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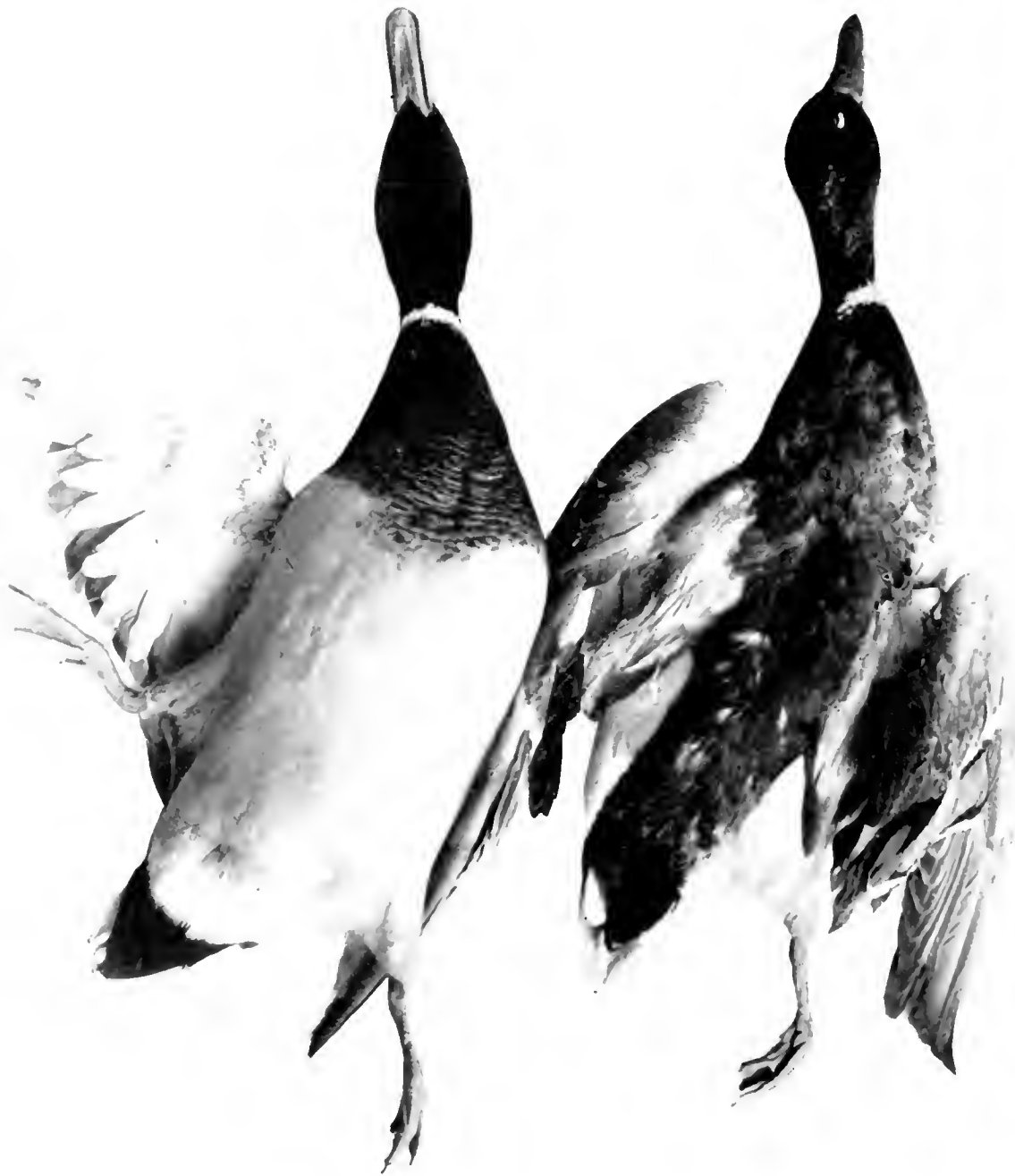
Report

Marine Fish
and

Game Commission



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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE

Game and Fish Warden

and Montana

State Fish Commission

OF THE

STATE OF MONTANA

1911-1912

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HENRY AVARE, Warden.



INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING COMPANY, HELENA, MONTANA



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STATE OF MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH

Henry Avare.....State Game and Fish Warden
Helena

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Sherman Cushman.....Deputy State Game and Fish Warden
District No. 5, Great Falls

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District No. 6, Townsend

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District No. 8, Lewistown

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Pryor Mountain Game Preserve,
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Charles Marrs.....Deputy State Game and Fish Warden
Snow Creek Game Preserve,
Jordan

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H. D. Dean, Superintendent State Fish Hatcheries...Anaconda and Somers

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH.

Helena, Montana, December 1, 1912.

To His Excellency,
Edwin L. Norris,
Governor of the State of Montana,
Helena.

Dear Sir—

I have the honor to submit herewith my biennial report for the years of 1911-1912.

Respectfully,
HENRY AVARE,
State Game and Fish Warden.

Biennial Report.

Since the last biennial report of this department, the game conditions of Montana have remained in a fairly satisfactory state, but the time has now arrived when it is necessary for a radical change in many of our laws, otherwise, there will be a notable decrease of our game animals from this time on.

This opinion is based upon close observation and reports of conditions from all sections of the state. The reasons for this belief, and the necessary proposed amendments, will be set forth in the following pages.

GAME KILLED DURING OPEN SEASON OF 1911 AND 1912.

During the open season of 1911, an unusually heavy fall of snow, followed by extremely cold weather early in November, caused many game animals to seek the lower valleys. This condition resulted in more than double the normal amount of deer being killed by hunters during the latter weeks of November.

From reliable reports received by this department, there were approximately 15,000 deer killed in Montana during the season of 1911. The greatest numbers of elk killed during the same season were in the vicinity of Gardiner, near the Yellowstone Park line. At this point more than 500 of these animals fell under the hunters' bullets. In all other sections of the state the number killed aggregated about 1,100, making a total of 1,600 animals.

Of goats and sheep about the usual quota were killed—less than 125 of each.

During the hunting season of 1912, just closed, there are as yet no official figures upon which to base an estimate of the game killed, but it may be safely stated that there was not 25 per cent the number killed in 1911. This is due largely to the mild weather and lack of storms during the month of November.

GAME PRESERVES.

The State Legislature of 1911 established three state game preserves: one in Dawson County known as the Snow Creek Game Preserve; one in Carbon County, the Pryor Mountain Game Preserve; and the third comprising parts of Park, Gallatin and Madison Counties, adjacent to the northern line of the Yellowstone National Park, called the Yellowstone or Gallatin Game Preserve.

These preserves have been of benefit to the game of the state, but the lines of the Snow Creek Preserve were defined before that section of the state had been surveyed and through an error only comprise about one half of the area intended by the original promoters of the plan. A bill to enlarge the boundaries of this preserve should meet favorable action in the coming Legislature.

Citizens in different sections of Montana have expressed their desire to have more of these game preserves established. I believe that the establishment of game preserves is feasible and beneficial only in those sections of the state where game abounds in considerable quantities, and where the establishment of such preserves is in accordance with the sentiments of the residents of the district proposed to be set apart as a preserve. In short, it is not best to establish a preserve where the predominant sentiment of the community is against game preserves. No benefit will result to the game interests by forcing such established game refuges.

SHIPMENTS OF ELK.

During the early spring of the present year, some two hundred elk were captured near Gardiner and shipped to various parts of the state. The entire expense of capturing and shipping these animals was borne by the citizens of the respective communities to which the elk were shipped. In all there were five carloads, averaging 40 animals to the car.

The first shipment was made to Hamilton. In this instance the elk were loaded in an ordinary stock car, without separating the animals of different sizes and ages into compartments. Upon arrival at Hamilton, it was deemed inadvisable to unload at the stock yards, on account of the distance of the stock yards from the lane leading to the park where the animals were to be fed until liberated on the range. Several loads of

straw were piled on the ground alongside the car door at the head of the lane leading to the park. Several animals were injured in unloading and some of the weaker ones were trampled and killed in the car. After this disastrous experience the cars



Beauty Falls, Lincoln County.

were divided into compartments and the larger, stronger animals loaded separately from the yearling calves. Under this plan the loss in shipment and unloading was much reduced, and shipments thereafter were successful.

Two cars were unloaded at Hamilton, one at Stevensville, one at Deer Lodge and one at Woodline, Sanders County, near Thompson River.

A portion of the report received from Mr. P. W. Nelson, deputy in charge of the district from which these animals were shipped, follows:

"The first car load of live elk ever shipped by rail in the history of the world, was made on the 8th day of March, 1912, by this department. The number shipped at that time was 42 head, consigned to Hamilton, in the Bitter Root Valley, this state. Said car reached its destination after being on the road twenty-three hours. Out of the number shipped the loss was six head of calves. From experience gained by this shipment, I learned that it was not advisable to make a mixed shipment of cows and calves in the same car, without separating them.

"In my next shipment I divided the car into three parts, putting twelve cows and bulls in each end of the car, and sixteen yearlings in the center of the car, making forty head loaded in this shipment, which said second shipment was made on the 15th day of March, 1912, consigned to Stevensville, this state, of which the loss was four head, after being on the road twenty-four hours.

"The third shipment of forty head, which was consigned to Woodline, a station on the Northern Pacific Railway in the extreme western part of the state, this shipment being on the road thirty hours, and the loss was four head, which died in transit. This shipment was made on the 20th day of March, 1912.

"The fourth shipment, of one car of elk, was made on the 22nd day of March, 1912, and was consigned to Deer Lodge, and contained twenty-four head of cows and bulls and sixteen yearlings, which shipment was on the road eighteen hours, and reached its destination with a loss of only one. I now came to the conclusion that I had the matter of shipping live elk thoroughly in hand.

"The fifth shipment, on March 25th, 1912, contained twenty-four head of cows and bulls and sixteen yearlings. This car was consigned to Hamilton, being on the road twenty-four hours. The car was divided as heretofore stated in three parts. This shipment reached its destination without any loss whatso-

ever, but I learned since the shipment was made that out of this car load one elk died the next day, the cause of death being too much water.

"The cost of the several shipments was borne by the Rod and Gun clubs of the various places receiving the shipments. The cost of shipment per head was \$5.00. The Rod and Gun Clubs have taken it upon themselves to look after the welfare for a few days—possibly a month—at their own expense, before turning the elk out upon the range selected for them.

"The total shipment was five cars, of two hundred elk, out of which the loss was eight per cent, which I think is very small indeed, when the question of the shipment of wild elk is taken into consideration, the animal being so timorous in its nature and the shipments being the first ever attempted.

"The State Game and Fish Department have received numerous applications for other shipments of live elk, but the department, owing to the lateness of the season and taking into consideration the condition of the female elk at this season of the year, did not deem it advisable to make further shipments."

There are only two portions of the state at present which contain considerable numbers of elk. These are the sections adjacent to the National Park borders and an area around the upper Sun River and South Fork of the Flathead River.

Now that the shipment of these splendid game animals has been found to be feasible, I am in favor of having a closed season for five years in all parts of the state, except those indicated, and during that time have quantities of elk shipped from near the Park line and unloaded on suitable ranges. This will tend to restock the entire state and at the end of the closed season there will be quantities of elk in all parts of Montana which are adapted to elk grazing and propagation.

Would also recommend that limited quantities of these animals be sold by the State of Montana to game departments of other states at a nominal price, thus tending to relieve the congested condition of the elk in the vicinity of the Park and enable other states which possess suitable ranges to obtain their quota of these much prized game animals.

COURT COSTS IN VIOLATIONS OF GAME LAWS.

Some antagonism to this department is entertained by County Attorneys of the several counties and the reason for this feel-

ing is partially justified on account of the present law governing costs in prosecutions of game law violations.

As the statutes now exist, if a defendant is found guilty of a violation of a game law and pays a fine the fish and game fund derives the benefit, as the amount is paid to the State Treasurer for the credit of this fund. If defendant is found guilty and serves a jail sentence, under the present law, the cost of his confinement must be paid by the county in which the crime is committed. If defendant is discharged after trial, the costs again fall on the county.

The State Fish and Game Department is in the position of having everything to gain by prosecuting defendants and stands to lose nothing, while the respective counties can derive no direct benefit and may lose a large sum in costs or payment of board for prisoners. Now to remedy this glaring inconsistency of our statute, I would recommend the passage of a law providing that payment of costs for board of prisoners found guilty of violations of game laws be paid out of the fish and game fund, and that the same course be pursued in payment of costs of trials of defendants who have been discharged or found not guilty of such violations as charged.

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO AMENDMENTS OF PRESENT GAME LAWS.

I will again respectfully recommend an amendment to our state game law permitting boys under fourteen years to fish without license and also to hunt, when accompanied by parent or guardian. Women should not be required to procure a license to fish or hunt in season; but all male hunters, irrespective of whether hunting for rabbits or other game, should be held rigidly to the required possession of a license. This will do away with the trumped up excuse of the alien laborers, that they are only hunting rabbits, when accosted by a game warden and license demanded.

I believe an alien gun license law, similar to the one introduced by Nelson Story, Jr., in the last legislative session, will be of benefit to the state, not only along the lines of protecting game from illegal killing, but also as a peace measure.

I would also recommend that the present limit of three deer per season be reduced to two, and that these two be of the horned variety. There is a diversity of opinion among the sportsmen of Montana as to the season for hunting large game.

Some claim that the present sixty days open season is proper and others that the season should be from September 15th to November 15th. Both contentions possess merit—the earlier season favors the non-resident hunter and the licensed guides of the state, while the present season gives an opportunity



A Fair Hunter "Expectation."

to the resident hunter to hunt after the usual snow fall, the latter part of November.

On account of the heavy penalty for violations of the laws concerning feathered game the trial of these cases may now only be held in District Courts. Would recommend that the penalty be reduced to permit these trials in Justices Courts; that is, make violation of these laws a misdemeanor instead of an indictable misdemeanor as at present.

The object of the law of four years ago, covering the open season on game birds, has been fulfilled by protecting grouse during the month of September, and on account of the universal clamor of sportsmen I believe that there should now be an open season on grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants, fool hens and sage hens during the month of September, instead of October.



A Fair Hunter "Realization"

The season on ducks and geese should remain as at present—from September 1st to January 1st—but on account of the fast diminishing numbers and in conformity with the opinions of the Wardens and Commissioners of other states I would recommend a perpetual closed season on swans.

Curlews and snipes are not protected under our laws, but

they are, strictly speaking, highly prized game birds and should be afforded the protection in Montana that is given them in most of the other states of the union.

In my biennial report of 1909-1910 I called attention to the practice of exhibiting the carcasses of protected game animals in meat shops and restaurants. This practice should be prohibited by law, as it gives the impression that the meat is on sale.

SHIPMENTS OF GAME DURING CLOSED SEASON.

I have found the agents of all common carriers within the state to be living up to a strict interpretation of the law concerning shipments of game, both within and to points outside of the state.

For the better protection of game out of season, I respectfully suggest that a law be enacted prohibiting the agents of all common carriers from receiving for shipment game more than five days after the close of the hunting season. This provision will work no hardship on the hunter who has killed his game within season and will prevent the unlawful killing of many game animals out of season.

BETTER PROTECTION FOR ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

There are but comparatively few Rocky Mountain sheep in existence today, and Montana is among the last of the States having an open season on these magnificent specimens of game animals.

At present there is a sixty-day open season, permitting each hunter one sheep, without restrictions as to age or sex. I believe it imperative that a law be enacted prohibiting the killing of ewes and lambs—only permitting the killing of grown bucks, otherwise the race will become extinct in Montana.

FEDERAL LAW, PROPOSED, TO GOVERN HUNTING OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

The American Game Protective and Propagation Association, of which Mr. John B. Burnham is President, has been instrumental in having a measure presented to the National Congress providing for the establishment of uniform national game laws to govern the hunting of migratory game birds. This measure is now pending in the United States Senate, and has received

the approval of most of the State Game Wardens and Commissioners throughout the United States, but there is some opposition among the sportsmen of the country, alleged to be on account of the possible infringement of the sovereignty of the respective states.

At the sixth biennial convention of the National Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, held in Denver last August, a motion was carried to appoint a standing committee of five to promote greater uniformity of the game laws of the several states—J. H. Acklin, Commissioner of Tennessee; H. C. Davis, Commissioner of Delaware; John B. Burnham, President American Game and Protective Association; Jesse E. Mercer, Commissioner of Georgia, and James Henry Rice, Jr., Commissioner of South Dakota. This committee drafted a report that is worthy the earnest consideration of every sportsman in the United States and in part is as follows:

“The committee, after careful consideration of existing provisions in the several States, and after consultation with members of the National Association of Audubon Societies and the United States Biological Survey, concluded that it would be impractical, on account of constitutional limitations and diversity in the form of state laws to attempt to draw up a game law suitable for adoption in all of the forty-eight States. The committee does not feel that, with the limited time at its disposal for the preparation of a preliminary report, it can do more than make a few recommendations, regarding certain important principles, and must leave to the officers in each State the formulation of amendment covering such points as may meet with their approval in such manner as will best conform with the statutes of that State.

Commissioners are urged to consider these recommendations in connection with their annual reports, to suggest to the committee other subjects in which greater uniformity is most needed, and to send a copy of such suggestions to the U. S. Biological Survey.

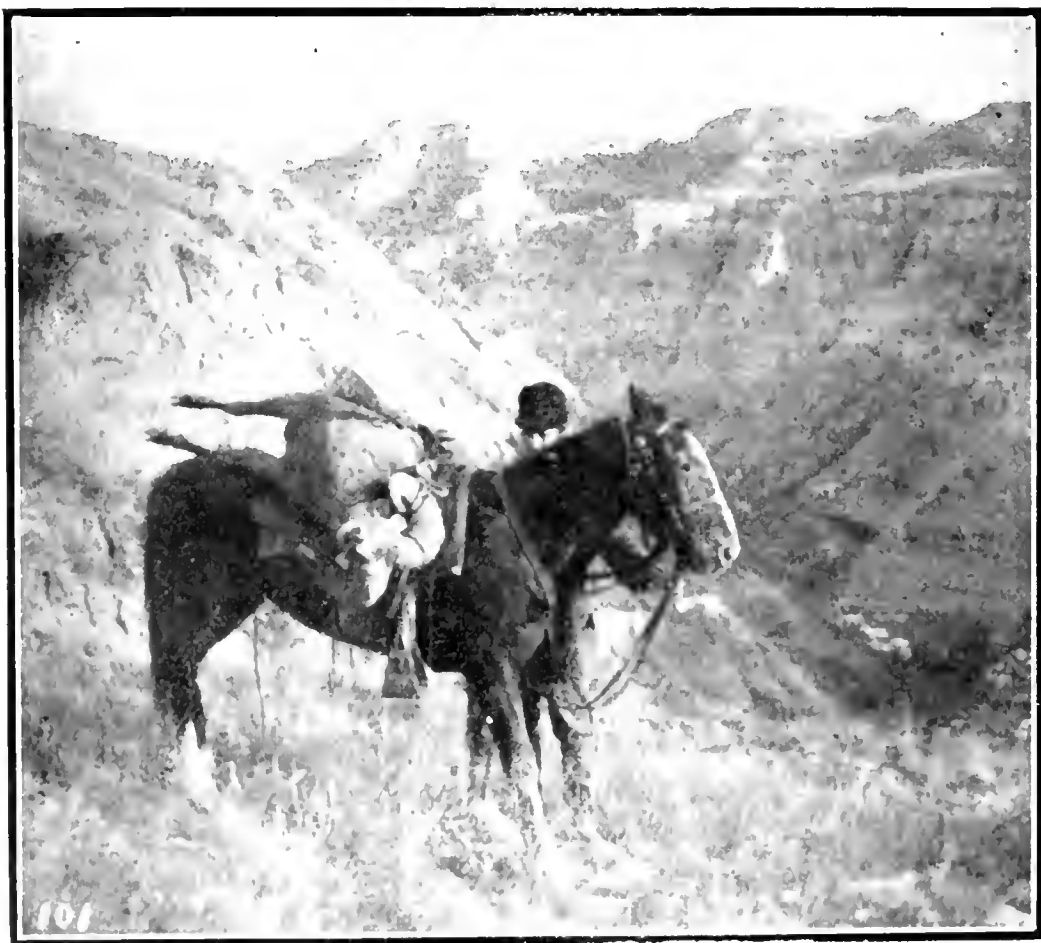
Recommendations—General.

(a) That in drafting game laws, the plan of permissive law, as originated in Colorado and recently incorporated in the conservation law of New York and other States, be adopted so far as possible. This plan simplifies the law, directs attention to proposed amendments and avoids special legislation

to meet new methods of hunting, or changes in the condition of game.

(b) That local legislation be reduced to a minimum, and in order to meet the demand for such legislation broader powers be conferred upon State authorities to provide when necessary, after due notice and public hearing, special protection for certain kinds of game or for closing the seasons in certain sections of the State.

(c) That game laws be made as simple and as few in num-



Packing a Big Horn.

ber as possible: except in special cases single propositions should not be made the subject of separate bills, but bills for the protection of fish should ordinarily be kept separate from those providing protection for game.

(d) That modern, comprehensive, general laws are greatly needed in a few States, notably in Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina and Virginia.

Administration.

(a) That provision be made for the enforcement of the game laws by State officials or commissioners in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada and Virginia.

(b) That the term of office of commissioners should be not less than four years in the States of Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Utah, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin. No man, however active, can accomplish effective work within two years, one of which is necessarily spent in becoming familiar with the duties of the office. Frequent changes in the head of the department are not conducive either to efficiency or economy of administration.

(c) That the only satisfactory enforcement of fish and game laws can be secured through the game warden system. Merit and efficiency only should be considered in the appointment of wardens or their retention in service.

(d) That the warden service should be divorced as far as possible from politics. In making this recommendation the committee invites attention to the merit system as now applied to the appointment and promotion of regular salaried wardens in the State of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

Seasons.

(a) That shooting in the breeding season in summer, or during spring migration, be universally prohibited, especially in the case of ducks, woodcock and other migratory birds.

(b) That so far as possible the opening dates of the hunting season in neighboring States be identical.

(c) That in order to secure uniformity in the legislation of the Northern States and to insure the permanent preservation of migratory birds on their former breeding grounds, spring shooting in the States north of latitude 37 degrees be absolutely prohibited, notably in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming.

(d) Prairie Chickens—That the open season for hunting prairie chickens should not in any case exceed thirty days. These birds have now become so generally reduced in numbers and their range so restricted that hunting should be so limited

as to enable them to increase in the States where they still remain.

(e) Doves—That in the States which now provide no close season for doves—namely, Virginia, Florida, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nevada—adequate protection should be given these birds. That in the States north of latitude 38 degrees doves should be protected throughout the year—namely, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon—in order that they may have the same protection which they enjoy in other States in this zone. That in the Southern States, where seasons are so varied in point of time, the open season should be restricted to three months or less, the dates to be determined by the respective States.

(f) Shore Birds—That the upland plover and the smaller shore birds, including the killdeer and other small plover and sandpipers, be removed from the game list and given protection at all seasons.

(g) Woodduck—That on account of the rapid decrease in numbers and danger of extermination in some States, the woodduck should be treated separately from other ducks and water fowl in the game law, and whenever possible should be protected throughout the year, particularly in the New England, Middle and Lake States. Summer shooting should be prohibited, and the bag limit should not exceed fifteen birds per day.

(h) Ducks and Geese—That reasonable seasons should be provided for ducks and other water fowl in the States of Arkansas and Texas, which hitherto have provided no close season for these birds.

(i) Swans—That on account of their increasing rarity, swans and sandhill cranes should be removed from the game list and protected throughout the year.

Big Game.

(a) That female and young of all big game should be protected at all seasons in every State. Twenty States have already enacted the so-called doe law, with eminently satisfactory results.

(b) That due provision should be made for the propagation and transfer of big game in each State.

(c) Elk—That a definite and comprehensive policy should be adopted by the several States and the general government



Too Heavy For One

looking to the permanent preservation of elk now remaining in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States; that due provision should be made for propagation and for adequate winter range, but in transferring animals from one State to another elk of one species should never be liberated in a region inhabited by a distinct species.

(d) That seasons for antelope should be kept closed for the present in all the States.

Licenses.

That a mandatory dollar resident hunting license be provided in the States of Maine, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Ohio, as the best and most satisfactory method of raising revenue for the protection of game, or establishing a salaried warden system and for properly regulating hunting.

(a) That a seasonal limit on deer be established in every State where deer hunting is permitted, and that this limit should not exceed two deer a season.

(b) That reasonable bag limits be provided for game birds in the States of Arkansas, Kentucky, Rhode Island and Virginia, which now have no restriction on the amount of game which may be killed or captured in a day or a season.

Non-Game Birds.

(a) That the model law recommended by the National Association of Audubon Societies for the protection of non-game birds be enacted in the States of Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, in order to make legislation uniform throughout the Union.

(b) That legislation regulating the traffic in aigrette or heron plumage be enacted in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Illinois and such other States as have not yet extended proper protection to these birds, now nearly extinct.

Propagation.

It is recommended that encouragement be given for the propagation of fish and game animals and game birds in the various States under the provision of the State game authorities.

Game Refuges.

Inasmuch as game refuges afford the most effective means of protecting the scattered remnants of our native game, it is strongly recommended that every State should have one or more State refuges. Commissioners and wardens should be given adequate authority to arrange for refuges on private or State lands, and to co-operate with the proper officers of the Federal Government in the establishment of such refuges on public lands not now utilized for other purposes.



Bull Elk of the West Gallatin Basin

STATE FISH HATCHERIES.

Montana now has two modern, well-equipped State hatcheries, which, in conjunction with the Government hatchery at Bozeman, will furnish all streams and lakes in the State with a large supply of young fish annually.

The hatchery at Somers, Flathead County, has just been completed and will be in operation in 1913.

Members of the State Fish Commission have drafted a proposed law governing fishing in this State, so that subject will not be referred to in this report.

During the past year considerable work has been done in improving the plant at Anaconda. The residence has been entirely remodeled, making it much more convenient and comfortable. The hatchery building was made fifteen feet longer, making room for an office and small shop. Also small room was added for use as liver room, in preparing fish food.

A cement wall was constructed across the large pond, so that fish could be divided when necessary. The old cement pond was also divided by cement walls, making ten small nursery ponds. A shed was built on rear of ice house for storage purposes and a small building constructed, 22x24, to be used for garage or stable.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH.

The output of fish for the year was very gratifying, the number of cans of trout distributed being in advance of the previous years. An effort was made to send out the fish by as near actual count as possible, the number being arrived at by the displacement method, which is approximately correct.

The fish were distributed as follows:

Grayling	600,000
Rainbow trout	16,350
Brook trout	1,299,200
Black-spotted trout (natives)	2,424,500

Of the black-spotted trout, 185,000 remain on hand at this writing, in addition to the number above.

FLATHEAD HATCHERY.

The site first chosen for this hatchery was found impracticable by reason of the danger of overflow, so it was abandoned and a new site selected on the shore of Flathead Lake about two miles from Somers by road. The hatchery building is placed just above high water mark. It is of frame, 38x84, and will be equipped with forty cement hatching troughs with a capacity for hatching at least three million trout. There will also be a whitelish battery with a hatching capacity of eight or ten millions.

The water supply is piped down through about 3,000 feet of wood pipe, six inch for nearly all the distance, and comes into the hatchery under 228' head, giving power for cutting fish food, electric lighting plant, etc.

The residence is 32x42, bungalow style, and is very complete

and adapted to the purpose. There is also an ice house, 20x24. and a garage, 22x24.

**WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT,
1911-1912.**

The records of this office show that 64 arrests have been made between December 1, 1910, and May 31, 1911, on complaints as follows:

Hunting without license	3
Killing deer out of season	12
Killing elk out of season	4
Killing sage hens out of season	1
Killing song birds	1
Killing beaver	2
Killing antelope	1
Killing buffalo	3
Fishing without license	20
Fishing with grab-hooks	1
Dynamiting fish	5
Seining fish	3
Killing more than limit of deer	1
Selling beaver skins	2
Selling elk head	1
Selling moose scalps	1
Dumping sawdust in stream and lake	3
	64

The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

Teton	1
Valley	4
Yellowstone	3
Beaverhead	3
Cascade	1
Chouteau	3
Custer	1
Fergus	1
Flathead	10
Gallatin	3
Granite	1
Lincoln	5
Madison	2
Meagher	6
Missoula	1
Park	4
Powell	1
Ravalli	3
Rosebud	1
Sanders	3
Silver Bow	3
Sweet Grass	4
	64

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions	45
Dismissals	16
Acquittals	1
Pending	2
	64

Fines imposed in above cases, \$2,680.00

The records of this office show that 78 arrests have been made between June 1, 1911, and November 29, 1911, on complaints as follows:

Hunting without license	15
Hunting on citizen's license (alien)	3
Killing deer out of season	6
Killing elk out of season	2
Killing sage hen out of season	1
Killing pheasant out of season	1
Killing grouse out of season	5
Killing prairie chicken out of season	3
Killing ducks out of season	1
Killing song birds	3
Killing beavers unlawfully	2
Killing antelope	2
Killing moose	2
Fishing without license	11
Fishing on citizen's license (alien)	2
Fishing with net	2
Fishing unlawfully	3
Spearing fish	3
Seining fish	3
Dynamiting fish	5
Selling trout	1
Guiding without license	2
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	78

The above complaints were instituted in the following counties:

Beaverhead	8
Broadwater	2
Carbon	11
Cascade	5
Deer Lodge	3
Fergus	3
Flathead	16
Gallatin	2
Lewis and Clark	3
Lincoln	1
Madison	1
Meagher	3
Missoula	6
Park	3
Rosebud	2
Sanders	1
Silver Bow	1
Sweet Grass	4
Teton	1
Yellowstone	2
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	78

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convletions	62
Dismissals	10
Acquittals	4
Pending	2
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	78

Fines imposed in above cases, \$2,511.20.

The records of this office show that 79 arrests have been made between December 1, 1911, and May 31, 1912, on complaints as follows:

Killing game without license	2
Killing deer out of season	24
Killing pheasants out of season	2
Killing prairie chickens out of season	2

Killing prairie chickens out of season	1
Killing more than three deer	4
Killing elk out of season	4
Killing two elk in one season	1
Killing an antelope	1
Killing grouse out of season	1
Hunting without license	16
Hunting and fishing without license	1
Hunting and trapping on the Gallatin Preserve	1
Hunting deer with dog	1
Fishing without license	10
Dynamiting fish	1
Spearing fish	1
Dumping sawdust into stream	2
Selling beaver hides	2
Trapping beaver	1
Catching fish by means of dam	2
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	79

The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

Beaverhead	6
Deer Lodge	7
Fergus	1
Gallatin	3
Flathead	27
Lewis and Clark	5
Lincoln	5
Musselshell	6
Park	3
Rosebud	3
Sanders	2
Silver Bow	3
Sweet Grass	1
Teton	1
Yellowstone	1
Valley	4
Powell	1
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	79

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions	46
Dismissals	13
Pending	18
Convicted of another charge while out on bail	2
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	79

Fines imposed in above cases, \$2,306.10.

The records of this office show that 48 arrests have been made between June 1, 1912, and November 30, 1912, on complaints as follows:

Hunting without license	9
Fishing without license	12
Fishing with citizen's license (alien)	2
Catching fish unlawfully	2
Killing grouse out of season	3
Killing prairie chickens out of season	2
Killing deer out of season	2
Killing sage hens out of season	3
Killing ducks out of season	2
Killing antelope	1
Killing beaver	2
Selling trout	1
Selling part of game animal	2
Selling grouse	1

Selling elk head	1
Hunting game on game preserve	1
Conducting taxidermist shop without license	1
Allowing sawdust to drain into stream	1
	<u>4</u>
	8

The above complaints were instituted in the following named counties:

Beaverhead	5
Blaine	6
Carbon	1
Chouteau	2
Custer	1
Dawson	3
Deer Lodge	3
Fergus	5
Flathead	4
Gallatin	3
Granite	1
Missoula	2
Musselshell	3
Park	1
Powell	1
Ravalli	1
Silver Bow	2
Sweet Grass	2
Teton	1
Yellowstone	1
	<u>4</u>
	8

These cases were disposed of as follows:

Convictions	42
Dismissals	1
Pending	4
Acquittals	1
	<u>1</u>
	8

Fines imposed in above cases, \$1,734.50.

LICENSES AND PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1911.

Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses	57,302
General Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses	137
Limited Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses	25
Non-resident Citizen Fishing Licenses	1,357
General Alien Hunting Licenses	4
Limited Alien Hunting Licenses	9
Alien Fishing Licenses	102
Guides' Licenses	50
Taxidermists' Licenses	55
Trappers' Permits	4
Shipping Permits	33

LICENSES AND PERMITS ISSUED DURING 1912.

(Records November 30th).

Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses	45,322
General Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses	117
Limited Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing Licenses	19
Non-resident Citizen Fishing Licenses	934
General Alien Hunting Licenses	2
Limited Alien Hunting Licenses	7
Alien Fishing Licenses	83
Guides' Licenses	41
Taxidermists' Licenses	39
Trappers' Permits	2
Shipping Permits	544

The records for 1912 are incomplete as many license supplies have not been accounted for by deputies and Justices of the Peace, at this date.

RECEIPTS—1911.

Justice of the Peace for licenses issued	\$17,236.30
Game Warden and Deputies for licenses issued	*39,495.30
Shipping Permits	416.50
Guides' Licenses	500.00
Trappers' Permits	20.00
Fines paid in	3,118.50
Confiscations	240.75—
	3,359.25

RECEIPTS—1912.

(Records November 30th.)

Justices of the Peace for licenses issued	\$11,300.40
Game Warden and Deputies for licenses issued	*33,966.60
Shipping Permits	272.00
Guides' Licenses	410.00
Trappers' Permits	10.00
Fines Paid in	2,753.60

*Salaried deputies receive no commission on licenses issued by them.

PRICES OF LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License	\$ 1.00
General Non-resident Citizen Hunting and Fishing License	25.00
General Non-resident Citizen and Fishing License	10.00
Non-resident Citizen Fishing License	1.00
General Alien Hunting License	25.00
Limited Alien Hunting License	10.00
Alien Fishing License	5.00
Taxidermist License	No charge
Shipping Permit .....	.50
Trapper Permit	5.00

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Montana State Fish Commission



**BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE
Montana State Fish Commission,
December, 1912.**

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
Governor Edwin L. Norris,
Helena, Montana.

Under the Act approved March 8th, 1907, creating the Montana State Fish Commission, it is required that a correct record of all business transacted should be kept by that Commission, and that a biennial report shall be made to the Governor and Legislative Assembly. In pursuance to the provisions of said Act, we would most respectfully submit this report, in conformity to said Act for the period ending November 30th, 1912.

By the terms of an Act approved February 11th, 1911, the membership of the Montana State Fish Commission was increased from three to five members, whereupon Major M. D. Baldwin, of Kalispell, and W. M. Bickford, of Missoula, were nominated and appointed by the Governor to complete the membership, so that at the present time the Commission is composed of the following members:

E. P. Mathewson, President, Anaconda, Montana.
Henry Avare, Helena, Montana.
Major G. E. Doll, Secretary, Helena, Montana.
Major M. D. Baldwin, Kalispell, Montana.
W. M. Bickford, Missoula, Montana.

In pursuance to call a quorum met in Kalispell, Montana, on the 24th day of April, 1911, and elected E. P. Mathewson President, and George E. Doll, Secretary.

The terms of the Act approved February 11th, 1911, required that the Commission should provide for the construction of a fish hatchery in Flathead County, upon a site to be selected by the Commission, the site and water therefor to be donated to the State free of charge by the people of Flathead County. In pursuance to the terms of the law, and in April, 1911, a

majority of the Commission went to Flathead County and selected what appeared to be the most desirable one of the many offered, leaving the task of acquiring title to the land and water right to the citizens of the County. Later the Commission was notified that a purchase of the selected site could not be made at any price within the means of the people; whereupon, and later in the same year, another site was selected about ten miles north of the city of Kalispell. This site seemed most favorably located and had an ample supply of water, but subsequent investigation disclosed that the land upon which the hatchery must be built to use the water with its natural flow, would be below high-water level during spring floods,—hence the site was abandoned. Later several sites along and near the shore of Flathead Lake were offered, and after an examination of them a choice was made of a tract of land on the Cramer farm, about one and a half miles south of the town of Somers, on the shore of Flathead Lake. The Commission believes this to be the best available point, because of its proximity to a railroad,—the abundance of water of even temperature from a natural spring, and ease of access both by rail and water.

Plans for the building were prepared for and accepted by the Commission, and after the proper advertising, bids for the construction of the hatchery were accepted and at the present time the building is nearly completed, and will soon be ready for use. It is hoped and expected that eggs will be hatched during the present winter.

Complaint having been made that the funds appropriated for the maintenance of the hatchery at Anaconda were not being properly used, a meeting of the Commission was called to meet at Anaconda for the purpose of investigating the matter. The State Examiner appeared by one of his deputies, and from statements made and accounts presented it appeared that money was being improperly paid to and used by the Superintendent of the hatchery at Anaconda, but after listening to the explanation made by the Superintendent, we were unable to determine whether the money had been misapplied through faulty accounting on the part of the Superintendent, or with dishonest motives. A report was made embodying the findings of the Commission and forwarded to the Attorney General; whereupon the Superintendent was relieved from duty.

and Mr. H. D. Dean, formerly with the United States Government hatchery, at Bozeman, employed. There were many applicants for the place, but none with the same knowledge of the details of the work to be done, nor having as much experience in the actual work of the hatchery. Mr. Dean has proved himself to be all that could be hoped for as an able superintendent. He has conducted the affairs of the hatchery carefully and conservatively, and has devoted all of his attention to the perfecting of plans for, and the completion of the hatchery in Flathead County, and cared for the work at Anaconda hatchery. His present compensation is eighteen hundred dollars a year. This should by all means be increased to twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500.00) a year, not only because of additional work which will devolve upon him in the future because of the Flathead hatchery but also because of the careful and able manner in which the work is carried on under his supervision.

Many needed improvements have been made at the Anaconda hatchery, during the past two years, and now with a pond where Eastern brook trout are kept.—largely for spawning purposes,—the hatchery is in good working condition and producing fry at about the limit of its capacity. Subjoined hereto and made a part hereof will be found an itemized list furnished by Mr. Dean, showing the number of fry produced of the different varieties, the date when and the place to which sent, and the streams, or lakes, in which planted.

Only an approximation as to numbers can be attempted, but the calculation is made in the manner approved by the Department of Fisheries of the United States Government, and is as nearly correct as possible.

At the time when the Anaconda hatchery commenced the task of distributing fry, the Butte Anaconda & Pacific Railway Company, gave a car to the State for this purpose. This car has been in constant use and has answered the purpose very well, although lacking in conveniences and some essentials. When fry are taken from the hatchery for transportation, one or two men are kept constantly at work aerating the water in the cans which contain the fry, and when the distance to be traversed is long, and the time consumed more than one day, it is necessary that the men in charge should work in relays. For this reason the car should be fitted with

bunks, as well as with an air pump and cooking facilities. The car now in use has only a part of these conveniences and it is the belief of this Commission that a car should be purchased by the State, fitted so that all necessary conveniences may be at hand to ensure the safety of fry handled, as well as of the men in charge thereof. Nearly all the product of hatcheries is taken to points on the railroad and delivered to local anglers, for distribution in places selected by either individuals or fish clubs. The car should be large enough to carry at least one hundred and fifty cans. Such a car can be procured at a comparatively modest cost by the purchase of a second-hand Pullman and having same remodeled to suit the purpose. The original cost of the car should not exceed \$2,000.00, and the cost of remodeling would be not to exceed \$4,000.00. As the railroad companies are willing to haul the cars at no cost to the State, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to make the purchase.

Prior to 1911, no accurate records of the product of the hatchery were kept, but an effort has been made during the past four years to stock Flathead, Whitefish, and McDonald lakes, with the Lake Superior whitefish. Observation has not so far shown whether the experiment has been successful or not, but during the year 1913, by the use of nets, we hope to be able to ascertain beyond a doubt whether these fish have grown to maturity. All of the conditions of food and water are favorable, and there is no reason apparent why they should not thrive, and in time, supply the people of the State with a vast quantity of cheap food. The law should allow this species of fish,—as well as all varieties not classified as game fish,—to be taken in nets, and at any season of the year, for the reason that the Lake Superior white fish are not taken on a hook or with bait, and can only be taken in nets. If other varieties of fish could be taken in this way it allows the game fish to grow and to feed on the food which others consume. It is especially desirable that the Dolly Varden trout (called also "bull trout," "salmon trout" and "char"), should be taken at any time and by any means because it is a cannibal fish, eats any and all varieties of other fish, and is very destructive to fish life.

The department of fisheries of the Government estimates that the ten-pound Dolly Varden trout will, in a year, consume

three hundred pounds of other fish. The sucker and squaw fish eat the eggs of the trout, so that there should be no protection by law for any variety or species except those known as game fish; that is, the Mountain trout, Rainbow trout, Eastern brook trout, the Steelhead trout and the Grayling. Of the last named, the Mountain trout and the Grayling are indigenous to Montana, but the Grayling has never been found in the waters of the State which flow into the Pacific, but only in the headwaters of the Missouri river.

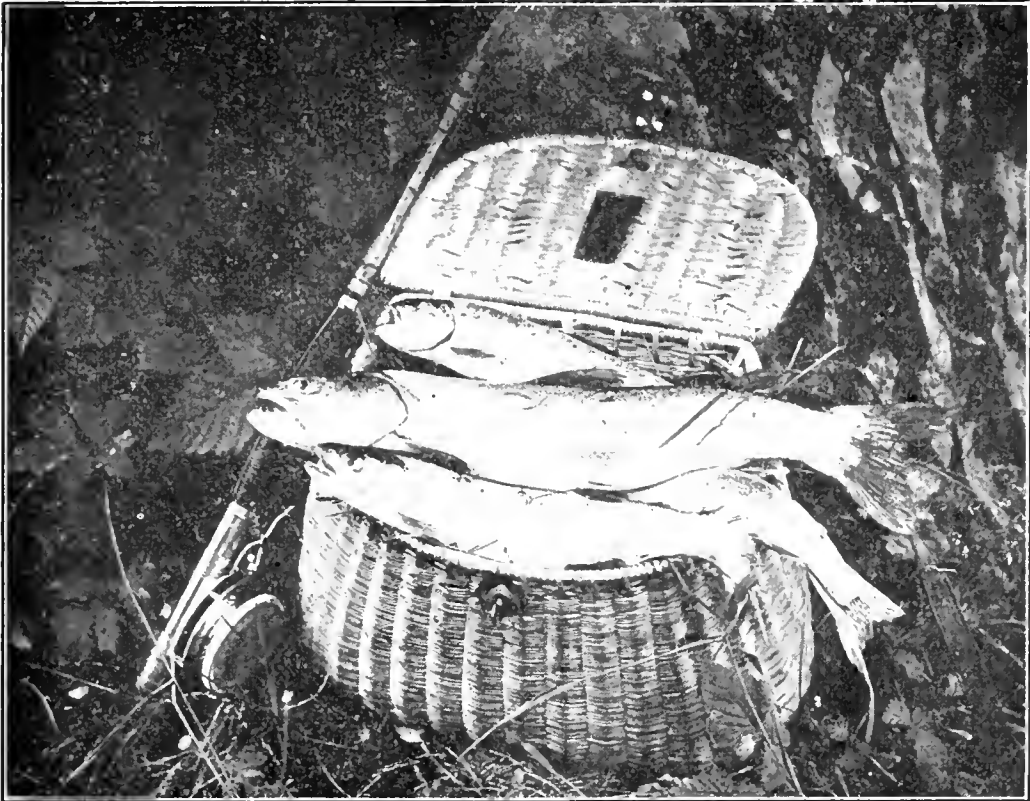
In the spring of 1909, the experiment of planting Grayling in Georgetown lake, the waters of which flow into the Pacific, was made with most surprising success. In the last mentioned year, a quantity of eggs were obtained and hatched, and a number, estimated at fifty thousand, planted in this lake. At the end of two years they had attained the remarkable weight of nearly two pounds and during the present year, they have been caught there of an estimated weight of five pounds, which is much larger than they are ever found in their native waters. In the spring of 1911, and also the present year, large quantities of eggs have been taken from the fish first planted, and they are also multiplying rapidly in a natural way.

The measure of success which has been met with in planting fry in the public waters of the State must always remain a matter of conjecture where the waters are already fairly well supplied with native fish.

We have had most encouraging reports from streams in which fry have been planted, when the natural supply has been exhausted by fishing, and in those lakes and streams which contained no fish but had the natural food for them, the results have been most gratifying. There are a large number of lakes in Montana which, because of the waterfalls separating them from the lower reaches of streams or rivers having fish, have never become populated. In this direction, there is an almost boundless field for work for the hatcheries. The biological department of the State University has, under the direction of Dr. M. J. Elrod, done excellent work in exploring and reporting upon lakes of this description. One of such reports is subjoined hereto, and made a part hereof, and we ask that the same may be considered as showing the necessity for renewed and persistent activity upon the part of the State, in taking advantage of its vast natural advantages in this direc-

tion. It has been estimated by the careful observers connected with the United States Fishiers Department that an acre of water will produce as much life sustaining food if devoted to the raising of fish, as will an acre of land, so that the question is one of more than usual importance when considered in the light of a food supply, open and free to all.

The law should provide a closed season for game fish, as well as some means by which they may be prevented from



A Well Filled Creel.

entering irrigating ditches through which they are carried onto the cultivated land, and then die. If a screen or a Henshall wheel should be placed in the head of ditches, and this be a requirement of law, much of the damage now done would be avoided, and much now lost would be saved. The Henshall wheel is inexpensive, easily made and adjusted, and never causes an obstruction to the flow of water.

With the completion of a hatchery in Flathead County, the means of propagation of fish will be doubled, but even this will hardly supply the ever increasing demands which are made from all parts of the State for trout fry for planting in the many suitable lakes and streams. We believe that if the fund at the disposal of the State is ample for this purpose,

that additional hatching facilities should at once be provided and placed in operation, under such conditions as may seem best. When the extent of the State is considered, with the many clear lakes and streams therein, and the opportunities which are presented for attracting people to our ideal summer climate for an outing, and the revenue which would be derived from licenses, there is little question but that it would prove a good investment to now speed the work of restocking streams and lakes, by the provision of additional hatchery facilities.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

E. P. MATHEWSON,
Chairman.

Anaconda, Montana, December 28, 1912.

Dec. 6, 1912.

Montana State Fish Commission,
Mr. E. P. Mathewson, Chairman,
Anaconda, Montana.

Dear Sir:—

As Director of Hatcheries since March last, I hereby submit report of operations during that period of time.

At the time I took charge of the work, there were in the Anaconda Hatchery about 900,000 brook trout fry. These were too young for distribution, but by the middle of April they were old enough to send out and the distribution was made as fast as possible until all were distributed.

Blackspotted Trout.

The trap was placed in Stuart Mill Creek at Georgetown Lake about May 1st, but not many natives came up for spawning, only about 100,000 eggs were secured from Georgetown and Silver Lake together. A trap was also placed in upper Flint Creek, but owing to high water going over the trap, no fish were caught.

Largely through the efforts of Senator Myers, over 2,500,000 eggs were received from the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, operating in Yellowstone Park. These filled the hatchery to overflowing and it was necessary to construct two new hatching throughs and two large tanks, in order to properly care for them. They were good eggs hatching out with but little loss, about 12 per cent for the eyed eggs, up to distribution. The fish have been all distributed except 2,600, which are retained in a nursery pond for experiment.

Grayling.

These fish commenced to run at Georgetown about June 1, but not in as large numbers as formerly. Only 265 fish were caught, but they were of good size and about one million eggs were taken. The male fish, as usual, were not very good producers of milt, but the eggs seemed as good as usual and 600,000 fry were distributed.

These fish must be present in Georgetown Lake in large numbers, as the fishing has been good all the season, many large fish being reported caught, some weighing as much as four or five pounds each.

There is no doubt but that the persistent fishing between

the trap and lake, is a large factor in preventing the fish from reaching the trap. This will be partly obviated another season by moving the trap down nearer deep water. The foundation for the trap in the new location, having been put in this fall.

A small building was constructed near the trap, for the comfort and convenience of the man on watch.

A trip was made to the Lima dam in Beaverhead County to see if the grayling congregated below the dam as in former years, but practically none were seen there this year.

About 140,000 fry were planted in Little Bitter Root Lake, west of Kalispell. It is believed that this lake is well adapted to the growth of the grayling and if so, it will prove a valuable spawning station in three years.

Brook Trout.

The stock fish began spawning much earlier than usual, the first eggs being taken October 19th. Over one million fine eggs were secured, the females averaging very nearly 1,000 eggs each. About thirty thousand eggs were taken at Lorenz' and 125,000 at Georgetown.

Improvements.

Quite a number of improvements were made at the Anaconda hatchery. The residence was thoroughly overhauled and remodeled and a hot water heating plant installed.

The hatchery building was enlarged by a fifteen foot addition, providing room for an office and small shop. The addition had a cement basement for coal storage and a future heating plant. A small room was also provided for the preparation of fish food, a 15" Pelton wheel and a No. 42 Enterprise chopper being installed to cut liver for the fish.

A neat building 22x24 was constructed to be used as a garage or stable. Also lean-to shed on rear of icehouse, for storage.

A cement division wall was put in across the stock pond for the better control and handling of the stock fish.

The old cement pond, 30x60, was divided into ten small nursery ponds by cement walls, but it will be necessary to change the water supply pipes before much use can be made of them. However, one pond will be used this winter as an experiment.

The buildings were all repainted, a few trees set out, lawns

graded and improved, so that a marked improvement was made in the appearance of the property.

A trip was made to Kalispell in April to prepare for the construction of the Flathead hatchery, but it was discovered that the site previously selected had at times been overflowed by backwater from the Stillwater river, so that site was abandoned and a new site finally selected on the west shore of Flathead Lake, about two miles by road from Somers. The buildings have been constructed under the supervision of the architect, J. B. Gibson of Kalispell.

The station is ready for work and it is probable that some eggs of the brook trout and whitefish will be hatched there this winter.

The hatchery building is 38x84 equipped with forty cement troughs with a capacity for hatching at least 3,000,000 trout eggs at one time. There is also a whitefish battery with a capacity for hatching eight or ten million eggs.

The water supply is brought down through about 3,000 feet of wood pipe, six inch, except 250 feet of twelve inch at the upper end. It gives us 228 feet head at hatchery and it is intended to use it for power for lighting and for cutting fish food. The residence is 32x42, bungalow style, is modern and well adapted to the purpose.

The buildings look very neat and when the grounds are laid out and graded, the station will present a very attractive appearance.

The output of fish for the year was very gratifying. Over eleven hundred cans of trout were sent out as compared with less than eight hundred and fifty last year. Owing, however, to the difference in method of counting, last year's distribution was apparently larger than this.

All of the trout sent out during my administration were measured by the displacement method, which is approximately correct.

The fish distributed during 1912 were as follows:

Grayling	600,000
Rainbow trout	16,350
Brook trout	1,299,200
Blackspotted trout	2,604,500
	<hr/>
Total	4,510,050

In making the distribution of fish, the car traveled 8,048 miles, and the messenger trips, without car, made 2,500 miles more.

On official business, I have traveled since April 1st, 15,000 miles.

As no records were found at the hatchery, at the time that I took charge of the work, except a very incomplete record of distribution, I am unable to make any report for the year 1911.

The Anaconda Hatchery needs new hatching troughs, preferably of cement, also a good heating plant. The spring should be improved by laying about 600 feet of drain tile to bring the water down to a cement intake that should be constructed early in the spring. This would protect our water supply from pollution and also prevent the formation of the algae which has caused so much trouble in the past. It would also necessitate some changes in the piping at the hatchery, to supply troughs and nursery ponds.

It would be of great advantage to our work and would save considerable in expense of draying, if we could have a spur switch in front of our property, where our car could be kept and where we could have our water supply to use for cleaning and loading car.

About three hundred feet of the high board fence in front of our property, should be removed and replaced with a neat wire fence that would not obstruct the view. A large entrance gate should also be provided, so that we could drive through without having to go so far as the present Park gate. Often in winter the snow collects behind the high fence, making it difficult to get through when loading car, or hauling in supplies.

All of these improvements could probably be accomplished from our regular appropriation.

I have already recommended the securing of a better fish car and you have taken up the matter of better protective laws for the fish in this state, so it is not necessary for me to mention these matters in detail. I believe that with wise protective laws for our game fish we can keep Montana, in the future, as it undoubtedly is now, the best trout fishing state in the Union.

I wish to express my appreciation of the many courtesies

received from the railroads of the State. I have always found officials and employes alike, ready to do anything consistently possible for the State Fish Commission.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the friendly and helpful relations, between your Board and myself. It is a pleasure to work under a Board, the members of which are so thoroughly alive to the fishing interests of the State.

A detailed list of distribution for 1912, is appended.

Respectfully submitted,

H. D. DEAN,
Director.

DISTRIBUTION—1912.

State Fish Hatchery, Anaconda, Montana.

BLACKSPOTTED TROUT.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
Feb. 18—	Missoula Club	Missoula	Streams near	100,000
Feb. 23—	Great Northern		Between Butte and Helena	50,000
Feb. 25—	Angler's Club	Townsend	Streams near	85,000
	Ben. R. Smith	Winston	Beaver Creek	20,000
	Roy H. Noble	Johnson	Confederate Creek	20,000
	John Furst	Anaconda	Willow Creek	5,000
Aug. 23—			Silver Lake	25,000
			Georgetown	35,000
			Stuart Mill Creek	40,000
Aug. 28—	Fred C. Morgan	Arlee	Jocko River	67,000
	R. J. Holland	Arlee	Finley and Jocko Rivers	33,000
	J. W. Gladden	Perma	Magpie Creek	33,000
	G. H. Avery	Plains	Curry Lake	33,000
	Anglers Club	Thompson Falls	Prospect Lake and Thompson River	300,000
	Fred Allen	Heron	Elk Creek	34,000
Sept. 13—	F. D. Sayrs, et al.	Philipsburg	Flint Creek	60,000
	Bonita Club	Rock Creek	Rock Creek	40,000
	Rod & Gun Club	Stevensville	Mill Creek Lakes	80,000
	Dr. F. E. Buchen	Hamilton	Streams near	120,000
	Mr. Dudley	Darby	Streams near	60,000
Sept. 17—	M. J. Sullivan	Alhambra	Prickly Pear	8,000
	H. F. Stapt	Clancy	Prickly Pear	12,000
	J. A. Botkin	Clancy	Big Buffalo	8,000
	J. H. Burke	Wolf Creek	Wolf Creek	20,000
	C. B. Power	Wolf Creek	Rock Creek	20,000
	Geo. F. Miller	Choteau	Willow Creek	40,000
	Rod & Gun Club	Choteau	Streams near	80,000
	H. C. Schick	Augusta	Beaver Creek	40,000
	E. E. McKean	Browning	Cut Bank River	20,000
	O. S. Phillips	Browning	Willow Creek	20,000
	J. R. Hart	Browning	Flat Iron Creek	20,000
Sept. 18—	Great Northern	Glacier Park	McDermot Lake, Etc.	50,000
	C. E. Proctor	Proctor	Dayton Creek	15,000
Sept. 28—	E. Guillot	Helena	Huuser Dam	8,000
	C. M. Larimore	Anaconda	Antelope Creek	8,000
Oct. 8—	C. A. Matthews	Whitfish	Upper Whitfish	42,000
	J. C. Dowdell	Stryker	Pond	6,000
	G. N. Agent	Stryker	Streams near	3,000
	R. L. Slee	Troy	Blue Lake	21,000
	H. B. Anderson	Troy	O'Brien Creek	21,000
	W. S. Dingee	Troy	Callahan Creek	21,000
	David Kelsey	Troy	Stanley Creek	21,000
	W. F. Doonan	Troy	Lake Creek	21,000
	Wm. Rightbower	Troy	O'Brien Creek	21,000
	W. F. Doonan	Troy	Iron Creek	3,000
Oct. 9—	C. N. Brilenberg	Deer Lodge	Dempsey Creek	4,000
Oct. 17—	H. Z. Brilenberg	Deer Lodge	Rock and Powell Creek	15,000
Oct. 18—	R. N. Jones	Harlowton	Musselshell River	21,000
	John McFarland	Harlowton	Lebo Creek	21,000
	J. V. Kelly	Harlowton	American Fork	21,000
	W. R. Woods	Lewistown	McDonald Creek	6,000
	W. J. Pitts	Lewistown	Big Casino Creek	9,000
	J. T. Fowley	Lewistown	McArtney Creek	9,000
	Commercial Club	Lewistown	Streams near	81,000
	J. A. Dougherty	Maiden	Warm Springs	12,000
Oct. 23—	W. H. Lockhart	Gregson	Pond	1,500
Oct. 28—	W. E. Crawley	Logan	Rea Creek	15,000
Oct. 29—	Henry Ferguson	Bozeman	West Gallatin	45,000
	C. S. Hefferlin	Livingston	Yellowstone River	15,000
	Eugene Confarr	Livingston	Spring Creek	15,000
	Sam Brady	Wilsall	Elk Creek	45,000
	Rob. Bennett	Wilsall	Flathead Creek	15,000
	Rod & Gun Club	Big Timber	Boulder Creek	45,000
Oct. 31—	Rod & Gun Club	Basin	Cataract Creek	25,000
	D. W. Middlemas	Boulder	Elkhorn Creek	12,500
	A. J. Stough	Stanford	Wolfe Creek	12,500
	A. E. Andrews	Judith Gap	Blake Creek	12,500
	D. D. Rice	Abright	Belt Creek	12,500
	Jack Stewart	Abright	Logging Creek	12,500
	W. M. Cockrill	Great Falls	Logging Creek	15,000
	G. B. Longeway	Great Falls	Pilgrim Creek	15,000

BLACKSPOTTED TROUT—Continued.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
	H. S. Greene	Great Falls	Dry Fork Creek	12,500
	A. T. Luther	Monarch	Belt Creek	12,500
	E. A. Shaw	Neihart	Belt Creek	12,500
	David Ledbitter	Neihart	O'Brien Creek	12,500
	D. L. S. Barker	Neihart	O'Brien Creek	12,500
Nov. 7—	Jno. Furst	Willow Creek	Willow Creek	2,500
	Anglers Club	Missoula	Streams near	57,500
Nov. 29—	B. F. Bembrick	Toston	Dry Creek	20,000
	Agent N. P. R. R.	Logan	Maillands	10,000
				2,454,500
	To be distributed in December			150,000
				2,604,500

BROOK TROUT.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
Feb. 25—	John Corrette	Woodville	Nez Perce	60,000
	Jas. Canty	Butte	Hail Columbia Gulch	6,000
	Planted in Alaska Basin by G. H. Shambow			322,000
Mar. 17—	Earl B. Rice	Forsyth	Pond	1,500
Apr. 11—	Gus Anderson	Anaconda	Springs	500
Apr. 13—	Eugene McCarthy	Anaconda	Springs	2,000
Apr. 20—	A. P. Schumaker	Kalispell	Patrick Creek	5,000
	Richard Greig	Kalispell	Pond	10,000
	O. P. Gregg	Kalispell	Spring Creek	5,000
	Jas. O'Boyle	Kalispell	Boyle Creek	5,000
	J. H. Montgomery	Kalispell	Pond	5,000
	E. Slemmer	Kalispell	Pond	4,000
	G. W. Bethel	Kalispell	LaSalle Springs	2,000
	A. W. Merrifield	Kalispell	Flathead Lake	62,000
	S. F. Kalston	Kalispell	Lake Ronan	22,000
May 2—	Commercial Club	Three Forks	Madison and Trib.	30,000
	I. W. Choate	Manhattan	Baker Creek	30,000
	J. E. Swindlehurst	Livingston	Pond	20,000
	C. S. Hefferlin	Livingston	Halliday Spgs and Corwin	20,000
	Rod & Gun Club	Big Timber	Boulder and Tributaries	20,000
May 14—	J. Lingenfelter	Gold Creek	Gold Creek	5,000
	F. D. Sayrs, et al.	Phillipsburg	Flint Creek and others	30,000
	Anglers Club	Missoula	Blackfoot and Rattle	82,500
	Anglers Club	Hamilton	Trib. Bitter Root	25,000
	Anglers Club	Stevensville	Trib. Bitter Root	7,500
May 24—	C. M. Larrimore	Anaconda	Pond	5,000
June 2—	Leo Bens	Butte	Lone Tree Lakes	3,000
	7—Olson & Sargent	Melrose	Canyon Creek	25,000
	W. C. Templin	Armstead	Horse Prairie	10,000
	J. W. Scott, et al.	Armstead	Springs, Prairie, Etc.	140,000
June 7—	G. Z. Adams	Phillipsburg	Rock Creek	10,000
June 11—	G. N. Ry.	Elk Park	Elk Creek	5,250
	G. N. Ry.	Clancy	Basin Creek	1,750
	Chatfield & Peterson	Helena	Trout, Prickly Pear	17,500
	Chatfield & Peterson	Silver	Virginia	7,000
	Chatfield & Peterson	Silver	Canyon	3,500
	G. A. Slater	Silver		3,500
		Craig	Stickney and Wag.	3,500
	Tom Pruitt	Hardy	Hardy Creek	1,750
	Rod & Gun Club	Choteau	Streams near	43,750
	Henry Arnott	Dupuver	Streams near	17,500
June 12—	G. N. Ry.	Midvale	Upper Two Medicine	19,250
	G. N. Ry.	Rock Hill		7,000
	G. N. Ry.	Whitefish	Whitefish Lake	7,000
	H. H. Dingman	Kalispell		7,000
	H. S. Parker	Kalispell	Spring Pond	7,000
		Kalispell	Spring Creek	5,250
June 18—	Henry Ferguson	Bozeman	West Gallatin	20,000
June 20—	Station Agt, et al.	Harlowton	Lebo Creek	16,500

BROOK TROUT—Continued.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
	Commercial Club....	Lewistown	Streams near	30,000
	S. L. Hodges	Martinsdale	Musselshell	12,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Sheep Creek	12,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Smith and Eight Mile.....	15,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Birch Creek	7,500
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Newlan Creek	6,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Lake Creek	12,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Four Mile	6,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Smith	1,500
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Wood Gulch	1,500
June 29—	F. G. Waggoner.....	Flint	Goat Mt. Lakes	3,500
June 30—	Dr. T. A. Grigg	Butte	German Gulch	1,500
July 8—	Harvey Fister	Helena	Pond	1,500
	B. A. & P. Ry.	Rocker	Antelope Creek	1,000
July 11—	C. M. Larrimore.....	Anaconda	West Gallatin	3,000
July 27—	Eugene Confarr	Livingston	Swamp Creek	5,000
	C. W. Jackson	Bozeman	Hauser Dam	200
Aug. 28—	W. R. Ginther	Trout Creek	Basin Creek	500
Sept. 28—	E. Guillot	Helena	Warm Springs Creek	8,000
	Railroad Men	Clancy		
		Anaconda		
				1,299,200

GRAYLING.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
July 2—			Georgetown Lake	3,000
July 6—	Dr. J. M. Scanland....	Warm Springs	Prickly Pear	50,000
July 8—	D. H. Morgan	Helena	Little Boulder	60,000
July 11—	G. N. Ry.	Bernice	Little Bitter Root	140,000
		Kalispell	Spring Slough	100,000
	Anglers Club	Missoula	West Gallatin	100,000
July 13—	C. W. Jackson	Bozeman	Hauser Dam	40,000
	D. H. Morgan	Helena	Lake Avoca	50,000
	Anglers Club	Butte	Georgetown Lake	42,000
July 15—				
				660,000

RAINBOW TROUT.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
July 21—	Chas. Laier	Anaconda	Barker Lake	1,000
Aug. 23—			Silver Lake	7,500
			Georgetown	350
Aug. 25—			Barker Lake	7,500
				16,350

BROOK TROUT—Continued.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
	Commercial Club....	Lewistown	Streams near	30,000
	S. L. Hodges	Martinsdale	Musselshell	12,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Sheep Creek	12,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Smith and Eight Mile.....	15,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Birch Creek	7,500
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Newlan Creek	6,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Lake Creek	12,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Four Mile	6,000
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Smith	1,500
	Chamber Commerce..	White Sulphur	Wood Gulch	1,500
June 29—	F. G. Waggoner.....	Flint	Goat Mt. Lakes	3,500
June 30—	Dr. T. A. Grigg	Butte	German Gulch	1,500
July 8—	Harvey Fister	Helena .....	.....	1,500
	B. A. & P. Ry.	Rocky	Pond	1,500
July 11—	C. M. Larrimore.....	Anaconda	Antelope Creek	1,000
July 27—	Eugene Confarr	Livingston .....	.....	1,000
	C. W. Jackson	Bozeman	West Gallatin	3,000
Aug. 28—	W. R. Ginther	Trout Creek	Swamp Creek	5,000
Sept. 28—	E. Guillot	Helena	Hauser Dam	200
	Railroad Men	Clancy	Basin Creek	500
	.....	Anaconda	Warm Springs Creek	8,000
				1,299,200

GRAYLING.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
July 2—	.....	.....	Georgetown Lake	3,000
July 6—	Dr. J. M. Scanland.....	Warm Springs .....	.....	15,000
July 8—	D. H. Morgan	Helena	Prickly Pear	50,000
July 11—	G. N. Ry.	Bernice	Little Boulder	60,000
	Anglers Club	Kalispell	Little Bitter Root	140,000
July 13—	C. W. Jackson	Missoula	Spring Slough	100,000
	D. H. Morgan	Bozeman	West Gallatin	100,000
	Anglers Club	Helena	Hauser Dam	40,000
July 15—	.....	Butte	Lake Avoca	50,000
	.....	.....	Georgetown Lake	42,000
				660,000

RAINBOW TROUT.

Date.	Applicant.	Address.	Waters stocked.	No.
July 21—	Chas. Laier	Anaconda	Barker Lake	1,000
Aug. 23—	.....	.....	Silver Lake	7,500
	.....	.....	Georgetown	350
Aug. 25—	.....	.....	Barker Lake	7,500
				16,350

OR GAME

IADA, 1912

(HAW.)

season and the first date of the close season are given, so that shooting is permitted, as Oct. 1, 1913, appears in the table.

18	Quebec	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
19	New Brunswick	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
20	Newfoundland	Oct. 21-Feb. 1.

Nevada	July 15-Oct. 2.
Idaho	July 15-Dec. 1.
Washington	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Oregon	Aug. 1-Nov. 1.

Elk.

25	Montana	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
26	Wyoming	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
27	Idaho	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
28	Yukon	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
29	Alberta	Nov. 1-Dec. 15.
30	Saskatchewan	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.
31	Unorganized Ter.	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.
	Manitoba	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.

Reedbird.

New Jersey	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Delaware	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Maryland	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Dist. of Columbia	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
West Virginia	July 15-Dec. 20.

Crane.

Nebraska	Sept. 1-Apr. 6.
North Dakota	Sept. 7-Dec. 16.
Colorado	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Oklahoma	Aug. 15-May 1.
Nevada	Sept. 15-Mar. 16.
Alberta	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Saskatchewan	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Yukon	Aug. 10-June 1.

Goat.

35	Montana	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
36	Idaho	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
37	Washington	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
38	Alaska	Apr. 1-Feb. 2.
39	British Columbia	Sept. 1-Dec. 16.
40	Yukon	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
41	Alberta	Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
42	Unorganized Ter.	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.

Sheep.

45	Montana	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
46	Wyoming	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
47	Idaho	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
48	Washington	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
49	Alaska	Aug. 20-Jan. 1.
50	British Columbia	Sept. 1-Nov. 15.
51	Yukon	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
	Alberta	Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
	Unorganized Ter.	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.

Black Bear.

57	Louisiana	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
58	Pennsylvania	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
59	Michigan	Nov. 1-Apr. 1.
60	Mississippi	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
61	Alaska	Aug. 1-Apr. 1.
62	British Columbia	Sept. 1-July 15.
63	Quebec	Aug. 20-July 1.

DAYS EXCEPTED.

All hunting prohibited on:

SUNDAYS.—In all States and Provinces east of the 105th meridian, except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, and Quebec.

MONDAYS.—For waterfowl in Ohio, and locally in Maryland and North Carolina.

TUESDAYS.—For waterfowl on the Susquehanna Flats and certain rivers in Maryland.

OTHER DAYS.—For waterfowl locally in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

ELECTION DAY.—In Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick, and Harford counties, Md.

DAYS WHEN SNOW IS ON THE GROUND.—In New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland.









DISCARDED

FEB 18 1969

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