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First Biennial Report

Of the

Washington State Game Commission

of the official business of the Commission and
the Department of Game of the
State of Washington



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MAY 4 - 1937

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For the

Fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, covering the period from
January 25, 1933, to March 31, 1934, and covering
the first fifteen months of administration of
game affairs by the State Game
Commission

Members The State Game Commission

THOMAS A. E. LALLY, *Chairman*
Spokane

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON,
Vancouver

C. A. STAPLETON,
Omak

L. GLENN DAVIS,
Mount Vernon

VIRGIL B. BENNINGTON,
Walla Walla

H. D. HINCKLEY,
Seattle

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INITIATIVE 62

Initiative 62, passed by popular vote in 1932, was one of five initiative measures on the ballot, all of which carried, 62 receiving a majority of less than 39,000 votes, while the other four received majorities of from more than 112,000 to more than 296,000 votes. We mention this to show that the voters were possibly not completely sold on changing the method of game control from the former County system to the present State system, and because of this the Commissioners felt it their duty to give the necessary time from their respective businesses to make the public conversant with the new system.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION

Under the former system, three commissioners for each county administered the game affairs of their county, making a total of one hundred seventeen commissioners operating in the thirty-nine counties, which necessarily resulted in different, if not conflicting policies, bag limits, seasons, etc. Governor C. D. Martin appointed the first Game Commission, consisting of Thomas A. E. Lally of Spokane, V. B. Bennington of Walla Walla, C. A. Stapleton of Omak, L. Glenn Davis of Mount Vernon, William A. Thompson of Vancouver, and Ben M. Paris of Seattle, and they were sworn in office January 21, 1933. In May, 1933, Mr. Paris resigned and Captain H. D. Hinckley of Seattle was appointed to fill the vacancy on June 30, 1933.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Under the former method of operating, each county retained a certain percentage of the money received from the sale of licenses in that county and spent it where it desired.

We could not anticipate what would be our income in the way of license sales and the like. Under Initiative 62, the state license for hunting and fishing was reduced from \$7.50 to \$3.00, which also helped to make it impossible for us to determine income. Because of this, we had to effect economies in order to have our expenditures remain within our income, as our income includes only money received from the sale of licenses, fines, the sale of pelts, etc., no part coming from general taxes.

GAME AREA DIVISIONS

Initiative 62 makes it mandatory upon the Commission to investigate the geographic, climatic and biological conditions of the State, and to divide it into areas for administrative purposes. In order to intelligently accomplish this, Commissioners Lally, Bennington, Davis, Hinckley and Stapleton spent approximately twenty days driving throughout the State, and have divided it into seven game areas, as follows: (1) Pacific Area, consisting of Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Mason, Pacific and Wahkiakum counties; (2) Puget Sound Area, consisting of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Kitsap, San Juan and Island counties; (3) Cascade Area, consisting of Pierce, Thurston, Lewis, Cowlitz, Clark and Skamania counties; (4) Northern Area, consisting of Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille and Chelan counties; (5) Columbia Area, consisting of Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat counties; (6) Central Area, consisting of Douglas, Grant, Lincoln, Adams, Franklin and Benton counties; and (7) Eastern Area, consisting of Spokane, Whitman, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin counties.

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COMMISSION AND SPORTSMEN'S MEETINGS

The license holders, being the only source of revenue for the Department, have requested the Commission to attend their annual meetings to discuss their local problems, and whenever it was possible we have done so by calling a special meeting jointly with theirs. These have been very important and have resulted in much good. Our attendance at such joint meetings is the only manner in which we can know their problems and they can know ours. A very considerable part of the Commission's expenses was incurred in this way.

Prior to April 1st, 1934, we held twenty-three such meetings throughout various parts of the state, and they were attended by the various Commissioners as follows: Commissioners Bennington and Stapleton attended 23 meetings; Davis and Lally 20 meetings; Hinckley 11 (being all that were held after his appointment), and Thompson attended 5 meetings. In addition to those joint meetings, individual Commissioners attended many sportsmen's meetings in the vicinity of their respective homes.

During the same period of time the Commission was in regular session 49 days, transacting its official business. Those meetings were attended as follows: Commissioners Bennington and Stapleton attended 49 days; Commissioners Davis and Lally, 48 days; Commissioner Hinckley, 37 days (being all of the sessions since his appointment), and Commissioner Thompson attended 27 days.

INVESTIGATION OF FISH HATCHERIES

Illustrative of the above statement, we found in the eleven fish hatcheries throughout the state, there was an adequate supply of water in only a few of them, and that where the supply was adequate, it was so situated it was inaccessible for a long period of time in the winter.

PROPERTY ACQUIRED FOR HATCHERY PURPOSES

It was therefore our desire to find adequate supplies of water in locations that could be used throughout the year. We have acquired two such places: the Clark Spring and 54 acres of ground situated ten miles from Spokane, on a paved highway, for \$7,500.00. This spring flows 10,000 gallons of water per minute and is conservatively worth \$100,000 to the Department of Game. We also acquired the Beebe Springs near Chelan Falls, which flows 3,600 gallons of water per minute, and 2½ acres of ground, for \$1,000.00, which is conservatively worth \$50,000 for irrigation purposes alone. These two springs are on paved highways, accessible the year round, and have many times more water in them than all of the other hatcheries in the state combined. We received much help and hearty cooperation from the sportsmen in the localities while acquiring these two properties. We have another very large spring at the Steilacoom Game Farm, flowing 6,000 gallons per minute, and we are negotiating for other suitable springs throughout the state. Prior to their purchase, the waters were thoroughly tested so that we would know they are suitable for our purposes.

CHAIRMAN'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

For many years past the State of Washington has been almost entirely lacking in contact with the Federal government regarding migratory fowl and in 1933 we had been trying for many months to obtain a boat from the Federal government, so that the many islands in Puget Sound could be adequately patrolled. The boat in question was a 44-foot economically operated troller. After prolonged correspondence without success, the Commission, in January, 1934, sent the Chairman to the American Game Conference in New York City, and to the hearings before the Senate Conservation Committee on Wild Life in Washington, D. C., with instructions to obtain the boat. Through our efforts in Washington, the boat was obtained without cost to the Department and is now in our use in Puget Sound. We are informed this boat cost \$11,000 and that it is in first-class condition. At this hearing practically every state in the Union was represented, and for the first time that Senate Committee was fully informed of the migratory bird situation and of the perils threatening fish, upland birds and big game in our western states, caused by over-grazing of domestic stock, and the resultant erosion of the soil, with its resultant floods, the building of dams, retarding or entirely destroying fish migration, and failure of the Federal government to screen its irrigation canals. The Federal government has commenced its screening program, which we hope will be followed by locally-owned units. This trip cost the Department \$702.00, but we feel the expenditure was one of the best investments we have made, particularly in view of the fact that in prior years the supervisor of game has made such a trip with no tangible results.

ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSION AT LEGISLATURE

Some of the Commissioners spent approximately two weeks attending the 1933 regular session of the Legislature, to obtain the necessary appropriation of our license money for the operation of the Department, and to have our old bounty law repealed, and two of the members spent fourteen days at the extraordinary session to get House Bill 118 passed.

**REPEAL OF BOUNTY LAW—U. S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—
PREDATORY CONTROL**

The old bounty law was repealed because of the flagrant abuses and frauds committed under it. We positively know, from the arrest and conviction of nineteen persons, that in the period from January 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, fraudulent bounties to the extent of \$4,740.00 were paid in eight eastern counties, on cougar and bobcat pelts that were shipped into the state. After its repeal, the Commission passed a regulation for the payment of the same bounties to the persons who actually killed cougars, bobcats and coyotes in the state, and appropriated \$20,000 therefor; but unfortunately, on the advice of the Attorney General, this appropriation was vetoed by the Governor, so that we cannot pay bounties until the next Legislature passes an enabling act.

In cooperation with the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, in charge of Mr. Leo K. Couch of Olympia, Washington, at a cost of some

\$6,000.00 to the Department of Game, the following predators were taken during the period from January 1, 1933, to May 1, 1934:

Coyotes	3,750
Bobcats	111
Cougar	22
Badger	51

and many miscellaneous.

From January 1 to March 31, 1934 (three months), they destroyed:

Coyotes	1,320
Bobcats	57
Cougar	13
Badger	32

The hunters, between September 1, 1933, and March 1, 1934, also killed 17,205 magpies and 1,750 ravens. Besides these, our protectors and sportsmen's groups have killed thousands of other predators.

Unfortunately, we are not able to give a record of the sportsmen's groups' kill, but cite that one in Eastern Washington, which in cooperation with the Grange, in four years killed:

Squirrels	72,724
Groundhogs	27,222
Magpies	7,194
Big horn owls.....	285
Weasels	720
Coyotes	272
Cooper hawks	161
Crows	227

These sportsmen have, conservatively, saved 50,000 birds by that predatory control. We trust that the activities of every sportsmen's group, in the future, will be available for us for our next report.

HOUSE BILL 118

Initiative 62 had one very fatal weakness. It gave the Commission authority to pass regulations, but failed to provide a penalty for the violation thereof, and because of this it was necessary for some of us to spend 14 days at the extraordinary session to have House Bill 118 passed, making it a misdemeanor to violate those regulations, just as it has been to violate the regulations of the Food Fish Department.

PER DIEM AND EXPENSES

The total per diem compensation received by the Commissioners during those 15 months is: Lally, \$1,470; Stapleton, \$1,455; Bennington, \$1,180; Davis, \$1,077.50; Hinckley, \$675, and Thompson, \$430. Of the Commission expense hereinafter set out, \$831.77 thereof was paid Mr. Paris, including \$390 per diem during the time he was on the Commission from January 21 to May 20, 1933, and the balance was for the present six Commissioners. Naturally we are now incurring less expense than during that period, and as we get the Department properly organized and functioning, it will be reduced as much more as possible.

Initiative 62 provides that each Commissioner shall be paid for his expenses and \$10.00 per day for the time spent in the performance of his duties and while we give some of our time every day, and the Chairman an average of four hours per day, in the performance of our duties, we have not and do

not charge or receive any compensation except when away from our homes. The figures set out herein, showing the per diem and expenses, can very largely be charged to various activities, handling correspondence, office expense, bird farm expense, fish hatchery expense, or protection, as most of the acts of the Commission were for the benefit of those various segregations. We have been doing work that would not have otherwise been done and which will be done hereafter by employees of the Department when it is functioning as we desire.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

For forty years Washington State College has been the willing servant of the people of this state in solving various problems. But it has never been called upon to solve the technical problems of the Department of Game until this year. In traveling about the state, the Commission found that at occasional intervals birds on the different seven game farms were subject to disease. Even then these birds were released into the wild where all of our upland game birds could become contaminated. The same thing holds true of the fish hatcheries. Diseased fish have been released in many of the waters of the state to scatter the disease, whatever it might be, to fish in the wild. For the past twenty years this plan has been followed and little has been done in research to determine the causes or to set up a preventative. In the past, game propagation has been conducted along more or less orthodox lines, no one county having the means or facilities for scientific study or experiment. When the Commission faced this problem, common sense told us there should be a remedy, so we called on Dr. E. O. Holland, president of the Washington State College, and his faculty, including Professors J. S. Carver and R. L. Webster of the College, and C. M. Hamilton and W. J. Kalkus of the Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup. We found these gentlemen and institutions in possession of incubators in which game birds can be hatched, and we found they had solved practically every problem incident to the raising of domestic poultry and livestock, and concluded that their scientific training could be used in solving similar game problems. As a result, a small brooder house has been built at Washington State College, some birds have already been hatched, and those gentlemen are commencing to study our problems, so that in time, we are positive, they will be solved as successfully as they have solved problems pertaining to domestic poultry and stock. That institution has instituted a course in Game Management, so that young men can be trained scientifically, as well as practically, in the propagation of game birds and animals. It may not be assuming too much to say that some day, through the activities of that institution, the farmers of this state may be producing game birds at a profit and at a saving to the sportsmen of this state.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY FISHERIES SCHOOL

What Washington State College is doing for game birds and animals, the State University School of Fisheries will do in the matter of fish. The Commission has enlisted its services so that hereafter, when we have a problem in fish culture, fish food, or fish disease, it will not be treated simply as an inevitable incident, and the remedy will not be guessed at, but we shall receive scientific and correct remedies. These men at our disposal, at the

University, headed by Dr. W. F. Thompson, reestablished the halibut industry after it had almost been exterminated, and we see no reason why the same scientific treatment of game fish cannot produce somewhat of the same results.

What we found in the way of lack of knowledge and lack of any program for treating bird diseases, we also found in our fish hatcheries, and using the same reasoning, we called on the State University Fisheries School, where we received the same hearty cooperation that we had received from Washington State College. As a result, the University has established several fish courses in its curriculum, ranging from one of a few months, which our employees may take, to a four-year course for students desiring complete scientific training. The courses will cover both scientific and practical studies and work in all phases of fish life, culture, food, propagation, disease, etc.

The day has passed for haphazard game administration. Any progress to be made must be based not only on practical experience, but on scientific knowledge, which we shall receive from these institutions.

FISH AND FISH HATCHERIES

During the last five years of county game control, the estimated average annual planting of fish was 45,122,930. We raised and planted, in 1933, a total of 51,034,863 fish, including 14,050 *Crescentii*, 4,009,193 Cutthroat, 14,189,960 Eastern Brook, 34,466 Mackinaw, 3,818,886 Silver, and 11,187,013 Steelhead. These figures include approximately 200,000 fish raised to six inches or larger.

During that year we operated the Chambers Creek, Twin Lakes, Chiwaukum Creek, Colville, Kittitas, Lake Crescent, Lake Whatcom, Naches, Owhi Lake, Pateros, Pend Oreille, Rimrock, San Poil, Skamania, Spokane (2), Tokul Creek, Vancouver, and Walla Walla hatcheries; the rearing ponds at these hatcheries and those at Cashmere, Davenport, Dayton, Entiat, and Wilbur; and eyeing stations at Dumpka Lake and Walupt Lake.

REARING PONDS

We have not enough rearing ponds to raise 1,000,000 six-inch fish, and it is doubtful if we shall ever be able to raise enough of that size for the thousands of waters in the state, unless we have help. We have explained this to the sportsmen and have met hearty support. The sportsmen of Chelan, Okanogan, Kitsap, Mason, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Spokane and Stevens counties built ponds, for which we furnished fish which were raised by them to desirable size for planting. The Sports Council, composed of several sportsmen's groups of Seattle, and sportsmen of Renton, working in Pacific Car & Foundry Company, have built steel forms for the erection of concrete ponds, and donated them to us for use throughout the state, and their members, with Mayor Smith of Seattle, have proceeded with the erection of ten concrete ponds for Lake Washington.

The policy of the Commission has been to place the young fish in the ponds, which are then raised by these groups for planting at the desired size.

We ask the sportsmen throughout the state to follow those examples. Were our income four times as large as it is, we would not be able to raise enough six-inch fish to adequately plant all the waters of the state, nor to build enough rearing ponds. So we must have the assistance of everyone interested in the restoration of fishing.

ELK AND DEER

A somewhat curtailed season was allowed on elk and deer in 1933, in the seven areas. On the Olympic Peninsula a four-day season was inaugurated, resulting in the killing of 157 elk out of an estimated herd of 6,000. The elk season on the Olympic Peninsula has been closed for many years, during which poaching and unlawful shooting had become rampant. It was open talk that poachers were selling elk meat to regular customers and had been for years. We are safe in stating that the number of elk lawfully shot is infinitely smaller than the number unlawfully killed in prior years.

UPLAND BIRDS: GAME FARMS

A total of 35,554 birds were produced during the year 1933, including 29,896 Chinese pheasants, 59 Chukor partridges, and 3,987 Melanistic Mutant pheasants, many of which were banded when released for migration study. During that year we operated bird farms at Auburn, Colville, Ellensburg, Spokane, Steilacoom, Walla Walla and Yakima.

The following is a detailed list of bird production for the year 1933:

Chinese pheasants	29,896
Chinese pheasants purchased.....	3,569
Melanistic Mutant pheasants.....	3,987
Melanistic Mutants purchased.....	554
Silver pheasants	51
Golden pheasants	111
Amherst pheasants	89
Reeves pheasants	55
Mongolian pheasants	340
English Blackneck pheasants.....	5
Hybrid pheasants	2
Bamboo partridges	2
Chukor partridges	59
Hungarian partridges	38
Bobwhite quail	61
Valley quail	220
Wild geese	35
Wild turkeys	259
Mallard ducks	317
Pintail ducks	13
Pea fowl	14

39,677

These figures include 4,123 upland birds purchased from resident licensed game farmers. We believe we have raised more upland game birds to twelve weeks of age than any other department. Unfortunately, because of the system of bookkeeping used in the Department, it is impossible to state the exact cost of raising fish and birds, but we trust the system will be changed so we shall be able to do so at the end of the current fiscal year.

STEELHEAD FISH

For twenty years the sportsmen have tried in vain to have the Legislature place steelhead fish on the game list, and prohibit their being caught or sold commercially. The Game Commission passed a regulation absolutely prohibiting the commercial catching, possession or sale thereof. We feel that this regulation on steelhead will do more than anything else to restore game fishing in those waters reached by this noble fish.

LAKE AND STREAM SURVEY

In prior years fish were planted in lakes and rivers in a hopeless attempt to satisfy the desires of everyone. The result was that practically all of our waters have a conglomeration of species, including many that should never have been planted. We have had men scientifically trained start a survey of the lakes and rivers to ascertain what species of fish should be planted, and as we learn we shall be guided by that information.

GAME PROTECTORS

We believe we have the best class of game protectors of any state in the Union. They include 19 former game wardens. These officers wear standard uniforms, except when on special assignment. They are not only game protectors, but are game conservationists as well. They have been given special instruction not only as police officers, but in game propagation, predatory control, trapping, and in other matters, to make them efficient. They made 1,623 arrests during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934, and during the calendar year of 1933, 1,365 arrests, of which 854 were west and 511 east of the Cascade Mountains.

During the calendar year ending December 31, 1933, our game protectors effected 422 more arrests for game violations than were made during the year 1932, although our patrol was not organized until April of 1933. The cost of game protection during the year 1933 was \$74,000 less than during the last year of county game control, the respective costs of protection being:

1932	\$190,642
1933	116,642

Under the former county control system, protectors operated only in the counties where they resided. Under the present system they operate throughout the entire state, which greatly adds to the efficiency of patrol work.

DUCK CLUBS

A law has been on the statute books for many years, requiring each duck club, regardless of the number of members in it, to pay a \$10.00 annual license fee. Unfortunately, the law was never enforced until 1933, when 247 clubs paid the fee.

SALE OF LICENSES

The sale of licenses is not under the control of the Commission. It is under the control of the Director of Licenses, who during the past year sent them to the various county auditors, who in turn would allow such persons as they chose to sell them. Because of the depression and the impending possible insolvency of sellers, many auditors refused to allow enough persons and places to sell licenses, and to relieve this we arranged for the bonding of sellers, so that during 1933 there were more than 350 bonded sellers. Harry Huse, the Director of Licenses, has cooperated fully with us, and we anticipate less difficulty in the future.

PLANNING COUNCIL

The State Planning Council, formed under the direction of the National Council, has a sub-committee of three, including a game commissioner. This committee is studying lakes, rivers and areas, so that the Planning Council

will be properly advised. We believe there are certain areas in the state that should be forever left primitive, without commercial industry; that there are mountains on which no domestic stock should ever graze; that certain rivers should be set aside forever without dams or power plants on them, on the theory that they are worth more to the people of this state as a place for recreation than for commercial purposes.

RESORT OWNERS

In many states owners of fishing resorts are required to pay a substantial license fee for their business, and to pay another license fee for each boat rented. While we have no intention of that in this state, we are trying to impress on resort owners that the Department of Game and the sportsmen do not owe them a living; that the fish and game which serve as their stock in trade, and which affords them a livelihood, are made available by the license money given us by the sportsmen. We do not mention this in an antagonistic spirit, but simply to try and have resort owners realize that they must do their share financially to conserve and restock the waters used by them.

SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS

We heartily favor the formation of sportsmen's associations in every community in the state because we realize what great assistance they can be to us in restoring game and fish. It will continue to be the policy of the Commission to meet with these sportsmen throughout the state whenever possible, so that game problems can be mutually solved.

PATROLS

Special river patrols have been maintained, particularly in the Puget Sound Area, to rid the waters of unlawful nets set for steelhead, and special patrols, known as "floating patrols", have been sent throughout the state to assist in protection.

UNIFORM SEASONS

It has been the policy of the Commission to have uniform hunting and fishing seasons as nearly as possible. Under the old system of game control, it was possible for persons to go from one county to another over a period of more than thirty days, taking an enormous toll of game and fish. In an effort to have uniform dates and bags we are simply trying to conserve the game and to give the sportsmen of small means the same opportunity as the sportsmen of wealth.

PUBLICITY AND BULLETINS

The Commission has no secrets and any facts within our knowledge are available to the public. The Department has maintained a monthly news release and we hope to build this up in the future in such a way that it will result in inestimable benefit to the state.

APPEAL TO SPORTSMEN

The Commission particularly appeals to everyone to report deliberate game violations. This is not "tattling." The name of the informant will be kept confidential. A criminal statute is such, whether it pertains to game, to burglary, or what not. It is just as much a crime for a man to unlawfully kill a \$50.00 deer as it is for him to steal a \$50.00 watch, and likewise with game of lesser value. If the people of this state refuse to notify the sheriffs and police officers of crimes, ranging from a larceny of ten cents' worth of goods to bank robbery, crime would be rampant, and the police officers would not apprehend one-thousandth of the criminals. Unfortunately, this is the attitude that has been followed for years by people who would not hesitate to report other crimes, and the results in game violations are many times as numerous as they would be if persons would make it their sacred duty to report deliberate violations.

TYPES OF LICENSES AND FEES

State resident citizen hunting and fishing.....	\$3.00
State non-resident citizen hunting and fishing.....	25.00
State alien hunting and fishing.....	25.00
State non-resident citizen game bird hunting.....	15.00
State non-resident citizen fishing.....	5.00
County resident citizen hunting and fishing.....	1.50
County non-resident citizen fishing.....	3.00
County alien fishing.....	5.00
County resident citizen trapping.....	5.00
County citizen professional guide's.....	10.00
State resident citizen supplemental elk.....	5.00
State non-resident citizen supplemental elk.....	25.00
State alien supplemental elk.....	50.00
State fur dealer's.....	10.00
State taxidermist's	5.00
Private migratory bird preserve license.....	10.00

LICENSE SALES DURING THE YEAR 1933

	<i>No. Sold</i>
State resident hunting and fishing license at \$3.00.....	67,996
County resident hunting and fishing license at \$1.50.....	55,216
State non-resident hunting and fishing license at \$25.00..	4
State alien hunting and fishing license at \$25.00.....	15
State non-resident hunting game birds license at \$15.00..	37
State non-resident fishing license at \$5.00.....	835
Taxidermist's license at \$5.00.....	24
Fur dealer's license at \$10.00.....	67
County non-resident fishing license at \$3.00.....	797
County alien fishing license at \$5.00.....	92
County trapper's license at \$5.00.....	853
County professional guide's license at \$10.00.....	3
Private migratory game preserve license at \$10.00.....	247
State supplemental elk license at \$5.00.....	1,054
Total.....	127,240

REMITTANCES OF FORMER COUNTY GAME FUNDS

Initiative 62 provided that upon its passage in 1932, the county auditor shall remit to the State Treasurer all county game funds on hand. Of the

thirty-nine counties, four failed to remit anything and the others remitted as follows:

<i>County</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Adams	\$2.40
Asotin	37.71
Benton	2,824.72
Chelan	442.36
Clallam	1,153.31
Clark	21.84
Columbia	211.65
Cowlitz	2,909.01
Douglas	1,961.65
Ferry	810.15
Franklin	201.54
Grant	231.85
Grays Harbor	1,277.58
Island	559.76
Jefferson	602.91
King	359.22
Kitsap	3.22
Kittitas	665.21
Lewis	389.32
Lincoln	25.45
Mason	1,727.64
Okanogan	103.85
Pacific	2,475.56
Pend Oreille.....	1,172.46
Pierce	814.66
San Juan	4.20
Skagit	843.47
Snohomish	2,923.39
Spokane	2,676.03
Stevens	4,238.53
Wahkiakum	705.90
Walla Walla	5.19
Whatcom	2,935.28
Whitman	486.10
Yakima	2,844.72

AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT

During our first year the Department learned it is more economical and more efficient for it to own the automobiles used by protectors rather than to allow them five cents per mile for the operation of their own. Because of this, small types of automobiles are purchased, in which the protectors can camp wherever night overtakes them. This means not only efficiency, but economy on hotel bills.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

No money is received, handled, or spent by either the Game Commission or by persons in the Department. It is all remitted by the county auditors direct to the State Treasurer, who pays it out directly, on vouchers issued by the Department of Game.

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STATE GAME FUND

As Reported by State Treasurer.

At the end of the first year of state game control, December 31, 1933, there was in the Game Fund.....	\$165,067.05
At the end of the last year of county game control, December 31, 1932, there was in the State Game Fund.....	73,833.54

So that at the end of our first year's administration there was an increase in the funds on hand over the balance on hand at the end of the last year of county control of..... \$91,233.51 although we had a decreased income.

During the last five years of county game control the average yearly income was	\$459,749.43
During the first year of state game control the income for the year 1933 was	307,817.50

so that our income for the calendar year was \$151,931.93 less than the former five-year average under county game control.

Our total income during the fiscal year ending April 1, 1934, was \$356,-827.15, or \$102,922.28 less than that annual average under the former county system.

Received during the fiscal year ending April 1, 1934, from all sources, including the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, fines, sale of pelts and duck club licenses.....	\$356,827.15
*Used by the Department of Game during fiscal year.....	\$349,740.97
Balance in Game Fund at end of first fiscal year of state game control, April 1, 1934.....	\$127,970.36

which is \$54,136.82 more than there was in the Game Fund at the end of 1932, the last year of county game control.

It is to be noted, in passing, that the Legislature appropriated from the Game Fund to the Department of Licenses the sum of \$14,500.00, of which \$3,316.93 has been spent for printing licenses for 1933. We assume approximately the same amount will be spent for 1934. The Legislature also appropriated from our fund \$1,411.00 for debts not incurred by us. For these items we can give no detail.

Our first year has clearly demonstrated the much greater economy, efficiency and benefits of the present system of state game control over the former system of county control, just as it has been demonstrated in all of the other states. We have planted practically the same or a greater number of fish and birds; we have had a more comprehensive statewide patrol; more sportsmen's associations are actively working with the Department; the destruction of predators, particularly coyotes, bobcats and cougar has been greater than in any like period; Washington State College and the State University Fisheries School are fully cooperating, and the public generally has become more conscious of the value of our game than ever before.

As will be seen in our summary of receipts and disbursements, preceding, we have conducted the Department at a very great saving in money over any of the prior five-year average income. This saving was due largely to our trying to use common-sense business methods, avoiding duplication of efforts

* Due to outstanding warrants there is a slight variation in the amounts of money expended by the Game Department as shown by the State Treasurer and the record of our disbursements.

in various counties or agencies, standardization of equipment and wages, and avoiding unnecessary employments.

Notwithstanding these facts we are not satisfied with results in the Department and will endeavor to improve them.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1934.

WASHINGTON STATE GAME COMMISSION

THOMAS A. E. LALLY, Spokane, *Chairman*,
VIRGIL B. BENNINGTON, Walla Walla, *Member*,
C. A. STAPLETON, Omak, *Member*,
L. GLENN DAVIS, Mount Vernon, *Member*,
H. D. HINCKLEY, Seattle, *Member*,
W. A. THOMPSON, Vancouver, *Member*.

EMPLOYEES

April 1, 1934

Office	Address	Occupation
Lou Ovenden	1205 E. 42nd, Seattle	Director
Grace C. Brewer	3718 11th N. E., Seattle	Chief Clerk
Bertha M. Martens	2021 4th Ave., Seattle	Stenographer
Marian H. Faulds	505 East Denny, Seattle	Bookkeeper
Grace E. Leonard	1732 W. 64th, Seattle	Stenographer
Eileen Hunt	408 Bellevue N., Seattle	Stenographer
Ruth Dando	606 1/2 Pike, Seattle	Stenographer
Iola Hubbard	2405 4th Ave., Seattle	Stenographer
May P. Hammond	2832 N. Broadway, Seattle	Stenographer
Luella Mitchell	2204 N. 59th, Seattle	Typist
*Ray F. James	Roosevelt Hotel, Seattle	Asst. Director
J. J. Allen	Oso	Protector
Chas. E. Bennett	P. O. Box 122, North Bend	Protector
Henry F. Bercot	Freeland	Protector
*R. E. Beringer	Box 223, Pomeroy	Protector
*Otto J. Beusch	Box 51, Silver Creek	Protector
Fred W. Binkie	Forks	Protector
V. W. Bolke	1350 Porter St., Enumclaw	Protector
M. E. Boone	1603 N. Puget, Olympia	Protector
John S. Brender	Leavenworth	Protector
*Edgar Burkebile	Cathlamet	Protector
A. W. Brown	810 S. 17th Ave., Yakima	Protector
Mark H. Crawford	White Salmon	Protector
John W. Douglas	Friday Harbor	Protector
*Jos. O. Drolet	2606 Summitview, Yakima	Protector
*A. R. Erickson	R. F. D. 4, Box 87, Olympia	Protector
*M. M. Fruit	Cle Elum	Protector
Herman O. Goodman	Blaine	Protector
*C. H. Haley	811 S. 25th, Tacoma	Protector
Joe Hammer	Silverdale	Protector
Sherman J. Handron	702 Spruce, Hoquiam	Protector
*C. D. Hoff	Soap Lake	Protector
Ransom C. Holcomb	1134 Alice Ave., Walla Walla	Protector
Thomas C. Horn	103 W. 6th St. N., Kelso	Protector
Paul Hughey	P. O. Box 72, Shelton	Protector
*J. M. Hynes	1102 Cedar St., Raymond	Protector
Evan Jones	Winthrop	Protector
Gordon K. Kennedy	Ritzville	Protector
Gar R. Klinger	Stevenson	Protector
L. L. Leavers	Waterville	Protector
*Wallace M. Leonard	3620 6th Ave., Tacoma	Protector
Charles B. Long	Quilcene	Protector
J. M. Loudon	1020 W. Main, Centralia	Protector
Harold E. Loughary	257 E. 45th St., Seattle	Protector
A. H. Lundgren	Quinault Lake	Protector
Ray S. Lynch	Route No. 5, Spokane	Protector
Ralph Lyttaker	314 W. 45th St., Seattle	Protector
J. C. Michael	Potlatch	Protector
A. S. Michel	Okanogan	Protector
*G. E. Mitchell	4324 S. 7th, Tacoma	Protector
H. E. Moe	P. O. Box 961, Camas	Protector
H. C. Moon	Republic	Protector
Walter W. Nicley	Colfax	Protector
*N. E. Palmer	Prosser	Protector
Clarence Pautzke	310 C St. N. W., Auburn	Protector
Fred Rice	Route No. 2, Port Angeles	Protector

* Indicates men whom we know of that were employed under the old system. There were 19 of these as compared with 41 new ones.

EMPLOYEES—Continued

<i>Office</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
*A. E. Schaller.....	808 Kittitas, Wenatchee.....	Protector
C. H. Shields.....	E. 630 Sharp Ave., Spokane.....	Protector
Maurice E. Splane.....	821 Ferry St., Sedro Woolley.....	Protector
John L. Stevens.....	Ellensburg.....	Protector
*Harry Tighe.....	Route 1, Box 480, Spanaway.....	Protector
Fred W. Van Arsdol.....	Clarkston.....	Protector
*Millard F. Vanhook.....	Davenport.....	Protector
Thomas F. Walsh.....	Route 5, Box 32, Vancouver.....	Protector
Harry L. Watson.....	Kennewick.....	Protector
R. J. Williams.....	Mount Vernon.....	Protector
C. L. Winters.....	Goldendale.....	Protector
*W. L. Woodard.....	Colville.....	Protector
*A. N. Woodward.....	3673 W. Othello, Seattle.....	Protector
*W. T. Wooten.....	Dayton.....	Protector

<i>Propagation—Game Farms</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Budd I. Davis.....	503 1st West, Seattle.....	Asst. Director
William Morrell.....	Route No. 3, Auburn.....	Auburn Supt.
T. W. Pigott.....	Route No. 3, Auburn.....	Auburn Asst.
C. J. Rhode.....	Colville.....	Colville Supt.
Thos. D. Ford.....	c/o Eugene Wilson, Route No. 2, Ellensburg.....	Kittitas Supt.
J. W. Faudree.....	Mead.....	Spokane Supt.
D. O. Coiner.....	Mead.....	Spokane Asst.
Wm. Harris.....	Mead.....	Spokane Asst.
Wm. Lattish.....	Mead.....	Spokane Asst.
James Freckleton.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Supt.
Elerth Hedstrom.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Ross Harper.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Fred Justin.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Calvin Wootan.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Britton West.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Charles Morrell.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
James McIntyre.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Robert Leslie.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Roy Archer.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Charles Fink.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Clifford Flett.....	R.F.D. No. 5, Box 618, South Tacoma.....	Steilacoom Asst.
Chas. Harman.....	Walla Walla.....	Walla Walla Supt.
Ralph Gady.....	P. O. Box 1033, Yakima.....	Yakima Supt.
Geo. A. McDaniel.....	P. O. Box 1033, Yakima.....	Yakima Asst.

<i>Propagation—Hatcheries</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Wm. Dunstan.....	Bothell.....	General Supt.
G. P. Luzader.....	Route No. 5, Box 615, South Tacoma.....	Chambers Asst.
W. H. Ashby.....	Telma.....	Chelan Twin Lakes Supt.
Virgil Johnston.....	Winton.....	Chiwaukum Supt.
W. R. Hancock.....	Colville.....	Colville Supt.
J. E. Thornton.....	Grant Orchards.....	Crab Creek Supt.
F. A. Youmans.....	Box 334, Cle Elum.....	Kittitas Supt.
K. D. Hodgeboom.....	Port Angeles.....	Lake Crescent Supt.
G. W. Loveridge.....	Route No. 2, Sedro Woolley.....	Lake Whatcom Supt.
Wm. Wilkins.....	Route No. 2, Sedro Woolley.....	Lake Whatcom Asst.
L. E. Hilsinger.....	Route No. 2, Sedro Woolley.....	Lake Whatcom Asst.
C. A. Welshons.....	R.F.D. No. 1, Naches.....	Naches Supt.

* Indicates men whom we know of that were employed under the old system. There were 19 of these as compared with 41 new ones.

EMPLOYEES—Continued

<i>Propagation—Hatcheries</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
H. H. Hulbert.....	Nespelem	Owhi Supt.
W. R. Underwood....	Pateros	Pateros-Methow Supt.
Geo. H. Esveldt.....	Usk	Pend Oreille Supt.
F. A. Smith.....	Usk	Pend Oreille Asst.
O. J. Drolet.....	Naches City	Rimrock Supt.
Geo. Lytle	Republic	San Poil Supt.
Warren C. Kennedy..	Stevenson	Skamania Supt.
H. F. Krick.....	Spokane	Spokane Supt.
Lorin A. Dunstan....	Route No. 1, North Bend.....	Tokul Creek Supt.
John Atleson	Route No. 1, North Bend.....	Tokul Creek Asst.
L. R. Partee.....	Route No. 1, North Bend.....	Tokul Creek Asst.
C. A. Jones.....	Route No. 1, North Bend.....	Tokul Creek Asst.
Daniel MacKenzie ...	Route No. 1, North Bend.....	Tokul Creek Asst.
C. E. Cramer.....	Route No. 1, North Bend.....	Tokul Creek Asst.
Geo. Bump	Route No. 1, North Bend.....	Tokul Creek Asst.
A. F. Immenroth....	Route No. 5, Box 28, Vancouver....	Vancouver Supt.
William Burroughs ..	Walla Walla	Walla Walla Supt.
W. O. DuBord.....	Cashmere	Cashmere Ponds

<i>Special Steelhead</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Edw. P. Christianson.	Route No. 2, Sedro Woolley.....	Samish Hatchery
M. B. Dedman.....	Hoquiam	Humptulips Hatchery
Clarence Duncan ...	Orting	Puyallup Hatchery
Fred Johnson	Lebam	Willapa Hatchery
Ernest Judson	Startup	Skykomish Hatchery
Walter Warren	Route No. 3, Box 180, Elma.....	Chehalis Hatchery

Laurence J. Huysman 1050 E. 97th, Seattle..... Draftsman
 Milo C. Bell..... 2525 N. E. Glisan, Portland..... Engineer
 Donald W. Erickson. South Wenatchee

Note: Milo C. Bell is employed jointly by the Game and Food Fisheries Departments of Washington and Oregon as engineer.

Donald Erickson is employed temporarily by the Game Department, Food Fisheries Department, and the Bureau of Biological Survey, making investigation of the Rock Island Dam.

DISBURSEMENTS

	Interim Jan. 23, 1933, to March 31, 1933	Fiscal Year April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934
STATE GAME DIRECTOR—		
Salary	\$817 67	\$4,285 62
Car expense		430 83
Meals, rooms and berths.....	74 15	253 50
Fares—Railroad, boat and stage.....	33 45	108 35
	\$925 27	\$5,078 30
OFFICE—		
Salaries and wages.....	\$1,748 39	\$10,729 03
Expense—State cars	175 30	149 88
Private autos—Mileage		9 13
New state car for Director.....		592 95
Fares—Railroad, boat and stage.....	11 35	3 10
Meals and rooms.....	92 30	79 75
General office supplies.....	238 45	1,555 71
Telephone and telegraph.....	154 07	1,175 81
Postage	295 87	1,598 90
Freight and express.....	4 63	78 67
Printing	109 82	741 64
Rent	170 00	1,397 32
Surety bonds on office employes.....		39 15
Purchase books and subscription to newspapers...	10 00	105 46
Towel service		33 75
Taxidermist		36 50
Dues associations, picture frames, postoffice box rent, notary bond.....	26 50	37 91
Light, heat and water.....		5 60
Office furniture and equipment.....		600 24
State audit of books.....	\$3,036 68	188 13
		\$19,158 63
GAME COMMISSION—		
Per diem	\$1,967 50	\$4,710 00
Stenographers	390 04	1,737 80
Private autos—Mileage at 5c per mile.....	601 65	1,518 45
Fares—Railroad, boat and stage.....	197 16	646 39
Meals, rooms and berths.....	582 75	1,249 59
General office supplies.....	27 75	27 80
Telephone and telegraph.....	168 43	301 59
Postage	40 57	2 00
Freight and express.....	4 81	3 37
Printing		2 50
Rent		20 00
Purchase books		35 00
Brief cases	54 00	
Other general expense.....	29 60	9 40
Badges		30 00
Office furniture and equipment.....	\$4,064 16	44 00
		\$10,397 89
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT—		
Legal advertising of seasons, etc.....		\$2,408 34
Pub. Game Codes and hunting and fishing pamphlets		1,278 24
Educational and publicity.....		949 90
Bonds—Deputy game clerks.....		2,000 00
Signs and tags.....	\$24 80	581 50
Stream investigations and improvements.....	360 69	3,939 30
	\$985 49	\$11,157 28
PROTECTION DIVISION—		
Salaries and wages.....	\$8,607 61	\$80,769 51
Private autos—Mileage	2,031 63	26,455 24
State cars—Expenses operating.....	2,384 08	17,044 10
Cars purchased for employes.....		13,569 57
Fares—Railroad, boat and stage.....	71 31	485 44
Meals and rooms.....	958 65	5,098 96
General office supplies and printing.....	2 20	184 97
Telephone and telegraph.....	69 39	504 81
Postage paid by employes.....	2 25	28 28
Freight and express.....	4 69	58 92
Insurance—Fire and industrial.....	161 38	2,298 23
Arms, ammunition, badges, etc.....	98 26	183 87
Expense evidence, horse pasture and hire.....	32 87	519 30
Launch hire		94 15
Operating state boats.....	97 28	221 99
Purchase new boats.....		91 60
Stretching skins, and pheasant traps.....	16 64	42 74
Feed for birds and animals held by protectors.....	\$14,538 84	12 09
		\$147,663 77

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DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

	Interim Jan. 23, 1933, to March 31, 1933	Fiscal Year April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934	
*PREDATORY BEAVER TRAPPING—			
Salaries and wages.....		\$3,099 60	
Private autos—Mileage at 5c per mile.....		855 75	
Meals and rooms.....		1 00	
Freight and express.....		32 18	
Purchase live beaver traps.....		109 60	
Expense trap line.....		3 00	\$4,161 13
FEED GAME ANIMALS AND BIRDS IN OPEN—			
Salaries and wages.....		\$208 08	
Private autos—Mileage at 5c per mile.....		56 05	
Meals and rooms.....		14 30	
Freight and express.....		15 00	
Expense state trucks hauling feed.....		15 87	
Feed.....	\$435 30	665 32	\$974 62
STATE GAME FARMS—			
Salaries and wages.....	\$3,915 20	\$31,397 63	
Private autos—Mileage at 5c per mile.....	46 85	818 24	
State trucks—Expenses operating.....	297 03	2,233 46	
Purchase new trucks.....		218 38	
Fares paid—Railroad, boat and stage.....		65 20	
Meals and rooms.....	5 15	353 28	
Stationery supplies and printing.....	4 87	64 99	
Telephone and telegraph.....	85 20	342 72	
Postage on egg shipments.....		12 75	
Freight and express.....	106 47	109 39	
Rent of land.....		865 00	
Insurance—Fire, industrial and auto.....	84 14	643 09	
Surety bonds.....		35 00	
Advertising for broody hens.....		4 20	
Tags, thermometers and testing bottles.....	2 50	240 89	
Expense—Light, heat and water.....	226 58	1,714 64	
First aid kit.....		4 00	
Groceries and supplies for kitchen.....	31 79	297 67	
Gloves, Rubber and canvas, boots.....		3 85	
Repairs to pens and buildings.....	369 93	1,043 69	
Ammunition for vermin control.....		48 33	
Feed.....	757 39	10,641 00	
Purchase game birds.....		6,461 62	
Purchase game bird eggs.....		572 28	
+Purchase hens for hatching.....		3,243 75	
Seeds, chemicals, small tools.....	277 60	1,542 13	
Incubators and gas tanks.....		348 26	\$63,265 44
STATE TROUT HATCHERIES—			
Salaries and wages.....	\$5,322 53	\$32,377 78	
Private autos—Mileage at 5c per mile.....	133 52	578 21	
State trucks and cars—Expenses operating.....	374 87	4,936 50	
Purchase new cars and trucks.....		2,391 30	
Fares—Railroad, boat and stage.....	31 34	116 25	
Meals and rooms.....	63 65	805 45	
Stationery supplies.....	55 54	24 37	
Telephone and telegraph.....	53 55	331 28	
Postage paid by employes.....		7 04	
Freight and express.....	58 89	640 85	
Rent.....	10 00	31 00	
Insurance—Fire, industrial and auto.....	103 82	1,093 58	
Surety bonds.....		5 00	
Thermometers, testing bottles, etc.....		11 36	
Expense—Light, heat and water.....	174 21	1,607 27	

*The beaver taken by the predatory beaver trappers number 983. These pelts will be sold and the money received therefrom deposited to the credit of the State Game Fund. At the present market value the pelts should bring approximately double the amount expended in this work. The trapping of beaver became necessary due to the amount of damage to farms, irrigation canals, dikes, etc. During the summer beaver will be live-trapped and liberated away from farming areas, which will probably use the balance of the money received from the sale of beaver pelts.

†The item of \$3,243.75 for purchase of hens for hatching is one that we hope to eventually alleviate by use of incubators and mechanical brooders. The hens were resold for the sum of \$1,280.65, which was deposited to the credit of the State Game Fund. The difference between these two amounts was charged against the cost of raising game birds.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued

	Interim Jan. 23, 1933, to March 31, 1933	Fiscal Year April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934	
STATE TROUT HATCHERIES—Continued			
Groceries and household expense.....		\$69 10	
Boots, slicker coats and pants.....	\$4 26	188 81	
Repair troughs, buildings—Small tools.....	31 43	1,815 44	
Hire boat.....		15 10	
Operating state boats.....	2 75	15 06	
Feed.....	972 30	8,753 67	
Purchase trout eggs.....		8,053 01	
Brooms, riffle plates, ice, salt.....	205 46	386 22	
Seeds and lawn expense.....		15 20	
Little Spokane Hatchery—Engineers' services making contour maps, taking water records and general survey.....	\$7,506 12	498 46	\$64,767 31
EGG-TAKING STATIONS—			
Salaries and wages.....	\$609 83	\$7,556 14	
Private autos—Mileage at 5c per mile.....	16 45	302 10	
State trucks and cars—Expenses operating.....		109 51	
Fares—Railroad, boat and stage.....		22 85	
Meals and rooms.....		123 90	
Telephone and telegraph.....		2 25	
Freight and express.....		120 13	
Expense—Light, heat and water.....		76 06	
Groceries and household equipment.....		41 99	
Boots, slicker coats and pants.....		36 54	
Repairs racks, traps.....		38 41	
Hire boat.....		5 00	
Operating state boats.....		22 23	
Purchase new boats.....		39 50	
Feed.....		54 00	
Brooms, riffle plates, ice, salt.....		6 52	
Rent.....	\$686 28	183 00	\$8,740 13
REARING PONDS—			
Salaries and wages.....	\$7 22	\$489 64	
Private autos—Mileage at 5c per mile.....		32 15	
Expense—State cars and trucks.....		21 25	
Meals and rooms.....		22 30	
Freight and express.....		15 76	
Expense—Light, heat and water.....		10 56	
Repairs to ponds.....		11 07	
Feed.....		523 07	
Brooms, riffle plates, ice, salt.....	\$7 22	4 08	\$1,129 88
From the above stations 51,074,389 fry and fingerlings were planted during fiscal year. Rearing ponds were operated independent of hatcheries.			
CAPITAL OUTLAYS—			
Stellacoom Farm.....		\$127 74	
Purchase of Clark Spring for rearing pond and hatchery site.....		7,500 00	
Little Spokane River hatchery (Clark Spring).....		830 59	\$8,458 33
PREDATORY ANIMAL HUNTERS—			
Salaries and wages.....	\$117 58	\$5,630 98	
Private autos—Mileage.....		469 75	
Meals and rooms.....		27 20	
Freight and express.....		1 69	
Insurance—Fire and industrial.....		86 28	
Strychnine.....		27 50	
Predatory animal traps.....	\$117 58	108 24	\$6,351 64
Pelts taken by predatory animal hunters during the above operations will be sold and this money deposited to the credit of the State Game Fund.			

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RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

	Interim Jan. 23, 1933, to March 31, 1933	Fiscal Year April 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934
State Game Director.....	\$925 27	\$5,078 30
Office	3,036 68	19,158 63
Game Commission	4,064 16	10,397 89
Legal advertising		2,408 34
Pub. Game Codes, and hunting and fishing pamphlets		1,278 24
Educational and publicity.....		949 90
Bonds deputy game clerks.....		2,000 00
Signs and tags.....	24 80	581 50
Stream investigations and improvements.....	360 69	3,939 30
Protection Division	14,538 84	147,663 77
Predatory beaver trapping.....		4,161 13
Feed game animals and birds in open.....	435 30	974 62
State game farms.....	6,213 76	63,295 44
State trout hatcheries.....	7,596 12	64,767 31
Egg-taking stations	686 28	8,740 13
Rearing ponds	7 22	1,129 88
Capital outlays		8,458 33
Predatory animal hunters.....	117 58	6,351 64
Grand totals.....	\$38,006 64	\$351,304 35

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