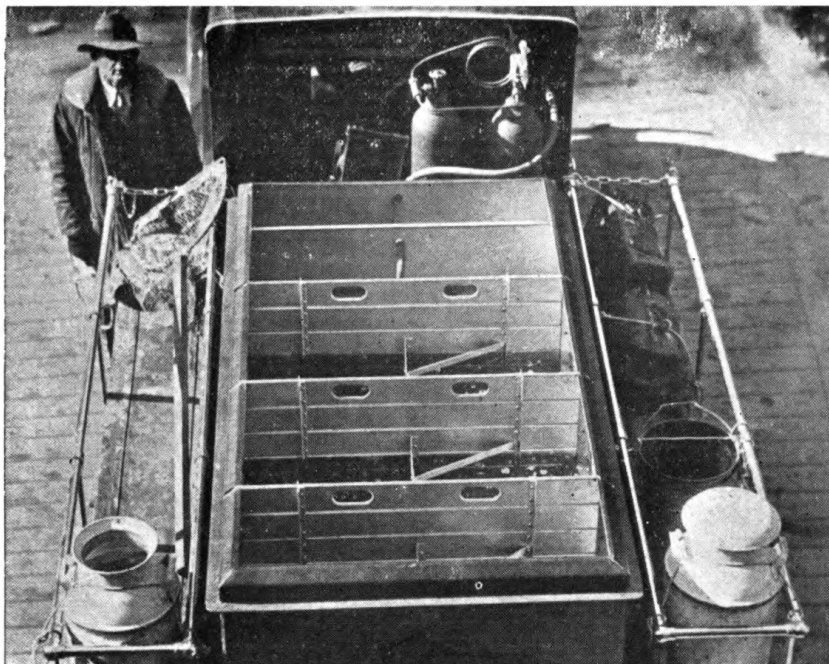
A baggage car equipped with 100 ten gallon cans was capable of handling 100 pounds of fingerling fish and when distributing fish by this method it was necessary to begin very early in the season in order to finish the work before the roads became impassable in the fall. There was often a delay in having the cans returned to the car as well as unavoidable delays in moving to and from the hatcheries which naturally incurred loss of time and increased the expense of distribution.

During the past two years two distributing tanks have been purchased by the Department. These tanks are known as Oxy-Fish tanks. Each tank was mounted on a Reo Speed Wagon and equipped with four oxygen cylinders. These oxygen cylinders which are regulated from the drivers seat force pure oxygen into the distributing tank where the fish are carried.

Fish can survive when being transplanted in cans only so long as there is oxygen in the water. When the life sustaining



One of the Departments Oxy-Fish Distributing Trucks.



**Looking down on Oxy-Fish Tank showing compartments in which fingerlings are carried.**

oxygen has been breathed from the water the fish literally suffocate in their own element. With the new Oxy-Fish tanks, and a sufficient supply of oxygen, fish may be transported without loss for periods of from four to six days.

The oxygen is supplied to the fish after passing through coils packed in ice when it is then forced through the opening in the cord that is wound around the outlet pipes. This breaks the oxygen into fine bubbles and allows the water to absorb or dissolve it, providing a fresh supply at all times. These tanks are also equipped with three movable splash boards which prevent loss of water and save the fish from injury. Fifty feet of two and one half inch fire hose is provided with each tank and is connected at the rear of the tank and used for unloading the fish at retaining ponds.

The Oxy-Fish tank has many decided advantages over other methods used in fish distribution. By its use we have been able to cut the time of distribution in half, eliminate one man in the work, save at least \$3,000 per year in fish food and reduce the supply of ice to one half the amount formerly required. These tanks have also made it possible for members of the Department

to supervise the planting of fish and have greatly reduced the loss of fish in transit because it has been possible to deliver them to the retaining ponds in half the time formerly required for this work. The addition of one or two more of these Oxy-Fish tanks would put the Department in a position to handle the distribution of fish throughout the entire state.

### SANITATION

Much of the success of artificial propagation of fish is dependent upon sanitation, careful handling and correct preparation of food. Unsanitary conditions can be blamed for more of the outbreaks of disease in hatcheries than any other one thing. Irregular and improper feeding comes next. Every spring for several years disease has taken a heavy toll of fish at the Hay Spur hatchery. The cause of the disease has defied the efforts of men who are recognized as leading fish culturists of the country. This past fall arrangements were made to disinfect the entire plant. The spring which supplies the hatcheries was drawn down and thoroughly cleaned. When the water again raised twenty five pounds of chloride of lime was placed in a sack and suspended in the spring for twenty four hours, the water being permitted to flow through all troughs and drains in the hatchery and into the concrete rearing pools, thus covering the entire water supply. This supply spring arises in a pool which has an area of 30 by 40 feet with a depth of as much as ten feet. The pool contained a number of adult Eastern Brook trout which could be carriers of parasites and while such parasites would not affect the adult fish they would be fatal to the fingerlings if carried to them in the water in the hatchery. These Eastern Brook trout were transferred from the spring to a pool vacant of fish life. With the use of the Chloride of Lime and the removal of the fish from the supply spring we have gone through the present year without an outbreak of disease, for the first time in the history of this plant.

### SPAWN TAKING OPERATIONS

Spawn taking operations were carried on at 14 stations over the state during the past two years. More than 20,000,000 eggs of all varieties were taken and distributed to the hatch-



**Result of a days fishing in Idaho waters.**

eries, care being taken to make liberal plantings in all streams where spawn taking stations were located.

A few years ago the Department was dependent upon outside sources and private hatcheries for its supply of fish eggs. 14 spawn taking stations are maintained by the Department and we are able to secure all the eggs used by our hatcheries as well as those planted in streams. This does not apply however to varieties of fish that are being introduced into our waters. These eggs must necessarily come from the outside.

In taking wild eggs from native streams we not only save approximately \$20,000 annually it would cost if eggs had to be supplied from other sources, but we are able to secure native Cut Throat eggs which are not procurable on the market. These eggs are taken at small expense for at spawning time the taking crews are made up of men from hatcheries that are idle during the winter and Deputy Game Wardens residing near the spawn taking stations.

Another advantage of taking spawn from our native fish is that the eggs are transferred to hatcheries in different parts of the state, hatched, and when in the fingerling stage, liberated in streams in different sections from where the eggs were



gathered. This practice builds up the stock by adding new fish each season.

I believe that more spawn taking stations should be developed particularly in the Saw Tooth range territory. Here spawn could be obtained from the native trout, locally known as Red Sides. These fish are highly prized by anglers and should be given a wide distribution over the state.

### SALVAGE WORK

Salvage work at the Deer Flat Reservoir was carried out for the past two years almost entirely by the Department. It had been a customary practice to secure help from sportsmen living nearby and making an attempt to complete the work in one day. However it was found that by using a crew of our own men and seining over the same ground each day for several days that many more fish could be saved.

With a crew of from eight to ten men, working ten to twelve days, at Deer Flat Reservoir, it is estimated that approximately 5,000,000 fish were returned to the reservoir each year. These fish consisted of perch, bass, croppie, cat fish and trout.

We wish to express our thanks to the Ada County Fish and Game League for their services and use of a truck for one day during our salvage operations in 1929.

### REARING PONDS

Prior to 1925 it was the policy of the Idaho Fish and Game Department to begin the distribution of fry from the hatcheries soon after the fish had commenced to feed. Fair results were obtained by this process in a few small streams, but generally no improvement could be noted in fishing conditions.

Our first start in rearing ponds was made in 1925, just six years ago. The ponds were constructed near Pocatello on a spring-fed stream tributary to the American Falls reservoir. This reservoir in some unknown manner had become stocked with perch to such an extent that it was useless to plant it with trout fry. At the request of the Fish and Game Department the sportsmen of Pocatello agreed to feed 75,000 fry until they had attained a length of from four to six inches at which time

they would be liberated in tributaries to the reservoir. This program has been carried out for the past six years and its success is attested to by the fact that each year more and larger fish are being taken from the reservoir. At the present time catches of 12 to 15 pound Cut Throat and Rainbow trout are not unusual.

Three years ago the Fish and Game Department took over these rearing ponds and built a hatchery at Pocatello. At the present time we are taking enough eggs from the reservoir to supply this hatchery and in addition are shipping some eggs to other hatcheries in the state. The taking over of the rearing ponds at Pocatello was the initial step in the construction of a system of rearing ponds and tanks which has been continually added to until now the Department is operating 97, which includes all ponds and hatcheries.

The method pursued at the beginning was to first make a survey of the state for pond locations. When a suitable site was located it was the plan to then try and interest the nearest sportsmen's association to help maintain the ponds in cases where Department funds were not available. At the present time all of the ponds in the state, with the exception of three, are being operated by the Department. Several new ponds were taken over this year, three of which were formerly operated by the Ada County Fish and Game League.

The type of ponds now being constructed by the Department are what is known as "standard ponds". They are constructed of lumber or concrete and are 8 feet wide, 40 feet long and 3 feet deep, carrying from 18 to 30 inches of water, depending on the volume and temperature. These ponds have ample capacity for 50,000 four or five inch fingerlings. We have found that fine gravel or sand is the best material to be used on the bottom of the ponds and this is raked each morning to insure sanitary conditions. No ponds are built that cannot be drained and disinfected. When the ponds are emptied of fish one pound of chloride of lime is dissolved in each pond and it is then allowed to stand twenty four hours at which time it is thoroughly flushed. This method thoroughly disinfects the pond which is then ready for the introduction of new fish.

We consider that it is a waste of time and money to rear trout larger than 6 inches in length because a fish that has attained a length of five or six inches is large enough to forage

for itself and escape its natural enemies. A great amount of money was saved in transportation when one and a half inch fish are carried from hatcheries to rearing ponds located near the place of planting instead of attempting to distribute four or five inch fish from the hatcheries.

During the biennium just ended a number of new rearing ponds have been constructed and repairs made at established rearing ponds. This work was done at the following places.

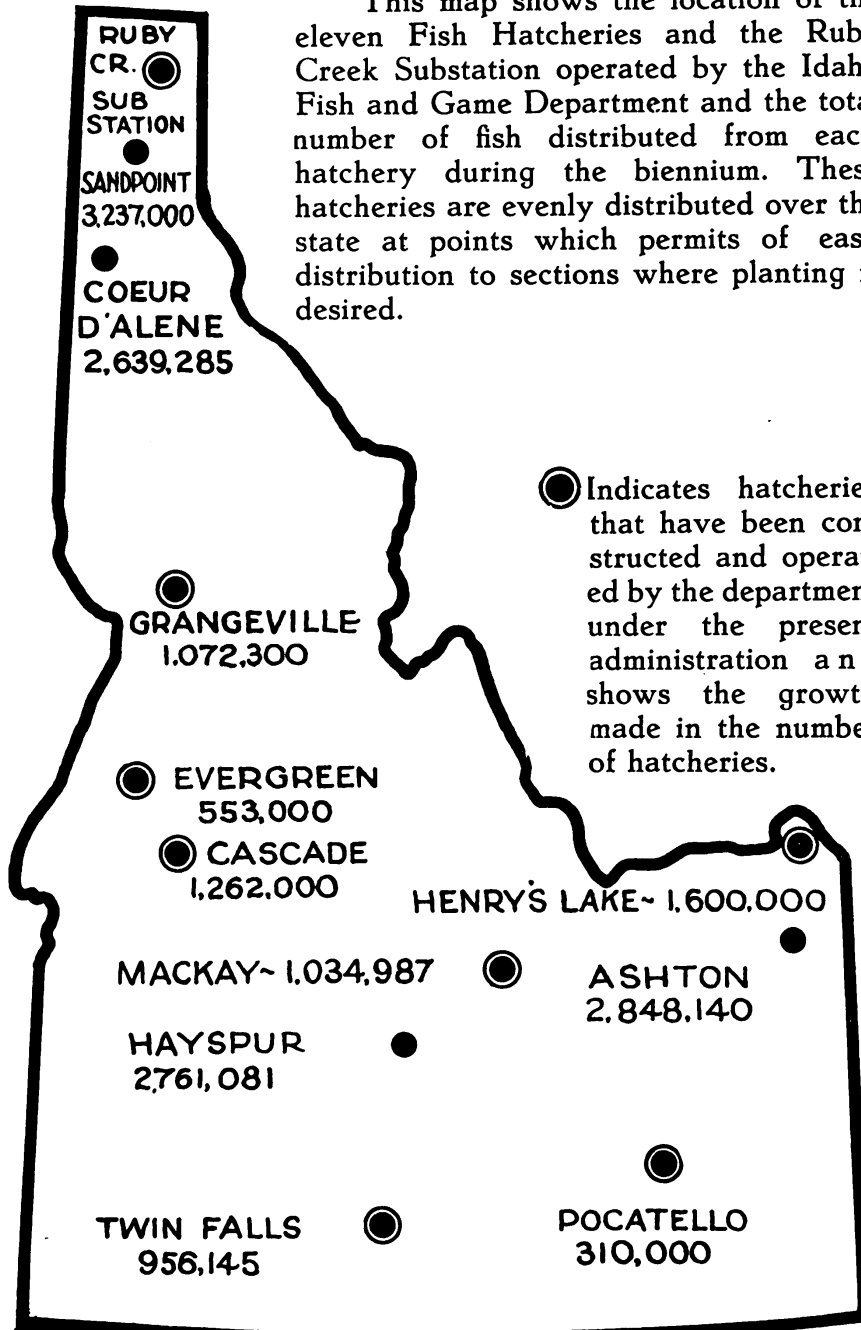
At Jimmy Drink spring four rearing pools, size 10 by 48 feet each, were constructed. At Coeur d'Alene six rearing pools were extended 10 feet in length. Four additional pools, each 10 by 48 feet, were constructed at Graham Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene river. Two new pools, size 10 by 48 feet, were built at Bungalow ranger station on the North Fork of the Clearwater river. A flume a 150 feet long was also constructed at this point, and a 6 inch galvanized pipe, 200 feet long, was laid to carry water to the pools. At Lapwai one pool 10 by 48 feet was built and a six inch pipe line 100 feet long was laid to carry water to the pool. At the Payette Lakes rearing ponds a combination ice-house and screened grinding room, 10 by 14 feet, was built. Four new ponds size 8 by 40 by 3 feet were constructed at Salmon City and two ponds, 8 by 56 by 3 feet, at Lowman.

### TOTAL DISTRIBUTION FOR ALL HATCHERIES DURING BIENNIMUM

Hatchery	1929	1930
Ashton .....	1,418,140	1,430,000
Cascade .....	604,600	657,400
Evergreen .....	419,200	133,800
Grangeville .....	570,300	502,000
Hay Spur .....	1,485,816	1,275,265
Henrys Lake .....	800,000	800,000
Mackay .....	507,490	527,497
Pocatello .....	110,000	200,000
Sandpoint .....	1,007,000	6,430,000
Twin Falls .....	453,300	502,845
Jimmy Drink Spring .....	600,000	300,000
Williams Lake .....	400,000	600,000
Totals.....	8,375,846	13,358,807
Totals for years of 1929 and 1930.....		17,534,653

**LOCATION OF STATE FISH HATCHERIES  
AND BIENNIUM PRODUCTION**

This map shows the location of the eleven Fish Hatcheries and the Ruby Creek Substation operated by the Idaho Fish and Game Department and the total number of fish distributed from each hatchery during the biennium. These hatcheries are evenly distributed over the state at points which permits of easy distribution to sections where planting is desired.



● Indicates hatcheries that have been constructed and operated by the department under the present administration and shows the growth made in the number of hatcheries.

## ASHTON HATCHERY

**R. Grant Costley, Supt.**

**Chas. Simmons, Ass't.**

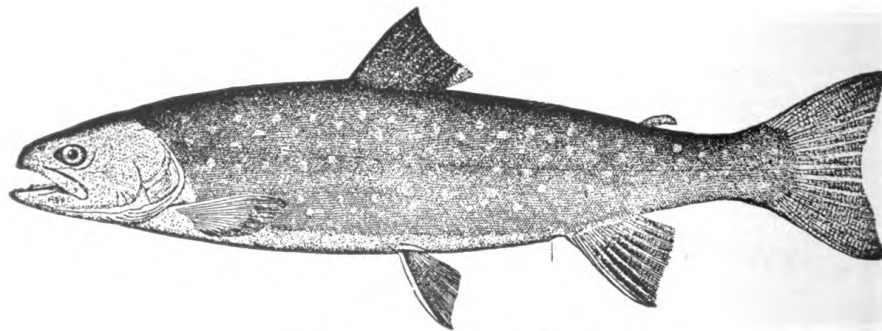
This hatchery is one of the largest and finest in our system. It was built in the fall of 1923 on the site of an old 16 trough hatchery which was located in a swamp. The hatchery building proper is 22 by 154 feet with concrete floor and modern in every respect. This standard 56 trough hatchery presents a marked contrast with the old dilapidated structure that occupied this location prior to 1923. The grounds around the hatchery have been graded and the roads graveled since 1923.

Many improvements have been made during the past two years. The superintendent's house was painted inside and out, store house painted and fences repaired around the entire place. New fish traps and a large refrigerator for fish food was installed as well as the latest type electric equipment for grinding fish foods. Hatchery troughs and egg trays were painted, a new rack built in the spillway, and the grounds landscaped and the roads graveled.

The following table gives the number and different varieties of fish hatched during the years of 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow	Fingerling	1,264,990	1,290,000
Native	Fingerling	153,150	140,000
Totals.....		1,148,140	1,430,000
Total for 1929 and 1930.....			2,848,140

At present we have approximately 4500 mature brood stock and about 1500, 1930, five inch fingerlings.



**Dolly Varden or Bull Trout.**

## COEUR d'ALENE HATCHERY

**Joseph Clark, Supt.**

**Alan Clark, Ass't.**

This hatchery has shown wonderful results during the biennium, when the difficulties under which the men have had to work are taken into consideration. The water for the hatchery is pumped from Coeur d'Alene lake through two intake pipes, one pipe taking water from the bottom of the lake and the other one from a few feet under the surface. This is done in order to secure water of the proper temperature and it is necessary to change the flow of the water from each pump several times during every twenty four hours.

Many improvements have also been made at this station. A drain system for the septic tank, hatchery and power plant, was installed and 128 feet of rack for use at Wolf Lodge spawning station constructed. A number of collapsible fish traps were built. In the hatchery an electric priming system for the electric pumps and a new intake pipe, 408 feet long, were installed. The superintendent's apartment was equipped with a new bath tub and range boiler. Other improvements consisted of repairing and painting troughs and hatchery trays, painting rearing pools outside, painting and stenciling fish distribution cans and recovering all shipping trays with new cloth. A refrigerator for hatchery use and a new centrifugal pump was installed and six rearing pools extended 10 feet.

The following table gives the number and different varieties of fish hatched for the years 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	80,000	100,000
Native .....	Fingerling	629,250	754,000
Brook .....	Fingerling	419,535	586,500
Steelhead .....	Fingerling		70,000
Totals.....		1,128,785	1,510,500
Total for 1929 and 1930.....			2,639,285

## CASCADE HATCHERY

**A. C. Laws, Supt.**

This station is located eight miles above the town of Cascade in Valley County and prior to this year has been used

only as a summer station. Last fall it was decided to operate this hatchery during the winter and a supply of eggs was shipped from the state at Pocatello, Hay Spur and Ashton.

The water supply at this station is inadequate and satisfactory results have been obtained only by operating under the most sanitary conditions and by giving the fish every possible attention.

During the past two years a number of improvements have been made at this hatchery, including construction of garage and wood-house, enlargement of ice-house, lining hatchery with water proof paper, building workroom and new house over spring. Construction of a new flume, painting superintendent's house and gravelling quarter mile of road running from highway to the hatchery.

The following table gives the number and different of fish hatched during the years of 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	138,000	56,000
Native .....	Fingerling	466,600	601,400
Totals.....		604,600	657,400
Total for 1929 and 1930.....			1,262,000

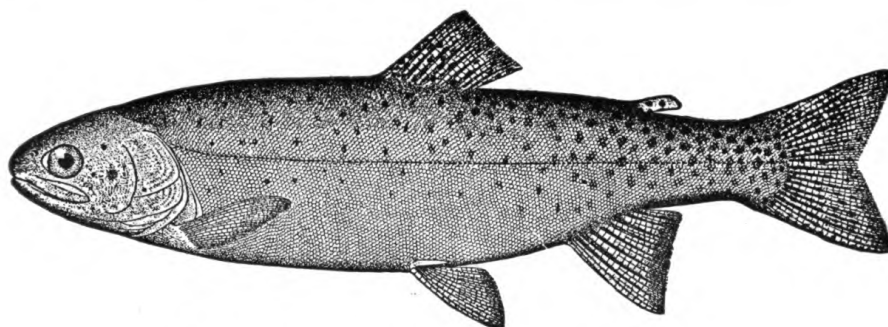
### EVERGREEN HATCHERY

**C. E. Miller, Supt.**

The varying temperature of from 3 to 5 degrees, due to cold nights, caused a heavy pick-off on the Rainbow and Cut Throat eggs during the process of hatching in this station last spring. This condition was also responsible for the slow growth of the fish after they began feeding as they refused to eat in the forenoons until the temperature became normal.

The superintendent of this hatchery is to be commended for his excellent work of supervision in the distribution of fish from this hatchery. By obtaining the cooperation of the Forest Service it was possible to stock many lakes and streams, heretofore neglected, with fish from this station during the past two years.

On August 11, 1930, a cloud burst struck the canyon above the dam where the water supply is taken out for the Evergreen



**Cut Throat or Black Spotted Native Trout.**

hatchery and caused the loss of half a million fish. Mud was carried into the hatchery and rearing ponds literally clogging the gills of the small fish and causing their death by suffocation.

In the early part of November 500,000 Eastern Brook trout eggs were put in incubation in this hatchery to replace, as near as possible, the loss caused by the cloud burst.

Many needed repairs and improvements have been made at this station during the past two years. A dam 4 by 4 by 12 feet long was built and a room 12 by 14 feet added to the residence. The grounds were leveled and landscaped and the lawn sowed and an outlet for the hatchery water was built around the outside of the pools. The hatchery was painted, also the superintendent's house inside and out. Racks and traps were installed in the Weiser river and sills were laid for 6 new ponds, four of them being completed. The entire hatchery grounds were fenced.

The following table gives the number and different varieties of fish hatched during the years 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	42,600	38,400
Nat.ve .....	Fingerling	376,600	95,400
	Total.....	419,200	133,800
Total for 1929 and 1930.....			553,000

## GRANGEVILLE HATCHERY

**C. H. Pemble, Supt.**

This station is located in Idaho County 7 miles from the town of Grangeville. On account of extreme drought during the

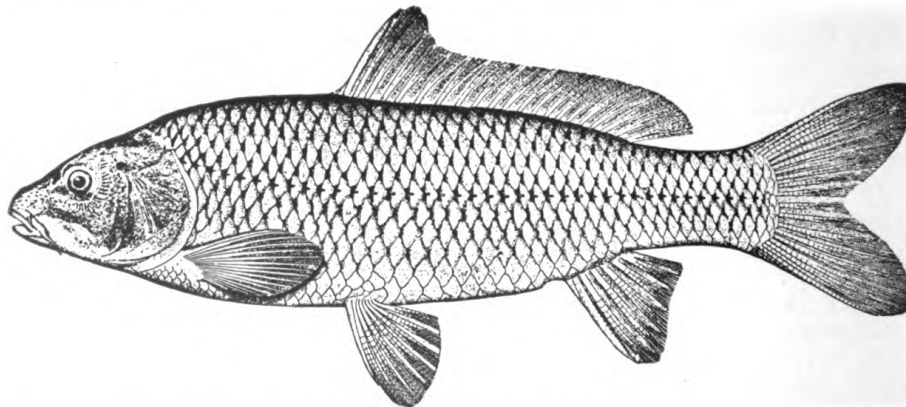


past two years which caused the water supply to be inadequate and on account of low temperature it has been difficult to operate this hatchery with satisfactory results. The only apparent remedy for this condition would be the construction of a dam above the present intake which would impound sufficient water to supply the hatchery, act as a storage reservoir and settling pond and have a tendency to warm the water. It would also require the laying of a pipe line from the dam to the hatchery. These improvements have been planned and if the weather permits the work will be completed this winter.

There has been no construction done at this hatchery. The repair work such as painting, clearing timber from the ground, and about thirty days work each year spent in repairing the road from the hatchery to the highway has been done by the superintendent.

The following table gives the number and the different varieties of fish hatched during the years 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	183,000	91,000
Native .....	Fingerling	387,300	411,000
Totals.....		570,300	502,000
Total for 1929 and 1930.....			1,072,300



**German Carp, introduction of which into Idaho waters was one of the most serious mistakes ever made.**

### HAY SPUR HATCHERY

**E. N. Grim, Supt.**

**Billy Wills, Ass't.**

This is one of the oldest stations in the state and it has been built up in the past six years to where it is one of the

finest hatcheries in Idaho. This station has been one of the most difficult to operate on account of the periodical outbreaks of disease. However, excellent results have been obtained during the past year due to the efficient work of the men in charge. In another section of this report a detailed description of the precautions taken to prevent a reoccurrence of disease at this station has been given.

A record of the weight as well as the number of fingerlings planted from this station has been kept for the season of 1930 and this record shows that 6,450 pounds or almost  $3\frac{1}{4}$  tons of small fish were liberated from this station.

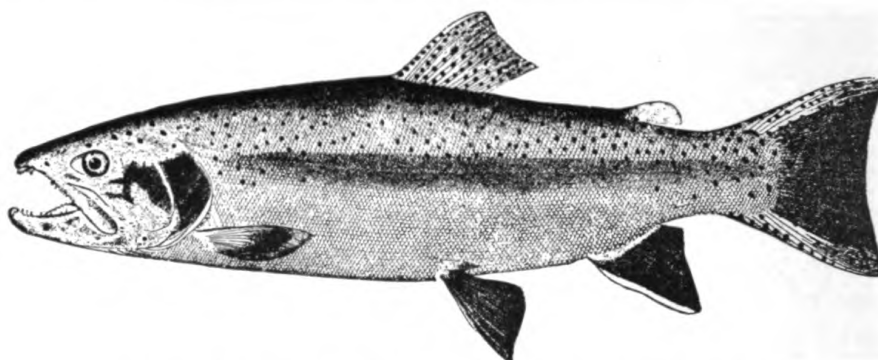
Improvements made at this hatchery during the biennium consisted of painting the hatchery inside and out, painting all troughs, building 27 new troughs to replace old ones and constructing 150 new hatching trays. One hundred and forty rods of fence were built using new posts and wire. This will put an end to stray stock having access to the spring which in the past has caused a pollution of the water to such an extent that it was unfit for hatchery use. Cement floors 4 inches thick were put in 4 rearing pools in the rear of the hatchery. There has been need of these concrete floors for some time in order to prevent seepage and disease. A new wooden pool for the brood stock was completed this spring. This pool is 60 feet in length, 12 feet in width and 6 feet in depth, constructed of 2 inch lumber, painted inside and covered with wire netting.

Over a mile of graveled road has been completed on this property and the road connects the hatchery with the highway. In previous years the road became impassable during the months of March and April and it was necessary to use horses instead of trucks in moving fish to or from the hatchery.

The following table gives the number and different varieties of fish hatched during the year of 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	726,331	1,007,925
Native .....	Fingerling	124,000	54,000
Landlock .....	Fingerling		31,500
Brook .....	Fingerling	635,485	181,840
	Total.....	1,485,816	1,275,265
Total for 1929 and 1930.....			2,761,081

In addition to the above we still have 50,000 native fingerlings and 1,350 brood stock on hand at the hatchery.



**Rainbow Trout, found in every section of our state.**

## MACKAY HATCHERY

**John Coleman, Supt.**

This hatchery is located 17 miles above the city of Mackay in Custer County. It is operated only as a summer station and has always given good results. The majority of the eggs hatched at this station are collected nearby, principally from Lost river, Warm Springs creek and what is known as Chilly Sloughs. Improvements made during the biennium at this hatchery consisted in constructing one mile of road from the hatchery to the traps, building ice house and garage and constructing a drain to carry seepage away from the building. The hatchery was raised and a new foundation built under it. An addition was also built extending the hatchery sufficiently in length to permit the use of four additional troughs and the old section was reshingled. Four new fish racks and fish traps, to be used for spawn taking purposes, were built.

All building and construction work was done by the superintendent of the factory.

The following table gives the number and different varieties of fish hatched during the years 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	507,490	506,822
Native .....	Fingerling		20,675
Total.....		507,490	527,497
Total for 1929 and 1930.....			1,034,987

In addition to the above there are 30,000 native fingerlings on hand at the hatchery.

## HENRYS LAKE HATCHERY

**B. D. Ainsworth, Supt.**

This station is located on what was part of the Sherwood Estate near Henrys Lake in Fremont County. It is equipped with 20 inch standard hatching troughs and was constructed to be used for an eyeing station. In the spring of each year from 3 to 4 million Cut Throat eggs are taken from the tributaries of Henrys Lake. Approximately 1,000,000 are hatched at this station and the balance are shipped to other stations throughout the state.

The fish hatched at this station are held in rearing ponds behind the hatchery and released into tributaries of the lake after they have attained a growth of from 3 to 4 inches. Spawn taking operations have been carried on here for years and by releasing approximately 800,000 fish a year we find that fishing is as good, if not better, in the lake than it was before the Department began collecting eggs at this point.

Improvements made at this station consisted of treating the hatchery to two coats of white lead and linseed oil, placing cement drain troughs and pipes along one side of the hatchery to carry seepage water from the foundation, constructing a cement spillway in the rearing pond and piping water to the superintendent's cottage where a sink was installed and furniture purchased. The grounds were fenced and sowed to grass seed.

The following table gives the number and variety of fish hatched during the years 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Native .....	Fingerling	800,000	800,000
	Total.....	800,000	800,000
Total for years 1929 and 1930.....			1,600,000

## POCATELLO HATCHERY

**Lester Gaver, Supt.**

This hatchery is located seven miles from Pocatello on the Fort Hall Indian reservation. In 1929 and 1930 experimental spawn taking operations were conducted at this station and

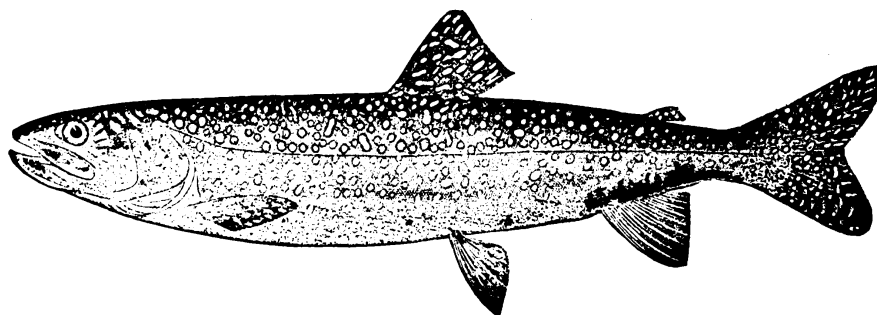
racks and traps were installed for the purpose on Jimmy Drink and Bartlett creeks. A survey was made of Jimmy Drink spring and this location decided upon as favorable for a permanent station.

A dike was thrown up around the entire spring, raising the water 4 feet and 2 inches. Six wooden rearing ponds 40 by 10 by 2 feet deep were constructed. Each pond has a capacity of 50,000 fish and in 1929, 50,000 Rainbow fingerlings were transferred from the Ashton hatchery for the purpose of determining the suitability of this water for larger operations.

In 1930 an eight trough hatchery was constructed, a one room house 12 by 20 feet built and painted inside and out and a room 8 by 10 feet built to house the meat chopper and engine. Considerable work was done on the road between the property and the highway.

The following table gives the number and variety of fish hatched during the years 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	50,000	
Cut Throat .....	Fingerling	60,000	
Cut Throat.....	5 to 7 inches		200,000
	Total.....	110,000	200,000
Total for 1929 and 1930.....			310,000



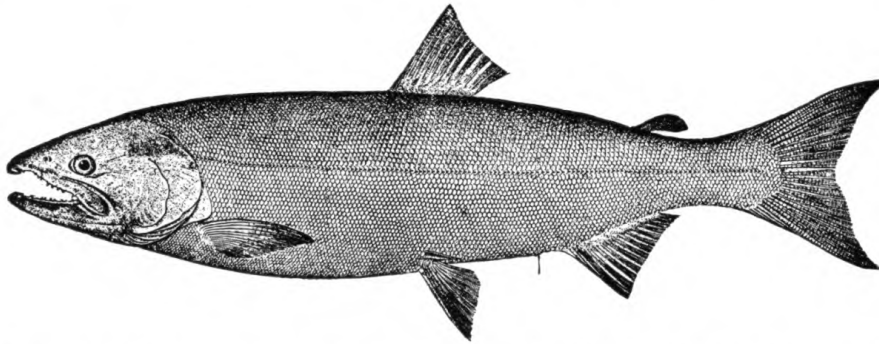
Mackinaw Trout, a lake fish that could be advantageously introduced into the larger land locked lakes of Idaho.

### SANDPOINT HATCHERY

B. H. Garrison, Supt.

Elmer Larsen, Ass't.

This station is located across the Pend Oreille Lake from the town of Sandpoint in Bonner County. It furnishes practical-



**Chinnok Salmon, commonly known as Royal Chinnok which is taken in large numbers annually.**

ly all the fish which are distributed in the extreme northern counties. Since the establishment of Ruby creek substation practically all the fish are moved to the rearing ponds at Ruby creek as early in the year as it is possible to transport them. The water at the substation is warmer and a more rapid growth can be obtained there than at the hatchery proper.

During the month of August, 1929, a forest fire visited the northern part of the state causing a loss of 25% of the fish which were being held at the substation. Ashes from the burnt over area were carried into the streams by the first rainfall and polluted the water to such an extent as to cause the death of the fish by suffocation. The heat from the forest fires also caused the temperatures in the pools to rise from 58 to 70 degrees. The fire came so near, in fact, that forest officers advised the sportsmen and wardens who were rescuing fish that it would be dangerous for them to continue. However, the men disregarded the warning and three-fourths of the fish at this station were saved.

Many improvements were made at the Sandpoint hatchery. The hatchery was raised and practically a new foundation built under it and new floor joists were laid. While this work was being done a new drain was installed. The supply pipe from the spring was defective and 200 feet of new pipe was laid, 42 feet of new standard hatching troughs built and 250 hatching trays constructed. The troughs were all painted also all buildings on the grounds.

An addition was built to the office at the hatchery converting it into a residence for the assistant superintendent. A full equipment was installed in the hatchery which will permit

the incubation of more than 4,000,000 white fish eggs each season. 100 feet of road was graveled to the highway and 100 feet of 8 inch tile was laid under the hatchery. 1,000 feet of racking and wire netting was installed for spawn taking purposes.

The substation was completely rebuilt, a concrete drain constructed and provided with an intake box, a spillway and a 12 inch pipe line 300 feet in length was laid to supply water to the 16 concrete rearing pools which are 8 by 5 by 40 feet in size. A four room bungalow for the caretaker was built and painted throughout at the substation.

The following table gives the number and different varieties of fish hatched during the years 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	294,000	180,000
Native .....	Fingerling	313,000	850,000
Brook .....	Fingerling	400,000	400,000
Whitefish .....	Fingerling		800,000
Total.....		1,007,000	2,230,000
Total for the years 1929 and 1930.....			3,237,000

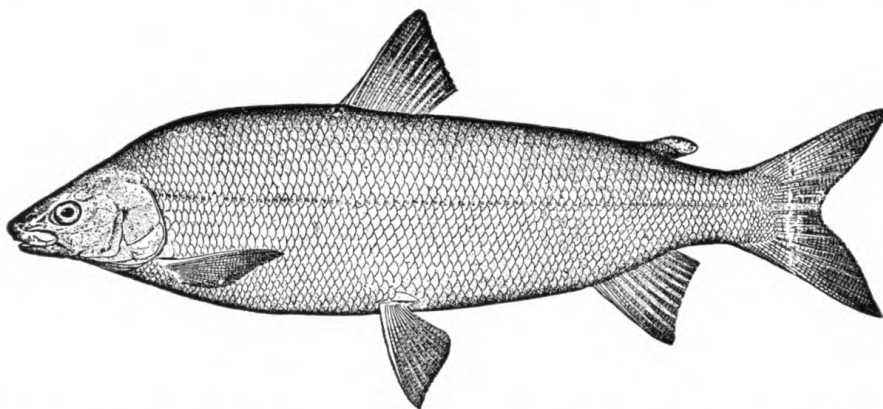
In addition to the above 1,000 Rainbow brood stock are on hand at the hatchery.

## TWIN FALLS HATCHERY

**O. H. Dahlquist, Supt.**

This modern 16 trough hatchery is located almost within the city limits of Twin Falls. It was built by the Southern Idaho Sportsmen's Association. The water supply comes from seepage water that is taken from a tunnel and diverted to the hatchery where, after flowing through the hatching troughs, it goes through four concrete rearing pools then empties into Rock creek. This water maintains an even temperature making this station one of the most ideal places that I know of in the state for fish propagation.

The State Fish and Game Department has operated this station since it was constructed and has paid all operating expenses, such as salary of the superintendent and the cost of purchasing all fish food. This year the Department has taken care of the entire distribution of fish in this hatchery.



**Great Lakes White Fish introduced into Idaho waters during the past year.**

The following table gives the number and different varieties of fish hatched during the years 1929 and 1930:

Variety	Size	1929	1930
Rainbow .....	Fingerling	252,600	171,395
Native .....	Fingerling	200,700	294,000
Brook .....			37,450
Total.....		453,300	502,485
Total for the years 1929 and 1930.....			956,145

### FISH NOW IN HATCHERIES

Following is a tabulation showing the kind and number of eggs on hand at the date of this writing, December 10, 1930, at the following hatcheries:

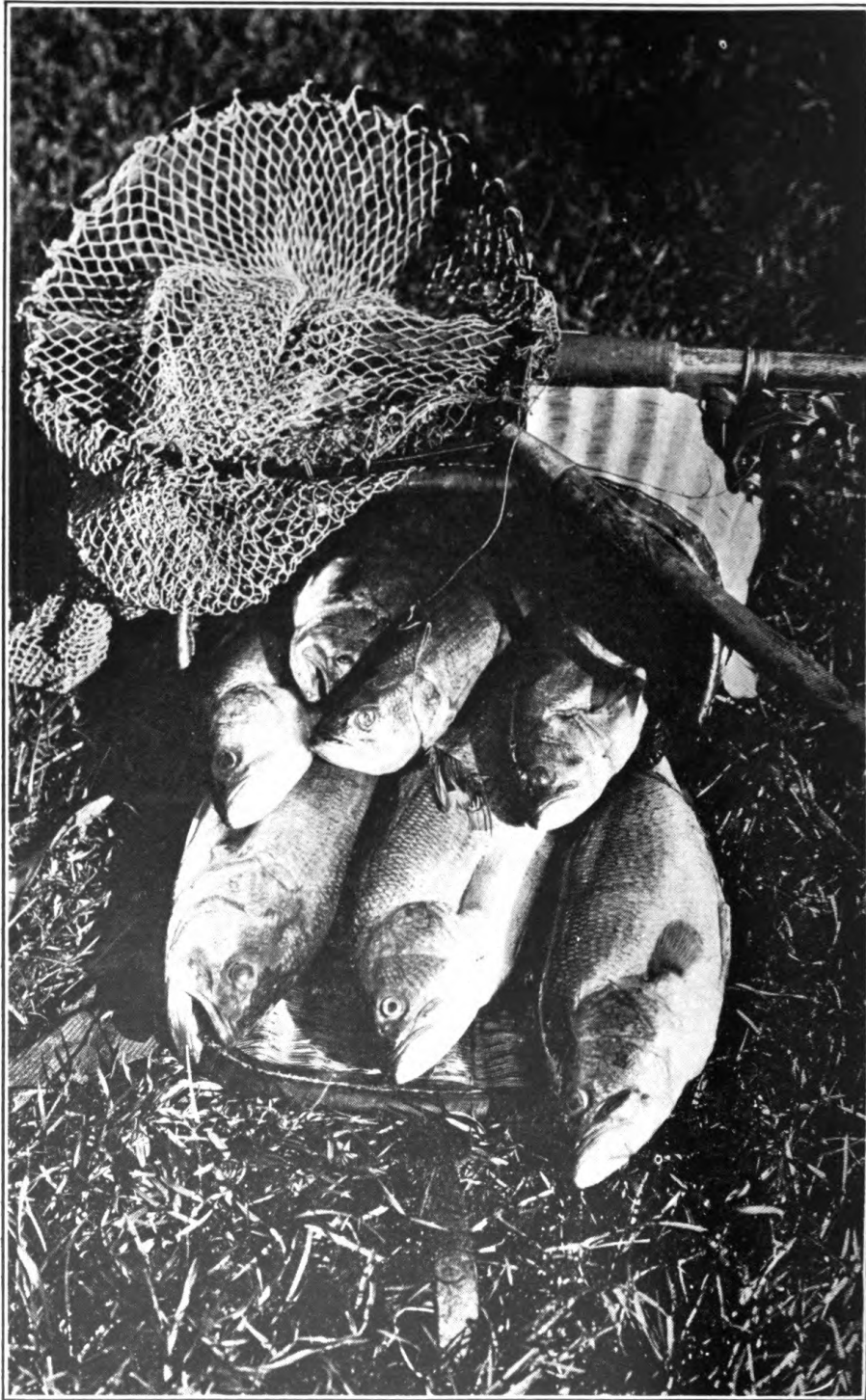
Hatchery	Kind of Eggs	Number
Coeur d'Alene .....	Brook	640,000
Evergreen .....	Brook	500,000
Hay Spur .....	Brook	160,000
Pocatello .....	Native	150,000
Sandpoint .....	Brook	375,000
Twin Falls .....	Brook	200,000
Total.....		6,225,000

Respectfully submitted,

**TURNER SPARKMAN,**

Fish Commissioner.





**Catch of Large Mouth Black Bass from Chatcolet Lake in North Idaho.**

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## FINANCIAL SECTION

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Regardless of publications heretofore made, setting forth the manner in which this department derives its funds, there are quite a number of people who have an idea that the department receives a direct appropriation from the state legislature out of funds raised through direct taxation. This impression is undoubtedly enlarged upon by some persons who are fully acquainted with actual facts but who anticipate personal advantages from the impression created.

This does not give to the sportsmen of the state the credit to which they are entitled. This department is self sustaining in that it does not receive in any manner any of the monies raised through direct taxation upon lands or personal property. All revenues accruing to the department are derived from the sale of licenses, permits, fines and the sale of confiscations and miscellaneous revenues, such as those enumerated under exhibits "C" and "G" of this report. All monies collected by the State Fish and Game Department, regardless of source, are placed in the state treasury and credited to the State Fish and Game Fund. This fund was created by legislative enactment and the manner in which those funds may be dispersed and the purposes therefore have been fully defined by our state legislature through the enactment in Chapter 126 of the compiled statutes of Idaho, together with amendments thereto.

Under the general scheme of state financial operations it frequently becomes necessary that the warrants issued in payment of approved claims be registered. This procedure creates an interest bearing obligation which is to be liquidated through the payment of taxes or other receipts coming into the Treasury for the benefit of that particular division of government.

Through the system employed by the State Game Department, and which is in accordance with the provisions of the laws of our state, no obligations are created until the funds are placed to the credit of the State Game Fund in our state treasury. We do not have interest bearing obligations such as warrants

or other evidence of debt but operate on a "cash basis" within the full meaning of that term.

During the period of January 1 to May 1 of each year we do not have sufficient revenues coming into the department for its maintenance and operation, consequently during the heavy fund collection period it is necessary that ample provision be made to provide for the operation during what may be termed the non-revenue producing period.

The Game Department is in what may be termed a healthy financial condition. On December 15, 1930, which is the date on which our books are closed for the compiling of this report, we had on hand an unencumbered balance in the State Treasury in the amount of \$92,540.11. This, together with anticipated revenues, will be sufficient to carry on a constructive program so that spawn taking operations and the operation of hatcheries and the state game farm will not be handicapped through the lack of funds, thereby assuring successful operation during the coming year.

Under the various exhibits that follow hereinafter the sources from which the funds are derived and the purpose for which expenditures are made are set out in detail.

Exhibit "C" covers revenues coming to the department from all sources during the year of 1929 and exhibit "G" covers all revenues coming into the department during the year 1930.

Exhibits "D" and "H" cover the dispersement of funds by warrants from both the game fund and the game wardens predatory animal fund.

Exhibits "E" and "I" is a statement covering funds received by the department during the year indicated, which was derived from the sale of licenses of the current years' series together with those of prior years coming into the department during the year indicated. In some cases deferred collection of license revenues has been occasioned by cases pending in court. At the present time we have no court cases pending and all vendors of licenses have made settlement for licenses placed in their hands up to the series of 1929. Our license year ends on March 31 and for that reason our 1930 accounts cannot be closed until subsequent to that date.

Under exhibit "J" we have set forth tabulations covering arrests made during the years of 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930. These arrests have been classified and totals for each classifica-

tion for the various years have been shown together with the recapitulation covering the year designated.

Under exhibit "K" we are showing the number of arrests made together with the number of fines imposed and the gross amount of money collected. On account of penalties imposed beginning with the year of 1923 and ending with the year of 1930 this statement shows a general increase in the amount of monies derived from that source, with the exception of the year of 1925.

The revenues received that year exceed the amounts received in prior years and also that of the three succeeding years. The last two years, however, have showed a marked increase in revenue from that source over prior years.

The confiscation of fishing tackle, guns, traps, etc., is one of the greatest means that we have of securing observance of our fish and game laws. Confiscations are not for the purpose of raising revenue but strictly as a means of law enforcement. Except in extreme cases it has been the policy of the department to allow the person from whom the articles were confiscated the privilege of buying back such articles prior to the placing of the confiscations on sale to the general public.

Exhibit "L" is a statement showing the number of licenses sold for which remittance therefore was received by the department during the year indicated. In other words, the number of licenses set up as having been sold does not necessarily mean that that number of licenses were sold out of that year's series. During the year of 1928 there may have been license monies collected for the series of 1927 and 1926 and possibly for some licenses that were out standing of earlier series. The total number for which collection was made, however, is shown under the year that the department received the revenue therefore.

Under exhibit "M" we are showing the actual number of licenses of a given series that were actually sold regardless of the year that the funds were turned over to the department. All series of fish and game licenses up to and including the issue for the year of 1929 have been fully accounted for. The total number of licenses that will be sold of the series of 1930 cannot be determined until after the 31st day of March. We are confident that all license vendors will make full accounting for all licenses entrusted to them in a short time after the close of the

license year and have every reason to believe that the number of licenses of the 1930 series sold will be available for the next annual report and included in the biennial report that is to follow.

For the year of 1930 we are showing under exhibit "C" \$2,187.00 received from the sale of beaver pelts which is a material decrease from the amount received from that source during the year of 1929. During the year of 1929 the market on beaver pelts was considerably higher than during the year of 1930. During the latter year there was a decided decline in the fur market which is one of the main factors for the decrease in the amount of revenue received. On account of the low market, pelts that were taken in the late spring of 1930 and those taken during the early winter months have not been placed on the market.

Another contributing factor of decrease is that during the last year we have employed trappers on a salary basis to take care of beaver complaints. Formerly the trapper was allowed 50% of the proceeds received from the sale of the pelts taken by him under a damage permit issued by the State Game Warden. Through investigations made by the department we find that a number of the complaints made were not based upon damage alone but the claimant also had in mind the possibility of revenue to be derived from that source. Under the salary scheme the number of complaints are gradually decreasing. The people formerly filing complaints are offering greater cooperation in eliminating the depredations of beaver by employing means of dispersal which eliminates the trapping method to a great extent. The beaver pelts that we have on hand when disposed of will materially increase the amount of revenue coming into the department from that source and will reflect itself in that years' report in which the beaver pelts are sold.

Under exhibit "T" we are classifying the expenditures made in accordance with the particular activity designated. The general administrative expense for the year of 1930 shows a decrease over the year of 1929 but is well within a reasonable range of the expenditures made for the same purpose during the years of 1928 and 1929. At the game farm, in order to increase the number of birds available for distribution to the various sections of Idaho, the capital expenditures were necessary and the increase shown over the two former years has been

principally consumed in capital outlays.

The present plan of fish distribution has played a very material part in the successful operation of the Department. While the cost of distribution for the year 1930 exceeds that of former years, consideration must be given to the fact that a new truck for distribution purposes was placed in operation this year. We now have two trucks operating in the state and the installation, while in the nature of a capital outlay, bears materially upon the cost of operation. In former years distribution was made by baggage car shipment practically throughout the year and car load shipments continued for several months during the summer and fall season. The present method of distribution has reduced the general operating cost of the fisheries branch of the department through the saving of food cost and other expenditures formerly accruing as a cost of operating hatcheries and rearing ponds. This matter, however, has been fully discussed in other sections of this report together with other improvements which makes further comment unnecessary.

#### EXHIBIT "A"

#### OPERATION IN FUNDS

For the Biennium Beginning Dec. 15, 1928 and Ending Dec. 15, 1930

#### GAME FUND

<b>Receipts:</b>		
Balance on hand Dec. 15, 1928.....		\$ 92,726.85
From sale of licenses 1929.....	\$202,311.00	
From sale of licenses 1930.....	208,383.65	
		<u>\$410,694.65</u>
Other cash receipts 1929.....	20,578.63	
Other cash receipts 1930.....	13,609.75	
Cancellation of warrants 1929.....	22.62	
Transferred from suspense (Salisbury)	184.33	
		<u>34,395.33</u>
		<u>445,089.98</u>
		<u>\$537,816.83</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Warrants issued 1929.....	\$209,526.78	
Warrants issued 1930.....	216,290.89	
		<u>\$425,817.67</u>
Transferred to Predatory Fund 1929....	6,000.00	
Transferred to Predatory Fund 1930....	6,000.00	
		<u>        </u>

		12,000.00
Check (C. H. Peterson) charged out....	16.00	
Transferred to Revolving Fund.....	1,000.00	
Reserve for claims filed.....	6,443.05	
		<u>7,459.05</u>
Balance Dec. 15, 1930.....		92,540.11
		<u>\$537,816.83</u>

#### GAME WARDENS PREDATORY ANIMAL FUND

<b>Receipts:</b>		
Balance Dec. 15, 1928.....		\$ 5,513.11
Sale of predatory pelts 1929.....	\$ 833.00	
Sale of predatory pelts 1930.....	298.50	
		<u>\$ 1,131.50</u>
Transferred from Game Fund.....	12,000.00	13,131.50
		<u>18,644.11</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Warrants issued 1929.....	\$ 5,854.60	
Warrants issued 1930.....	3,650.49	
		<u>\$ 9,505.09</u>
Returned check (Ferguson).....	3.00	
Balance in Fund Dec. 15, 1930.....		9,136.52
		<u>\$ 18,644.61</u>

#### GAME WARDENS SUSPENSE FUND

<b>Receipts:</b>		
Balance Dec. 15, 1928.....		\$ 184.33
Paid by H. M. Worcester.....	\$ 2,205.10	
		<u>2,389.43</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Transferred to Game Fund (Salisbury).....	184.33	
Transferred to Game Fund (Worcester).....	2,205.10	
		<u>2,389.43</u>

#### EXHIBIT "B"

#### OPERATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR 1929

#### GAME FUND

<b>Receipts:</b>		
Balance in fund December 15, 1928.....		\$ 92,726.85
From sale of licenses and permits.....	\$202,311.00	
Other cash receipts.....	20,578.63	
Cancellation of warrant.....	22.62	
Transferred from Suspense Fund....		
(John T. Salisbury—Account).....	184.33	
		<u>\$223,096.58</u>
		<u>\$315,823.43</u>

**Disbursements:**

Warrants issued .....	\$209,526.78	
Checks charged out (C. H. Peterson).....	16.00	
Transferred to G. W. Pred. Animal Fund.....	6,000.00	
Balance in fund December 15, 1929.....	100,280.65	
		\$315,823.43

**GAME WARDENS PREDATORY ANIMAL FUND****Receipts:**

Balance in fund December 15, 1928.....		\$ 5,513.11
From sale of predatory animal pelts.....	\$ 833.00	
Transferred from Game Fund.....	6,000.00	
		6,833.00
		\$ 12,346.11

**Disbursements:**

Warrants issued .....	\$ 5,854.60	
Balance in fund December 15, 1929.....	6,491.51	
		\$ 12,346.11

**GAME WARDENS SUSPENSE FUND****Receipts:**

Balance in fund December 15, 1928.....		\$ 184.33
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**Disbursements:**

Transferred to Game Fund (John Salisbury).....	\$ 184.33	
		\$ 184.33

**EXHIBIT "C"**

Statement covering cash receipts of the Department of Fish and Game for the period beginning December 16th, 1928, and ending December 15th 1929, including all monies received from the sale of licenses of the series of 1929 and prior years, also miscellaneous revenues.

**Receipts—License Sales:**

No.	Class or kind	Amount
83,236	Resident fish and game licenses.....	\$158,041.40
70	Non-resident fish and game licenses.....	3,301.25
365	Non-resident bird licenses.....	3,467.50
5,325	Non-resident fish licenses.....	25,265.05
899	Tourist fishing licenses.....	1,708.10
2	Alien fish and game licenses.....	142.50
88	Alien fishing licenses.....	836.00
8	Alien gun licenses.....	38.00
1,663	Resident trappers licenses.....	7,899.25
6	Non-resident trappers licenses.....	142.50
7	Resident sheep licenses.....	166.25
2	Non-resident sheep licenses.....	95.00
1,833	Reshipping permits .....	733.20
17	Taxidermist licenses .....	170.00
10	Selling and shipping permits.....	100.00
13	Private pond permits.....	130.00
3	Bear Lake seining permits.....	75.00
93,547	Total received from license sale:.....	\$202,311.00



<b>Receipts other than received from license sales</b>	
286 Fines .....	\$ 8,677.75
120 Confiscations .....	726.35
Sale of beaver pelts.....	9,772.75
Sale of pheasant eggs.....	3.00
Sale of non-game fish.....	289.18
Sale of sage hens (other than confiscations).....	2.50
Sale of game (other than confiscations).....	51.08
Sale of domestic hens.....	107.06
Sale of Silver and Golden pheasants.....	25.00
Sale of pelts (other than predatory).....	70.00
Refund (motor insurance).....	8.00
Refund (Wardens costs).....	32.20
Reimbursement (returned check).....	16.00
Reimbursement (Salmon River improvement).....	500.00
Interest on judgment (John Salisbury).....	199.81
Sale of supplies.....	1.00
Refund on telephone calls.....	4.70
Commission saved .....	92.25
<b>Total miscellaneous receipts:.....</b>	<b>\$ 20,578.63</b>
<b>Total cash receipts (game fund).....</b>	<b>\$222,889.63</b>

**GAME WARDENS PREDATORY ANIMAL FUND**

Sale of predatory animal pelts.....	\$ 833.00
<b>Total receipts (Game Wardens Pred. A. Fund):</b>	<b>\$ 833.00</b>
<b>Total receipts from all sources:.....</b>	<b>\$223,722.63</b>

**EXHIBIT "D"****WARRANT ISSUE BY MONTH AND BY FUND**

For the Year 1929

Month	Game Fund	Predatory	Total
January .....	\$ 18,338.98	\$ 1,105.00	\$ 19,443.98
February .....	17,224.32	791.08	18,015.40
March .....	14,295.03	1,076.50	15,371.53
April .....	13,657.81	867.97	14,525.78
May .....	16,573.03	1,047.28	17,620.31
June .....	15,296.60	131.25	15,427.85
July .....	26,254.51	128.26	26,382.77
August .....	19,299.36	103.50	19,402.86
September .....	13,292.12	100.00	13,392.12
October .....	23,446.26	186.35	23,632.61
November .....	19,661.17	173.27	19,834.44
December .....	12,187.59	144.14	12,331.73
<b>Total warrant issue:.....</b>	<b>\$209,526.78</b>	<b>\$ 5,854.60</b>	<b>\$215,381.38</b>

**EXHIBIT "E"**

Tabulation of receipts from the sale of licenses of the series of 1925-1928-1929, received by the department during the year 1929.

**Series of 1925:**

No.	Class	Kind	Amount	Total
1,070	1-A	Resident fish and game.....@ \$ 1.80	\$ 1,926.00	

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1	2-A	Non-resident fish and game @	23.75	23.75
5	2-B	Non-resident bird .....	@ 9.50	47.50
14	2-C	Non-resident fish .....	@ 2.70	37.80
1	3-B	Alien fish .....	@ 9.50	9.50
52	1-D	Resident trapper .....	@ 4.75	247.00
161		Reshipping permits .....	@ .40	64.40
<hr/>				
1,304		Total for series of 1925:.....		\$2,355.95
<b>Series of 1928:</b>				
14,975	1-A	Resident fish and game.....@	\$ 1.90	\$ 28,452.50
25	2-A	Non-resident fish and game @	47.50	1,187.50
139	2-B	Non-resident bird .....	@ 9.50	1,320.50
603	2-C	Non-resident fish .....	@ 4.75	2,864.25
899	2-E	Tourist fish .....	@ 1.90	1,708.10
20	3-B	Alien fish .....	@ 9.50	190.00
3	3-C	Alien gun .....	@ 4.75	14.25
1,447	1-D	Resident trapper .....	@ 4.75	6,873.25
4	2-D	Non-resident trapper .....	@ 23.75	95.00
2	4-A	Resident sheep .....	@ 23.75	47.50
1,267		Reshipping permits .....	@ .40	506.80
4		Selling and shipping permits@	10.00	40.00
1		Private pond permit.....@	10.00	10.00
<hr/>				
19,389		Total for series of 1928:.....		\$ 43,309.65
<b>Series of 1929:</b>				
67,191	1-A	Resident fish and game.....@	\$ 1.90	\$127,662.90
44	2-A	Non-resident fish and game @	47.50	2,090.00
221	2-B	Non-resident bird .....	@ 9.50	2,099.50
4,708	2-C	Non-resident fish .....	@ 4.75	22,363.00
2	3-A	Alien fish and game.....@	71.25	142.50
67	3-B	Alien fish .....	@ 9.50	636.50
5	3-C	Alien gun .....	@ 4.75	23.75
164	1-D	Resident trappers .....	@ 4.75	779.00
2	2-D	Non-resident trappers .....	@ 23.75	47.50
5	4-A	Resident sheep .....	@ 23.75	118.75
2	5-A	Non-resident sheep .....	@ 47.50	95.00
405		Reshipping permits .....	@ .40	162.00
17		Taxidermist licenses .....	@ 10.00	170.00
6		Selling and shipping permits@	10.00	60.00
12		Private pond permits.....@	10.00	120.00
3		Bear Lake seining permits @	25.00	75.00
<hr/>				
72,854		Total for series of 1929:.....		\$156,645.40
93,547		Total for all series:.....		\$202,311.00

EXHIBIT "F"

OPERATION IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR 1930

<b>Receipts:</b>			
Balance in fund Dec. 15, 1929.....			\$100,280.65
Received from sale of licenses and permits .....	\$206,178.55		
Received from sale of licenses Worcester Suspense Fund transfer.....	2,205.10	\$208,383.65	
Other cash receipts.....		13,609.75	
			<hr/>
			221,993.40
			<hr/>
			322,274.05

<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Warrants issued .....		\$216,290.89
Transferred to Revolving Fund.....		1,000.00
Transferred to G. W. Pred, Animal Fund		6,000.00
Reserve for claims filed with Auditor..\$	1,981.48	
Reserve for claims filed with Dept.....	4,461.57	6,443.05
Balance Dec. 15, 1930.....		92,540.11
		<u>\$322,274.05</u>

**GAME WARDENS PREDATORY ANIMAL FUND**

<b>Receipts:</b>		
Balance in fund Dec. 15, 1929.....		\$ 6,491.51
From sale of predatory animal pelts.....	298.50	
Transferred from Game Fund.....	6,000.00	
		<u>6,298.50</u>
		12,790.01

<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Warrants issued .....	\$ 3,650.49	
Returned check (Ferguson).....	3.00	
Balance in fund Dec. 15, 1930.....	9,136.52	
		<u>\$ 12,790.01</u>

**GAME WARDENS SUSPENSE FUND**

<b>Receipts:</b>		
Paid in by H. M. Worcester.....	\$ 2,205.10	
		<u>2,205.10</u>

<b>Disbursements:</b>		
Transfer to Game Fund (H. M. Worcester).....	\$ 2,205.10	
		<u>2,205.10</u>

**EXHIBIT "G"**

Statement covering cash receipts of the Department of Fish and Game for the period beginning December 16, 1929 and ending December 15, 1930 including all monies received from the sale of licenses, permits and miscellaneous receipts.

<b>Receipts—License Sales:</b>			
No.	Class or kind	Amount	Total
86,001	Resident fish and game.....	\$163,401.90	
75	Non-resident fish and game.....	3,562.50	
416	Non-resident bird .....	3,952.00	
5,628	Non-resident fishing .....	26,733.00	
2	Alien fish and game.....	142.50	
89	Alien fishing .....	845.50	
12	Alien gun .....	57.00	
1,594	Resident trappers .....	7,571.50	
8	Non-resident trappers .....	190.00	
3	Resident mountain sheep.....	71.25	
13	Non-resident mountain sheep.....	617.50	

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1,985	Reshipping permits .....	794.00
20	Taxidermists licenses .....	200.00
8	Selling and shipping permits.....	30.00
19	Private pond permits.....	190.00
1	Bear Lake seining permit.....	25.00
<hr/>		
95,869	Total license and permit sales:.....	\$208,383.65

**Receipts—Other than from licenses:**

301	Fines .....	\$ 9,179.00
107	Confiscations .....	391.30
	Sale of Beaver pelts.....	2,187.00
	Commission saved .....	502.25
	Refund Antelope transportation.....	44.15
	Sale of pelts (other than beaver).....	28.35
	Sale of domestic fowl.....	163.31
	Sale of non-game fish.....	494.83
	Sale of motor car.....	525.00
	Sale of game.....	56.41
	Sale of egg cases.....	6.75
	Sale of domestic eggs.....	28.90
	Sale of sacks.....	2.50
	Total miscellaneous: .....	\$ 13,609.75
<hr/>		
	Total Receipts for Game Fund.....	\$221,993.40

**GAME WARDENS PREDATORY ANIMAL FUND**

	Sale of Coyote pelts.....	\$ 272.50
	Sale of Cougar pelts.....	26.00
<hr/>		
		\$ 298.50

**SUSPENSE FUND**

	Paid in by H. M. Worcester.....	\$ 2,205.10
<hr/>		
		\$ 2,205.10
		224,497.00
	Less Transfer out of Suspense Fund.....	2,205.10
<hr/>		
	Total Cash Receipts.....	\$222,291.90

**EXHIBIT "H"**

**WARRANTS ISSUED BY MONTHS AND BY FUNDS**

For the Year 1930

Month	Game Fund	Predatory	Total For Month
January .....	\$ 28,031.30	\$ 885.42	\$ 28,916.72
February .....	10,562.21	808.31	11,370.52
March .....	17,629.47	736.75	18,366.22
April .....	17,471.96	478.19	17,950.15
May .....	24,264.07	34.54	24,298.61
June .....	15,636.02		15,636.02
July .....	8,868.30	9.11	8,877.41
August .....	24,369.25	384.81	24,754.06
September .....	23,362.75	63.36	23,426.11

October .....	21,074.68		21,074.68
November .....	18,513.37	125.00	18,638.37
December .....	6,507.51	125.00	6,632.51
Total Warrant Issue:.....	\$216,290.89	\$ 3,650.49	\$219,941.38

## EXHIBIT "I"

**TABULATION OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF LICENSES OF  
THE SERIES OF 1929 AND 1930, RECEIVED BY THE  
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR OF 1930.**

Series of 1929:			Each	Amount	Total
No.	Class	Kind			
17,403	1-A	Resident fish and game.....	\$ 1.90	\$ 33,065.70	
31	2-A	Non-resident fish and game....	47.50	1,472.50	
163	2-B	Non-resident bird .....	9.50	1,548.50	
702	2-C	Non-resident fish .....	4.75	3,334.50	
11	3-B	Alien fish .....	9.50	104.50	
9	3-C	Alien gun .....	4.75	42.75	
1,468	1-D	Resident trapper .....	4.75	6,973.00	
7	2-D	Non-resident trappers .....	23.75	166.25	
2	4-A	Resident sheep .....	23.75	47.50	
5	5-A	Non-resident sheep .....	47.50	237.50	
1,535		Re-shipping permits .....	.40	614.00	
3		Private pond permits.....	10.00	30.00	
21,339		Total for series of 1929:.....			\$ 47,636.70
Series of 1930:					
68,598	1-A	Resident fish and game.....	\$ 1.90	\$130,336.20	
44	2-A	Non-resident fish and game..	47.50	2,090.00	
253	2-B	Non-resident bird .....	9.50	2,403.50	
4,926	2-C	Non-resident fishing .....	4.75	23,398.50	
2	3-A	Alien fish and game.....	71.25	142.50	
78	3-B	Alien fish .....	9.50	741.00	
3	3-C	Alien gun .....	4.75	14.25	
126	1-D	Resident trappers .....	4.75	598.50	
1	2-D	Non-resident trapper .....	23.75	23.75	
1	4-A	Resident sheep .....	23.75	23.75	
8	5-A	Non-resident sheep .....	47.50	380.00	
450		Re-shipping permits .....	.40	180.00	
20		Taxidermist licenses .....	10.00	200.00	
3		Selling and shipping permits	10.00	30.00	
16		Private pond permits.....	10.00	160.00	
1		Bear Lake seining permit.....	25.00	25.00	
74,530		Total for series of 1930:.....			\$160,746.95
95,869		Total receipts from license sales:.....			\$208,383.65

## EXHIBIT "J"

**CLASSIFICATION AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS COVERING  
CASES COMPLETED WITHIN THE YEAR DESIGNATED.**

	Year 1927	Year 1928	Year 1929	Year 1930
<b>Violation of Laws Pertaining to Fish:</b>				
Fines paid .....	73	92	118	121

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Jail sentences .....		11	4	8
Cases dismissed .....	4	1	3	
Sentences suspended .....	2	2	3	5
Fines remitted by court.....	6	11	4	2
Acquittals .....		4	4	
Otherwise disposed of.....	9	14	24	13
<b>Total arrests pertaining to fish:.....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>149</b>

**Violation of Laws Pertaining to Game Birds:**

Fines paid .....	52	69	85	66
Jail sentences .....			2	2
Cases dismissed .....	1	4	1	2
Sentences suspended .....	5	2	1	1
Fines remitted by court.....	2	2	3	2
Acquittal .....	4			
Otherwise disposed of.....	2	22	20	19
<b>Total arrests pertaining to game birds....</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>92</b>

**Violation of Laws Pertaining to Game Animals:**

Fines paid .....	21	22	29	14
Jail sentences .....	5	2	2	6
Cases dismissed .....		4		
Sentences suspended .....		2	1	
Fines remitted by court.....		1		
Acquittals .....		2		
Otherwise disposed of.....	4	1	2	13
<b>Total arrests pertaining to game animals</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>

**Violation of Laws Pertaining to Fur Bearing Animals:**

Fines paid .....	17	21	26	30
Jail sentences .....		4	2	2
Cases dismissed .....	4	1	2	1
Sentences suspended .....		5	2	
Fines remitted by court .....	2			
Acquittals .....			2	
Otherwise disposed of.....	7	2	5	4
<b>Total arrests pertaining to fur bearing animals.....</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>

**Game Law Violations in General:**

Fines paid .....	33	23	28	70
Jail sentences .....	3		3	3
Cases dismissed .....	2		1	1
Sentences suspended .....		4	2	1
Fines remitted by court.....		2	1	2
Acquittals .....				
Otherwise disposed of.....	5	6	6	13
<b>Total violations in general.....</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Total arrests for the year.....</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>Total number of fines paid for the year</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>301</b>
<b>Total revenue received from fines for the year.....</b>	<b>\$6,312.15</b>	<b>\$7,321.10</b>	<b>\$8,677.75</b>	<b>9,179.00</b>

**EXHIBIT "K"**

Comparative statement by years showing number of arrests made where cases were completed during the year indicated, together with the number of fines imposed and revenue derived therefrom, also statements of confiscations made and revenue derived therefrom.

**Arrests:**

Year	No. of Arrests	No. of Fines	Amount
1923 .....	291	217	\$ 6,199.75
1924 .....	303	229	6,122.25
1925 .....	430	301	7,812.20
1926 .....	305	221	6,187.35
1927 .....	263	196	6,312.15
1928 .....	338	231	7,321.10
1929 .....	386	286	8,677.75
1930 .....	401	301	9,179.00

**Confiscations:**

Year	No. of Confiscations	Amount
1923 .....	93	\$ 871.70
1924 .....	74	582.95
1925 .....	93	1,250.60
1926 .....	78	632.24
1927 .....	65	427.45
1928 .....	81	411.60
1929 .....	120	726.35
1930 .....	107	391.30

**EXHIBIT "L"**

Comparative statement showing the number of various kinds and classes of licenses sold for which remittance therefor was received by the department during the year indicated.

Kind	Year 1927	Year 1928	Year 1929	Year 1930
Resident .....	70,500	75,720	83,236	86,001
Non-resident fish and game.....	146	75	70	75
Non-resident bird .....	420	269	365	416
Non-resident fishing .....	3,307	3,013	5,325	5,628
Tourist fishing .....	1,876	3,160	899	
Alien fish and game.....	2	1	2	2
Alien fishing .....	74	74	88	89
Alien gun .....	12	37	8	12
Resident trappers .....	1,085	1,175	1,663	1,594
Non-resident trappers .....	14	11	6	8
Resident mountain sheep.....	20	10	7	3
Non-resident mountain sheep.....	24	7	2	13
Reshipping permits .....	1,057	1,262	1,833	1,985
Taxidermist .....	20	17	17	20
Selling and shipping permits.....	10	9	10	3
Private pond permits.....	13	15	13	19
Bear Lake seining permits.....			3	1
Total by years.....	78,580	84,855	93,547	95,869

## EXHIBIT "M"

Comparative statement showing the total number of licenses and permits sold of given series.

Kind	Year 1927	Year 1928	Year 1929	Year 1930
Resident fish and game.....	73,792	79,474	84,594	68,598
Non-resident fish and game.....	132	75	75	44
Non-resident bird .....	398	312	384	253
Non-resident fish .....	3,024	3,339	5,410	4,926
Tourist fishing .....	2,369	3,551		
Alien fish and game.....	2	1	2	2
Alien fish .....	79	84	78	78
Alien gun .....	12	21	14	3
Resident trappers .....	1,390	1,586	1,632	126
Non-resident trappers .....	13	9	9	1
Alien trappers .....				
Resident mountain sheep .....	20	12	7	1
Non-resident mountain sheep.....	24	7	7	8
Reshipping permits .....	1,402	1,537	1,940	450
Taxidermist .....	18	17	17	20
Selling and shipping permits.....	9	12	6	3
Private pond permits.....	12	15	15	16
Bear Lake seining permits.....			3	1
Total by year:.....	82,696	89,578	94,193	74,530

NOTE:—The total number of the various kinds of licenses and permits sold of the series of 1930 will not be available until the close of the license year which will end March 31, 1931.

## EXHIBIT "N"

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED BY YEARS

Year	Receipts from License Sales	Other Receipts	Total Receipts By Year
1923 .....	\$146,009.20	\$ 13,922.93	\$159,932.13
1924 .....	152,471.05	12,317.86	164,788.91
1925 .....	150,955.15	14,253.62	165,208.77
1926 .....	164,830.10	17,953.86	182,783.96
1927 .....	170,221.40	18,317.02	188,530.42
1928 .....	178,486.00	19,108.15	197,594.15
1929 .....	202,311.00	21,411.63	223,722.63
1930 .....	208,383.65	13,908.25	222,291.90

## EXHIBIT "O"

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WARRANTS ISSUED BY  
YEAR AND BY FUNDS

Year	Game Fund	Predatory Animal Fund	Total Warrants Issued by Years
1923 .....	\$154,413.76	\$ 3,283.30	\$157,697.06
1924 .....	137,921.79	18,267.97	156,189.76
1925 .....	163,867.51	15,277.33	179,144.84
1926 .....	160,949.68	10,322.34	171,272.02
1927 .....	159,218.99	4,252.02	163,471.01



1928 .....	178,393.19	5,463.93	183,857.12
1929 .....	209,526.78	5,854.60	215,381.38
1930 .....	216,290.89	3,650.49	219,941.38

## EXHIBIT "T"

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST OF OPERATION FOR  
YEARS OF 1928, 1929, 1930 FOR THE PARTICULAR  
ACTIVITY SHOWN**

Purpose	Year 1928	Year 1929	Year 1930
General Administration .....	\$119,314.00	\$126,655.68	\$122,364.04
Predatory Animal Control .....	5,463.93	5,854.60	3,650.49
Game Farm .....	8,081.32	10,255.33	16,322.06
Ashton Hatchery .....	10,257.82	12,982.30	12,225.60
Hay Spur Hatchery .....	11,487.14	13,403.58	12,163.05
Coeur d'Alene Hatchery .....	6,123.49	4,173.48	6,808.97
Sandpoint Hatchery .....	6,285.70	9,696.89	7,162.34
Grangeville Hatchery .....	2,164.59	2,985.64	2,128.32
Evergreen Hatchery .....	1,407.17	2,542.96	2,360.31
Cascade Hatchery .....	1,506.61	3,233.76	2,452.85
Mackay Hatchery .....	2,294.65	2,347.41	2,387.94
Henry's Lake Hatchery .....	3,149.17	2,370.93	1,427.62
Pocatello Hatchery .....		1,963.43	4,850.45
Twin Falls Hatchery .....		1,614.48	3,171.77
Rearing Ponds .....	861.67	3,629.80	6,316.65
Fish Distribution .....	3,780.09	7,455.65	9,425.29
Spawn Taking .....	1,679.77	4,215.46	4,723.63
<b>Total Expenditures for Year:</b> .....	<b>\$183,857.12</b>	<b>\$215,381.38</b>	<b>\$219,941.38</b>

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

**Fish and Game General  
Year 1929**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees .....	\$ 80,412.68
A2	Extra services .....	1,507.99
A4	Expert and special services .....	118.50
	<b>Total for personal services:</b> .....	<b>\$ 82,039.17</b>

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons .....	\$ 22,603.38
	1. By public means of conveyance .....	\$ 1,546.98
	2. By private means of conveyance .....	21,056.40
B2	Transportation of things .....	570.81
	1. Freight, express and drayage .....	\$ 570.81
B3	Board and lodging .....	2,192.43
B4	Repairs .....	902.60
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 783.53
	2. To structures .....	119.07

B5	Communication services .....		1,431.06
B6	Printing, typewriting, engraving and binding		4,791.54
	1. Printing .....	\$ 4,705.35	
	4. Photographs, maps and blue prints....	82.19	
	5. Signs and lettering.....	4.00	
B7	Advertising .....		100.41
	1. Publication of notices.....	\$ 100.41	
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		134.50
	1. Office fees .....	\$ 14.60	
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	119.90	
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$ 32,726.73	

## D. SUPPLIES

D1	Office, educational and scientific supplies		\$ 263.81
	1. Office supplies .....	\$ 210.01	
	2. Scientific supplies .....	53.80	
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		1,529.28
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 17.90	
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	1,504.31	
	3. Other .....	7.07	
D3	Mechanics, engineers, electricians and plumbers supplies, etc.....		154.31
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 117.06	
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	23.90	
	3. Other .....	13.35	
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....		30.45
D5	Wearing apparel .....		15.88
D6	Forage and other supplies for animals, fish, birds, etc....		2,436.19
D8	Explosives .....		175.45
D9	Agriculturists and florists supplies, etc.....		.60
	Total for supplies:.....	\$ 4,605.97	

## E. EQUIPMENT

E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equipment, food preparing equipment other than household utensils, etc.) .....		\$ 18.75
E3	Transporting, and conveying equipment. (Trucks, automobiles, boats, trunks, saddles, harness, handling devices, etc.) .....		382.06
E4	Office, household and camping equipment for convenience and comfort. (Furniture, floor covering, bedding other than linen, office machines, etc.).....		288.00
E7	Police, military and inspecting. (Badges, etc.).....		55.24
E9	Equipment for development and conservation of natural resources. (Traps, hatchery and fish handling devices, woodsmen's equipment.) .....		66.30
	Total for equipment: .....	\$ 810.35	

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	242.91
	Total for structures:.....	\$	242.91

**H. DEBTS, REFUNDS, AND INDEMNITIES**

H4	Refund on beaver.....	\$	4,451.25
H5	Refund on licenses.....		338.20
	Total for debts, refunds, and indemnities:.....	\$	4,789.45

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J1	Rent of land and structures.....	\$	227.50
J5	Insurance and surety bond premiums.....		1,188.60
J6	Membership fee .....		25.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$	1,441.10

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	82,039.17
B	Services other than personal.....		32,726.73
D	Supplies .....		4,605.97
E	Equipment .....		810.35
F	Structures .....		242.91
H	Debts, refunds, and indemnities.....		4,789.45
J	Fixed charges .....		1,441.10
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$	126,655.68

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS****Game Wardens Pred. A. Fund  
Year 1929****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	5,283.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	5,283.00

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B12	Transportation of persons by private means of conveyance .....	\$	140.40
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage .....		.71
B3	Board and lodging .....		17.00
B5	Communication services .....		1.53
B94	Bounty .....		246.41
	Total for services other than personal.....		405.83

**D. SUPPLIES**

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$	8.75
D6	Forage and other supplies for animals.....		12.00
	Total for supplies:.....	\$	20.75

**H. REFUNDS**

H4	Refund on pelts.....	\$	145.00
	Total for refunds:.....	\$	145.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	5,283.00
B	Services other than personal.....		405.85
D	Supplies .....		20.75
H	Refunds .....		145.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$	5,854.60

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**Lapwai Game Farm  
Year 1929**

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	3,612.50
A2	Extra services .....		121.50
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	3,734.00

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$	75.36
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	\$	75.36
B2	Transportation of things.....		77.28
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	77.28
B3	Board and lodging.....		17.40
B4	Repairs .....		203.73
	1. To equipment .....	\$	193.18
	2. To structures .....		10.55
B5	Communication services .....		78.64
B6	Printing, typewriting, engraving and binding .....		2.00
	1. Printing .....	\$	2.00
B7	Advertising .....		3.00
	1. Legal notices .....	\$	3.00
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$	457.31

**D. SUPPLIES**

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$	59.54
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		637.40
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$	83.00
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....		554.40
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies, etc. ....		86.85
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	23.57

	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	50.15
	3. Other .....	13.13
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....	3.58
D6	Forage and other supplies for animals, fish, birds, etc. ....	2,122.22
D9	Agriculturists and florists supplies, etc.....	14.80
	Total for supplies:.....	\$ 2,924.39

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E1	Heat and light equipment.....	\$ 20.00
E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equipment, food preparing other than household utensils, etc.) .....	23.65
E8	Hens .....	816.23
E9	Game farm equipment.....	1.71
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 861.59

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$ 2,184.29
F2	Surfacing and excavations.....	54.00
F8	Non-structural improvements .....	39.75
	Total for structures:.....	\$ 2,278.04

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$ 3,734.00
B	Services other than personal.....	457.31
D	Supplies .....	2,924.39
E	Equipment .....	861.59
F	Structures .....	2,278.04
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$ 10,255.33

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS****Ashton Hatchery  
Year 1929****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 3,508.73
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 3,508.73

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 12.00
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 7.57
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	4.53
B2	Transportation of things.....	157.72
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$ 157.72

**FISH AND GAME WARDEN**

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B3	Board and lodging.....		28.90
B4	Repairs .....		304.26
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 153.78	
	2. To structures .....	150.48	
B5	Communication services .....		92.96
B8	Furnishing heat, light, power, electricity, water or gas .....		43.58
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		88.00
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$ 88.00	
	Total for services other than personal:.....		\$ 727.42

**D. SUPPLIES**

D2	Fuel and illuminants .....		\$ 344.96
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 198.97	
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	145.99	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies, etc. ....		29.01
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 16.65	
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	10.66	
	3. Other .....	1.70	
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....		3.30
D5	Wearing apparel.....		63.30
D6	Fish food.....		7,344.89
D8	Explosives.....		2.60
	Total for supplies:.....		\$ 7,788.06

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equipment, food preparing equipment other than household uten- sils, etc.) .....		\$ 10.20
E3	Transportating and conveying equipment. (Truck, etc.)....		760.00
E9	Hatchery equipment .....		2.80
	Total for equipment:.....		\$ 773.00

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....		\$ 161.09
	Total for structures:.....		\$ 161.09

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J5	Insurance and surety bond premium.....		\$ 24.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....		\$ 24.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....		\$ 3,508.73
B	Services other than personal.....		727.42
D	Supplies .....		7,788.06
E	Equipment .....		773.00

F	Structures .....	161.09
J	Fixed charges .....	24.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	<u>\$ 12,982.30</u>

### CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

#### Hay Spur Hatchery Year 1929

##### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 2,973.71
	Total for personal services:.....	<u>\$ 2,973.71</u>

##### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 83.88
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 46.04
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	37.84
B2	Transportation of things.....	184.95
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$ 184.95
B3	Board and lodging.....	47.75
B4	Repairs .....	169.14
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 131.51
	2. To structures .....	37.63
B5	Communication services .....	74.01
B8	Furnishing heat, light, power, electricity, water or gas.....	71.02
	Total for services other than personal:.....	<u>\$ 630.75</u>

##### D. SUPPLIES

D1	Office, education and scientific supplies.....	\$ 165.70
	1. Office supplies .....	\$ .05
	3. Scientific supplies .....	163.65
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	323.71
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 159.56
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	164.15
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	33.84
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 21.10
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	12.44
	3. Other .....	.30
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....	5.40
D5	Wearing apparel .....	68.35
D6	Fish food .....	7,540.60
D9	Agriculturists and florists supplies, etc.....	.90
	Total for supplies:.....	<u>\$ 8,138.50</u>

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E3	Transporting and conveying equipment.....	\$	2.65
E9	Hatchery equipment .....		4.50
	Total for equipment.....	\$	7.15

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	1,133.27
F2	Road building, surfacing and excavations.....		430.20
	Total for structures:.....	\$	1,563.47

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J5	Insurance and surety bond premiums.....	\$	90.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$	90.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	2,973.71
E	Services other than personal.....		630.75
D	Supplies.....		8,138.50
E	Equipment.....		7.15
F	Structures .....		1,563.47
J	Fixed charges .....		90.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$	13,403.58

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS****Sandpoint Hatchery  
Year 1929****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	2,982.80
A2	Extra services .....		131.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	3,113.80

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B2	Transportation of things.....	\$	101.53
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	101.53
B3	Board and lodging.....		6.15
B4	Repairs .....		314.08
	1. To equipment .....	\$	185.93
	2. To structures .....		128.15
B5	Communication services .....		51.13
B9	Special and miscellaneous services.....		50.00
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$	50.00
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$	522.89



**D. SUPPLIES**

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$	24.00
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		458.28
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$	3.15
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....		453.80
	3. Other .....		1.33
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies, etc. ....		111.96
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	52.51
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc. ....		43.58
	3. Other .....		15.87
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....		9.35
D5	Wearing apparel .....		15.00
D6	Fish food .....		1,869.20
D8	Explosives .....		1.30
	Total for supplies.....	\$	2,489.09

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E1	Heat and light equipment.....	\$	5.90
E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equipment, food preparing equipment other than household uten- sils, etc) .....		20.65
E3	Transporting and conveying equipment.....		3.00
E4	Office, household and camping equipment.....		5.30
	Total for equipment:.....	\$	34.85

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	3,384.26
F8	Non-structural improvements .....		152.00
	Total for structures:.....	\$	3,536.26

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	3,113.80
F	Services other than personal.....		522.89
D	Supplies .....		2,489.09
E	Equipment .....		34.85
F	Structures .....		3,536.26
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$	9,696.89

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

Coeur d'Alene Hatchery  
Year 1929

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	1,630.00
A2	Extra services .....		66.66
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	1,696.66

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage.....		\$	62.88
B4	Repairs .....			112.51
	1. To equipment .....	\$	96.99	
	2. To structures .....		15.52	
B5	Communication services .....			76.72
B8	Furnishing heat, light power, electricity, water or gas.....			443.33
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$		695.44

**D. SUPPLIES**

D1	Office, educational, scientific supplies.....		\$	11.12
	1. Office supplies .....	\$	1.87	
	3. Scientific supplies .....		9.25	
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....			209.89
	1. Solid. (Coal etc.).....	\$	125.66	
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....		83.63	
	3. Other .....		.60	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians sup- plies .....			64.09
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	30.19	
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc. ....)		18.23	
	3. Other. ....		15.67	
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....			9.10
D5	Wearing apparel .....			7.85
D6	Fish food .....			1,398.59
	Total for supplies:.....	\$		1,700.64

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E6	Educational and scientific equipment.....	\$		6.00
	Total for equipment:.....	\$		6.00

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$		74.74
	Total for structures:.....	\$		74.74

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	1,696.66
E	Services other than personal.....		695.44
D	Supplies .....		1,700.64
E	Equipment .....		6.00
F	Structures .....		74.74
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$	4,173.48

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

### Grangeville Hatchery Year 1929

#### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,625.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 1,625.00

#### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage..	\$ 35.10
B41	Repairs to equipment.....	170.91
B5	Communication services .....	14.31
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$ 220.32

#### D. SUPPLIES

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$ 5.25
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	194.14
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 27.50
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	166.64
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	12.63
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 5.10
	2. Metals products. (Auto parts, hard- ware, etc.) .....	3.58
	3. Other .....	3.95
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....	2.25
D6	Fish food .....	126.20
	Total for supplies:.....	\$ 340.47

#### E. EQUIPMENT

E3	Transporting and conveying equipment, (Truck).....	\$ 799.85
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 799.85

#### RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$ 1,625.00
E	Services other than personal.....	220.32
D	Supplies .....	340.47
E	Equipment .....	799.85
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$ 2,985.64

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

### Evergreen Hatchery Year 1929

#### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,075.00
A2	Extra services .....	10.90
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 1,085.90

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....		\$	26.72
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$	10.44	
	2. By private means of conveyance.....		16.28	
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage .....			39.88
B3	Board and lodging.....			1.50
E4	Repairs .....			19.75
	1. To equipment .....	\$	4.60	
	2. To structures .....		15.15	
B5	Communication services .....			58.89
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....			36.66
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$	36.66	
	Total for services other than personal:.....		\$	183.40

**D. SUPPLIES**

D13	Scientific supplies .....		\$	36.05
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....			30.58
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	\$	30.58	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....			18.80
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	8.70	
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc. ....)		5.35	
	3. Other .....		4.75	
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....			2.40
D6	Fish food .....			1,032.76
D9	Agriculturists and florists supplies.....			18.25
	Total for supplies:.....		\$	1,138.84

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E3	Transporting and conveying equipment.....	\$	9.50
E9	Hatchery equipment .....		10.50
	Total for equipment:.....		\$ 20.00

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	30.82
F8	Non-structural improvements .....		11.00
	Total for structures:.....		\$ 41.82

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J5	Insurance .....	\$	73.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....		\$ 73.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	1,085.90
B	Services other than personal.....		183.40

D	Supplies .....	1,138.84
E	Equipment .....	20.00
F	Structures .....	41.82
J	Fixed charges .....	73.00
Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....		\$ 2,542.96

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

### Cascade Hatchery Year 1929

#### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,062.50
Total for personal services:.....		\$ 1,062.50

#### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 14.91
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	3.71
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	11.20
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage.....	96.28
B4	Repairs .....	35.15
	1. To equipment .....	30.50
	2. To structures .....	4.65
B5	Communication services .....	21.15
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....	37.17
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	37.17
Total for services other than personal:.....		\$ 204.66

#### D. SUPPLIES

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$ 11.80
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	24.17
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	7.00
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	17.17
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	25.36
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	22.96
	3. Other .....	2.40
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....	5.36
D5	Wearing apparel .....	9.28
D6	Fish food .....	742.30
Total for supplies:.....		\$ 818.27

#### E. EQUIPMENT

E1	Heat and light equipment.....	\$ 8.63
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E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equipment, food preparing equipment other than household utensils, etc.) .....	9.50
E3	Transporting and conveying equipment. (Truck).....	772.00
E9	Hatchery equipment .....	30.46
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 820.59

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$ 294.74
	Total for structures:.....	\$ 294.74

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J5	Insurance .....	\$ 33.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$ 33.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$ 1,062.50
B	Services other than personal.....	204.66
D	Supplies .....	818.27
E	Equipment .....	820.59
F	Structures .....	294.74
J	Fixed charges .....	33.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$ 3,233.76

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS****Mackay Hatchery  
Year 1929****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,125.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 1,125.00

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 57.77
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 2.49
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	55.28
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage .....	59.61
B4	Repairs .....	99.08
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 62.67
	2. To structures .....	36.41
B5	Communication services .....	2.54
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$ 219.00

**D. SUPPLIES**

D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		\$	166.08
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	\$	166.08	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....			21.24
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	19.84	
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....		1.40	
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....			1.40
D5	Wearing apparel .....			6.49
D6	Fish food .....			580.75
	Total for supplies:.....	\$		775.96

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E4	Office, household and camping equipment.....	\$		9.00
E9	Hatchery equipment .....			8.70
	Total for equipment:.....	\$		17.70

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$		167.75
F2	Road building, surfacing and excavations.....			42.00
	Total for structures:.....	\$		209.75

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$		1,125.00
B	Services other than personal.....			219.00
D	Supplies .....			775.96
E	Equipment .....			17.70
F	Structures .....			209.75
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$		2,347.41

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS****Henry's Lake Hatchery  
Year 1929****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$		1,000.00
A2	Extra services .....			91.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$		1,091.00

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B12	Transportation of persons by private means of con- veyance .....	\$		16.88
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage			22.18
B3	Board and lodging.....			54.97
B41	Repairs to equipment.....			34.65
B5	Communication services .....			1.00
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal...			51.75

FISH AND GAME WARDEN

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1. Court, office and abstracting.....	\$	41.75	
9. Storage, cold and otherwise.....		10.00	
Total for services other than personal:.....		\$	181.43

D. SUPPLIES

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$	1.25
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		94.00
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$	57.50
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....		36.50
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		10.55
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	8.15
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hard- ware, etc.) .....		1.80
	3. Other .....		.60
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....		1.25
D5	Wearing apparel .....		39.77
D6	Fish food .....		165.05
Total for supplies:.....		\$	311.87

E. EQUIPMENT

E1	Heat and light equipment.....	\$	17.00
E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equip- ment, food preparing equipment other than household utensils, etc.) .....		24.77
E4	Household, office and camping equipment.....		79.19
E9	Hatchery equipment .....		1.49
Total for equipment:.....		\$	122.45

F. STRUCTURES

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	311.18
F2	Surfacing and excavations.....		6.00
F8	Non-structural improvements .....		193.00
Total for structures:.....		\$	510.00

G. LAND

G1	Land .....	;	\$ 100.00
Total for land:.....		\$	100.00

J. FIXED CHARGES

J5	Insurance .....	\$	54.00
Total for fixed charges:.....		\$	54.00

RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$	1,091.00
B	Services other than personal.....		181.43
D	Supplies .....		311.87
E	Equipment .....		122.45



F	Structures .....	510.18
G	Land .....	100.00
J	Fixed charges .....	54.00
Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....		\$ 2,370.93

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

### Pocatello Hatchery Year 1929

#### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 470.97
Total for personal services:.....		\$ 470.97

#### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B12	Transportation of persons by private means of conveyance .....	\$ 118.64
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage .....	33.26
B3	Board and lodging.....	3.85
B5	Communication services .....	.50
Total for services other than personal:.....		\$ 156.25

#### D. SUPPLIES

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$ .25
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	2.20
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	\$ 2.20
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	3.74
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 2.54
	3. Other .....	1.20
D5	Wearing apparel .....	11.00
D6	Fish food .....	122.79
Total for supplies:.....		\$ 139.98

#### E. EQUIPMENT

E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equipment, food preparing equipment other than household utensils, etc.).....	\$ .40
E4	Office, household and camping equipment.....	.30
E9	Hatchery equipment .....	23.78
Total for equipment:.....		\$ 24.48

#### F. STRUCTURES

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$ 1,016.75
F2	Surfacing and excavations.....	155.00
Total for structures:.....		\$ 1,171.75

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	470.97
B	Services other than personal.....		156.25
D	Supplies .....		139.98
E	Equipment .....		24.48
F	Structures .....		1,171.75
			1,963.43
Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....			\$

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**Twin Falls Hatchery  
Year 1929**

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	790.32
Total for personal services:.....			\$

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B12	Transportation of persons by private means of conveyance .....	\$	36.48
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage .....		16.22
B3	Board and lodging.....		.60
B5	Communication services .....		.95
B96	Storage, cold and otherwise.....		1.45
Total for services other than personal:.....			\$

**D. SUPPLIES**

D6	Fish food .....	\$	768.46
Total for supplies:.....			\$

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	790.32
B	Services other than personal.....		55.70
D	Supplies .....		768.46
Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....			\$

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**Rearing Ponds  
Year 1929**

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	1,063.33
A4	Special services .....		20.00
Total for personal services:.....			\$

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$	256.07
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	1. By public means of conveyance.....\$	13.43	
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	242.64	
<b>B21</b>	Transportation of things by freight express and drayage .....		54.07
<b>B3</b>	Board and lodging.....		12.55
<b>B41</b>	Repairs to equipment.....		8.35
<b>B5</b>	Communication services .....		1.35
<b>B9</b>	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		4.17
	1. Court and office fees, abstracting.....\$	1.50	
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	2.67	
	Total for services other than personal:.....\$		336.56

**D. SUPPLIES**

<b>D13</b>	Scientific supplies .....	\$	17.35
<b>D2</b>	Fuels and illuminants.....		19.36
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....\$	19.36	
<b>D3</b>	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		36.45
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....\$	.90	
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	23.40	
	3. Other .....	12.15	
<b>D4</b>	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....		4.97
<b>D5</b>	Wearing apparel .....		8.80
<b>D6</b>	Fish food .....		483.16
<b>D8</b>	Explosives .....		2.80
	Total for supplies:.....\$		572.89

**E. EQUIPMENT**

<b>E1</b>	Heat and light equipment.....\$	17.20
<b>E2</b>	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equip- ment, food preparing equipment other than house- hold utensils, etc.).....	56.25
<b>E3</b>	Transporting and conveying equipment.....	56.40
<b>E4</b>	Household and camping equipment.....	49.75
<b>E9</b>	Hatchery equipment .....	51.91
	Total for equipment:.....\$	231.51

**F. STRUCTURES**

<b>F1</b>	Building material and labor.....\$	1,300.51
<b>F8</b>	Non-structural improvements .....	5.00
	Total for structures:.....\$	1,305.51

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

<b>J1</b>	Rent of land.....\$	100.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....\$	100.00

## RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$ 1,083.33
B	Services other than personal.....	336.56
D	Supplies .....	572.89
E	Equipment .....	231.51
F	Structures .....	1,305.51
J	Fixed charges .....	100.00
Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....		\$ 3,629.80

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Fish Distribution  
Year 1929

## A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 2,448.99
A2	Extra services .....	41.00
Total for personal services:.....		\$ 2,489.99

## B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 240.80
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 136.77
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	104.03
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage	246.68
B3	Board and lodging.....	749.61
B41	Repairs to equipment.....	59.00
B5	Communication services .....	24.08
B65	Signs and lettering.....	10.00
B96	Storage, cold and otherwise.....	218.34
Total for services other than personal.....		\$ 1,548.51

## D. SUPPLIES

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$ 15.00
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	280.59
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	\$ 280.59
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	22.09
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 19.29
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	.05
	3. Other .....	2.75
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....	.50
D5	Wearing apparel .....	4.25
D6	Forage and other supplies for animals, fish, birds, etc.....	17.80
Total for supplies:.....		\$ 340.23

## E. EQUIPMENT

E1	Heat and light equipment.....	\$ 1.50
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E2	Tools .....	1.60
E3	Transporting and conveying equipment. (Truck, etc.)....	2,947.27
E4	Household equipment .....	.30
E9	Hatchery equipment .....	7.75
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 2,958.42

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J5	Insurance .....	\$ 118.50
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$ 118.50

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$ 2,489.99
B	Services other than personal.....	1,548.51
D	Supplies .....	340.23
E	Equipment .....	2,958.42
J	Fixed charges .....	118.50
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$ 7,455.65

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

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 2,581.16
A2	Extra services .....	12.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 2,593.16

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 110.91
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 43.41
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	67.50
B21	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage.....	132.14
B3	Board and lodging.....	276.81
B41	Repairs to equipment.....	18.95
B5	Communication services .....	29.66
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal.....	2.00
	1. Court and office fees.....	\$ 1.50
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	.50
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$ 570.47

**D. SUPPLIES**

D1	Office, educational and scientific supplies...	\$ 2.00
	1. Office supplies .....	\$ .85
	3. Scientific supplies .....	1.15
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	109.32

	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 26.30	
	2. Liquid. (Gasoline, etc.).....	83.02	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		67.40
	1. Lubricants. (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 2.10	
	2. Metal products. (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	37.00	
	3. Other .....	28.30	
D4	Household, cleaning and toilet supplies.....		6.00
D5	Wearing apparel .....		29.35
	Total for supplies:.....	\$	214.07

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E1	Heat and light equipment.....	\$ 38.00	
E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, farm and road machinery, repairing and wrecking equip- ment, food preparing equipment other than house- hold utensils, etc.).....		76.32
E3	Transporting and conveying equipment.....		11.00
E4	Household and camping equipment.....		153.17
	Total for equipment:.....	\$	278.49

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$ 209.33	
	Total for structures:.....	\$	209.33

**G. LANDS**

G1	Land (John Smith's Lake).....	\$ 239.94	
	Total for lands:.....	\$	239.94

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J1	Rent of land.....	\$ 110.00	
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$	110.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$ 2,593.16	
B	Services other than personal.....	570.47	
D	Supplies .....	214.07	
E	Equipment .....	278.49	
F	Structures .....	209.33	
G	Land .....	239.94	
J	Fixed charges .....	110.00	
	Total expenditures for the year 1929:.....	\$	4,215.46

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services. (All expenditures for personal services in connection with the regular, usual and emergency functions of the department.).....	\$115,891.24	
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<b>B</b>	Services other than personal. (All expenditures made to transport persons, things or animals, subsistence and care of same, transmitting messages, printing, binding, engraving, advertising, furnishing heat, light and power as such and repairs to structures and equipment.) .....	41,094.86
<b>D</b>	Supplies .....	31,977.07
<b>E</b>	Equipment .....	7,769.48
<b>F</b>	Structures .....	11,474.59
<b>G</b>	Land .....	339.94
<b>H</b>	Refunds (Licenses, beaver pelts, etc.).....	4,868.60
<b>J</b>	Fixed charges (Insurance and rents).....	1,965.60
	Total of all expenditures for the year 1929:.....	<b>\$215,381.38</b>

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

### Fish and Game General Year 1930

#### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

<b>A1</b>	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 81,632.43
<b>A2</b>	Extra help .....	2,298.22
<b>A4</b>	Special services .....	103.30
	Total for personal services:.....	<b>\$ 84,033.95</b>

#### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

<b>B1</b>	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 23,423.04
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 438.33
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	22,984.71
<b>B2</b>	Transportation of things.....	473.42
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$ 473.42
<b>B3</b>	Board and lodging.....	2,176.98
<b>B4</b>	Repairs .....	957.58
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 957.58
<b>B5</b>	Communication services .....	1,612.72
<b>B6</b>	Printing, typewriting, engraving and binding	1,964.10
	1. Printing .....	\$ 1,823.08
	4. Photographs, maps and blue prints.....	97.02
	5. Signs and lettering.....	44.00
<b>B7</b>	Advertising .....	175.88
	1. Publication of notices.....	\$ 175.88
<b>B9</b>	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....	193.25
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$ 193.25
	Total for services other than personal:.....	<b>\$ 30,976.97</b>

#### D. SUPPLIES

<b>D1</b>	Office, educational and scientific supplies....	\$ 514.25
	1. Office supplies .....	\$ 307.96

	3. Scientific supplies .....	169.04	
	4. Newspapers, books, etc.....	37.25	
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		1,056.40
	1. Solid. (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 1.20	
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....	1,051.80	
	3. Other .....	3.40	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		220.28
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 162.69	
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	6.13	
	3. Other .....	51.46	
D4	Household supplies .....		4.85
D6	Forage and other supplies for animals.....		1,356.03
D8	Explosives .....		12.68
	Total for supplies:.....	\$	3,164.49

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E1	Heat, light and power equipment.....	\$	33.00
E2	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....		1.00
E3	Transporting and conveying equipment (Automobiles, etc.) .....		1,660.00
E4	Office equipment .....		21.50
E6	Educational and scientific equipment (Camera, etc.).....		265.67
E8	Livestock and game birds.....		278.00
	Total for equipment:.....	\$	2,259.17

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	126.15
	Total for structures:.....	\$	126.15

**H. REFUNDS**

H4	Refund on beaver.....	\$	310.40
H5	Refund on licenses.....		83.60
	Total for refunds:.....	\$	394.00

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J1	Rent of land, structures and equipment.....	\$	202.70
J5	Insurance and surety bond premiums.....		1,181.61
J6	Membership fee .....		25.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$	1,409.31

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal Services .....	\$	84,033.95
B	Services other than personal.....		30,976.97
D	Supplies .....		3,164.49
E	Equipment .....		2,259.17
F	Structures .....		126.15
H	Refunds .....		394.00
J	Fixed charges .....		1,409.31
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$	122,364.04



## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

### Game Wardens Predatory Animal Fund Year 1930

#### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	2,872.70
A2	Extra help .....		80.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	2,952.70

#### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$	19.47
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$	4.75
	2. By private means of conveyance.....		14.72
B3	Board and lodging.....		8.00
B5	Communication services .....		5.15
B9-4	Bounty .....		631.82
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$	664.44

#### D. SUPPLIES

D1-3	Scientific and laboratory supplies.....	\$	33.35
	Total for supplies:.....	\$	33.35

#### RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$	2,952.70
B	Services other than personal.....		664.44
D	Supplies .....		33.35
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$	3,650.49

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

### Lapwai Game Farm Year 1930

#### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	4,338.06
A2	Extra help .....		1,688.75
	Total for personal services.....	\$	6,026.81

#### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$	113.19
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$	25.91
	2. By private means of conveyance.....		87.28
B2	Transportation of things.....		127.36
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	127.36
B3	Board and lodging.....		81.55

**FISH AND GAME WARDEN**

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<b>B4</b>	Repairs .....		<b>377.11</b>
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 329.64	
	2. To structures .....	47.47	
<b>B5</b>	Communication services .....		79.35
<b>B6</b>	Printing, typewriting and engraving.....		45.00
	5. Signs .....	\$ 45.00	
<b>B71</b>	Publication of notices.....		6.00
<b>B96</b>	Storage, cold and otherwise.....		2.50
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$	<b>832.06</b>

**D. SUPPLIES**

<b>D1</b>	Office, educational and scientific supplies....		\$ 277.87
	1. Office supplies .....	\$ 15.00	
	3. Scientific supplies .....	262.87	
<b>D2</b>	Fuels and illuminants.....		794.21
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 261.00	
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....	521.27	
	3. Other .....	11.94	
<b>D3</b>	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		97.56
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 15.69	
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	39.16	
	3. Other .....	42.71	
<b>D4</b>	Household and cleaning supplies.....		42.46
<b>D6</b>	Fish food .....		2,240.14
<b>D8</b>	Explosives .....		30.67
<b>D9</b>	Agriculturists supplies .....		103.81
	Total for supplies:.....	\$	<b>3,586.72</b>

**E. EQUIPMENT**

<b>E1</b>	Heat, light, power and electrical equipment.....	\$ 483.70
<b>E2</b>	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....	155.99
<b>E3</b>	Transporting and conveying equipment.....	7.50
<b>E4</b>	Household equipment .....	49.95
<b>E8</b>	Game birds .....	686.25
<b>E9</b>	Equipment for farm.....	79.26
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 1,462.65

**F. STRUCTURES**

<b>F1</b>	Building material and labor.....	\$ 4,297.82
<b>F2</b>	Road building, surfacing and excavations.....	34.75
	Total for structures:.....	\$ 4,332.57

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

<b>J1</b>	Rent of land, structures and equipment.....	\$ 76.25
<b>J5</b>	Insurance and surety bond premiums.....	5.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$ 81.25

## RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$ 6,026.81
B	Services other than personal.....	832.06
D	Supplies .....	3,586.72
E	Equipment .....	1,462.65
F	Structures .....	4,332.57
J	Fixed charges .....	81.25
Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....		\$ 16,322.06

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Ashton Hatchery  
Year 1930

## A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 3,066.67
A2	Extra help .....	71.00
Total for personal services:.....		\$ 3,137.67

## B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 6.48
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	6.48
B2	Transportation of things.....	10.48
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	10.48
B3	Board and lodging.....	29.70
B4	Repairs .....	109.22
	1. To equipment .....	59.05
	2. To structures .....	50.17
B5	Communication services .....	62.43
B8	Furnishing heat, light, power and electricity	23.46
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....	79.50
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	79.50
Total for services other than personal:.....		\$ 321.27

## D. SUPPLIES

D1	Office, educational and scientific supplies...	\$ 3.55
	3. Scientific supplies .....	3.55
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	246.16
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	111.45
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....	134.71
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	24.55
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	13.80
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....	1.65
	3. Other .....	9.10

**FISH AND GAME WARDEN**

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D4	Household supplies .....	4.46
D5	Wearing apparel (Rubber boots, etc.).....	73.10
D6	Forage and other supplies for animals (Fish food, etc.) .....	8,156.19
D9	Agriculturists supplies .....	1.75
	Total for supplies:.....	\$ 8,509.76

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E1	Heating equipment .....	42.00
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 42.00

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$ 13.90
	Total for structures:.....	\$ 13.90

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J5	Insurance .....	\$ 201.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$ 201.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$ 3,137.67
B	Services other than personal.....	321.27
D	Supplies .....	8,509.76
E	Equipment .....	42.00
F	Structures .....	13.90
J	Fixed charges .....	201.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$ 12,225.60

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**Cascade Hatchery  
Year 1930**

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,500.00
A2	Extra help .....	6.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 1,506.00

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of perscns.....	\$ 1.25
	1. Public means of conveyance.....	\$ 1.25
B2	Transportation of things.....	80.08
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$ 80.08
B3	Board and lodging.....	7.48
B4	Repairs .....	146.13
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 110.40
	2. To structures .....	35.73

B5	Communication services .....		82.45
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		33.32
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....\$	33.32	
	Total for services other than personal:.....\$		350.71

**D. SUPPLIES**

D1	Office, educational and scientific supplies....	\$	20.17
	3. Scientific supplies .....	\$	20.17
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		192.91
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....\$	68.36	
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....	119.65	
	3. Other .....	4.90	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		29.30
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....\$	11.35	
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hard- ware, etc.) .....	16.05	
	3. Other .....	1.90	
D4	Household and cleaning supplies.....		20.15
D5	Wearing apparel (Rubber boots, etc.).....		5.06
D6	Fish food .....		246.99
	Total for supplies:.....\$		514.58

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E2	Production and construction equipment. (Tools, etc.).....\$	20.75
E3	Transporting and conveying.....	8.50
E9	Hatchery equipment .....	1.21
	Total for equipment:.....\$	30.46

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....\$	2.10
F8	Non-structural improvements .....	4.00
	Total for structures:.....\$	6.10

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J1	Rent of land.....\$	25.00
J5	Insurance .....	20.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....\$	45.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	1,506.00
B	Services other than personal.....		350.71
D	Supplies .....		514.58
E	Equipment .....		30.46
F	Structures .....		6.10
J	Fixed charges .....		45.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....\$		2,452.85

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

**Coeur d'Alene Hatchery**  
**Year 1930**

### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	2,072.50
A2	Extra help .....		78.87
Total for personal services:.....			\$ 2,151.37

### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B2	Transportation of things.....	\$	88.82
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	88.82
B3	Board and lodging.....		.30
B4	Repairs .....		159.69
	1. To equipment .....	\$	117.77
	2. To structures .....		41.92
B5	Communication services .....		85.63
B8	Furnishing, heat, light, power and electricity (water, etc.).....		527.39
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		48.22
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$	48.22
Total expenditures other than personal:.....			\$ 910.05

### D. SUPPLIES

D1	Office, educational and scientific supplies....	\$	16.27
	1. Office supplies .....	\$	3.72
	3. Scientific supplies .....		12.55
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		233.54
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	\$	175.07
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....		58.47
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		43.98
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	17.76
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hard- ware, etc.) .....		4.32
	3. Other .....		21.90
D4	Household and cleaning supplies.....		3.55
D6	Fish food .....		1,703.41
Total for supplies:.....			\$ 2,000.75

### E. EQUIPMENT

E1	Heat, light, power and electrical equipment.....	\$	472.20
E2	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....		1.10
Total for equipment.....			\$ 473.30

### F. STRUCTURES

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	1,273.50
Total for structures:.....			\$ 1,273.50

## RECAPITULATION

<b>A</b>	Personal services .....	\$	2,151.37
<b>B</b>	Services other than personal.....		910.05
<b>D</b>	Supplies .....		2,000.75
<b>E</b>	Equipment .....		473.30
<b>F</b>	Structures .....		1,273.50
Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....		\$	6,808.97

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Evergreen Hatchery  
Year 1930

## A. PERSONAL SERVICES

<b>A1</b>	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	1,125.00
<b>A2</b>	Extra help .....		5.30
Total for personal services:.....		\$	1,130.30

## B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

<b>B1</b>	Transportation of persons.....	\$	11.70
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$	4.50
	2. By private means of conveyance.....		7.20
<b>B2</b>	Transportation of things.....		126.58
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	126.58
<b>B4</b>	Repairs .....		55.00
	1. To equipment .....		15.75
	2. To structures .....		39.25
<b>B5</b>	Communication services .....		59.71
<b>B9</b>	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		82.06
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$	82.06
Total for services other than personal:.....		\$	335.05

## D. SUPPLIES

<b>D1</b>	Office, educational and scientific supplies....	\$	35.70
	3. Scientific supplies .....	\$	35.70
<b>D2</b>	Fuels and illuminants.....		26.03
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	\$	24.83
	3. Other .....		1.20
<b>D3</b>	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		43.05
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	.25
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....		37.28
	3. Other .....		5.52
<b>D4</b>	Household and cleaning supplies.....		15.25
<b>D6</b>	Fish food .....		389.06
<b>D9</b>	Agriculturists and florists supplies.....		14.07
Total for supplies:.....		\$	523.16

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E2	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....	\$	6.27
E4	Household equipment (Floor covering).....		13.30
	Total for equipment:.....	\$	19.57

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	352.23
	Total for structures:.....	\$	352.23

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	1,130.30
B	Services other than personal.....		335.05
D	Supplies .....		523.16
E	Equipment .....		19.57
F	Structures .....		352.23
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$	2,360.31

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**Grangeville Hatchery  
Year 1930**

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	1,250.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	1,250.00

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$	2.67
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$	2.67
B2	Transportation of things.....		45.28
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	45.28
B4	Repairs .....		216.13
	1. To equipment .....	\$	207.63
	2. To structures .....		8.50
B5	Communication services .....		9.35
B6	Printing, typewriting and engraving.....		5.00
	5. Signs and lettering.....	\$	5.00
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$	278.43

**D. SUPPLIES**

D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	\$	314.18
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	\$	84.00
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....		224.53
	3. Other .....		5.65
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		16.73



	1. Lubricants .....	\$ 13.85
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hard- ware, etc.) .....	1.68
	3. Other .....	1.20
D4	Household and cleaning supplies.....	1.00
D6	Fish food .....	112.23
	Total for supplies:.....	\$ 444.14

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E3	Transporting and conveying equipment (Car equipment) ..	\$ 8.75
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 8.75

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J1	Rent of land, structures and equipment.....	\$ 3.00
J5	Insurance .....	144.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$ 147.00

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$ 1,250.00
B	Services other than personal.....	278.43
D	Supplies .....	444.14
E	Equipment .....	8.75
J	Fixed charges .....	147.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$ 2,128.32

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS****Hay Spur Hatchery  
Year 1930****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 2,870.24
A2	Extra help .....	23.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 2,893.24

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 6.88
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 6.88
B2	Transportation of things.....	63.28
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$ 63.28
B3	Board and lodging.....	6.15
B4	Repairs .....	383.25
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 207.41
	2. To structures .....	175.84
B5	Communication services .....	125.80
B8	Furnishing heat, light, power and electricity	48.92

B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		101.60
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....\$	101.60	
	Total for services other than personal:.....\$		735.88

**D. SUPPLIES**

D1	Office, educational and scientific supplies....	\$	33.50
	1. Office supplies .....	\$	.10
	3. Scientific supplies .....		33.40
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		128.33
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....\$	128.33	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		77.35
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....\$	22.92	
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hardware, etc.) .....		44.49
	3. Other .....		9.94
D4	Household and cleaning supplies.....		6.40
D6	Forage and other supplies for animals, fish, etc. ....		7,417.46
D8	Explosives .....		5.30
	Total for supplies:.....\$		7,668.34

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E2	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....\$	12.40
E9	Hatchery equipment .....	53.55
	Total for equipment:.....\$	65.95

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....\$	653.39
F2	Road building, etc.....	60.75
	Total for structures:.....\$	714.14

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J5	Insurance .....	\$	85.50
	Total for fixed charges:.....\$		85.50

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$	2,893.24
B	Services other than personal.....		735.88
D	Supplies .....		7,668.34
E	Equipment .....		65.95
F	Structures .....		714.14
J	Fixed charges .....		85.50
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....\$		12,163.05

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Henry's Lake Hatchery  
Year 1930

### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	875.00
A2	Extra help .....		15.00
Total for personal services:.....			\$ 890.00

### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$	17.40
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$	17.40
B2	Transportation of things.....		4.57
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	4.57
B3	Board and lodging.....		14.45
B4	Repairs .....		133.74
	1. To equipment .....	\$	105.95
	2. To structures .....		27.79
B5	Communication services .....		.75
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		10.00
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$	10.00
Total for services other than personal:.....			\$ 180.91

### D. SUPPLIES

D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	\$	63.34
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....	\$	63.34
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		22.13
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	6.95
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hdw., etc.) .....		1.08
	3. Other .....		14.10
D4	Household and cleaning supplies.....		2.55
D6	Fish food .....		239.68
D8	Explosives .....		1.35
Total for supplies:.....			\$ 329.05

### E. EQUIPMENT

E3	Transporting and conveying equipment.....	\$	3.75
E4	Household equipment .....		4.40
Total for equipment:.....			\$ 8.15

### F. STRUCTURES

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$	19.51
Total for structures:.....			\$ 19.51

### RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$	890.00
B	Services other than personal.....		180.91
D	Supplies .....		329.05

<b>E</b>	Equipment .....	8.15
<b>F</b>	Structures .....	19.51
	<b>Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,427.62</b>

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**Mackay Hatchery  
Year 1930**

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

<b>A1</b>	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,500.00
	<b>Total for personal services:.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,500.00</b>

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

<b>B2</b>	Transportation of things.....	\$ 16.43
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$ 16.43
<b>B4</b>	Repairs .....	50.94
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 49.94
	2. To structures .....	1.00
<b>B5</b>	Communication services .....	1.78
	<b>Total for services other than personal:.....</b>	<b>\$ 69.15</b>

**D. SUPPLIES**

<b>D2</b>	Fuels and illuminants.....	\$ 200.79
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....	\$ 200.79
<b>D3</b>	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	18.81
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 17.25
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hdw., etc.) .....	.50
	3. Other .....	1.06
<b>D5</b>	Wearing apparel (Rubber boots).....	2.50
<b>D6</b>	Fish food .....	482.39
<b>D8</b>	Explosives .....	1.45
	<b>Total for supplies:.....</b>	<b>\$ 705.94</b>

**E. EQUIPMENT**

<b>E2</b>	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....	\$ 1.75
<b>E9</b>	Hatchery equipment .....	9.90
	<b>Total for equipment:.....</b>	<b>\$ 11.65</b>

**F. STRUCTURES**

<b>F1</b>	Building material and labor.....	\$ 101.20
	<b>Total for structures:.....</b>	<b>\$ 101.20</b>

**RECAPITULATION**

<b>A</b>	Personal services .....	\$ 1,500.00
<b>B</b>	Services other than personal.....	69.15
<b>D</b>	Supplies .....	705.94
<b>E</b>	Equipment .....	11.65
<b>F</b>	Structures .....	101.20
	<b>Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....</b>	<b>\$ 2,387.94</b>

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

**Pocatello Hatchery**  
**Year 1930**

### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,365.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 1,365.00

### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 151.04
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	\$ 151.04
B2	Transportation of things.....	2.54
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$ 2.54
B4	Repairs .....	54.86
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 39.68
	2. To structures .....	15.18
B5	Communication services .....	.50
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....	4.15
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$ 4.15
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$ 213.09

### D. SUPPLIES

D13	Scientific supplies .....	\$ 12.45
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	12.58
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 11.58
	3. Other .....	1.00
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	12.78
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 1.60
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hdwe., etc.) .....	5.20
	3. Other .....	5.98
D4	Household and cleaning supplies.....	7.16
D5	Wearing apparel (Rubber boots, etc.).....	7.50
D6	Fish food .....	2,376.38
D8	Explosives .....	12.90
	Total for supplies:.....	\$ 2,441.75

### E. EQUIPMENT

E2	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....	\$ 15.95
E3	Transporting and conveying equipment.....	8.75
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 24.70

### F. STRUCTURES

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$ 782.91
F8	Non-structural improvements .....	22.00
	Total for structures:.....	\$ 804.91

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

<b>J1</b>	Rent of land, structures and equipment.....	\$	1.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$	1.00

**RECAPITULATION**

<b>A</b>	Personal services .....	\$	1,365.00
<b>B</b>	Services other than personal.....		213.09
<b>D</b>	Supplies .....		2,441.75
<b>E</b>	Equipment .....		24.70
<b>F</b>	Structures .....		804.91
<b>J</b>	Fixed charges .....		1.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$	4,850.45

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS****Sandpoint Hatchery  
Year 1930****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

<b>A1</b>	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	2,483.06
<b>A2</b>	Extra help .....		149.25
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	2,632.31

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

<b>B2</b>	Transportation of things.....	\$	173.76
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	173.76
<b>B4</b>	Repairs .....		411.63
	1. To equipment .....	\$	161.49
	2. To structures .....		250.14
<b>B5</b>	Communication services .....		58.48
<b>B9</b>	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		6.00
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$	6.00
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$	649.87

**D. SUPPLIES**

<b>D1</b>	Office, educational and scientific supplies....	\$	44.90
	1. Office supplies .....	\$	.80
	3. Scientific supplies .....		44.10
<b>D2</b>	Fuels and illuminants.....		337.67
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	\$	20.00
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....		309.82
	3. Other .....		7.85
<b>D3</b>	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		72.06
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	44.35
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hdwe., etc.)		22.24

	3. Other .....	5.47
D4	Household and cleaning supplies.....	13.00
D6	Fish food .....	2,436.83
	Total for supplies:.....	\$ 2,904.46

**E. EQUIPMENT**

E9	Hatchery equipment .....	\$ 95.20
	Total for equipment:.....	\$ 95.20

**F. STRUCTURES**

F1	Building material and labor.....	\$ 671.58
F8	Non-structural improvements .....	13.00
	Total for structures:.....	\$ 684.58

**G. LAND**

G1	Land .....	\$ 80.00
	Total for land:.....	\$ 80.00

**J. FIXED CHARGES**

J3	Fees .....	\$ 5.00
J4	Interest .....	14.92
J5	Insurance .....	96.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$ 115.92

**RECAPITULATION**

A	Personal services .....	\$ 2,632.31
B	Services other than personal.....	649.87
D	Supplies .....	2,904.46
E	Equipment .....	95.20
F	Structures .....	684.58
G	Land .....	80.00
J	Fixed charges .....	115.92
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$ 7,162.34

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS****Twin Falls Hatchery  
Year 1930****A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 1,000.00
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 1,000.00

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 70.36
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	\$ 70.36

**FISH AND GAME WARDEN**

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<b>B2</b>	Transportation of things.....		62.67
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$ 62.67	
<b>B5</b>	Communication services .....		1.38
<b>B9</b>	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		49.07
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	\$ 49.07	
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$	183.48

**D. SUPPLIES**

<b>D6</b>	Fish food .....		\$ 1,628.86
	Total for supplies:.....	\$	1,628.86

**E. EQUIPMENT**

<b>E9</b>	Hatchery equipment .....		\$ 343.50
	Total for equipment:.....	\$	343.50

**F. STRUCTURES**

<b>F1</b>	Building material and labor.....		\$ 15.93
	Total for structures:.....	\$	15.93

**RECAPITULATION**

<b>A</b>	Personal services .....		\$ 1,000.00
<b>B</b>	Services other than personal.....		183.48
<b>D</b>	Supplies .....		1,628.86
<b>E</b>	Equipment .....		343.50
<b>F</b>	Structures .....		15.93
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$	3,171.77

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS**

**Rearing Ponds  
Year 1930**

**A. PERSONAL SERVICES**

<b>A1</b>	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....		\$ 2,074.42
<b>A2</b>	Extra help .....		22.58
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	2,097.00

**B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL**

<b>B1</b>	Transportation of persons.....		\$ 141.06
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 24.58	
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	116.48	
<b>B2-1</b>	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage.....		109.12
<b>B3</b>	Board and lodging.....		11.80
<b>B4</b>	Repairs .....		43.65
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 18.70	



	2. To structures .....	24.95	
B5	Communication services .....		.35
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		105.25
	1. Public office fees.....\$	34.00	
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....	71.25	
	Total for services other than personal:.....\$		411.23
<b>D. SUPPLIES</b>			
D1-3	Scientific supplies .....	\$	17.05
D2	Fuels and illuminants.....		42.75
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....\$	38.70	
	3. Other .....	4.05	
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		27.19
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....\$	2.00	
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hdwe., etc.)	15.69	
	3. Other .....	9.50	
D4	Household and cleaning supplies.....		12.65
D5	Wearing apparel .....		.75
D6	Fish food .....		1,854.30
D8	Explosives .....		6.18
	Total for supplies:.....\$		1,960.87
<b>E. EQUIPMENT</b>			
E2	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....\$		7.75
E4	Household equipment .....		14.80
E9	Hatchery equipment .....		72.12
	Total for equipment:.....\$		94.67
<b>F. STRUCTURES</b>			
F1	Building material and labor.....\$		1,580.68
	Total for structures:.....\$		1,580.68
<b>G. LAND</b>			
G1	Land .....	\$	106.20
	Total for lands:.....\$		106.20
<b>J. FIXED CHARGES</b>			
J1	Rent of land, structures and equipment.....\$		66.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....\$		66.00
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>			
A	Personal services .....	\$	2,097.00
B	Services other than personal.....		411.23
D	Supplies .....		1,960.87
E	Equipment .....		94.67
F	Structures .....		1,580.68
G	Land .....		106.20
J	Fixed charges .....		66.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....\$		6,316.65

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

### Fish Distribution Year 1930

#### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

A1	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$	2,628.35
	Total for personal services:.....	\$	2,628.35

#### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

B1	Transportation of persons.....	\$	33.14
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$	24.98
	2. By private means of conveyance.....		8.16
			255.86
B2	Transportation of things.....		255.86
	1. Freight, express and drayage.....	\$	255.86
B3	Board and lodging.....		1,166.80
B41	Repairs to equipment.....		737.56
B5	Communication services .....		26.48
B9	Special and miscellaneous services other than personal .....		163.22
	1. Office fees .....	\$	.50
	6. Storage, cold and otherwise.....		162.72
			163.22
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$	2,383.06

#### D. SUPPLIES

D2	Fuels and illuminants.....	\$	1,302.33
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	\$	7.00
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....		1,229.49
	3. Other .....		65.84
			1,302.33
D3	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....		159.46
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$	131.75
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hdwe., etc.) .....		23.82
	3. Other .....		3.89
			159.46
	Total for supplies:.....	\$	1,461.79

#### E. EQUIPMENT

E3	Transporting and conveying equipment (Truck).....	\$	2,795.14
	Total for equipment:.....	\$	2,795.14

#### J. FIXED CHARGES

J1	Rent of horses.....	\$	41.50
J5	Insurance .....		115.45
	Total for fixed charges:.....	\$	156.95

#### RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$	2,628.35
B	Services other than personal.....		2,383.06
D	Supplies .....		1,461.79

<b>E</b>	Equipment .....	2,795.14
<b>F</b>	Structures .....	156.95
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....	\$ 9,425.29

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

**Spawn-taking  
Year 1930**

### A. PERSONAL SERVICES

<b>A1</b>	Salaries of regular officers and employees.....	\$ 2,370.96
<b>A2</b>	Extra help .....	948.30
	Total for personal services:.....	\$ 3,319.26

### B. SERVICES OTHER THAN PERSONAL

<b>B1</b>	Transportation of persons.....	\$ 236.83
	1. By public means of conveyance.....	\$ 108.00
	2. By private means of conveyance.....	128.83
<b>B2-1</b>	Transportation of things by freight, express and drayage.....	44.48
<b>B3</b>	Board and lodging.....	72.43
<b>B4</b>	Repairs .....	65.63
	1. To equipment .....	\$ 55.13
	2. To structures .....	10.50
<b>B5</b>	Communication services .....	4.30
<b>B9-6</b>	Storage, cold and otherwise.....	9.45
	Total for services other than personal:.....	\$ 433.12

### D. SUPPLIES

<b>D1-3</b>	Scientific supplies .....	1.90
<b>D2</b>	Fuels and illuminants.....	152.46
	1. Solid (Coal, etc.).....	\$ 47.06
	2. Liquid (Gasoline, etc.).....	100.70
	3. Other .....	4.70
<b>D3</b>	Mechanics, engineers and electricians supplies .....	56.57
	1. Lubricants (Motor oil, etc.).....	\$ 9.32
	2. Metal products (Auto parts, hdwe., etc.).....	22.46
	3. Other .....	24.79
<b>D4</b>	Household and cleaning supplies.....	2.80
<b>D5</b>	Wearing apparel (Rubber boots, etc.).....	67.61
	Total for supplies:.....	\$ 281.34

### E. EQUIPMENT

<b>E1</b>	Lighting equipment .....	\$ 1.50
<b>E2</b>	Production and construction equipment (Tools, etc.).....	5.75
<b>E4</b>	Household equipment .....	60.80
<b>E6</b>	Scientific equipment .....	2.75

FISH AND GAME WARDEN

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E9	Spawn-taking equipment .....	4.70
	Total for equipment:.....\$	75.50

F. STRUCTURES

F1	Building material and labor.....\$	153.70
F2	Surfacing and excavations.....	65.00
F4	Ditches and dams, etc.....	154.71
	Total for structures:.....\$	373.41

J. FIXED CHARGES

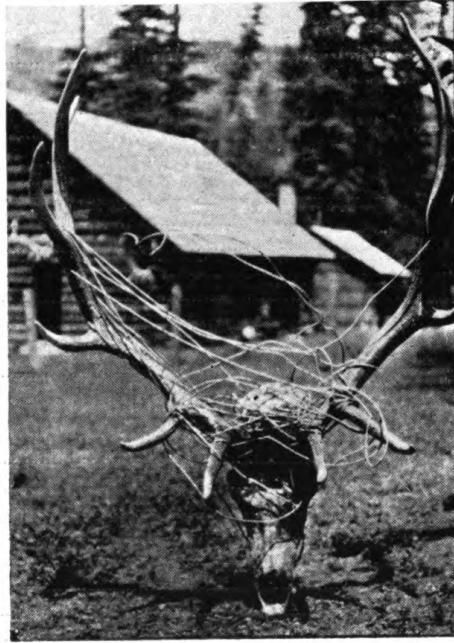
J1	Rent of land, structures and equipment.....\$	241.00
	Total for fixed charges:.....\$	241.00

RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$ 3,319.26
B	Services other than personal.....	433.12
D	Supplies .....	281.34
E	Equipment .....	75.50
F	Structures .....	373.41
J	Fixed charges .....	241.00
	Total expenditures for the year 1930:.....\$	4,723.63

RECAPITULATION

A	Personal services .....	\$120,513.96
B	Services other than personal.....	39,996.05
D	Supplies .....	38,066.07
E	Equipment .....	7,509.36
F	Structures .....	10,725.81
G	Land .....	186.20
H	Refunds .....	394.00
J	Fixed charges .....	2,549.93
	Total of all expenditures for the year 1930:.....\$	219,941.38



#### **MUTE TESTIMONY**

**This Elk became entangled in telephone wires during the deep snow season and was held captive until he perished.**





UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



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