ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE PROVINCIAL GAME WARDEN

OF THE

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

1918

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VICTORIA, B.C.:
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1919.

To His Honour Sir FRANK STILLMAN BARNARD, K.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Report of Provincial Game Warden for the year ending December 31st, 1918.

J. W. DE B. FARRIS,

Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,

Victoria, B.C., February 25th, 1919.

PROVINCIAL GAME WARDEN'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., January 31st, 1919.

Honourable J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., M.P.P.,

Attorney-General, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1918.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. G. McMYNN,

Provincial Game Warden.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1918.

The year under review marks the third important step in the history of game-protection in this Province. The Game Department came into existence in 1905, and commencing with a small appropriation and a limited staff carried on a sporadic but successful effort at game-protection with the means at its disposal. In 1913 the resident firearms licence was introduced, which received a ready support from the shooting public. The number of Game Wardens was largely increased, and the revenue exceeded expectations by increasing from (approximately) $6,000 in 1912 to $107,000 in 1913. At the last session of the Legislature, in April, 1918, the "Game Act" was amended to allow of the creation of a Game Conservation Board, which met with widespread approval, it being readily recognized that a course which had been adopted with such proved beneficial results in other countries, notably in the United States, clearly demonstrated the practicability of applying to the conservation and propagation of game a wider outlook and more varied opinion than could be obtained by individual effort. Provision was also made for the administration of the Game Department being amalgamated with the duties of the Provincial Police, and the Superintendent of Provincial Police was created ex officio the Provincial Game Warden.

So radical a change in the affairs of a Department in which the general public so largely share was bound to meet with a certain amount of adverse criticism, and considerable skepticism was expressed as to the success which would attend the enforcement of the game laws by police officers. The changes, however, were favourably received by the sporting community as a whole, and resolutions endorsing the legislation foreshadowed were passed by some of the more important game associations. The creation of a Game Conservation Board was felt to be a forward step at a time when conservation was of paramount importance, and the opportunities afforded for the energies of a Game Board representative of the whole Province have amply demonstrated the successful nature of the change. Co-operation and a clearer understanding with the Dominion authorities was also necessary for the better working-out of the "Migratory Birds Convention Act," and the recommendations of the Game Conservation Board resulted in the establishment of zones for the open seasons for wild-fowl shooting, which practically met the requirements of the treaty. Migratory non-game birds and insectivorous birds also came in for a greater measure of protection.

Whilst much had been achieved in the protection of game and the enforcement of the law in past years, the time had arrived for a more thorough and organized effort. The Deputy Inspectors of the Provincial Police, and all officers under them, threw themselves whole-heartedly into their new duties, and a fresh impetus was given to the enforcement of the law, as evidenced by the increase of revenue and convictions. The success, however, of the enforcement of the law should not be measured entirely by the number of convictions recorded, but rather by the prevention of violations and the attitude of the shooting public. It is becoming more increasingly recognized that education is the most important factor in all matters pertaining to successful conservation. The system of licensing creates two motives in the mind of the purchaser—either the licence is bought from a sense of upholding the Department and protecting the game, or else it is bought merely as a means of avoiding prosecution. The latter motive can only be eradicated by fostering and increasing an interest in conservation, and every educational opportunity should be utilized to impress, not only on sportsmen, but on boys also, the necessity of protection, the importance of immunity from molestation to game during the breeding season, and the destruction of vermin preying upon game birds, in which the shooting public can so largely assist. The farmers, too, should be encouraged to look more leniently on the "damage to crops" (so commonly exaggerated) by insectivorous or game birds, for there is proof beyond question that bird-life is one of the most indispensable balancing forces of nature.

On the recommendation of the Game Conservation Board, regulations governing the payment of bounty were revised, and an increase in the bounty payable on cougar was suggested. Provincial constables were also furnished, in many cases, with suitable weapons and ammunition, and instructed, wherever possible, whilst in the fulfilment of their duty, to assist in the destruction of predatory animals and birds.

The amendments to the "Game Act," which are dealt with more particularly under a separate heading in this report, have opened a new era for game-protection in British Columbia. The report of the Chairman of the Game Conservation Board, dealing more particularly with the Lower Mainland and Gulf Islands and the work of this Department during the past year, contains the following:—

"Upon assuming my duties as a member of the British Columbia Game Conservation Board last May, I endeavoured to familiarize myself with the existing conditions of the game of the Lower Mainland and Gulf Islands.

"I found, upon investigation, that the Fraser Valley, the natural habitation of almost all kind of bird-life, was well stocked with almost all the various game birds that will thrive in this district, but that there was a marked laxity of public interest in the conservation of these birds, due, I believe, to the way the game regulations of the Province had been enforced, and also due to the fact that, although sporting men of the various districts had been contributing year after year to protection and conservation by their annual firearms licences, yet they had received very little, if any, of either.

"The change in the manner of protection brought into effect by the amendments to the 'Game Act' just previous was looked upon with disfavour in a great many localities, so that the prospects for arousing public interest and support were very slight.

"The sentiment regarding the game on the Gulf Islands and inlets adjacent was very much the same as found in the Fraser Valley. Violations of the game laws were common.

"I am pleased to report to you that this condition has entirely changed; there has been a very marked awakening of public interest in the protection and conservation of our bird and animal life throughout these sections, and the progress of the movement is indeed encouraging. The game associations have awakened and have taken on new life. To-day they are behind the authorities for conservation and propagation.

"The sporting men are keen in their endeavours to help the game officers in the fulfilment of their duties. This awakening bids fair to place British Columbia in its true light. Show to the world the value of the great resource we have in both big game and game birds, and make this Province what it should be—the paradise for true sportsmen.

"The reverse of opinion has been gradually brought about by reason of the attitude taken by your Department, convincing all that you intended to and would enforce the game regulations and laws of the Province.

"The officers have been untiring in their efforts to see that all orders were carried out, and to bring wanton destroyers of game to their just deserts. Another great factor has been in showing the sportsmen that something is being done for the propagation of game by the authorities, and that this will be carried on."

Energetic efforts have been made to increase the stock of pheasants, and the principal farm for raising the same has been started at the Wilkinson Road Lock-up, Victoria District, where it is hoped some 4,000 birds will be raised next spring.

The lease on the land at the Horst Farm, in the vicinity of Chilliwack, which had been formerly used for this purpose, expired at the end of the year; this location, having served its purpose, has now been abandoned, and there is no doubt that much better results will be obtained on Vancouver Island. Beyond the Horst Farm there was no provision for game sanctuaries for birds, and the Board early recommended and arranged for the creation of a game sanctuary in the vicinity of Victoria, comprising Elk and Beaver Lakes and the watershed surrounding these waters.

The retiring Provincial Game Warden and Deputy Game Wardens, whose services were automatically dispensed with at the end of last March by the passing of the amending Bill, were granted a gratuity in accordance with the length of their service, whilst those whose services were retained were merged with the staff of the Provincial Police.

AMENDMENTS TO THE "GAME ACT."

By the 1918 amendments to the "Game Act," which came into effect on April 23rd, 1918, the administration of this Department was placed in the hands of the Superintendent of Provincial Police, who became ex officio the Provincial Game Warden, and all Provincial Police officers became ex-officio Game Wardens. Provision was also made for the appointment of a Chief Game Inspector, under the direction of the Provincial Game Warden. A Game Conservation

Board was created, consisting of five members, of which the Curator of the Provincial Museum became ex officio the Secretary and the Chief Game Inspector an ex-officio member. The remaining three members were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the Board as constituted stands as follows: Dr. A. R. Baker, of Vancouver, Chairman; F. Kermode, Curator of Provincial Museum, Victoria, Secretary; F. H. Mobley, M.L.A., of Atlin; F. A. Dunn, of Cranbrook; R. Gidley, Acting Chief Game Inspector, Victoria.

The Board is required to meet four times in each year, at the times and places designated by the Minister, to receive and consider suggestions for the conservation, propagation, and importation of game, and to advise the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon all matters arising under the Act.

Other amendments to the undermentioned sections of the "Game Act" provided for:—

Section 9. Inclusion on the protected list of game animals and birds of pigeons and doves and Western and American robins and thrushes.

Section 10. A reduction in the bag limit, which is now as follows, subject always to seasons being declared open in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council: 1 moose; 1 wapiti; 2 caribou; 2 mountain-sheep of any one species, or not more than three in all; 2 mountain-goat; 3 deer of any one species, or not more than four in all; 250 ducks.

Section 24, subsection (*a*). Altering the farmer's free licence, entitling him to shoot only on his own land.

Section 24, subsection (*e*). Alteration in the non-resident big-game licences, the fee being amended to $25, subject to a schedule of fees for game killed, namely: For grizzly bear, moose, sheep, wapiti, or caribou, $25 each; for black or brown bear, mountain-goat, or mule-deer, $15 each; for deer of any other species, $5 each.

Section 24, subsection (*h*). Amending the non-resident angler's licence, and making the same valid from March 25th to November 15th in each year, in conformance with the Dominion Fishing Regulations, and amending the fee for this licence to $1 per day up to five days, or $5 for the season.

Section 45, subsection (2). Making pit-lamping a prison offence, without the option of a fine.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue obtained this year from the sale of firearms licences shows a surplus of $15,500 over the amount estimated by the Honourable the Minister of Finance as likely to be received, and this figure is (approximately) $10,000 in excess of the receipts obtained in 1917-18. There is also an additional sum of $1,300 which has been collected but only reported to me subsequent to the date of tabulating this report, which, together with a few miscellaneous receipts and further collections from the sale of trappers' licences, will bring the total for the year to over $77,000.

By comparison with last year the figures are as follows:—

	1917.	
Resident licences—		
O.F.L., 14,020	$35,050 00	
G.F.L., 2,864	14,320 00	
S.F.L., 1,141	11,410 00	
Guides, 30	150 00	
F.F.L., 4,940	.....	
P.F.L., 2,273	.....	
		$60,930 00
Non-resident licences—		
Big game, 31	$ 3,100 00	
Bear, 10	250 00	
Anglers, 134	670 00	
Weekly bird, 3	15 00	
Season bird, 2	100 00	
		$ 4,135 00
Miscellaneous receipts		422 50
		$65,487 50

	1918 (to Dec. 31st).	
Resident licences—		
O.F.L., 16,432	$41,080 00	
G.F.L., 2,970	14,850 00	
S.F.L., 1,524	15,240 00	
Guides, 27	135 00	
F.F.L., 3,200	.....	
P.F.L., 1,789	.....	
		$71,305 00
Non-resident licences—		
Big game, 51	$ 1,275 00	
Big game, fees	2,205 00	
Bear, 5	125 00	
Anglers' season, 85	425 00	
Anglers' daily, 42	42 00	
Weekly bird, 2	10 00	
Season bird, 3	150 00	
		$ 4,232 00
		$75,537 00

It will be noticed from the above comparison that the increase is chiefly derived from the ordinary $2.50 and trappers' licences.

Great economy, as compared with previous years, has been practised in the expenditure for game-protection, and the work of the police has only been charged for where expenses were incurred for purely game matters. During the open season special constables were engaged, particularly for the enforcement of the Act, and their salaries and expenses were consequently all charged to this Department. A synopsis of the expenditure to date is as follows:—

Appropriation as per Vote No. 45		$35,000 00
Expenditure from April 1st, 1918, to December 31st, 1918—		
Salaries	$9,172 44	
Expenses of Game Board	637 83	
Overhead charges	1,831 01	
Expense accounts	3,638 79	
Pheasant-raising	2,156 38	
Releasing red deer	151 54	
Sundries	70 00	
Payments account, 1917	590 88	
		18,218 87
		$16,781 13
Less bounties paid		3,152 50
Balance on hand		$13,628 63

By comparison with the year 1918-19, an immense saving has been effected in the cost of game-protection, the result being as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1917-18	$65,487 50	$55,033 80
1918 (Dec. 31st)	75,537 00	18,218 87
		$36,814 93

REVENUE DERIVED FROM SALE OF NON-RESIDENT LICENCES FROM APRIL 1ST, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1918.

Government Agency.	BIG GAME.			SPRING BEAR.		SEASON BIRD.		WEEKLY BIRD.		SEASON ANGLER.		DAILY ANGLER.		Totals.
	No.	Amount.	Fees.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Telegraph Creek	11	$ 275 00	$1,965 00	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	$2,240 00
Golden	17	425 00	115 00	..	....	..	.....	..	....	1	$ 5 00	..	....	545 00
Fernie	6	150 00	30 00	..	....	..	.....	..	....	11	55 00	3	$ 3 00	238 00
Cranbrook	7	175 00	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	10	50 00	1	1 00	226 00
Vancouver	5	125 00	.....	2	$ 50 00	..	.....	1	$ 5 00	4	20 00	10	10 00	210 00
New Westminster	..	.....	.....	..	....	2	$100 00	..	....	11	55 00	18	18 00	173 00
Barkerville	2	50 00	95 00	..	....	..	.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	145 00
Victoria	2	50 00	.....	..	....	1	50 00	..	....	31	155 00	..	....	255 00
Fort George	1	25 00	.....	3	75 00	..	.....	..	....	2	10 00	..	....	110 00
Greenwood	..	.....	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	4	20 00	..	....	20 00
Nanaimo	..	.....	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	3	15 00	5	5 00	20 00
Alberni	..	.....	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	3	15 00	4	4 00	19 00
Kamloops	..	.....	.....	..	....	..	.....	1	5 00	1	5 00	1	1 00	11 00
Duncan	..	.....	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	1	5 00	..	....	5 00
Nelson	..	.....	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	1	5 00	..	....	5 00
Princeton	..	.....	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	1	5 00	..	....	5 00
Grand Forks	..	.....	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	....	1	5 00	..	...	5 00
Totals...	51	$1,275 00	$2,205 00	5	$125 00	3	$150 00	2	$10 00	85	$425 00	42	$42 00	$4,232 00

REVENUE DERIVED FROM SALE OF RESIDENT GUN LICENCES.

Government Agency.	O.F.L.		G.F.L.		S.F.L.		GUIDES.		F.F.L.	P.F.L.	Totals.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	
Vancouver	4,140	$10,350 00	623	$ 3,115 00	106	$ 1,060 00	..	.....	256	272	$14,525 00
New Westminster	2,242	5,605 00	94	470 00	36	360 00	..	.....	579	27	6,435 00
Victoria	1,931	4,827 50	127	635 00	35	350 00	13	$ 65 00	28	5	5,877 50
Fort George	65	162 50	217	1,085 00	257	2,570 00	..	.....	98	47	3,817 50
Vernon	1,100	2,750 00	98	490 00	56	560 00	..	.....	268	22	3,800 00
Nanaimo	1,268	3,170 00	81	405 00	10	100 00	..	.....	75	...	3,675 00
Prince Rupert	486	1,215 00	260	1,300 00	98	980 00	..	.....	21	160	3,495 00
Fernie	455	1,137 50	346	1,730 00	54	540 00	..	.....	22	6	3,407 50
Kamloops	559	1,397 50	97	485 00	91	910 00	..	.....	615	75	2,792 50
Nelson	427	1,067 50	107	535 00	40	400 00	..	.....	158	165	2,002 50
Cumberland	585	1,462 50	80	400 60	13	130 00	..	.....	112	...	1,992 50
Duncan	539	1,347 50	20	100 00	9	90 00	..	.....	162	...	1,537 50
Golden	77	192 50	123	615 00	50	500 00	..	.....	58	8	1,307 50
Cranbrook	226	565 00	59	295 00	30	300 00	..	.....	32	42	1,160 00
Revelstoke	106	265 00	79	395 00	48	480 00	..	.....	66	85	1,140 00
Fairview	290	725 00	44	220 00	10	100 00	..	.....	49	16	1,045 00
Kaslo	110	275 00	63	315 00	44	440 00	..	.....	40	224	1,030 00
150-Mile House	66	165 00	20	100 00	76	760 00	..	.....	48	9	1,025 00
Alberni	255	637 50	40	200 00	18	180 00	..	.....	33	8	1,017 50
Rossland	253	632 50	66	330 00	5	50 00	..	.....	31	34	1,012 50
Greenwood	235	587 50	41	205 00	17	170 00	..	.....	66	68	962 50
Fort St. John	3	7 50	11	55 00	84	840 00	..	.....	28	...	902 50
Grand Forks	169	422 50	65	325 00	11	110 00	..	.....	36	50	857 50
Princeton	193	482 50	34	170 00	18	180 00	..	.....	17	73	832 50
Merritt	153	382 50	31	155 00	29	290 00	..	.....	58	16	827 50
Fort Fraser	48	120 00	11	55 00	61	610 00	..	.....	35	3	785 00
Clinton	81	202 50	8	40 00	44	440 00	..	.....	87	21	682 50
Quesnel	15	37 50	25	125 00	43	430 00	..	.....	36	45	592 50
Smithers	46	115 00	11	55 00	42	420 00	..	.....	44	77	590 00
Ashcroft	137	342 50	22	110 00	11	110 00	..	.....	7	50	562 50
Wilmer	74	185 00	17	85 00	18	180 00	..	.....	13	9	450 00
Lillooet	55	137 50	21	105 00	12	120 00	1	5 00	17	64	367 50
Telegraph Creek	1	2 50	1	5 00	19	190 00	13	65 00	...	...	262 50
Anyox	20	50 00	22	110 00	7	70 00	..	.....	...	35	230 00
Atlin	2	5 00	1	5 00	21	210 00	..	.....	1	41	220 00
Yale	20	50 00	5	25 00	1	10 00	..	....	4	31	85 00
Totals	16,432	$41,080 00	2,970	$14,850 00	1,524	$15,240 00	27	$135 00	3,200	1,789	$71,305 00

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

A noticeable increase in the number and variety of convictions for violations of the game laws is the outstanding result of the nine months' work of the Provincial Police, and there has been more widespread control of all kinds of shooting throughout the Province than could possibly have been achieved by the Game Wardens previously employed.

A comparison of statistics for the years 1917 and 1918 demonstrates at a glance these results.

Recapitulation.

	Informations laid.	Convictions.	Suspended Sentences.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases dismissed.	Guns confiscated.	Fines imposed.
1918.							
January 1st to March 31st	27	22	3	2	..	..	$ 440 00
April 1st to December 31st	167	137	5	7	13	5	2,901 00
	194	159	8	9	13	5	$3,341 00
1917.							
January 1st to December 31st	111	97	..	4	10	..	$1,763 50

In the more settled districts where good roads are to be found and in the vicinity of the large towns the ever-increasing use of the automobile is revolutionizing the methods of obtaining shooting. Districts formerly inaccessible to hunters with limited time to indulge in this sport can now be readily reached for week-end shooting by aid of the car. Unfortunately, whilst improving the opportunities for sport, this method cannot but react unfavourably upon the game birds, as opportunities for illegal shooting both in and out of season are greatly facilitated.

The use of automobiles as a means of pit-lamping is also frequent, but with the long-advocated amendment in operation, making this practice a prison offence, a determined effort has been made to put a stop to it. Three convictions, resulting in gaol sentences of thirty days each, have been obtained on Vancouver Island, and it is to be hoped these examples will act as a deterrent to others.

A stricter enforcement of the law has been put into execution in the northern part of the Province. Telegraph Creek, where for years past the Indians have done much as they pleased, was visited early in the year by the Acting Chief Game Inspector, and two convictions were obtained against persons having moose-meat in their possession out of season. An officer was subsequently stationed at this place, and a more strict watch is being kept on the exportation of big-game trophies. Other successful and important prosecutions to be noticed are three cases of persons "allowing dogs to run deer," this being one of the most difficult offences to prove; and one case of "removing traps legally set," which resulted in the conviction of an Indian (son of a chief), and for which a fine and gaol sentence was imposed. Two convictions for trapping out of season, in which heavy penalties were imposed, were obtained in the Columbia and Fort George Districts, both entailing considerable arduous work on the part of the officers making the arrests.

Just prior to and during the greater part of the open season for game birds a number of special constables were temporarily employed to assist the regular police in their work, and the most favoured shooting districts were thoroughly combed for hunters who had risked not taking out their licences.

The work of the force may be more particularly summed up in the following extracts from the Chairman of the Game Conservation Board, the Deputy Inspectors, and Chief Constables:—

Chairman of the Game Conservation Board.

"I am pleased to report to you that all the officers in this district (Lower Mainland and Islands adjacent) under your supervision have been untiring in their efforts to enforce the game laws, and have shown extreme courtesy in assisting me to gather any information I required, and have assisted always in our endeavours for the protection and conservation of game."

Acting Chief Game Inspector.

"In the districts visited by me, which included Telegraph Creek, Kamloops, Clinton, and the Lower Mainland, also Vancouver Island, I find that game conditions under the new regime are exceptionally good. I must say that the enforcement of the 'Game Act' during the year 1918 has given the greatest satisfaction to the sporting public.

"On Vancouver Island complaints of hunting deer with head-lights seems to be the chief complaint, regardless of the fact that a prison term must be imposed without the option of a fine. In my dealings with the Provincial Police I have found them always ready to give every possible assistance when requested.

"During the past hunting season a greater number of special constables than usual have been put on, with the result that the prosecutions have been more numerous than usual."

The Deputy Inspector, Vancouver.

"A considerable portion of this district lies on the Gulf of Georgia and the Islands adjoining, and with the exception of the 'Watla' launch we have no other craft available for this work. This boat, however, with the officers on board, have done good work, which well justifies keeping her in commission for this branch."

The Deputy Inspector, Kamloops.

"A game-conservation was effected in this way: that, where previously there was one man acting as Game Warden, this year there were constables all over the district, and in addition I was enabled, through having a car, to cover as much ground in a week as a man on horseback would cover in a season, and in my patrols I found, in conversation with ranchers and others, that they were more than satisfied with conditions generally."

The Deputy Inspector, Fernie.

"With the exception of a few instances, the 'Game Act' throughout the whole division has been fairly observed by the citizens themselves. Thanks are due, to a great extent, to the activity of the Rod and Gun Clubs throughout the division. The police have in every instance followed instructions and have investigated complaints without delay."

The Deputy Inspector, Fort George.

"Regular patrols are carried out from time to time, and constables have been advised that game-protection forms an integral part of their duty. Ordinary patrols are supplemented by special investigations under the 'Game Act' as occasion demands. Personnel is further augmented by four duly appointed special officers resident in remote districts, remunerated only when departmentally employed."

The Chief Constable, Golden.

"Prosecutions so far have been few, owing, in a great measure, to the scarcity of men in the country. The Kootenay, which is the most important big-game area in the district, if not in the Province, has been systematically patrolled by the Wardens, and all hunters checked up as to licence, etc. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the Kootenay, owing to bridges having been washed out by the high water last season, making fording of streams necessary and in many cases dangerous. The British Columbia-Alberta boundary has also received attention, Constable Farey having been in that section since October until driven out by snow about November 7th. During that time he worked in conjunction with the National Park Game Wardens and patrolled south as far as Kananaskis Pass."

The Chief Constable, Clinton.

"The provisions of the 'Game Act' have been strictly enforced throughout the district. The Indians are the worst offenders and are the hardest to catch, owing to the size of the sub-districts and the length of time for information to reach the police."

PROSECUTIONS.

No. of Cases.	Description of Offence.	Fines and Penalties imposed.
	January 1st, 1918, to March 31st, 1918.	
6	Game in possession during close season	$195 00
1	Venison on premises of a restaurant	25 00
1	Exceeding bag limit on deer	50 00
1	Trapping without a licence	25 00
4	Hunting wild-fowl from power-boat in tidal waters	25 00
1	Non-resident carrying firearms without a licence	50 00
1	Carrying firearms without a licence	10 00
1	Furnishing false information	25 00
4	Pump-gun not plugged	35 00
		$440 00
1	Killing grouse during close season	2 months in gaol.
1	Game in possession during close season	1 month in gaol.
3	Carrying firearms without a licence	Suspended sentence.
2	Carrying firearms without a licence	Withdrawn.
	April 1st, 1918, to December 31st, 1918.	
4	Venison in possession during close season	$ 100 00
2	Killing deer during close season	150 00
5	Killing fawns	200 00
1	Fawn in possession	25 00
5	Allowing dogs to run deer	205 00
1	Game on premises of a shop	75 00
1	Game in cold storage	5 00
1	Killing female moose	250 00
2	Moose-meat in possession illegally	20 00
1	Killing caribou during close season	250 00
12	Caribou-meat in possession illegally	60 00
2	Killing mountain-goat during close season	50 00
1	Killing bear without a licence	50 00
3	Killing pheasants during close season	125 00
1	Pheasants in possession illegally	35 00
2	Killing grouse during close season	75 00
7	Grouse in possession illegally	130 00
1	Hunting ducks during close season	5 00
1	Ducks in possession illegally	1 00
2	Hunting wild-fowl from power-boat in tidal waters	20 00
1	European partridge in possession illegally	5 00
1	Hunting illegally with farmer's free licence	5 00
1	Non-resident carrying firearms without a licence	75 00
48	Carrying firearms without a licence	365 00
1	Hunting during close season	5 00
6	Trespassing in pursuit of game on a game reserve	75 00
7	Trespassing in pursuit of game	75 00
2	Trapping during close season	350 00
1	Boy under sixteen carrying firearms illegally	5 00
3	Pump-guns not plugged	30 00
1	Carrying firearms in auto illegally	50 00
1	Refusing to stop auto	5 00
1	Furnishing false information	5 00
2	Insectivorous birds in possession illegally	20 00
		$2,901 00
3	Firearms and head-lights in possession (pit-lamping)	30 days in gaol each.
1	Removing traps legally set. (Fine $200 and one month, or three months in all, in gaol)	3 months in gaol.
1	Killing grouse during close season	2 weeks in gaol.
1	Game in possession illegally	3 months in gaol.
1	Killing deer during close season	Suspended sentence.
1	Killing mountain-goat during close season	Suspended sentence.

PROSECUTIONS—*Concluded.*

No. of Cases.	Description of Offence.	Fines and Penalties imposed.
2	*Carrying firearms without a licence*	*Suspended sentence.*
1	Carrying firearms in auto illegally	Suspended sentence.
4	Carrying firearms without a licence	Dismissed.
2	Killing deer during close season	Dismissed.
1	Caribou-meat in premises of a shop	Dismissed.
1	Killing willow-grouse during close season	Dismissed.
1	Willow-grouse in possession illegally	Dismissed.
1	Refusing to stop auto	Dismissed.
1	Permitting licence-badge to be used	Dismissed.
1	Trespassing in pursuit of game	Dismissed.
1	Using another person's licence-badge	Dismissed.
3	Hunting without a licence	Guns confiscated.
2	Pump-guns not plugged (warrants for arrest issued)	Guns confiscated.
1	Caribou-meat in possession illegally	Withdrawn.
3	Bear-meat in possession illegally	Withdrawn.
1	Carrying firearms without accompanying badge	Withdrawn.
1	Game in possession illegally	Withdrawn.
1	Trespassing in pursuit of game	Withdrawn.
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NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

Supplementary appropriations for the payment of bounty were required to dispose of the applications up to March 31st, 1918, but, as the price of coyote-pelts had greatly increased during the past few years, changes in the Bounty Regulations were introduced this year, which came into force on July 1st, 1918. Under these regulations the bounties payable are as follows:—

Each cougar .....Mature, $15 00; young, $7 50
Each timber-wolf .....Mature, 10 00; young, 5 00
Each coyote .....Mature, 2 00; young, 1 00
Each big-horned or snow owl .....

Certain restrictions were imposed with regard to the obtaining of these bounties.

In the case of wolves, the whole pelt, together with a statutory declaration, must be sent to the Curator, Provincial Museum, for verification before payment of bounty is made.

Bounty on coyotes can only be claimed on those killed in the Province west of the Rocky Mountains, and the pelts must be surrendered to the Government, together with the application for bounty, within thirty days of the date of the certificate.

Owls on which bounty is claimed must have been killed in the Electoral Districts of Comox, Alberni, Newcastle, Nanaimo, Cowichan, Esquimalt, Saanich, Islands, Richmond, North and South Vancouver, Dewdney, Delta, and Chilliwack.

The result of these regulations, as intended, was a great falling-off in the number of applications for bounty. It was obviously unreasonable for the Government to pay a bounty of $2 on coyotes when pelts of these animals were fetching anywhere from $12 to $20. At the same time, as many summer pelts are practically worthless, the opportunity was afforded for the presentation of these skins for bounty.

There have been many complaints about the increase of cougars, and it would appear to be advisable to provide a higher bounty for their destruction, with a view to encouraging people to make a more determined effort to reduce the quantity of these animals, which make havoc among domestic animals as well as game.

The Chief Constable at Fort George reports that cougar have been seen more frequently in his district than heretofore.

Dr. Gordon Hewitt, Secretary for the Dominion Advisory Board on Wild-life Protection in Canada, reported to the Game Conservation Board that the former had under consideration the effectual treatment of predatory animals, particularly in the Bridge River District. He further stated that the Advisory Board on Wild-life Protection, after going fully into the matter with the authorities of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture,

had come to the conclusion that the bounty system will not succeed in ridding any territory of predatory animals. Certainly all evidence seems to tend to this conclusion.

Very few bounties on coyotes have been claimed, and the total amount paid for bounties since April 1st, 1918, to date represents a trifle over $3,000. This includes applications for bounties on coyotes up to July 1st, before the new regulations came into force.

The Game Conservation Board has made a recommendation, largely supported by gun clubs and private individuals, for a bounty on crows. The Chairman, writing on conditions in the Lower Mainland, says:—

"Throughout this portion of the Province crows are proving the greatest menace to our bird-life. Songbirds in this district are fast decreasing, and it is an undeniable fact that the crows' activities are increasing, and some strong efforts must be made to secure a reduction in their number."

OPEN SEASONS.

A meeting, which was widely advertised, for discussion as to the most suitable dates for the open seasons was arranged by the Game Conservation Board, and held in Victoria on July 29th, 1918. Sportsmen throughout the Province were invited to be present at this meeting or to forward to it their recommendations. A considerable number of local sportsmen attended the meeting, and resolutions were passed which were subsequently considered and largely adopted by the Board in framing their recommendations to the Executive Council, when the following open seasons were determined upon:—

Moose	Sept. 1-Dec. 15.	In Atlin, Fort George, Omineca, Cariboo, and Columbia Electoral Districts.
Caribou*	Sept. 1-Dec. 15.	Throughout the Province.
Mountain-sheep	Sept. 1-Nov. 15.	North of the main line of the G.T.P.
Mountain-goat	Sept. 1-Dec. 15.	Throughout the Province.
Bear	To June 30, '19.	Throughout the Province.
Deer†	Sept. 14-Dec. 15.	Throughout the Province.

	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.
Ducks, snipe, and plover	Aug. 15-Nov. 20	Sept. 2-Dec. 8 north of C.N.R.; Sept. 14-Dec. 15 south of C.N.R.	Sept. 21-Jan. 5 on Mainland; Nov. 2-Feb. 7 on Vancouver Island and Islands adjacent.
Geese and Brant	Aug. 15-Nov. 20	Sept. 2-Dec. 8 north of C.N.R.; Sept. 14-Dec. 15 south of C.N.R.	Sept. 21-Jan. 5 north of 51st parallel; Nov. 16-Feb. 21 south of 51st parallel.
Blue Grouse	Aug. 15-Mar. 31	Sept. 14-Oct. 31 south of C.N.R.	Sept. 14-Nov. 3.
Ruffed or willow, Franklin, and Ptarmigan grouse	Aug. 15-Mar. 31	Sept. 14-Oct. 31 south of C.N.R.	
Prairie-chicken	.....	Sept. 14 - Sept. 21 in Grand Forks and Greenwood Electoral Districts.	
Quail	.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 8 in Similkameen Electoral District.	Oct. 26-Nov. 26 in Esquimalt, Saanich, and Islands Electoral Districts.
Pheasants	.....	Oct. 26-Oct. 28 in South Okanagan Electoral District; Oct. 26-Nov. 8 in Similkameen Electoral District.	Oct. 26-Nov. 26, except in Alberni and Comox Electoral Districts.
European partridges	.....	.....	Nov. 25-Nov. 26 in Delta and North Saanich Electoral Districts only.

Foxes	Nov. 1-Mar. 15, '19.	Throughout the Province
All other fur-bearing animals	Nov. 1-Apr. 30, '19.	North of C.P.R. and in Columbia Electoral District.
Ditto	Nov. 1-Mar. 31, '19.	South of C.P.R., including Vancouver Island and Islands adjacent.

* Except in Queen Charlotte Islands and Rainbow and Hatchie Mountains.
† Except in Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Province was divided into three zones for the purpose of conforming to the Dominion Regulations of the "Migratory Birds Convention Act," and the limitation of three and a half months' open season for wild-fowl shooting was adhered to.

The main divisional lines of the three districts were the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway separating off the Northern District, and the Summit of the Cascade Mountains dividing the Eastern and Western District, Vancouver Island comprising part of the latter.

Mountain-sheep were kept on the protected list south of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. No open season was allowed for grouse in the Eastern District north of the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, or for willow-grouse in the Western District. The season for deer opened and closed throughout the Province on the same date, a measure which had long been advocated, and great care was taken by the Board in fixing the opening dates, wherever possible, to commence on a "Saturday," in order that sportsmen of every class might have an equal opportunity of getting out on the opening day.

The breeding season for game birds was an excellent one, and good sport seems to have been noted in practically all lines of shooting. The Spanish influenza is reported from many districts as having deterred hunters from making full use of the open seasons, and this applied particularly to trappers. The usual regrettable accidents, due to the careless handling of firearms, have to be reported, and one particularly distressing case occurred of two men being lost in the Malahat District (one of whom died from exposure) when comparatively close to assistance. Parties headed by the Chief Game Inspector located the survivor and subsequently the body of his companion.

GAME.

Dealing with the game animals and birds in detail, the following particulars are based upon the reports received from the officers in charge of the various districts and from the Chairman and members of the Game Conservation Board:—

Moose and Caribou.—In the Atlin Electoral District moose and caribou appear to be about normal in most localities, but owing to the extreme depth of snow last winter, and the long period it stayed on the ground, the loss was considerable, beyond the slaughter by man, which was somewhat facilitated by the deepness of the snow. In the Peace River District the moose have suffered considerably at the hands of the Indians.

The Deputy Inspector at Fort George reports that during November several dead moose and caribou were discovered, which, upon examination, showed lung-trouble. Pneumonia is a common disease amongst horses in the extreme North, but it is to be hoped it will not become prevalent amongst the big game. This officer, reporting on a patrol of the Ootsa and Francois Lake District, states that moose there were very plentiful.

Moose appear to be plentiful in the northern part of the Lillooet District and are spreading into the south-eastern part. Reports about caribou are equally good, particularly in the vicinity of Barkerville. In the Columbia District moose are numerous at the headwaters of the Kootenay River.

Wapiti.—Reports from the Kootenay show that a small herd of elk is pasturing around the south end of the Elk Valley Game Reserve, and a larger herd is known to be in the vicinity of the headwaters of the White River. Reports of killing elk out of season on this reserve were investigated, and evidence found that this had taken place, but it was not possible to obtain proof against any parties, as settlers near the game reserve are very disinclined to assist, and there is little doubt that they break the law themselves from time to time. It is very necessary to station an officer in the vicinity of this reserve for at least a portion of the year.

An effort to obtain a short open season for elk, limiting the bag to the killing of one bull, was made by a few sportsmen. The request, however, was refused by the Game Conservation Board, as there had been no reports of an increase in the quantity of elk to warrant such a course, and, besides, the Board considered that after so long a closed period it would have been unfair to sportsmen then absent at the war to allow an open season.

The Elk liberated at Bridge River appear to be doing well. Two small claims for damages were paid by the Department to Indians for damage done by these animals to their crops. This is an unavoidable feature of liberating half-domesticated animals for propagation purposes, and one which has been experienced in the State of Wyoming, where the principal effort to preserve the elk has been attempted.

Mountain-sheep.—In the North the severity of last winter drove the bands to accessible spots where they became an easy prey to the Indians. In all portions of the Province where they are to be found they were reported to be somewhat scarcer. It was considered advisable by the Game Conservation Board that the season should only be open for sheep north of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, thus affording the Lillooet and Kootenay Districts an opportunity to recuperate.

The Chairman of the Game Conservation Board, in reporting his trip through Eastern British Columbia and Northern Alberta, wrote as follows:—

"The greatest menace to our big game is from the Indians crossing into the moose and sheep districts of East Kootenay; their method of procedure being to surround a mountain and commence what is known as a 'drive.' This means driving the game to the top of the mountain and then slaughtering everything possible. The Indians, especially the Chilcotin tribe, situated on the Fraser River near Alkali Lake, do more harm in this section in one season than all true sportsmen could do in years.

"At the junction of the Chilcotin and Fraser Rivers is a considerable area of land that has been the home of Rocky Mountain sheep for ages. Six years ago, to my personal knowledge, there were perhaps two or three hundred sheep in this section; during this visit I was creditably informed that there were not more than thirty or forty sheep in all, the Chilcotin Indians depleting the herds. I would very strongly recommend this district being made a reservation, and the whole district from Canoe Creek to Williams Lake on the east of the Fraser River, and from Gang Ranch to Chimney Creek on the west of the Fraser River, being made into an organized district, so that the Game Department can control the hunting, especially by Indians."

The regulations with regard to sheep appear to have met with approval, the only objections being from professional guides, whose interests in reality were being protected, although they may have lost a few hunting-parties for one season.

Bear.—The Game Conservation Board has recommended that the present open season all the year round for bear be terminated on June 30th, 1919, and that a short close season be effective until the fall hunting begins. Grizzlies are one of the chief attractions to many non-resident hunters, and this protection should be afforded to so valuable an asset to our big game.

Mr. A. Bannon, of Portsmouth, Ohio, whilst on a spring bear-hunt in the North, killed an unusually interesting bear, which he describes as having a full coat of long silky hair, black as coal, except on the sides, where it was a beautiful grey. It also had the usual brown markings about the face of a black bear, and the whole make-up was undoubtedly that of the ordinary black-bear species. Two or three fur-buyers pronounced it a Glacier bear.

Deer.—Successive hard winters with increasing depredation of predatory animals have materially reduced the deer in northern and middle portions of British Columbia. In the Lillooet District, west of the Fraser River, formerly one of the finest game territories, including the Yalakom Game Reserve, mule-deer have been greatly depleted by cougars and Chilcotin Indians. The latter are an annual source of trouble, and this district should be declared organized, which would assist the police in giving better game-protection here.

In the lower portion of the Province deer seem to be normal in quantity. It is increasingly difficult, however, to ascertain what number of Coast deer are killed during the open season, where hunting is easily accessible from the larger cities and towns. The Acting Chief Game Inspector reports as follows:—

"With regard to the deer, the season has been what one might call only fairly good. At one time it was fairly easy to get an estimate of the number of deer brought in, as most of them were brought in on the trains; now about 90 per cent. of the deer are brought in by automobile, which makes it impossible to get an idea of the number."

Wild-fowl—The limitation for wild-fowl shooting to three and a half months, under the "Migratory Birds Convention Act," raised serious difficulty in meeting the requirements of all districts. This especially applies to the Coast, where weather conditions greatly vary the advent of the birds. Recommendations and opinions differed radically as to what periods were best for shooting in each zone, and subdivisions of the zones fixed were found to be necessary.

In the Northern District the season was opened on August 15th, but a subsequent amendment to the Game Regulations for geese was adopted, to allow of a different period on that part of the Coast to the north of Vancouver Island, which formed part of the Western District.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by hunters in the Comox Electoral District at the lateness of the geese season on Vancouver Island, but this season was fixed at the express wish of the sportsmen attending the open meeting.

In the Eastern District a subdivisional line was taken by the Canadian Northern Railway, the season to the south of this line opening on September 14th, twelve days after the territory to the north of it.

The Chairman of the Game Conservation Board, reporting on the wild-fowl shooting in this district, writes as follows:—

"Ducks and geese have been plentiful from Clinton to Springhouse Mountain, or all that part in Lillooet east of the Fraser River. The season there is short, really only lasting from September 15th to November 1st, as after that they leave on their southern flight; this flight passing between the Cascade and Selkirk Mountains, and then to Eastern Washington, Idaho Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico."

And referring further to the Lower Mainland:—

"Ducks throughout the entire valley of the Fraser have been very plentiful this season, affording excellent sport. The shortening of the open season under the 'Migratory Birds Convention Act,' although at first meeting with a great deal of disfavour in this Province, has proven to be of great benefit, and the sportsmen are realizing that it will be of still greater benefit from year to year. We have excellent breeding-grounds tributary to the Fraser River, and the shortening of the season will make it favourable for ducks to remain at these points undisturbed, and consequently will greatly increase the number of local birds."

An innovation was made by the Game Conservation Board in fixing the bag limit to twenty ducks per day, and, on the whole, birds seem to have been plentiful this year.

Grouse.—The Game Conservation Board, following a resolution passed by the sportsmen, recommended a close season for willow-grouse on the Western District, as the stock of birds had been reported low, even though the breeding season had been a favourable one.

All reports from the Eastern District indicate that grouse are scarcer in the Interior, despite two previous close seasons. To the south of the Canadian Northern Railway an open season was allowed for all grouse, except prairie-chicken, but the actual railway-line proved too sharp a line of demarcation, and it has been suggested that the Dominon Railway Belt be used as a subdivisional line. In the same manner the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line affected settlers in that immediate locality. The Deputy Inspector at South Fort George comments on it as follows: "The Grand Trunk Pacific main line as a boundary demarcation between Northern and Eastern Division seems too arbitrary."

Prairie-chicken.—A short season for two weeks in the Greenwood and Grand Forks Electoral Districts was the only shooting allowed for prairie chickens. In the Interior encouraging reports have been received as to their increase. The Chairman of the Game Conservation Board, who recently visited Mr. Lawton, the Chief Game Guardian of Alberta, with a view to co-operating with him on all game matters relating to the two Provinces, states that Mr. Lawton has kindly consented to allow this Department to take what is considered necessary of both species of prairie-chicken from Alberta next spring, with a view to improving our own stock, which has been seriously reduced by too much inbreeding.

Quail.—These dainty little birds were very abundant on Vancouver Island, and a liberal bag limit, which was fixed at twenty per day, has not seriously depleted their number. Quail are also reported plentiful and doing well around the southern end of the Okanagan Valley.

Pheasants.—In allowing hen pheasants to be shot for the first time since these birds were introduced, the Game Conservation Board ultimately settled a much-discussed policy. Whilst admittedly a number of young hens have been killed, any damage in this respect to the stock has been greatly offset by the killing-off of a percentage of old hens, and thus checking inbreeding. Moreover, the pheasant is an "imported" bird, and both eggs and young birds are easily purchasable. The former bag limit of six birds per day was adhered to, with the revision that two of such birds were allowed to be hens. The Chairman of the Game Conservation Board dealing with this matter, writes as follows:—

"Pheasants were very plentiful everyhere in the Fraser Valley, and also on all Gulf Islands where land was cultivated. I have made careful investigations since the closing of the pheasant season, November 26th, with a view of ascertaining what stock is left for breeding, and I find that there are still plenty of birds, and I believe that the open season for hen

pheasants will prove highly beneficial, especially as your Department will be in a position to liberate a large quantity of new birds next summer. There is now in the pens at Oakalla quite a number of birds that will not be needed for breeding and can be liberated as soon as information is gathered as to where they are most needed."

For the first time an open season of three days for cock pheasants only was allowed in South Okanagan, where reports indicated that pheasants had been doing well and the cocks were getting too numerous. From such information as could be gathered it appears that about 100 birds were killed.

European Partridges.—In the Delta District, on the Lower Mainland, these birds are not doing so well as on Vancouver Island, and the introduction of some fresh blood is advisable. Not many birds appear to have been shot in North Saanich during the two days' open season, although they were quite plentiful both there and in South Saanich.

RED DEER.

The Game Conservation Board decided to liberate the English red deer which had been kept in captivity at the Oakalla Prison Farm since their arrival from New Zealand in the spring of 1914. During June last they were accordingly sent to Queen Charlotte Islands and turned out on the south side of Masset Inlet, where shortly after their arrival a fawn was born. The herd originally consisted of four fawns; now there are seven animals (one buck, four hinds, and two fawns).

Mr. Dunning, of Auckland, New Zealand, who kindly presented these animals in the first instance, wrote during the year saying that he would be glad to furnish another shipment of his English red deer, and as the introduction of new blood is now very important, it would be well for the Department to immediately avail itself of his generous offer. In view of the success which the introduction of these deer in New Zealand has met with, there should be little or no difficulty now in establishing them in this Province, seeing that the first consignment has proved that they can be successfully acclimatized.

NON-RESIDENTS.

In spite of a reduction in the bag limit, the number of big-game hunters in the Cassiar District exceeded that of last year. Bag limits were obtained, with the exception of mountain-goat, in almost every case by hunting-parties, which included two ladies.

It is also interesting to note that, under the new schedule of fees for big game killed, receipts averaged $203.63 per hunter in the Telegraph Creek District this year, but while the gross receipts exceeded those of last year by $380, the average of fees collected throughout the Province from each hunter amounted to only $68.03. During the previous year the licence fee under the "Game Act" was $100 for each licence.

INDIANS.

Without exception, the most difficult problem confronting the Game Conservation Board in their effort to preserve the game in the Province is to find ways and means for checking the wanton destruction of game by the Indians. Where formerly tribes had a mutual understanding as to the territory over which they should hunt, these arrangements seem to have largely lapsed, and the restraint on killing game unnecessarily, formerly self-imposed, has given away to a policy of killing all they can while it lasts. The Deputy Inspector at Fort George, on reporting on the Indians in his District, says, with a good deal of truth: "It must always be borne in mind that Indians were this country's original inhabitants, and that their descendants, not unnaturally, nourish the belief that all game is theirs and every white man's trap-line an encroachment on vested rights."

Complaints are frequent of Indians cutting beaver-dams and breaking up beaver-houses.

FUR TRADE.

The prices to which furs have increased during the past few years have drawn more attention to the valuable asset which this Province possesses in its fur-bearing animals. The sale of trappers' licences this year has increased by 400 and fur-dealers from all over the American Continent have their agents in the most convenient districts for obtaining the choicest pelts.

The Chief Constable at Fort St. George, one of the main exporting centres, states that fur to the value of approximately $300,000 was exported during the winter of 1917-18, and commenting on this remarks: "These buyers are making more from the fur than the licensed trappers, and should be made to pay for such a profitable occupation, besides giving the Department a much better idea of the fur shipped from the Province. A fur-buyer at the present time runs around the country buying fur from every one or any one, whether licensed or not."

It would appear that if the fur-trader, both resident and non-resident, were required to have a licence and report as to the fur purchased and exported, a more definite idea of our annual fur trade could be arrived at. In addition, administrative assistance would be given to this Department by having some control on outside buyers, and thereby assisting to prevent the traffic in unprime pelts caught out of season.

From the returns furnished by trappers for the season 1917-18, it would appear that there had been a general falling-off from the previous year in the number of fur-bearing animals taken, as will be seen from the following comparative list:—

	Returns from 947 Trappers, 1916-17.	Returns from 869 Trappers, 1917-18.
Beaver	7,140	5,916
Marten	5,517	5,031
Otter	236	190
Mink	2,958	2,485
Racoon	627	654
Fox	702	483
Musk-rat	15,991	13,398
Lynx	4,380	2,456
Wild-cat	88	195
Weasel	11,444	13,175
Wolverine	250	195
Fisher	641	518

FUR-FARMING.

Fox-farmers evidently have not met with much success during the past year. The following firms have reported they are discontinuing this business: W. McCullough, Pouce Coupe; W. E. Lennox, Telegraph Creek; Pacific Silver & Black Fox Co., Revelstoke; E. Haenell, Atlin; O. A. Haywood, Fort Fraser.

Owing to the remoteness of the districts in which certain farmers are located, reports have not yet been received from all of those engaged in the business.

The following is a list of fox-farms at present being operated in this Province with the number of foxes in captivity:—

Name.	Address.	Old Foxes.			Pups bred in Captivity.			Total.	Additional Foxes lost or disposed of.		
		Silver.	Cross.	Red.	Silver.	Cross.	Red.		Died.	Killed.	Sold.
Atlin Fur Farming Co.	Atlin	15	6	..	6	3	1	31	3 3½*	16	2
J. van Valkenburg	Atlin	8	..	..	1	..	..	9	3*	15	..
J. Unitus	Atlin	..	3	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..
N. Laverdiere	Atlin	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	5†	..	..
J. L. Barker	Bickle	..	..	..	5	1	..	6	..	..	..
A. Blayner	Bickle	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Landry & Demorest	Bella Coola	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
B. D. Tanton	Bella Coola	5	3	..	1	3	..	12	..	..	1
Homfray & Axten	Walhachin	2	3	..	3	3	..	11	..	2	..
D. Laiti	Sointula	4	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
W. McCullough	Pouce Coupe	5	2	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..

* Litters. † Pups.

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