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**BIENNIAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**FISH AND GAME**  
**COMMISSION**

FOR

May 1, 1944 — April 30, 1945

May 1, 1945 — April 30, 1946



PUBLISHED BY THE  
MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT  
Helena, Montana

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BIENNIAL REPORT

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NAEGELE PRINTING CO., HELENA, MONT.





To His Excellency  
Sam C. Ford  
Governor, State of Montana  
Helena, Montana

Dear Governor Ford:

Transmitted herewith is the Montana Fish and Game Commission's Biennial Report for the period from May 1, 1944 to April 30, 1946.

The statistics compiled at the close of this biennium reveals that the Fish and Game Department has sold, during this period, its greatest number of hunting and fishing licenses in the history of the department.

The following report is intended to give a brief picture of present wildlife conditions, activities of the department, and recommendations for improving administration of our wildlife resources.

Respectfully submitted,

MONTANA STATE FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

ELMER JOHNSON,  
Chairman.

A. A. O'CLAIRE,  
Secretary

State of Montana  
FISH AND GAME COMMISSION  
Helena, Montana

**M E M B E R S**

ELMER JOHNSON, Chairman, Glasgow  
WM. CARPENTER, Butte  
J. W. SEVERY, Missoula  
A. C. GRANDE, Lennep  
E. G. VEDOVA, Roundup



A. A. O'CLAIRE  
State Fish and Game Warden, Helena

A. G. STUBBLEFIELD  
Supt. State Fisheries, Helena

ROBERT F. COONEY  
Director of Wildlife Restoration

W. J. EVERIN  
Chief Deputy

## FISH AND GAME PERSONNEL

### Office Staff

Helen Redpath	Chief Clerk
Eleanor Thode	Secretary
Ann Crimmins	Claims Clerk
Margaret Jennings	Cashier
Virginia Buckland	Assistant Cashier
Alice Davis	Stenographer

### Deputy Game Wardens

John F. Burke	Livingston
Keith Burke	Red Lodge
L. C. Clark	Bozeman
John R. Cook	Glendive
W. J. Dorrington	Conrad
Truce Emmett	Great Falls
K. O. Fallang	White Sulphur Springs
H. C. Friede	Malta
W. A. Hill	Great Falls
George Hollibaugh	Lewistown
Allen T. Holmes	Billings
Clyde Howard	Missiula
G. O. Johnson	Harlowton
Wm. R. Kohls	Ennis
E. M. Krost	Sidney
R. H. Lambeth	Polson
Frank Marshall	West Yellowstone
Harry N. Morgan	Ovando
Bruce Neal	Augusta
John Nicolay	Miles City
O. J. Nollar	Libby
Charles R. Price	Dillon
Asa Rogers	Havre
H. C. Sailor	Absarokee
Wm. Schultz	Butte
Gene Sherman	Thompson Falls
Raleigh Shields	Roundup
Frank Starina	Hardin
Jack Thompson	Leave of Absence
E. W. Tierney	Helena
Waldo Vangsness	U. S. Army
M. J. Watt	Hamilton
Ross Wilson	Kalispell
Don Wright	Browning

### Game Farms

V. W. Bailey, Foreman	Fort Peck
Lester Barton, Foreman	Warm Springs
J. R. Wells, Foreman	Billings

### Hatcheries

Foremen:

Fred Beal	Anaconda
Clarence Ripley	Arlee
Forest Keller	Big Timber
George Miller	Emigrant
Iver Hoglund	Great Falls
Eli Melton	Hamilton
Leo Gilroy	Lewistown
George Ripley	Libby
Virgil Harper	Ovando
A. E. Tangen	Polson
John Sheehan	Somers
S. S. Drew—(Spawn Station)	West Yellowstone

### Wildlife Restoration Division

Hector LaCasse	Draftsman
Dorothy Nopper	Secretary
Katherine Brewer	Stenographer

Fieldmen:

William Bergeson	Senior Fieldman
Faye Couey	Senior Fieldman
Lloyd McDowell	Senior Fieldman
Ken Thompson	Senior Fieldman
Don Brown	Fieldman
Ray Campbell	Fieldman
Frank Lancaster	Fieldman
Jack Owens	Fieldman
Merle Rogrud	Fieldman
Rex Smart	Fieldman
Joe Gaab	Assistant Fieldman
William Koch	Assistant Fieldman



## FOREWORD

The importance of our wildlife resources to the residents of Montana is demonstrated by the number of citizens who purchase hunting and fishing licenses. Approximately one person out of each five citizens purchases a resident game bird and fishing license.

Demands of the resident sportsman and non-resident sportsman for more fish and game is ever on the increase. Methods of transportation to and from hunting and fishing grounds, as well as the methods of taking fish and game, are becoming more and more efficient.

The problem that confronts Montana sportsmen and the Fish and Game Commission is to conserve our present supply of wildlife and to provide means of increasing our game fish populations and certain species of game animals and game birds in habitats which have the carrying capacity and room for an increase without upsetting existing stable economic land use programs.

To meet this problem the Commission necessarily must expand its program to propagate, administer and conserve wildlife in proportion to the demand. There is, therefore, a need to provide an increase in revenue to finance such a program and to compensate for the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar.

This report of the Fish and Game Commission for the biennium presents some of the accomplishments of our game management program, and calls attention to some of the needs and recommendations to further the program.

### GENERAL WILDLIFE PICTURE

Montana has a great variety of wildlife habitat due to its topography, which supports many of the important species of North American wildlife in considerable numbers.

**Big Game.** Through sound conservation measures and game management practices, huntable populations on big game animals have been maintained and open seasons have been provided on elk, deer, mountain goats and bear, and limited seasons on moose and antelope.

With the present total population of elk in the State estimated at not over 30,000 and with present hunting pressures almost developed to the point where the annual kill of elk is equal or possibly greater in some instances than the annual increment from its breeding stock, serious thought should be given to the inevitable adoption of the limited license for taking the desired number of animals. Present methods to close big game seasons when a desired kill has been reached has proved unsuccessful in limiting the kill to the desired number.

Present estimates of our big game populations are as follows:

Elk	29,779	Mountain Sheep	1,284
Mule Deer	87,530	Mountain Goats	5,182
White Tailed Deer	29,173	Black Bear	7,000
Moose	3,610	Carimou	15
Antelope	22,105	Grizzly Bear	550
			-----
Grand Total			197,078

While the total population of big game animals is not impressive considering the area of the state, it should be borne in mind that the controlling factor is availability of suitable habitat. It is doubtful if the elk population can be greatly increased except in a few areas without conflicting with existing land uses. There perhaps is room for a large increase in many areas for deer, antelope, mountain sheep, mountain goats and grizzly bear. The antelope offers a promising future for Montana sportsmen and has responded well to management.

**Game Birds.** Native upland game bird populations fluctuate in cycles from causes of which at present we know little. The seasons and bag limits have been regulated according to the period within these cycles. Open seasons were provided during the past biennium on Blue Grouse, Ruffed Grouse, Franklin Grouse and Sharptailed Grouse. Due to a low in the Sage Hen cycle, no open season was provided during the 1945 season. Continued protection may help increase the Sage Hen population to huntable proportions within a reasonable time.

The Ring-neck Pheasant and Hungarian Partridge population has been on the wane during the last few years. This decline became so evident that the Fish and Game Commission reduced the length of the season and bag limit in some areas in the state during the 1945 season. Factors which have contributed to this decline in population are: unfavorable weather during the rearing season, illegal kill of hens, reduced cover and an increase in predators during the corresponding period. Limited open seasons and a reduction in the bag limit, together with an expanded planting program from our game farms and a concerted effort to eradicate predatory birds and animals, will help bring back the pheasant population so that an open season can be provided each year in the future.

Migratory bird regulations of the Federal Government are adopted each year by the Commission. Montana was placed in the northern zone during the 1944 and 1945 seasons. Local duck populations have remained fairly constant; however, the northern flights upon which many localities depend for duck shooting has been noticeably smaller during the past two years.

**Game Fish.** Because of favorable natural spawning conditions in many waters and supplemental planting from the hatcheries, the greater portion of our lakes and streams have been kept fairly productive of game fish. However, the increased fishing pressure on the most accessible lakes and streams has resulted in an overall reduction in game fish populations.

The lack of fishing pressure in most streams, lakes and reservoirs supporting warm-water species is one problem in the management of such waters, because of the tendency of warm-water species to overpopulate and subsequently dwarf due to competition for available food. The opposite is true of trout streams and lakes. Increased fishing pressure has created a problem to keep the most accessible waters productive of game fish.

Thus it is evident that separate management practices are necessary to keep waters productive according to the species of fish a par-

ticular drainage or body of water is capable of producing. During the past biennium the Commission provided open seasons and bag limits accordingly.

## GAME DIVISION

**Game Farms.** During the biennium covered by this report, only the Fort Peck Game Farm was in production. The Warm Springs Game Farm and the Billings Game Farm, which suspended operations in the fall of 1942 for the duration of the war, were not in production. However, during the fall of 1945 preparations were being made to put both of these farms back into full production for the 1946 season. In December, 1945, contracts were let for the construction of four brooder houses at the Warm Springs Game Farm and four brooder houses at the Billings Game Farm. The four houses were completed at the Warm Springs Farm for use during the 1946 season, but due to shortage of building materials, the buildings at the Billings Farm were not completed. Construction of additional brooder houses is planned at both farms so that incubators, hatchers and hovers can be used to raise pheasants without depending upon the use of domestic setting hens.

In February, 1946, the Commission purchased eighty acres of land in the Moiese Valley in Lake County for the purpose of establishing a fourth game farm in Montana. This site was picked due to its favorable climatic condition, soil, exposure, and its acreage under irrigation. The Commission has been unable to do anything toward the construction of buildings and runways to date due to the scarcity of the materials needed.

**Predatory Bird and Animal Control.** Since the fall of 1942, the curtailed amounts of ammunition available to sportsmen has resulted in fewer sportsmen in the field which heretofore had killed a great many predatory birds and animals. Immediately thereafter a large increase in predators was apparent. Many sportsmen's organizations have continued to inaugurate predatory animal and bird campaigns. During the past two years limited magpie and crow poisoning campaigns were carried out by the Department as well as the operation of magpie traps.

The Department has continued to pay a \$2.00 bounty on Lynx Cats and a \$25.00 bounty on Mountain Lions, in addition to paying one-half the bounty list of the State Livestock Commission on coyotes.

The Fish and Game Commission also paid the salaries and expenses of four Government predatory animal trappers for four months during the winter months of 1946 and for two months during the winter of 1945.

**Law Enforcement.** During the past biennium the return of six wardens from the armed forces, in addition to those previously returned, bolstered the law enforcement division. Also during this time, three regular district vacancies were filled by new personnel who are also veterans of World War II.

There were 640 arrests made for violations of the Fish and Game Laws and Regulations of the Commission during the period covered by this report. In addition to the actual numbers of arrests, a great many infractions of the Game Laws were investigated for which no arrests

were made. Violators paid fines totaling \$16,358.11 which has been deposited to the credit of the Fish and Game Fund.

During this same period, an unprecedented total of 2,845 applications for Permits to Destroy Beaver were investigated and 29,374 beaver pelts were tagged by Deputy Game Wardens, in addition to the regular patrol work and other activities carried on in their respective districts.

Due to the increase in all activities in each warden's district, such as hunting, fishing, trapping and continued reports of infractions of the Fish and Game Laws, all indicate that the wardens' districts are too large for the greatest efficiency in administration and law enforcement.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The volume of business transacted by the Fish and Game Commission has almost doubled during the last ten years, and it has become a serious administrative problem to take care of this increase due to limited office space and store room facilities. To relieve this situation, it is recommended that serious consideration be given to the construction of a Fish and Game administration building, should the plans for a State Capitol office building fail to materialize.

Due to increased demands upon our wildlife, it is important that the Fish and Game Commission reduce to a minimum the illegal taking of wildlife in order to provide adequate populations for open seasons on the various species. All efforts to increase certain wildlife species through propagation from our hatcheries and game farms, or closed seasons is greatly diminished if protection through law enforcement is not increased in proportion. There should be no limit as to numbers of Deputy Game Wardens allowed by law. The number needed to protect our wildlife and funds available should be the only factors of limitation.

In order to attract and hold the type of personnel needed in our law enforcement division, there should be no limitation of salary set by law below the standards required for such a position. It is recommended that if any salary limitation is retained, that it be a basic salary for the position with provisions for increases according to merit.

The activities of the Fish and Game Department is gradually increasing from year to year. It can reasonably be expected to continue to enlarge its fields of activity to keep in step with progress toward the development of our state. In order to give adequate supervision in the state-wide fields of activity, it is recommended that necessary legislation be enacted to provide for a district supervisory system. Reorganization of the Department to provide for a director in charge of all activities, personnel and administration, with an assistant director, Fisheries Supervisor or Superintendent, Wildlife Restoration Supervisor, and from eight to ten district supervisors would be a progressive step toward greater coordination, provide better supervision over all activities, give greater service to the public and raise the efficiency of the personnel of the Department.

In addition to the above recommendations it is suggested that the Fish and Game Laws be amended to provide for:

1. The hiring of legal assistance by the Commission when necessary.

2. Provide for a commercial seining license to take non-game fish from waters designated by the Commission, set the fee for the license, and define the size of a seine or net which must be licensed, and authorize the Commission to regulate the size of the mesh of all seines or nets used in designated waters.
3. More definite legislation relative to fur farm licenses, set a date the report of animals on hand and number pelted is to be submitted to the Commission, the expiration date of the license, and provisions for a fee to be paid for capturing certain species of fur bearing animals from the wild for breeding stock.
4. Greater control by the State Fish and Game Warden in regulating the sale of hunting and fishing licenses by license agents, and requiring that all moneys received by agents from sale of license be kept in a separate account which at all times shall belong to the State of Montana, and remitted to the State Fish and Game Warden once each month.
5. Changing the expiration date for applying for a permit to destroy beaver from November 30 to September 30. This change will give our wardens in the field time to investigate damage claims before adverse weather conditions hinders or makes reliable inspections impossible.
6. A shorter open season on mink and muskrats, and provide an open season during the time the pelts are prime and provide for the tagging of marten pelts by the Commission.

## FISHERIES DIVISION

In the Fisheries Division the past biennium has been both gratifying and disappointing. It has been disappointing because we have not been able to do many of the things which were planned because of the shortage of material and equipment. It has been gratifying because in spite of ever increasing handicaps, it was possible to maintain an almost normal production and distribution of fish from our hatcheries.

Much of the credit for maintaining operations is due to the untiring efforts of the men at the hatcheries who have made every effort to accomplish their work with worn out equipment and material shortages. The greater portion of the output of fish from the hatcheries has been of a size larger than previous years. Fewer fish in numbers have been planted, but the increase in number of pounds has off-set any numerical reduction. In order to distribute the larger sized fish more economically, a new fish distribution tank was designed for use on a two-ton truck capable of hauling up to 600 pounds of fish for long distances.

In March of 1945, the Commission purchased the Arlee trout rearing ponds and hatchery which had been leased by the department for several years. The development of this property is started, and to date a new brood pond is nearing completion which is approximately 100 feet wide and 600 feet long. The purpose of a brood pond of this size is to raise brood stock for spawning purposes at the hatchery.

A modern cold storage building was completed at the Libby hatchery. This cold storage room has a capacity of approximately twenty tons of

perishable fish foods. A call for bids for the construction of similar refrigerated storage rooms at the Anaconda, Great Falls, Lewistown, Hamilton, Big Timber and Emigrant hatcheries was made. The Commission rejected the bids which were received for construction of these storage rooms for the reason that the bids were in excess of the amount allotted for construction. Another call for bids will be made when conditions are more favorable.

The Fish and Game Department with the cooperation of the Phillips County Wildlife Association built a hatchery at Nelson reservoir for hatching walleyed pike. The planting of a portion of the output of this hatchery into Nelson reservoir, together with the seining operations to remove carp which is carried on each year, should result in greatly improved fishing in this reservoir.

Adjacent to Nelson reservoir, the McNeill Slough was also developed by the department and the cooperative group to form two lakes which are now favorable bodies of water for Rainbow Trout.

The Warm Water Fish Cultural Station located at Miles City is operated by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in cooperation with the Montana Fish and Game Department. The planting of streams, lakes and reservoirs in the eastern part of the state with warm water fish from this hatchery has provided good fishing for many people who formerly were denied the sport and recreation of fishing unless they traveled to other areas.

Fort Peck Lake on the Missouri River is rapidly coming into its own as a favored fishing area, and now provides good trout fishing as well as numerous pike, catfish, bass and perch.

### **FISHERIES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

A fish improvement program is under way which will be enlarged as funds, material and trained personnel become available. It is recognized that habitat improvement should go hand in hand with fish propagation and distribution. The program is divided into fields of endeavor as follows:

1. The building of concrete rearing ponds of the raceway type at those hatcheries which have a sufficient flow of water will make it possible to rear more fish to yearling size, give a better control of fish at all times, and allow grading of fish for size, thereby cutting to a minimum the loss by cannibalism and disease.

2. Program of stream and lake improvement which will increase natural food production and provide a better game fish habitat in many waters.

3. The development of a rough fish control program. Unless this control is made a major part of our fish program, many of the waters of the state may become less productive of game fish. In the minds of a great many people, the solution of our fishing problems is simply the introduction into the waters of more fish. It is now realized that it is necessary to improve the fish food conditions in the waters themselves and also to reduce or remove the rough fish which are contaminating so many waters. It is necessary to reduce as much as possible rough fish

populations in many waters where rough fish compete with game fish in such numbers that a reduction in game fish results.

4. The department is in the process of acquiring new sources of suitable water for development of new hatcheries and rearing ponds. When ever possible, the raceway type rearing pond will be installed because of its greater efficiency in fish production. The adoption of better feed formulas, especially in the more heavily oxygenated waters of the raceway type pond, should materially increase the weight of planted fish.

The above program is intended to increase facilities for production at the hatcheries and contribute toward greater productivity of game fish habitat in lakes and streams throughout the state.

## **WILDLIFE RESTORATION**

### **Introduction**

The Restoration program became possible following the Assent Act of the 1941 Montana Legislative Assembly to Federal Aid in Wildlife Development. By this Act, funds that were going into the Federal Treasury from a 10% excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition were made available to the Fish and Game Departments of the various states as an aid in the restoration of their wildlife resources.

The amount allotted each state is based on the actual size of the state and the number of hunting licenses sold in each. Due to its relatively large size, Montana is eighth in the amount allotted. Much as our Federal Aid to highway program, the State matches Federal funds on a 25-75% basis; that is, the State pays 25% of the cost of the various projects. Each of the projects undertaken is originated and planned by the State and the personnel to supervise and carry them out are chosen by it. The Government, acting through the Fish and Wildlife Service requires only that the projects undertaken are substantial in character and that they will definitely benefit wildlife. For convenience, this unit of the Fish and Game Department has been called the Restoration Division.

As explained in former biennial reports, the work undertaken has been state-wide in scope and as would be expected in a state of this size, the projects are diverse in character.

### **Wildlife Development Projects**

Careful investigations throughout important wildlife areas of the state, indicated a definite need for various development projects. The trapping and transplanting of game species has been an important development project. In all cases the animals and birds moved have been taken from localities of abundance and placed in areas where they were scarce or entirely lacking. In this way, new game herds are being developed in desirable areas where they will not conflict with agricultural activities and game bird distribution is being improved.

### **Trapping and Transplanting Ring-Necked Pheasants**

The work entailed in live trapping ring-necked pheasants was continued throughout the past two winters. During this period 2,846 mature birds were captured and moved into desirable locations. It is

felt that these full grown wild caught birds are particularly desirable for planting purposes as they are accustomed to shifting for themselves even under severe winter conditions.

These birds were trapped from limited areas where varying degrees of damage was being reported by the landowners. Thus, the work served the dual purpose of relieving a condition in the trapping area as well as providing an excellent type of planting stock for under-populated localities.

#### **Trapping and Transplanting Goats**

This program was continued through the past two years under a curtailed program and 9 mountain goats were taken during this period. They were released in the Stillwater Canyon in the Beartooth Plateau region.

It is felt that the plant in this location will supplement in time the original plant made in the Rock Creek district near Red Lodge. The entire Beartooth Plateau, over which the Cooke City-Red Lodge highway travels, is ideal range for mountain goats. However, due to its isolated position in regard to the present range of this species of big game, there is no record that mountain goats were ever in the area.

Investigations during the past year indicate that the goats in the Crazy Mountains, where the original plants were made (22 goats released), are doing very well.

#### **Trapping and Transplanting Mule Deer**

This program was continued with 345 deer moved during the two-year period. These were moved from ranges where they were considered surplus or where they were actually doing damage. They were transported by truck to several mountainous areas in the eastern portion of the state; namely, the Glendive Badlands, the Bull Mountains south of Roundup; as well as the Wolf Mountains, or Sappy Hills south of Forsyth.

All of these areas were very seriously depleted of deer many years ago. They present sufficient range however, for the development of moderate sized deer herds under present conditions. This is being brought about by the planting of wild-caught deer.

#### **Trapping and Transplanting White-Tail Deer**

There have been 104 white-tail deer trapped and moved into desirable ranges during the past two years. These animals were taken from a concentration area north of Kalispell and moved to the foothills of the Beartooth Range south of Columbus. They were released in the East Rosebud Canyon and in the Stillwater Canyon. Both of these areas present ideal range for white-tail deer. This species apparently was killed out of those areas prior to the buck law and other methods of regulation which will protect them at the present time.

#### **Trapping and Transplanting Antelope**

The first antelope trapping work was undertaken last year. One hundred and twenty of these animals were taken during this initial work. They were secured in areas of heavy concentration and were moved into



localities where antelope had once been found, but had been exterminated many years ago. Areas where plants were made were the Shields River Valley, the Missouri Valley, the Waterloo Area in the Jefferson Valley, and the Horseshoe Hills in the Gallatin Valley.

### **Trapping and Transplanting Beaver**

A program of live-trapping and transplanting beaver is being carried out. This involves moving beaver from areas in the agricultural districts where they were found to be a nuisance back into the mountainous portions of the state where their ponds and dams are a distinct benefit in the control of water run-off as well as an aid in the development of game fish habitat.

During the past two years 364 beaver have been moved into desirable areas. A follow-up of this work has indicated that in most cases, the introduced beaver have very quickly adapted themselves to their new environment.

### **Posting Game Preserves and Closed Areas**

Work has been continued on this project during the past two years. A number of the important game preserves and closed areas within the state have been posted.

### **Waterfowl Habitat Improvement**

Under this program which has been carried on since the beginning of the Restoration work, 37 reservoirs have had wildlife areas fenced around their upper edge. In addition to fencing the areas, both food bearing shrubs and aquatic plants have been placed in these areas. The reservoirs vary in size from 50 acres up to several square miles. The reservoirs upon which this work is being conducted are leased by the Montana Fish and Game Commission from the Soil Conservation Service and the Montana Water Board.

### **Leasing Winter Game Range**

Approximately 120,000 acres of critically important winter deer and elk range have been leased during the past two years. These ranges are located in the Fish Creek drainage in Mineral County, the Thompson River area in Sanders County and the Blackfoot Canyon in Missoula County.

### **Game Range Salting**

Fifty-five tons of game salt has been purchased yearly during the past two years under this project. Of this amount 12 tons were placed in the Sun River, Flathead and Mission range areas by plane two years ago and 16 tons last year. The Bitterroot range was added to the areial salting program during the past year. Salting by plane has been found to be the most practical method of getting game salt in remote wilderness range areas sufficiently early in the spring to obtain maximum benefits in regard to better game distribution.

### **Ring-Necked Pheasant Food Shelter Development**

During the past two years 12 food shelters have been constructed in the Helena Valley and 6 in the Gallatin Valley. Food and grit hoppers have been provided within these shelters.

The shelters have been carefully located in order that the birds may find food available even during the more severe winter periods. It is expected that this program will very materially lessen the winter loss of game birds.

### **Big Game Investigations**

In order that necessary information would be available as an aid in working out a wide variety of problems, wildlife investigative work has been an important part of the Restoration Program. The percentage of this type of work has lessened since the first two years, at which time surveys were necessary to lay a factual foundation for the development projects which are being carried on.

It has been found necessary, however, to continue a curtailed amount of this type of work in order that information be kept up to date regarding numbers of big game, range conditions, annual increase, hunter take, relationships with other land uses, as well as game bird numbers and distribution, plus many other vital problems dealing directly with the complex management of the wildlife resources of the State.

During the two years covered in this report additional information has been gained regarding the potential game ranges in the eastern half of the state. This is a decided aid in working out deer planting programs in such areas as the Bull Mountains, the Sarpy Creek Area, Glendive Badlands and the Missouri Breaks.

Detailed information has also been gained regarding antelope. This has been decidedly important in setting up the various hunting areas, seasons and numbers to be taken. One man has been stationed in the area and has been responsible for gaining this information.

An additional man has been assigned to the western end of the state and has been given the responsibility of obtaining all possible information on big game in that section. He was aided during the past summer and fall by two additional men in carrying on a detailed investigation in connection with mountain goats in the Sun River-Flathead Area. The findings of this work will be of particular importance in deciding whether a hunting season should be opened on this species of big game in this important unit.

Annual winter counts have been conducted in the Sun River, Galatin, Northern Yellowstone and Little Belt elk ranges. Other important game ranges have been covered during the period.

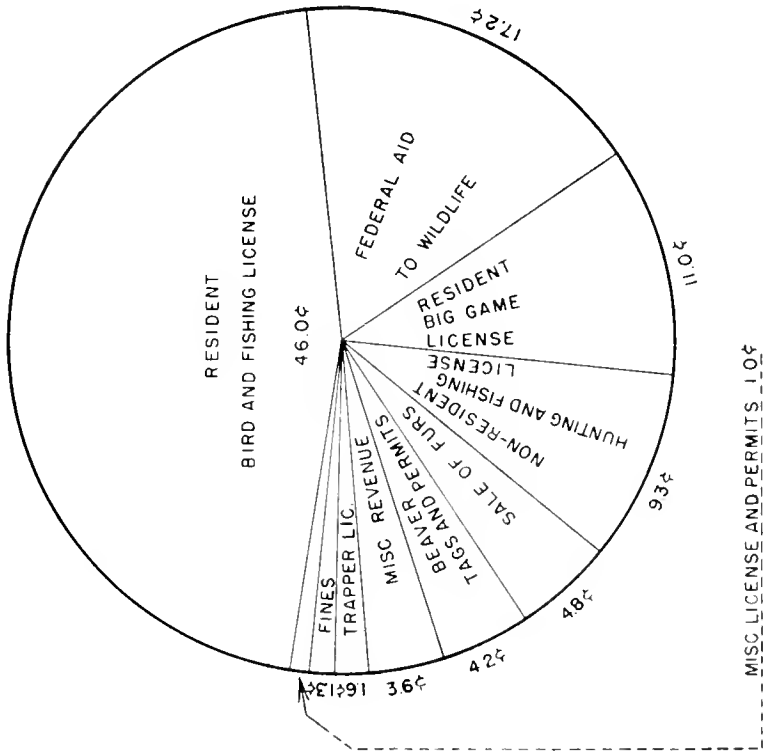
A man has been assigned to checking game bird numbers and habitat conditions on a state-wide basis. This information has been vital to the various game bird development projects undertaken. Necessary editorial work has been completed in the Ring-necked Pheasant Food Habits Report. This has been published and distributed under the title, "The Relation of Pheasants to Agriculture in Montana."

# STATE OF MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR REPORT

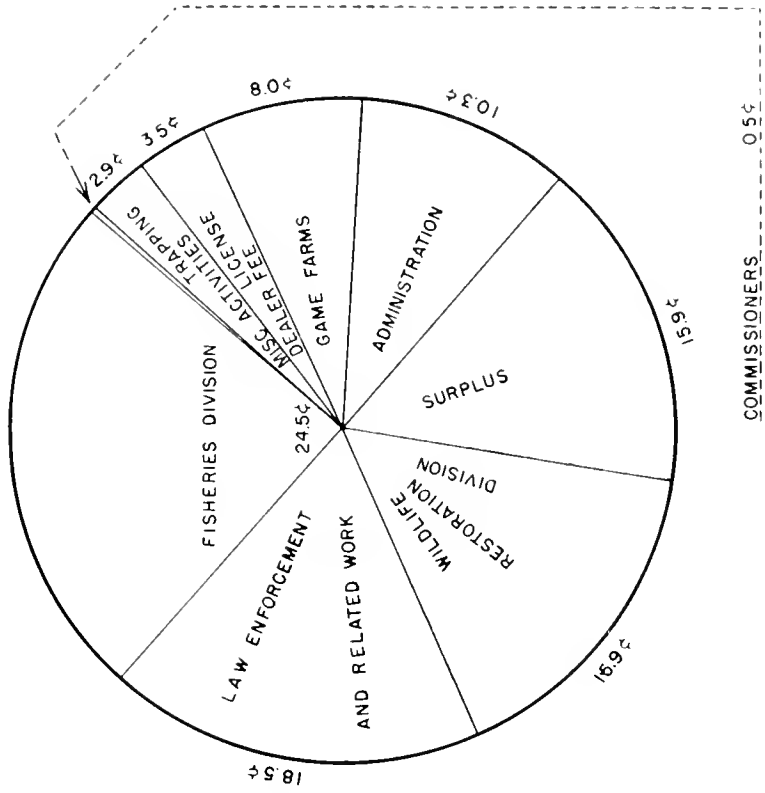
MAY 1, 1944 TO APRIL 30, 1945

## INCOME



Where the income dollar came from

## DISBURSEMENT



COMMISSIONERS 0.5%

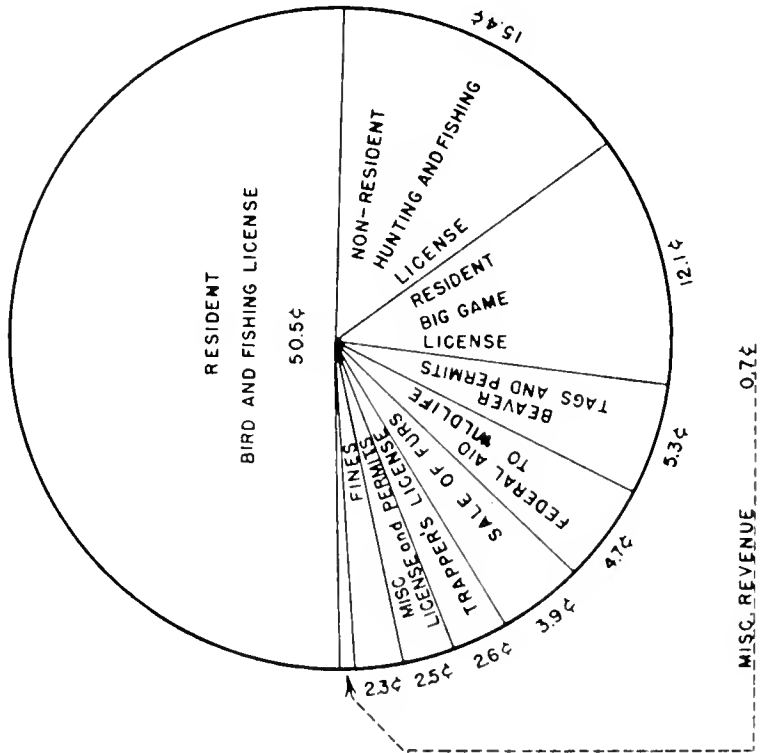
How the income dollar was used

# STATE OF MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

FISCAL YEAR REPORT

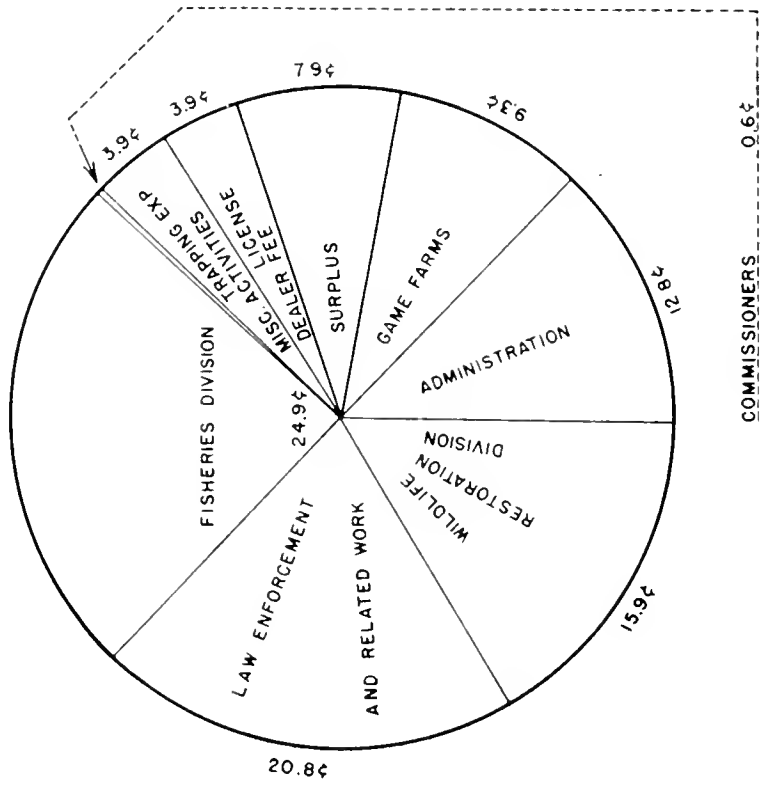
MAY 1, 1945 TO APRIL 30, 1946

## INCOME



Where the income dollar came from

## DISBURSEMENT



How the income dollar was used

## STATEMENT OF INCOME

May 1, 1944 to April 30, 1945

	Licenses Fees	Number of Licenses	Income
<b>Hunting and Fishing Licenses &amp; Shipping Permits:</b>			
Resident Bird and Fish	\$ 2.00	101,941	\$203,882.00
Resident Big Game	1.00	45,335	45,335.00
Resident Sportsman	5.00	298	1,490.00
Non-Resident Fishing	5.00	1,882	9,410.00
Non-Resident Bird	10.00	337	3,370.00
Non-Resident Big Game	30.00	479	14,370.00
Alien Big Game	50.00	1	50.00
Alien Fishing	10.00	77	770.00
Shipping Permits	.60	3,284	1,970.40
Tourist Fishing	2.50	5,221	13,052.50
<b>Total</b>			\$293,699.90
Less Dealers' Fees			15,491.40
Income from Sale of 1944 and 1945 Licenses			\$278,208.50
Plus 1943 and 1944 Licenses Remitted Late			426.50
<b>Total Income Sale of Hunting &amp; Fishing Licenses</b>			\$278,635.00
<b>Licenses &amp; Permits Other Than Above:</b>			
Beaver Tags	.50	12,397	\$ 6,198.50
General Trappers' Licenses	10.00	688	6,880.00
Land Owner Trappers' Licenses	1.00	657	657.00
Beaver Trapping Permits	10.00	1,239	12,390.00
Guides' Licenses	10.00	83	830.00
Taxidermists' Licenses	15.00	8	120.00
Special Antelope Permits	1.00	650	650.00
Seining Permits	5.00	6	30.00
Resident Fur Dealers' Licenses	1.00	370	370.00
Fur Dealers' Agent Licenses	10.00	20	200.00
Non-Resident Fur Dealers' Licenses	25.00	6	150.00
Certificates of Identification	.50	320	160.00
			\$ 28,635.50
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue:</b>			
Fines			\$ 6,251.71
Confiscations—Sale of Furs			21,804.29
Confiscations—Sale of Fish and Meats			1,562.06
Sale of Elk Study			.50
Refunds			546.65
Other Revenue			10,988.52
			\$ 41,153.73
Total Income—By Collections			\$348,424.23
Income—By Reimbursement from Pittman-Robert- Funds for Wildlife Restoration Division			76,194.35
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>			\$424,618.58

## STATEMENT OF INCOME

May 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946

	Licenses Fees	Number of Licenses	Income
<b>Hunting and Fishing Licenses &amp; Shipping Permits:</b>			
Resident Bird and Fish	\$ 2.00	114,285	\$228,570.00
Resident Big Game	1.00	52,694	52,694.00
Resident Sportsman	5.00	540	2,700.00
Non-Resident Fishing	5.00	2,480	12,400.00
Non-Resident Bird	10.00	548	5,480.00
Non-Resident Big Game	30.00	1,085	32,550.00
Alien Big Game	50.00	2	100.00
Alien Fishing	10.00	94	940.00
Shipping Permits	.60	4,631	2,778.60
Tourist Fishing	2.50	7,607	19,017.50
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$357,230.10</b>
Less Dealers' Fees			17,888.10
Income from Sale of 1945 and 1946 Licenses			\$339,342.00
Plus 1944 & 1945 Licenses Remitted Late			1,318.50
<b>Total Income Sale of Hunting &amp; Fishing Licenses</b>			<b>\$340,660.50</b>
<b>Licenses &amp; Permits Other Than Above:</b>			
Beaver Tags	.50	16,977	\$ 8,478.50
General Trappers' Licenses	10.00	1,125	11,250.00
Land Owner Trappers' Licenses	1.00	838	838.00
Beaver Trapping Permits	10.00	1,606	16,060.00
Guides' Licenses	10.00	113	1,130.00
Special Elk Licenses (Less Fees)	1.00	195	181.50
Taxidermists' Licenses	15.00	9	135.00
Special Antelope Permits	1.00	1,575	1,575.00
Seining Permits	5.00	3	15.00
Alien Gun Permit	25.00	1	25.00
Special Moose Permits	25.00	90	2,250.00
Resident Fur Dealers' Licenses	10.00	115	1,150.00
Fur Dealers' Agent Licenses	10.00	28	280.00
Non-Resident Fur Dealers' Licenses	50.00	13	650.00
Certificates of Identification	.50	354	157.00
			<b>\$ 44,175.00</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue:</b>			
Fines			\$ 10,106.40
Confiscations—Sale of Fish & Meats			1,994.77
Sale of Elk Study			2.00
Refunds			110.04
Other Revenue			1,100.96
Sale of Furs—State Trapped			17,856.50
Fines Remitted Direct to Treasurer			443.50
			<b>\$ 31,804.17</b>
Total Income—By Collections			\$416,639.67
Refund of Advance			3,000.00
Income—By Reimbursement from Pittman-Robertson Funds for Wildlife Restoration Division			21,783.01
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>			<b>\$441,422.68</b>

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

May 1, 1944 to April 30, 1945

Commissioners .....	\$ 2,278.17
Administration .....	45,241.25
Game Division (Deputies) .....	81,584.25
Game Farm—Warm Springs .....	600.00
Game Farm—Billings .....	114.73
Game Farm—Fort Peck .....	34,332.80
<b>Fisheries Division:</b>	
Hatcheries: Anaconda .....	\$ 8,545.68
Great Falls .....	11,141.35
Hamilton .....	5,960.68
Lewistown .....	6,306.52
Big Timber .....	9,771.31
Polson .....	3,333.76
Ovando .....	778.28
Libby .....	11,205.84
Emigrant .....	8,583.02
Somers .....	7,245.86
Arlee .....	22,657.21
Red Lodge .....	41.20
U. S. Hatchery: Miles City .....	1,862.21
Spawning Stations: Georgetown Lake .....	240.22
Bitterroot .....	100.00
Lake Ronan .....	127.60
West Yellowstone .....	5,162.56
Alvord Lake .....	637.17
Willow Creek .....	502.50
Lake Agnes .....	421.15
Ashley Lake .....	1,038.93
Big Salmon Lake .....	161.52
Marlowe Rearing Pond .....	504.43
Investigation, Propagation & Distribution of Fish .....	1,852.51
Fish Screens .....	20.30
Total Fisheries Division .....	\$108,201.31
Checking Stations .....	338.45
Miscellaneous Activities .....	12,476.91
<b>Wildlife Restoration Division:</b>	
Coordination .....	\$ 10,349.12
Beaver Development .....	1,523.08
Trapping and Transplanting .....	7,669.57
Surveys and Investigations .....	33,644.06
Posting Game Preserves .....	795.26
Water Facilities .....	8,386.13
Dry Lake .....	674.15
Gallatin Elk Range Acquisition .....	23.00
Winter Deer Range Lease .....	1,485.52
Judith River Fencing Project .....	3,357.44
Judith River Development .....	496.05
Winter Refuges .....	1,153.40
Total Wildlife Restoration Division .....	\$ 69,556.78
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES .....</b>	<b>\$354,724.65</b>

## STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

May 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946

Commissioners	\$ 3,084.02
Administration	57,141.89
Game Division (Deputies)	94,635.08
Game Farm—Warm Springs	12,659.29
Game Farm—Billings	7,323.26
Game Farm—Fort Peck	16,229.17
<b>Fisheries Division:</b>	
Hatcheries: Anaconda	\$ 10,833.40
Great Falls	10,107.78
Hamilton	7,878.05
Lewistown	8,461.88
Big Timber	11,727.99
Polson	3,108.04
Ovando	934.22
Libby	15,303.38
Emigrant	8,459.35
Somers	7,240.36
Arlee	14,128.64
Horse Meat Processing	3,960.31
U. S. Hatchery: Miles City	1,627.13
Spawning Stations: Georgetown Lake	269.80
Bitterroot	277.32
Lake Ronan	569.67
West Yellowstone	4,147.53
Alvord Lake	202.69
Willow Creek	469.96
Lake Agnes	130.56
Ashley Lake	860.70
South Fork Madison	33.17
Aldrich Lake	129.44
McNeil Slough	1,111.41
Marlow Rearing Pond	10.00
Investigation, Propagation & Distribution of Fish	1,252.25
Fish Screens	40.18
<b>Total Fisheries Division</b>	<b>\$113,275.21</b>
Checking Stations	492.35
Miscellaneous Activities	17,069.77
<b>Wildlife Restoration Division:</b>	
Coordination	\$ 13,925.64
Beaver Development	922.18
Trapping and Transplanting	10,987.20
Surveys and Investigations	20,096.32
Posting Game Preserves	4,755.27
Water Facilities	3,545.35
Gallatin Elk Range Acquisition	9,291.89
Winter Deer Range Lease	3,580.37
Judith River Fencing Project	15.42
Judith River Range Acquisition	500.00
Winter Refuges	1,560.35
Salting	2,575.72
Dailey Lake	515.06
<b>Total Wildlife Restoration Division</b>	<b>72,270.77</b>
Moiese Game Farm	6,519.40
Willow Creek Elk Camp	308.35
Funds Drawn by Purchasing Dept.	1,000.57
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>\$402,009.13</b>



## RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS

**May 1, 1944 to April 30, 1945 and May 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946**

Balance Forwarded: April 30, 1944 .....	\$ 135,620.09
Less check in process of collection .....	210.70
<hr/>	
Actual Balance Forwarded .....	\$ 135,409.39
Income During Year: By Deposits with State Treasurer .....	\$ 348,424.38
Income During Year: By Reimbursement P.-R. Funds .....	76,194.35
<hr/>	
Funds Available During Year .....	\$ 560,028.12
Expenditures During Year—Both Funds .....	354,724.65
<hr/>	
Balance April 30, 1945—Funds 131 and 104-11 .....	\$ 205,303.47
Plus Pittman-Robertson Accounts Receivable .....	* 19,544.66
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Potential Fish and Game Funds: April 30, 1945 .....	\$ 224,848.13
Balance Forwarded: April 30, 1945 .....	\$ 205,303.47
Income During Year: By Deposits with State Treasurer .....	416,195.87
Income During Year: By Reimbursement P.-R. Funds .....	21,783.01
Refund of Advance .....	3,000.00
Remitted Direct to State Treasurer .....	443.50
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Total Income During Year .....	\$ 441,422.38
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Funds Available During Year .....	\$ 646,725.85
Expenditures During Year—Both Funds .....	402,009.13
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Balance: April 30, 1946—Funds 131 and 104-11 .....	\$ 244,716.72
Plus P.-R. Accounts Receivable: April 30, 1946 .....	\$ 40,007.53
<hr/>	
Potential Fish and Game Funds: April 30, 1946 .....	\$ 284,724.25

\* Approximate.

## RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES

Years Ending April 30, 1945 and 1946

	April 30, 1945	April 30, 1946
<b>Administration</b>		
Operation .....	\$ 42,708.10	\$ 56,237.55
Capital .....	1,908.27	293.95
Repairs and Replacements .....	624.88	610.39
Total .....	\$ 45,241.25	\$ 57,141.89
<b>Commissioners Expense</b>	\$ 2,278.17	\$ 3,084.02
<b>Game Division (Deputies)</b>		
Operation .....	\$ 77,035.00	\$ 86,669.14
Capital .....	149.03	399.77
Repairs and Replacements .....	5,049.07	7,566.17
Total .....	\$ 82,233.10	
Less Reclassification Adjustment .....	648.85	
Total .....	\$ 81,584.25	\$ 94,635.08
<b>Game Farm—Warm Springs</b>		
Operation .....	\$ 600.00	\$ 4,610.90
Capital .....		7,887.29
Repairs and Replacements .....		161.10
Total .....	\$ 600.00	\$ 12,659.29
<b>Game Farm—Billings</b>		
Operation .....	\$ 90.98	\$ 5,963.22
Capital .....		1,021.50
Repairs and Replacements .....	23.75	338.54
Total .....	\$ 114.73	\$ 7,323.26
<b>Game Farm—Fort Peck</b>		
Operation .....	\$ 25,593.11	\$ 13,779.56
Capital .....	5,346.82	1,186.52
Repairs and Replacements .....	3,215.12	1,263.09
Total .....	\$ 34,155.05	
Plus Reclassification Adjustment .....	177.75	
Total .....	\$ 34,332.80	\$ 16,229.17
<b>Moiese Game Farm</b>		
Operation .....		\$ .40
Capital .....		6,519.00
Repairs and Replacements .....		
Total .....		\$ 6,519.40
<b>Fisheries Division</b>		
Operation .....	\$ 89,119.59	\$ 97,232.13
Capital .....	8,934.14	5,461.01
Repairs and Replacements .....	10,147.58	10,582.07
Total .....	\$ 108,201.31	\$ 113,275.21
<b>Checking Stations</b>		
Operation .....	\$ 300.11	\$ 462.95
Capital .....	5.25	10.00
Repairs and Replacements .....	33.09	19.40
Total .....	\$ 338.45	\$ 492.35
<b>Miscellaneous Activities</b>	\$ 12,476.91	\$ 17,069.77
<b>Wildlife Restoration</b>		
Operation .....	\$ 63,261.29	\$ 52,158.51
Capital .....	1,882.82	16,008.34
Repairs and Replacements .....	3,941.57	4,103.92
Total .....	\$ 69,085.68	
Plus Reclassification Adjustment .....	471.10	
Total .....	\$ 60,556.78	\$ 72,270.77
<b>Willow Creek Elk Camp</b>	\$	\$ 308.35
<b>Montana State Purchasing Department</b>		
Funds Drawn by the Purchasing Department .....	\$	\$ 1,000.57
NET TOTAL Expenditures: Fish & Game Dept.	\$ 354,724.65	\$ 402,009.13

## FISH AND GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

	May 1, 1944 to April 30, 1945	May 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946
Fishing in closed waters	12	26
Possessing over legal limit of game fish	17	10
Fishing without a license	29	42
Fishing during closed season	11	18
Illegal possession of seines, net or spear	..	1
Fishing with set lines	18	24
Possession of or fishing with salmon eggs or fish spawn	7	5
Fishing before or after hours	3	2
Possessing more than 5 fish under 7 inches	2	2
Pollution of streams	..	1
Using explosives to destroy fish	..	3
Fishing with improper license	3	2
Fishing with 2 poles	1	1
Illegal possession of beaver hides	..	6
Transporting untagged beaver	..	1
Selling untagged beaver	1	..
Failure to keep proper record of fur transactions	3	..
Dealing in furs without proper license	1	1
Trapping during closed season	3	1
Trapping with improper license or without license	4	3
Illegal trapping of beaver	5	7
Shipping furs without permit	4	1
Illegal possession of or sale of furs	2	2
Opening and destroying muskrat houses	2	1
Shooting or possessing Chinese Pheasant Hen	10	12
Killing or possessing game birds during closed season	16	24
Killing game birds from automobile, highway or motor boat	6	18
Hunting game birds without plug in gun	9	..
Shooting game birds before or after hours	24	32
Hunting or killing game animals during closed season	7	15
Illegal possession of big game	1	7
Hunting with improper license or without license	4	14
Hunting game animals with artificial light	1	1
Hunting on closed area, game preserve or reservation	12	13
Swearing to false affidavit to secure resident license	17	13
Shooting doe or fawn deer	4	14
Transporting game animals without shipping permit	..	1
Trespassing or hunting on posted land	2	4
Transfer of big game license or tag	2	1
Failure to tag deer, elk, antelope, or improper tagging	9	11
Shooting elk before hours	1	2
Wasting game meat	..	1
Killing Mountain Sheep	..	4
Killing moose	5	..
Killing Rocky Mountain Goats	..	2
Alien in possession of firearm	1	1
Failure to have red on clothing while hunting big game	1	..
Shooting game animals from highway	3	6
Illegal possession of live deer	1	..
Throwing burning cigarette out of vehicle	1	..
Failure to report guiding activities	..	1
Guiding and packing without Guide's License	1	1
Spearing muskrats	2	..
Destroying evidence of sex of deer	4	..
Killing more than one elk or deer during season	2	2
Shooting robins	..	1
Molesting wild geese with motor boat	..	1
Hunting migratory waterfowl with rifle	..	1
Killing swans	..	3
Totals	274	366

## VIOLATIONS BY COUNTIES

	May 1, 1944 to April 30, 1945	May 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946
Beaverhead ..	2	2
Big Horn ..	12	5
Blaine .....	7	4
Broadwater .....		2
Carbon .....	13	16
Carter .....		2
Cascade .....	14	9
Chouteau .....	2	2
Custer .....		1
Daniels .....		
Dawson .....	1	3
Deer Lodge .....	7	7
Fallon .....		
Fergus .....	8	7
Flathead .....	15	35
Gallatin .....	7	21
Garfield .....		2
Glacier .....	1	4
Golden Valley .....		
Granite .....		11
Hill .....	3	4
Jefferson .....	6	
Judith Basin .....	8	
Lake .....	37	51
Lewis and Clark .....	5	5
Liberty .....		
Lincoln .....	10	3
Madison .....	14	6
McCone .....		
Meagher .....	5	12
Mineral .....	9	1
Missoula .....	14	16
Musselshell .....	4	1
Park .....	3	19
Petroleum .....	1	
Phillips .....	1	3
Pondera .....	6	16
Powder River .....		7
Powell .....	9	2
Prairie .....		2
Ravalli .....	15	12
Richland .....	6	9
Roosevelt .....		4
Rosebud .....		
Sanders .....	7	8
Sheridan .....	2	1
Silver Bow .....	2	
Stillwater .....	6	13
Sweet Grass .....	2	3
Teton .....	1	7
Toole .....	1	
Treasure .....		
Valley .....	5	
Wheatland .....	3	16
Wibaux .....		1
Yellowstone ..		11
Totals	274	366

## LICENSE SALES BY COUNTIES

May 1, 1944 to April 30, 1945

	Resident Bird & Fish	Resident Big Game	Resident Sportsmans	Non-Resident Fishing	Non-Resident 10-day Fishing	Non-Resident Bird	Non-Resident Big Game	Alien Fishing	Totals
Beaverhead	1,829	978	15	115	592	6	5		3,540
Big Horn	933	261	7	6	15	9	4		1,235
Blaine	909	175	3		3	4			1,094
Broadwater	670	449		10	6				1,135
Carbon	1,938	674	2	11	57			1	2,683
Carter	237	230							467
Cascade	9,911	3,855	46	26	101	12	33	7	13,991
Chouteau	873	218		2	4				1,097
Custer	957	449	2	3	3				1,414
Daniels	266	29							295
Dawson	1,128	305		5	9	11	1		1,459
Deer Lodge	2,623	1,097	12	5	39				3,776
Fallon	326	189	10				3		528
Fergus	3,299	2,204	29	7	53	2	7	1	5,602
Flathead	7,301	4,031	18	84	327	20	40	14	11,835
Gallatin	4,608	2,302	10	377	1,797	47	72	11	9,224
Garfield	109	6							115
Glacier	1,524	425	4	21	33		12		2,019
Golden Valley	355	129		2	11				497
Granite	612	427	2	14	9		5		1,049
Hill	2,093	294	6	1	19				2,413
Jefferson	849	540		3	16				1,408
Judith Basin	655	462		9	10		4		1,140
Lake	2,853	1,084	1	29	123	18	5		4,113
Lewis & Clark	4,962	2,801	23	50	101	4	56	3	8,000
Liberty	275	49	1						325
Lincoln	2,323	1,470	3	78	261	4	17	3	4,159
Madison	1,551	878	2	43	226	2	1		2,703
McCone	292	32							324
Meagher	762	545	6	7	23				1,343
Mineral	717	477		41	83		6	3	1,327
Missoula	6,346	3,047	5	54	207	24	46	1	9,730
Musselshell	987	430		24	10				1,451
Park	3,057	1,885	15	36	65	2	29	10	5,099
Petroleum									
Phillips	671	97	1	3	7	2			781
Pondera	1,390	425	1	8	15				1,839
Powder River	209	191							400
Powell	1,517	999	1	5	31	1	37	1	2,592
Prairie	202	90							292
Ravalli	2,892	1,610	5	23	107	1	8		4,646
Richland	1,167	468	2	4	2	34	7		1,684
Roosevelt	1,071	300	10	4	5	3	5		1,398
Rosebud	452	289							741
Sanders	1,693	1,078		53	238	25	31	1	3,119
Sheridan	652	74	10			5			741
Silver Bow	8,086	2,890	5	27	97	5	8	12	11,130
Stillwater	1,497	699	6	8	39		3		2,252
Sweet Grass	976	669		38	63	1	4		1,751
Teton	1,164	553	6	16	17		14		1,770
Toole	1,011	209	4	7	5	1			1,237
Treasure									
Valley	1,527	137	2	11	26	7	2		1,712
Wheatland	1,117	692	14	1	30	1	1	5	1,861
Wibaux	269	30		12	2				313
Yellowstone	6,548	1,577	11	32	80	14	13	4	8,279
Idaho				528	142	73			743
Washington				42	130		5		177
<b>Totals</b>	<b>102,241</b>	<b>45,504</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>156,068</b>

The above figures do not include 1 Alien Big Game License, sold in Helena Office, County of Lewis & Clark.

## LICENSE SALES BY COUNTIES

May 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946

	Resident Bird & Fish	Resident Big Game	Resident Sportsmans	Non-Resident Fishing	Non-Resident 10-day Fishing	Non-Resident Bird	Non-Resident Big Game	Alien Fishing	Totals
Beaverhead	1,993	1,068	21	144	667	4	25	2	3,924
Big Horn	1,077	336	7	13	24	5	2	1	1,465
Blaine	927	264	1	1	4	1			1,198
Broadwater	795	556		4	9	1			1,365
Carbon	2,185	858	11	20	88	6	1	2	3,171
Carter	305	305					2		612
Cascade	10,555	3,916	95	14	111	15	56	8	14,770
Chouteau	966	286			9				1,261
Custer	1,303	620	1	1	5		2		1,932
Daniels	335	53							388
Dawson	1,275	316		10	18	4	2		1,625
Deer Lodge	2,744	1,192	11	7	50				4,004
Fallon	416	240	5				3		664
Fergus	3,544	2,522	37	10	58	6	12	1	6,190
Flathead	8,299	4,789	8	116	452	41	93	17	13,815
Gallatin	5,408	2,730	11	500	2,714	59	172	17	11,611
Glacier	1,644	462	34	14	37	1	12		2,204
Garfield	200	60			4				264
Golden Valley	408	222	10	4	7				651
Granite	745	458	1	4	20	3	9		1,240
Hill	2,288	435	17	2	27	2	11	1	2,783
Jefferson	930	598	2	1	12		1		1,544
Judith Basin	780	583		6	13	2	2		1,386
Lake	3,180	1,179	8	42	251	49	20		4,729
Lewis & Clark	5,707	3,374	27	65	134	7	143	4	9,463
Liberty	259	53	2						314
Lincoln	2,505	1,639		83	359	5	25	3	4,619
Madison	1,722	1,017	3	61	356	4	12		3,175
McCone	406	50	1		4				461
Meagher	880	621	7	8	24		5		1,545
Mineral	813	529		38	145		33	5	1,563
Missoula	7,386	3,636	7	93	309	43	112	2	11,588
Musselshell	1,182	619	1	5	19				1,826
Park	3,599	2,461	31	34	109	2	84	8	6,328
Petroleum	120	51	5		3				179
Phillips	806	278	24	5	13	5			1,131
Pondera	1,578	510		2	18	2	4		2,114
Powder River	248	221							469
Powell	1,607	1,072	1	9	35	1	59	1	2,785
Prairie	250	110							360
Ravalli	3,502	2,089	15	33	148	7	41		5,835
Richland	1,108	113	3		1	64	1		1,290
Roosevelt	1,181	128	13		5	7			1,334
Rosebud	574	396			3				973
Sanders	1,954	1,263	2	137	360	46	36	1	3,799
Sheridan	756	47	31	1		14			849
Silver Bow	7,912	2,795	13	29	143	10	23	12	10,937
Stillwater	1,627	923	12	16	51		5		2,634
Sweet Grass	1,193	842		42	75	2	6		2,160
Teton	1,380	609	3	25	18	1	14		2,050
Toole	1,081	265	7	4	13		1		1,371
Valley	1,872	244	3	10	44	7	6		2,186
Wheatland	1,208	754	19	5	33		8	4	2,031
Wibaux	247	41		3	10				301
Yellowstone	7,748	2,278	35	35	145	22	30	6	10,299
Idaho				759	291	111			1,161
Washington				69	200	5	16		290
<b>Totals</b>	<b>114,713</b>	<b>53,076</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>7,648</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>180,216</b>

The above figures do not include 2 Alien Big Game Licenses, sold in Helena, Office, County of Lewis and Clark.

### FISH DISTRIBUTION BY HATCHERIES

July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945

	Black Spotted	Rainbow	Eastern Brook	Loch Leven	Grayingling	Dolly Varden	Salmon	Bream	Blue Gill	Walleye Pike	Bass	Total
Anaconda	452,600	224,740	70,060	182,000	857,000							1,786,400
Arlee	55,142	128,000	13,850									196,992
Big Timber	387,080	679,906	170,830	715,406						100,000	5,000	2,053,222
Emigrant	422,000	164,050	141,200	389,000			15,000		5,000			1,141,250
Great Falls		188,612	384,000	522,000						750,000	200	1,844,812
Hamilton	434,827	310,398		230,159								975,384
Lewistown	106,000	133,664	295,700	180,000		4,900						715,364
Libby	82,140	57,922	203,600									348,562
Ovando	205,940	76,480										282,420
Polson	464,000	188,400				53,000	630,000					1,282,400
Somers	755,950	270,000	371,400				500,000					1,950,350
Totals	3,365,679	2,247,172	1,650,640	2,218,565	857,000	57,900	1,130,000	15,000	5,000	850,000	5,200	12,577,156

### FISH DISTRIBUTION BY HATCHERIES

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

	Spotted Black	Rainbow	Brook Eastern	Loch Leven	Grayingling	Sockeye Salmon	Bluegill	Bass	Bullheads	Crappies	Northern Pike	Silver Salmon
Anaconda	485,375	511,731	1,900	475,800	2,908,925			90				
Arlee	47,289	72,949	11,460									
Big Timber	354,304	553,767	21,440	270,432								
Emigrant	526,150	134,700	87,200	227,000								
Great Falls	236,720	251,595	421,420	227,730		55,000	2,550	108				
Hamilton	520,818	223,140		292,590								
Lewistown	148,744	184,745	49,960	173,080								
Libby	127,160	74,883	278,790		300,000							
Ovando	194,794	164,410										
Polson	381,700	993,000	265,500			944,700						45,000
Somers	650,720					1,966,000						
Miles City												
Totals	3,292,074	3,546,620	1,137,670	1,666,632	3,208,925	2,965,700	123,649	84,440	28,477	28,390	3,535	45,000
GRAND TOTAL												6,131,112

**FISH EGGS TAKEN AT STATE SPAWNING STATIONS AND ACQUIRED THROUGH COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS**

**July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945**

	Black Spotted	Rainbow	Eastern Brook	Loch Leven	Grayling	Sockeye Salmon	Dolly Varden	Total
Alvord Lake			3,389,060					3,389,060
Aldrich Lake	52,029							52,029
Ashley Lake	1,694,616				217,600			1,694,616
Lake Agnes								217,600
Bitterroot Lake		166,600						166,600
Bull Lake							89,766	89,766
Flathead Lake						2,235,760		2,235,760
Georgetown Lake	587,633	237,600						2,235,760
Hebgen Lake		4,319,845		2,627,520	868,848			1,694,081
Kilbrennen Lake			703,802					6,947,365
Lake Ronan		615,120						703,802
Willow Creek Reservoir		1,009,054						617,120
Fish and Wildlife	2,468,153							1,009,054
Totals	4,802,431	6,348,219	4,092,862	2,627,520	1,086,448	2,235,760	89,766	22,285,006

**FISH EGGS TAKEN AT STATE SPAWNING STATIONS AND ACQUIRED THROUGH COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS**

**July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946**

	Black Spotted	Rainbow	Eastern Brook	Loch Leven	Grayling	Sockeye Salmon	Total
Alvord Lake			3,023,670				3,023,670
Aldrich Lake	976,896						976,896
Ashley Lake	2,117,880						2,117,880
Lake Agnes					2,293,120		2,293,120
Bitterroot Lake	600,096						600,096
Flathead Lake						3,300,828	3,300,828
Georgetown Lake	1,001,088	572,736					2,834,152
Hebgen Lake		2,759,788			1,260,328		5,876,352
Kilbrennen Lake				3,116,564			427,872
Lake Ronan		675,840					675,840
Willow Creek		858,656					858,656
Fish and Wildlife	2,644,472						2,644,472
Totals	6,740,336	5,467,116	3,451,542	3,116,564	3,553,448	3,300,828	25,629,834



## GAME BIRDS LIBERATED

	Summer 1945	Summer 1946
Billings Game Farm .....		15,142 Pheasants
Fort Peck Game Farm .....	8,035 Pheasants 50 Chukars	17,153 Pheasants 207 Chukars
Warm Springs Game Farm .....		4,724 Pheasants
Totals .....	8,085	37,226

## STATEMENT OF FURS SHIPPED OUT OF STATE

**May 1, 1944 to April 30, 1945**

Beaver .....	11,244
Fox .....	1,035
Marten (no season) .....	162
Mink .....	8,520
Muskrats .....	80,680
Otter (no season) .....	34
Raccoon .....	118

**May 1, 1945 to April 30, 1946**

Beaver .....	13,214
Fox .....	902
Marten (no season) .....	177
Mink .....	11,474
Muskrats .....	82,829
Otter (no season) .....	44
Raccoon .....	1,280





