PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

REPORT

OF

PROVINCIAL GAME COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DECEMBER 31ST, 1936

PRINTED BY
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To His Honour E. W. HAMBER,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to submit the Report of the Provincial Game Commission for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

GORDON McG. SLOAN,
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,
Victoria, B.C., 1937.

OFFICE OF THE GAME COMMISSION,
VANCOUVER, B.C., January 31st, 1937.

Honourable Gordon McG. Sloan, K.C., M.P.P.,
Attorney-General, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit herewith our Report for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,

JAS. G. CUNNINGHAM,
FRANK R. BUTLER,
Members, Game Commission.

WAPITI (ELK). (Courtesy G. L. Pop.)

REPORT *of the* PROVINCIAL GAME COMMISSION 1936.

GENERAL SUPERVISION.

The Province is divided into five game divisions for the purpose of administration and in each division an Inspector or Sub-Inspector has been placed in charge. The Game Wardens are very closely supervised and their work carefully followed.

As in past years, everything possible has been done to improve conditions in respect to our valuable game and sport fish. Long and at times very difficult patrols have been undertaken, with beneficial results.

Every assistance has been given to the British Columbia Provincial Police Department and other departments of the Government, and in turn we have received the best of co-operation in our work.

Throughout the year many lectures, illustrated by moving pictures, have been given throughout the Province before Game Associations, Schools, Boards of Trade, and other organizations. It is estimated that during the year moving pictures of game in the live state have been shown to approximately 15,000 people within as well as without the Province. The co-operation of the National Parks Bureau, the Bureau of Provincial Information, and Mr. Grover A. Youngs, of Barkerville, B.C., in loaning or donating suitable wild-life films is greatly appreciated.

This Commission is endeavouring to gradually take suitable films of our wild life for use for educational and advertising purposes. Time and patience are important factors in this work, and we are doing our utmost to build up a series of films that will be a credit to the Province.

TRAP-LINE REGISTRATION.

The system of trap-line registration, inaugurated in this Province in 1925, but not put into actual operation until 1926, is proving more than ever each year to be an important factor in the increase of fur-bearing animals. Trappers are in the majority of cases carefully building up their trap-lines and only taking off a sufficient number of fur-bearing animals each year to ensure a large annual supply. Trappers are to be commended for the manner in which they are farming their fur-bearing animals.

Each year new maps are required to be secured in connection with the registration system, but it is felt that any expense incurred in this connection is money well spent. It will no doubt be of interest to mention that at the end of the year the following registrations were in effect throughout the Province:—

White trappers	2,228
Indian trappers (individual)	1,322
Indian trappers (partnership or group registrations)	214

In some of the group or band registrations of Indians it is not uncommon to find from fifteen to fifty names of Indians appearing.

FUR-FARMING.

As during the past year, prices on the fur market for farmed pelts of fur-bearing animals, especially mink, have been excellent, with the result that there has been a decided increase in the number of fur-farms in operation.

This Commission, so far as finances would allow, has done everything possible to encourage fur-farming, and is open to any suggestions that might be put forward at any time for improvements in respect to this industry.

BIRD-BANDING.

As in past years, the Department has operated its bird-banding station at McGillivray Creek Game Reserve, Chilliwack, with very beneficial results. Severe weather conditions during the first few months of the year, however, prevented the continuance of banding operations. In order to secure more definite information in regard to the migratory habits

of our water-fowl, it is becoming more apparent each year that to do so we must continue our bird-banding work on a much larger scale.

BOUNTY ON PREDATORY ANIMALS.

As in past years, Game Wardens have been very active in the destruction of noxious birds and predatory animals. A large number of wolves, cougar, and coyotes have also been accounted for during the year through the payment of bounties. A statement showing the bounties paid and the animals destroyed will be found in another section of this report, as well as particulars in regard to vermin accounted for by Game Wardens.

PUBLICITY AND TOURIST TRADE.

A certain amount of advertising in respect to big-game hunting and fishing has been undertaken by the Commission during the present year. More consideration has been given, however, to the taking of moving pictures of game and fish, with the object in view of showing the pictures to various organizations within as well as outside of the Province. The question of inserting advertisements in many of the leading sporting magazines has been and is still under consideration. During the year 375 non-residents, the largest number for some time, hunted game in the Province. This in itself, considering that each of these hunters spent on the average $1,000, indicates the value of our big-game resources. Fishermen also increased in numbers from outside the Province, and with a more centralized control of our sport-fisheries will result in an ever-increasing number of outsiders visiting the Province each year.

GAME PROPAGATION.

The policy of encouraging the breeding of pheasants, by farmers and others, for liberation in the Province has been continued. Licensed game-bird farmers in British Columbia have, as a result, increased in number during the calendar year 1936, and 9,539 pheasants were purchased, 6,232 of this number being secured in the Province. Indications point, however, to the fact that next year it will only be necessary to purchase a small number of birds from outside sources.

Details of liberations of game birds during the year will be found in a statement contained in another section of this report.

The policy of trapping surplus beaver on the Bowron Lake Game Reserve, near Barkerville, for liberation in other portions of the Province has been continued. A number of the beaver so trapped have been liberated on Queen Charlotte Islands, where they have not been known to exist before, and we are watching this experiment with considerable interest. Indians and white trappers have been particularly requested to do their utmost to protect these beaver.

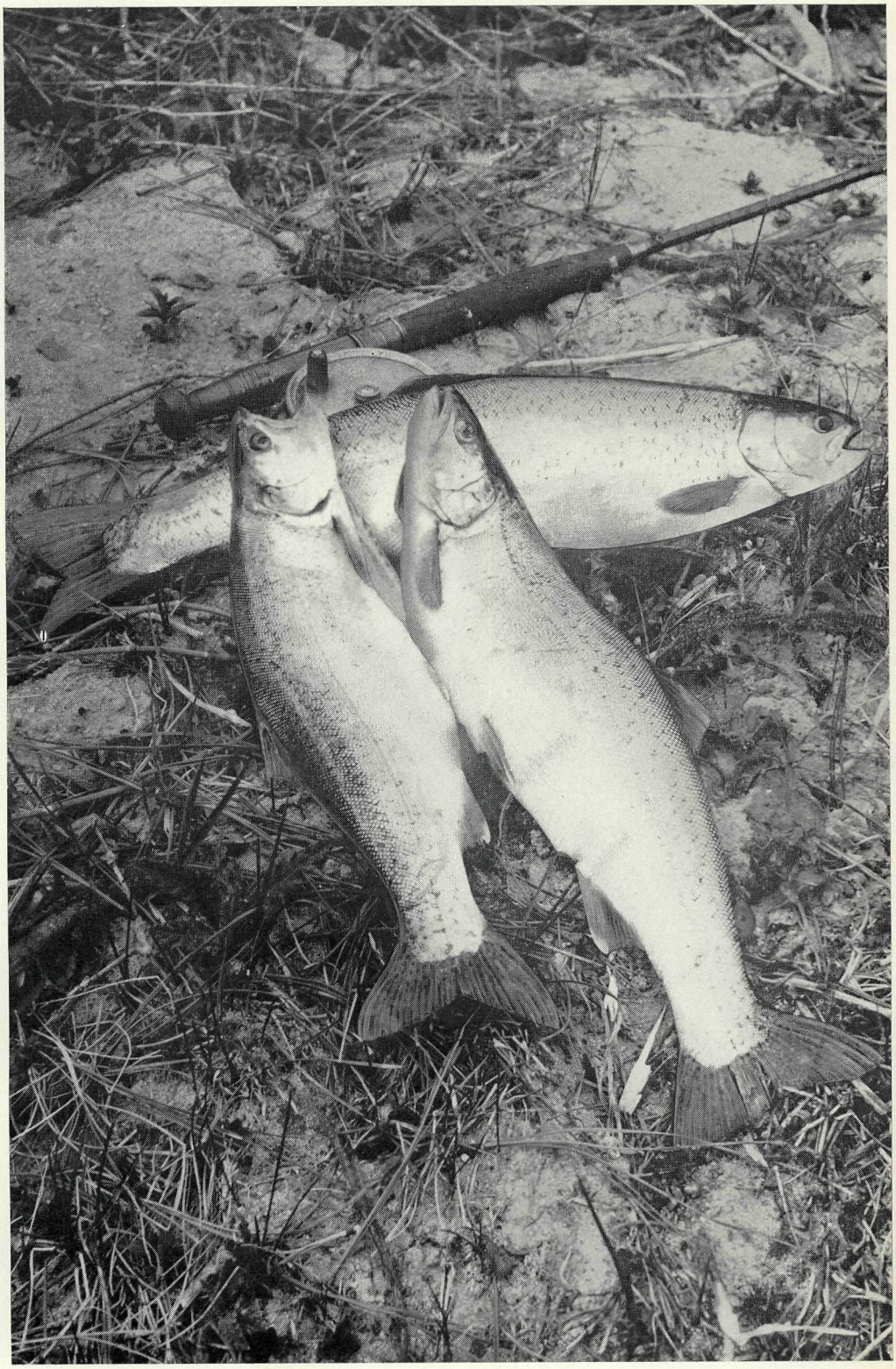
Game reserves in the Province are proving very beneficial in restocking the surrounding districts with game animals and birds. One of the most striking examples of this is in connection with the Bowron Lake Game Reserve, where, from all accounts, big game as well as fur-bearing animals are increasing.

As reported previously, mountain-sheep and wapiti liberated in certain sections of the Province in the past have given us considerable trouble in connection with damage to private property. This has been particularly the case in the vicinity of Spences Bridge in regard to mountain-sheep liberated in that area, but steps have been taken to trap these animals and to move them to other sections of the Province where damage is not likely to occur.

The situation in respect to wapiti liberated in the Naramata area some years ago has improved in view of the fact that an open season for the hunting of these animals has been permitted during the past few years.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

It was with a great deal of regret to find that the Dominion authorities curtailed our seasons in connection with the hunting of migratory game birds. While drastic curtailment of season was possibly necessary in the Prairie Provinces owing to continued drought, this condition did not apply to British Columbia. We hope that next year our recommendations, covering open seasons for the hunting of migratory game birds, will be given more favourable consideration.



KAMLOOPS (RAINBOW) TROUT.

REVENUE.

We are more than pleased to be in a position to advise of a fairly large increase in our revenue this year. With a carefully planned publicity programme, there is no reason why our revenue from non-resident hunters and fishermen should not show a decided increase annually.

Revenue increased $11,349.21 over the preceding year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The assistance rendered and the keen interest shown by Game Associations, farmers, and others in connection with our game-conservation problems has helped very greatly and is much appreciated. There would appear to be an ever-increasing interest in game-conservation, due no doubt to some extent to more educational work being undertaken.

The co-operation of the British Columbia Provincial Police Force has again been an important factor in our work, and the members of the Game Department have in turn assisted the British Columbia Police at all times; the spirit of co-operation between the two departments being most cordial.

We wish to thank Major J. A. Motherwell, Chief Supervisor of Dominion Fisheries; Dr. W. A. Clemens, Director of the Pacific Biological Station at Nanaimo; Dr. C. McC. Mottley; Mr. J. A. Munro, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for British Columbia; Major Allan Brooks, of Okanagan Landing, the Forestry Department, and many others for the assistance rendered during the past year.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER I/C GAME FISH CULTURE.

The annual report of the operations of the Game Fish Culture Branch for the year ended December 31st, 1936, is hereby submitted.

The operations for the past year have consisted in the liberation of the fish held over from 1935, the collection and hatching of the current year's supply of eggs, and the rearing of a large proportion of the fry to the fingerling and yearling stages.

In July Mr. A. G. Bolton, who had been in charge of operations since 1932, retired from the service on account of ill-health. In the absence of a trained man, Dr. C. McC. Mottley, of the staff of the Pacific Biological Station at Nanaimo, was appointed consultant in fish-culture and he undertook the supervision of the work in an advisory capacity. This arrangement was to be a temporary one, with a twofold purpose: First, to incorporate into fish-cultural practice a number of the recent discoveries in the scientific field; and, secondly, to train a junior officer to take over the details of supervision by the end of the fiscal year.

The yearlings held over from 1935 and the fry and fingerlings of the current year were planted as shown in the table in another section of this report. The hold-over for the present year consists of 121,500 Kamloops at Qualicum Beach Hatchery, 40,000 steelheads and 18,000 Kamloops at Veitch Creek Hatchery, and 52,000 steelheads and 94,000 Kamloops at Stanley Park Hatchery. In addition to these, a considerable number of Kamloops trout are being reared under natural conditions in the Kelowna and Princeton Ponds. The hold-over for the present year represents an increase of 130,000 fish over the previous year's operations.

In exchange for the steelhead-eggs received from the Cowichan Hatchery the Game Department undertook the rearing of 23,000 spring salmon for a marking programme for Campbell River. These fish were marked by the removal of the adipose and left ventral fins. They averaged about 3½ inches in length when released during the first week in August. A fairly heavy loss occurred after planting, due to the high temperature of Campbell River at the time of planting. Some experimental work on the tolerance of the various species of game fish to changes in temperature should be undertaken. Such work is urgently needed to find out the working limits of temperature for planting operations, especially those carried on during the summer months.

Considerable difficulty was experienced this year with the water-supplies at the three main hatcheries and losses resulted that were considered to be slightly higher than normal—namely, 20 to 30 per cent. The losses among the Kamloops amounted to about 35 per cent., whereas the steelheads made a better showing. At Qualicum a swamp at the head of the creek that supplies the hatchery was drained and the increased acidity was probably responsible for the losses there. At Veitch Creek there was an acute water-shortage in July and the fry

were crowded in the troughs; the situation was relieved somewhat by planting the Kamloops as soon as they could be safely moved.

At Stanley Park the usual arrangement of supply was upset by the dry season and the heavy demand for water by the City of Vancouver. A new supply-line was cut in from the Capilano watershed, but it was too late to aid at the most critical period. Although the supply of water available was sufficient for the hatchery, it could not be furnished steadily to the reservoir, which reached a very low level, and as the surface water was drawn in the temperature rose to 68° F. This high temperature occurred just at the time when the Kamloops fry were beginning to feed, and by making them listless they failed to take readily to the artificial diet. The reservoir could only be filled during slack periods, and when the water was poured in all at once the temperature would suddenly drop overnight to that of the city mains, about 60° F. This sudden drop in temperature also affected the steelheads, resulting in increased losses. Satisfactory arrangements with regard to the water-supplies were made by the end of August and the losses have been below normal expectations since that time. The co-operation of the Water Boards of Vancouver and Victoria in making these arrangements is gratefully acknowledged.

Attention should be drawn to the necessity of obtaining only first-grade eggs for pond cultural operations. Some difficulty was experienced again this year with eggs from the Penask Lake stock, which are naturally small due to the overstocked condition of the lake.

A collection of Kamloops trout eggs was obtained from the end of the spawning run at Beaver Lake. The operations were somewhat in the nature of a salvage, since they would have ordinarily been wasted. A small temporary hatchery was constructed at the Kelowna Rearing-ponds for the purpose of hatching these eggs. Part of them were shipped to the Coast hatcheries.

No major construction was undertaken during the year. Certain rearrangements were instituted at the Kelowna Ponds to facilitate the removal of the fish each year. Hatching-troughs were installed at the Qualicum Beach Ponds, so that eyed eggs may now be shipped there directly instead of stocking the ponds by the more cumbersome method of transporting fry. A dam was constructed at the Veitch Creek Hatchery to direct the debris away from the intake. Certain changes were made in the Stanley Park tanks; the sumps were boarded over, new wooden outlets were installed to replace the old pipes, and the position of the supply-pipes was altered to allow a better circulation of the water in the tanks. A new cement tank with a fountain was built for holding larger fish for exhibition purposes.

An important phase of the work during the past year has been the establishment of a standard feeding technique and diet. With a view to obtaining a more balanced diet with lower costs, several experiments were undertaken at Stanley Park and Qualicum Beach. Some of the findings have already been incorporated into standard practice. The diet of powdered skim-milk and fresh beef-liver in equal proportions, as used in the American hatcheries for the fry, was adopted. The diet now in use at Stanley Park for the older fish is as follows: Fresh beef liver, 15 per cent.; powdered skim-milk, 35 per cent.; frozen fish roe and livers from the Fraser River commercial salmon-fishery, 50 per cent. A mineral mixture, consisting of equal parts of common salt, edible bone-meal, and precipitated chalk, together with 1 gram of potassium iodide per pound of the mineral mixture, is added to the ration in the proportion of 3 per cent. of its total weight.

This diet costs about 7 cents per pound and its use has meant a considerable reduction in the food costs. At Stanley Park the food costs have been reduced 30 to 40 per cent. from those of previous years. Owing to the lack of cold-storage facilities at Veitch Creek and Qualicum Beach the frozen roe and livers are not suitable. At the other plants the ration has consisted of equal parts of beef-liver and powdered skim-milk, which has also reduced the costs. Certain experiments now under way are intended to determine the efficiency of beef-liver substitutes and it is expected that a considerable saving may be effected along that line.

In feeding the ration when the fish are small it is necessary to scatter the food in small particles that slowly sink to the bottom. A certain amount of wastage is unavoidable in the early stages, but the fish soon learn to pick up the pieces. The main difficulty with the small fish is to get the particles fine enough. It was found that the ground-up or pulped fish-eggs produced a thin, watery fluid rich in the yolk material which, if scattered in the trough on the tips of the fingers, provided a source of food readily taken by small or weak fish. The

fish-roe is in general not a satisfactory food for the young fish because of the large amount of egg-shells that come through the grinder whole. These are prone to plug the screens in the trough and cause a good deal of trouble. As the fish get larger the food may be placed in lumps on the bottom or on trays suspended in the water. The powdered milk acts as a binder, holding the material together, but at the same time softening the surface as it dissolves and allowing the fish to bite off pieces of it. It also seems to impart a flavour to the material which was formerly lacking in beef-liver after it became water-soaked. The ingredients must be thoroughly mixed in order to obtain the best results. It was found advisable to grind the liver and fish-roe separately, then incorporate the powdered milk and stir them together, and finally pass the crude mixture through the grinder again for final mixing. This gives a fairly smooth paste of the proper consistency. In the case of the beef-liver-powdered-milk ration a certain amount of water has to be included in order to get the proper combination; the fish-roe when added, however, supplies enough moisture and would otherwise be wasted without the binding properties of the milk. The diets now in use seem to have increased the rate of growth with a greater efficiency of conversion.

In order to increase the efficiency of the ponds at Stanley Park, the steelheads were graded in September and all the fish over 3 inches were placed in separate ponds. Some of these now measure 6 inches. Standard grading methods will probably be incorporated in next year's programme. Instead of thinning the fish out into spare ponds, which must necessarily remain idle until required, it will be possible to start with a greater number of fish, thin out the ponds by grading out the large fish in September and planting them. Experiments in grading the Kamloops at a much smaller size are also under way at Qualicum Beach Ponds.

Continuing in its policy of assisting in the survey of lakes before stocking, the Game Commission made possible a study of Prospect and Thetis Lakes, near Victoria. Mr. G. C. Carl, of the Biological Board, has submitted reports on these lakes. The Game Department also fostered the improvement of the Goldstream by the building of low dams to provide pools for cohoe-salmon fingerlings at the critical stage of low water in August. The Victoria Fish and Game Association and the Saanich Inlet Anglers turned out and gave voluntary labour for this project. The Dominion Department of Fisheries has planted cohoe-eggs in the Goldstream for a number of years, but it seems evident that the limiting factor to the production of cohoes in this stream is not a lack of eggs, but the decrease in the range of water during the critical summer period. This was pointed out last year by the Biological Board in connection with the survey of the Serpentine and Nicomekl Rivers. Owing to the great value of the cohoe as a sporting-fish and to its importance in the blueback-fishery, it would seem to be a desirable thing to adopt a comprehensive programme looking toward management of the production of this particular species.

The Game Department has complied with the numerous requests by fish and game organizations for lectures on conservation; eighteen such addresses have been given since August 1st.

"A" DIVISION (VANCOUVER ISLAND AND PORTIONS OF THE MAINLAND COAST).

Excerpts from reports of Game Wardens covering game conditions in "A" Division for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

Game Animals.

Wapiti (Elk).—These animals are to be found in various sections of Vancouver Island. In the Alberni, Cowichan Lake, and Alert Bay Districts they are fairly plentiful, and are in scattered bands throughout the Courtenay and Upper Campbell Lake regions.

Bear.—Black bear are in fair numbers throughout Vancouver Island. They undoubtedly do some damage to young deer during the early summer months. These black bear are not hunted to any great extent and are becoming more or less a nuisance in the more settled areas. Grizzly bear are to be found in the Knight, Kingcome, and Seymour Inlet areas, as well as in the vicinity of Thompson and McKenzie Sounds.

Deer.—In the Alberni District deer are fairly plentiful, but along the west coast of Vancouver Island they are not so numerous. Very few deer were killed by hunters in the North and South Saanich and Highland Districts in the vicinity of Victoria, owing to the dry weather during the hunting season in these districts, and as a matter of fact the condition in respect

to unfavourable weather during the hunting season applied to most districts on Vancouver Island. However, deer are quite plentiful in most sections of the Division.

During the year a number of fallow deer have been trapped on James Island and liberated in the Alberni District and in the Sooke Lake watershed.

Unlike a few years ago, deer are reported to be fairly scarce in the Courtenay and Campbell River regions, and while this is also the case in the Alert Bay area, signs indicate a slight improvement in the stand of these animals in that district.

Mountain-goat.—During the fall, reports came to hand of these animals being seen between the Cottonwood Valley and McKay Creek, and if this is the case, then these animals, liberated in the Cowichan Lake area in 1925, have spread out from the high slopes east of Shaw Creek. A patrol will be made into this area in the coming year for the purpose of definitely finding out whether or not these imported animals have increased, and, if so, to what extent.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Beaver.—In the central and northern portions of Vancouver Island beaver are increasing, and in a number of instances in the Courtenay and Nanaimo areas special permits have had to be issued for the trapping of surplus stock owing to damage being done in the flooding of highways and private property.

Otter.—Land-otter are reported as being scarce throughout Vancouver Island.

Marten.—Fairly plentiful, and from reports to hand they would appear to be standing up very well in most portions of the Division. In the Cowichan Lake region trappers indicate that there is every hope of obtaining a good catch during the next trapping season.

Mink.—Good catches have been made by trappers in various portions of the Division, but mink are only holding their own and do not appear to be increasing in any particular area.

Racoon.—Fairly plentiful throughout the Division.

Muskrats.—In the area near Victoria these animals have not been taken in any great numbers, but in the Cowichan and other sections of Vancouver Island they are reported as being plentiful. It would seem that in the Courtenay region muskrats which were a few years ago doing some damage have migrated farther north, as trappers report finding signs of these animals north of Campbell River. During the past trapping season muskrats have been taken in fair numbers and the pelts thereof brought a good price on the fur market.

Upland Game Birds.

Grouse (Blue).—Along the west coast of Vancouver Island blue grouse have been scarce, although they have been fairly plentiful in the Alberni District. A few good bags were obtained in the vicinity of Victoria, but generally throughout the Division there has been no noticeable increase or decrease in their numbers.

Grouse (Ruffed).—In the southern portions of Vancouver Island willow or ruffed grouse are reported as being scarce, while in the Nanaimo District they are reported as holding their own and are spreading over the district in fair numbers. In the northern portions of the island ruffed grouse have shown an increase, and provided that these birds have a good hatching season next spring a longer open season could be allowed.

Quail.—During the past hunting season in the vicinity of Victoria fairly good bags were taken, but in most portions of Vancouver Island where they are to be found quail are not very plentiful.

Partridge.—In the vicinity of Victoria and Sidney these birds are not very plentiful.

Ptarmigan.—To be found in the central portions of Vancouver Island.

Pheasants.—In the Victoria, Saanich, Cowichan, Nanaimo, Alberni, and Courtenay Districts pheasants have been fairly plentiful, but owing to unfavourable weather conditions during the breeding season in the past few years they have not increased to any great extent, though it is hoped that during the coming breeding season good weather will be encountered, and if this is the case it is anticipated that pheasants will show a decided increase.

Migratory Game Birds.

Along the west coast of Vancouver Island ducks were fairly plentiful, but owing to weather conditions prevailing during the hunting season very few ducks were taken in any portion of the Division. While ducks were generally scarce at the opening of the season, later they were seen in increasing and most satisfactory numbers.

Brant.—These birds were fairly plentiful along the west coast, especially during the spring migration, and this condition also applied in the Qualicum and other districts.

Geese.—Reports indicate that these birds appeared in larger numbers than heretofore, and this was especially the case on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Swans.—As in past years, swans wintered in small numbers in various sections of Vancouver Island. Some of these birds were seen at Nanaimo Lake, Cowichan Lake, and in the Campbell River District.

Shore-birds of all kinds appeared to have increased throughout the Division.

VERMIN.

During the first part of the year cougar were to be found in fair numbers in the Alberni District, but many of these animals were killed for bounty in this and other sections of the Division. During the year bounty was paid covering the destruction of 386 cougar on Vancouver Island, compared with a total of 599 of these animals taken throughout the Province.

Wolves.—Reports from practically every section of Vancouver Island indicate that wolves are increasing and are doing considerable damage to game and domestic animals. Predatory-animal Hunters J. Cecil Smith and J. Dewar have accounted for a number of these wolves, while bounty has been paid for the destruction of these animals in various sections of the Division.

As in past years, Game Wardens report carrying out instructions issued in connection with the destruction of all types of predatory animals and noxious birds. Game Associations and others have been interested in conducting noxious-bird shoots in their respective districts, with beneficial results.

GAME-PROTECTION.

Patrols have been maintained throughout the Division as in the past, but with not such pronounced results, as difficulty has been encountered in enforcing the Game and Fishery Regulations owing to the fact that a certain percentage of the population is on relief. Pit-lamping of deer and fur-bearing animals has again given enforcement officers a great deal of trouble, and every step is being taken to eliminate this illegal practice.

GAME PROPAGATION.

As during the previous year, fallow deer have been trapped in as great numbers as possible on James Island and released in the Alberni and Sooke Lake Districts.

An increased number of pheasants were liberated during the year throughout the Division, and a statement will be found in another section of this report showing the total liberations of game birds.

GAME RESERVES.

As close supervision as possible has been kept over the various game reserves in the Division. Reports indicate that as a result of the establishment of these reserves the game therein is increasing and moving out in greater numbers each year to the surrounding districts. Permits have been granted to a number of applicants, giving them permission to hunt predatory animals in some of these reserves, and this has resulted in quite a number of cougar and wolves being taken.

FUR TRADE.

As the majority of the fur trade is centred around Vancouver, most of the trappers on Vancouver Island send their furs to that city for sale. There are, however, a few fur-traders on Vancouver Island.

FUR-FARMING.

Mink-farming has steadily increased in many sections of the Division, due no doubt to the fact that farmed mink-pelts are bringing a fair return on the fur market. Game Wardens report that they have done everything in their power to assist all fur-farmers in their respective districts.

REGISTRATION OF TRAP-LINES.

The benefits of the registration of trap-lines are showing up in the returns received from registered trappers. In this Division, however, a great many trappers do not hold registered trap-lines, but trap on privately owned land or within the boundaries of municipalities.

Registration of Guides.

There are very few registered guides in the Division, in view of the fact that the majority of the Division is not classed as a big-game district.

Special Patrols.

A number of special patrols have been made from time to time in various portions of the Division, and the policy of endeavouring to thoroughly cover each respective game district has been carried out during the year.

Hunting Accidents.

During the year there were a few hunting accidents in the Division, as follows:—

William Holmes, of the H.M.C.S. " Skeena," while walking with his hands in his pockets and carrying a rifle under his arm, slipped on a log, the rifle discharging and the bullet going through the fleshy part of his left thigh, grazing the left side, and through the fleshy part of the left upper arm, as well as grazing the left thumb. Mr. Holmes fortunately was not seriously injured and has completely recovered.

On Sunday, September 19th, 1936, Percival Burgoyne, of Hilliers, accidentally shot himself while hunting in the Hilliers District. Mr. Burgoyne, who was 18 years of age, was hunting birds, and when he did not return during the evening a search-party was sent out and the following morning his body was found lying at the edge of a windfall. There was a large wound in the right chest, and upon examination of same a large wad of a 12-gauge shotgun shell was found embedded in the flesh. The gun was observed close by. It is presumed that Mr. Burgoyne was walking along the windfall with his gun cocked and that he fell, accidentally discharging the firearm.

On October 4th, 1936, Cecil Smith, of Victoria, was wounded by the accidental discharge of a 30/30 Savage rifle belonging to Mr. Art Beadle, also of Victoria. Loaded rifles of these hunters were lying against a plank logging-road while Messrs. Smith and Beadle were assisting a motorist who was in difficulty, and for some unaccountable reason one of the rifles discharged, striking Mr. Smith.

Thomas Ralph, of Victoria, accidentally shot himself through the arm with a .22 rifle on October 25th, 1936.

Summary and General Game Conditions.

Throughout the year every assistance and co-operation has been received from members of the British Columbia Provincial Police Force, and Game Wardens throughout the Division express their appreciation of this spirit of co-operation and advise that they in turn have endeavoured to co-operate with the British Columbia Police to the fullest possible extent.

Game conditions generally are improving, although in some districts deer have decreased.

" B " DIVISION (KOOTENAY AND BOUNDARY DISTRICTS).

By C. F. Kearns, Officer Commanding.

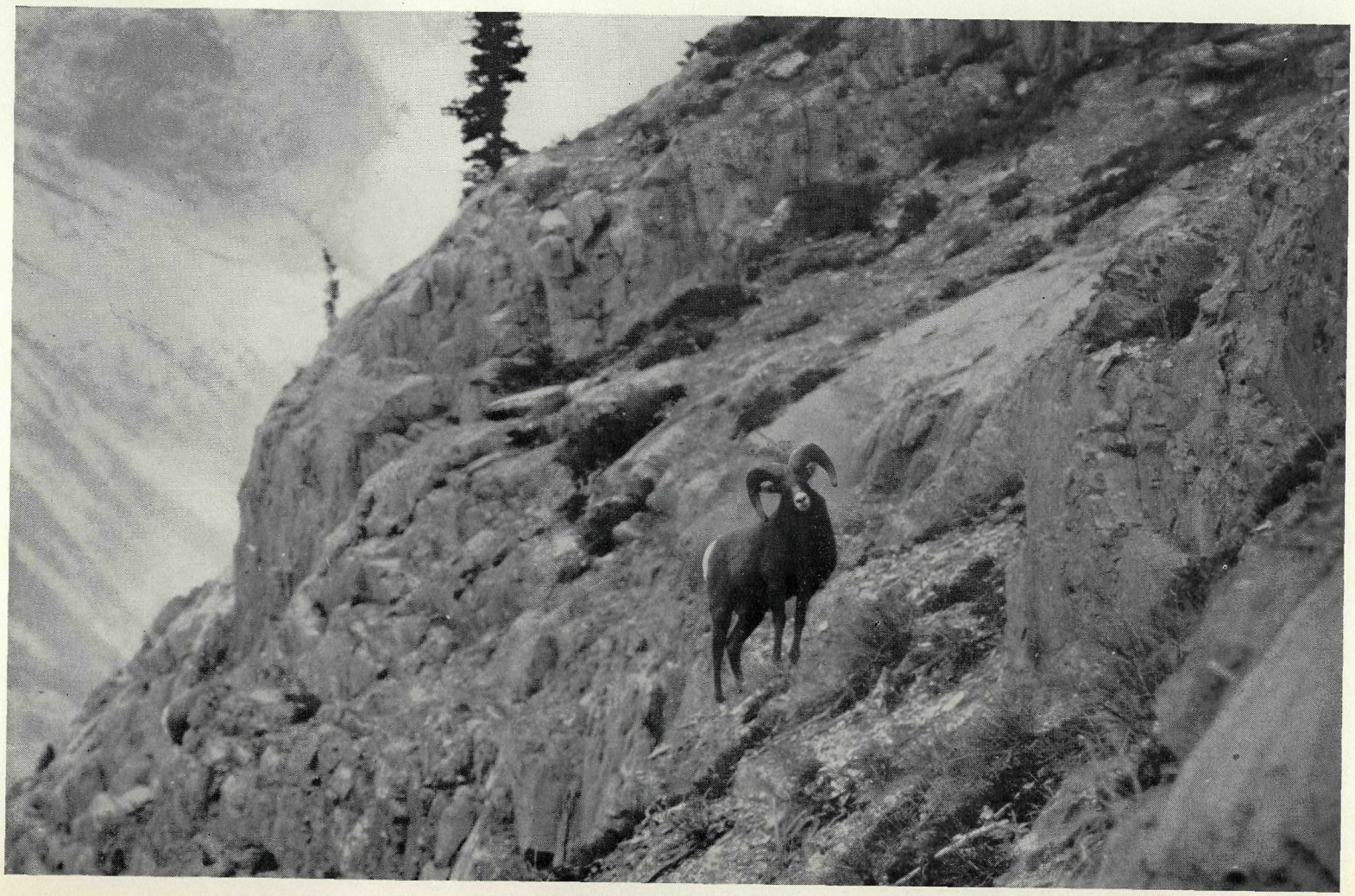
Herewith I beg to submit my annual report covering game conditions in " B " Division for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

Big Game.

Moose.—Moose continue to extend their range westward over the Selkirks, presumably through the passes and down the valley of the Columbia. As has been noted in other years, they are being reported more frequently in the Revelstoke area, the Upper Kootenay Lakes, and in the vicinity of Creston, near the Idaho boundary. As this westward infiltration has been continuing steadily for a number of years, there is reason to believe they will be established eventually in the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes section.

It is of interest to note that within the lifetime of many residents the moose have spread from the central interior of the Province to the south and eastward. It is not so long ago that moose were unknown on Kootenay Lake and very much a rarity in the south-eastern section of the Province, where now they are plentiful.

Wapiti (Elk).—Wapiti are reported spreading from their regular range in the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Selkirks, but due to the heavy snowfall in that section it is not felt that any such migration will be permanent or successful. There is no decline in the stand



ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP. (Courtesy Department of Mines and Resources.)

of wapiti south of the borders of Banff and Kootenay National Parks and there is a definite report of their increase in the area south of Fernie. In some localities, such as the valley of the Palliser River, the stand of elk is approaching a limit of suitable concentration. However, there is little danger of over-population for some time yet, but it is a possibility.

The open season on the elk near Penticton, which had been plentiful there some years ago, has had the effect of scattering these animals, so they are not so bothersome to the orchardists as formerly.

Mountain-sheep.—Big-horned sheep are plentiful in the East Kootenay from Banff and Kootenay National Parks to the Crowsnest Pass. South of Crowsnest Pass they are not plentiful, although they are not scarce. There are two small bands in the Okanagan, one on the Ashnola Range and the other in the vicinity of Okanagan Falls. These animals appear to hold their own, and there is little anticipation that they will increase to any extent on account of the scarcity of the range, which they are obliged to share with domestic stock.

Mountain-goat.—Mountain-goat are well distributed throughout the Division, being thickest in the Rockies and getting less plentiful in the mountains to the west. In the Grand Forks-Greenwood, South Okanagan, and Similkameen they are scarce.

Caribou.—Caribou are confined to the Selkirks, and there have not been any reports of their being seen in the mountains on the east side of Okanagan Lake, where thirty years or more ago they were found occasionally. Their main range seems to be the high country on either side of the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes, where they are reported in fair numbers, although they do not consistently remain in the same area for any length of time. There has been no apparent depreciation over a number of years, although, considering the migratory character of the animals, they are not scarce. Short open seasons during the past three years have met with general approval, but not many of them have been killed. This is on account of the arduous nature of the country they travel in, which is practically inaccessible except to well-organized hunting parties who have plenty of time at their disposal.

Bear.—Black or brown bear are found throughout the Division, but are not so plentiful in the Grand Forks-South Okanagan Districts. Grizzly bear have approximately the same range as the blacks, but are not so numerous. The Selkirk Range seems to be the most populous area for bear of all species, closely followed by the Rocky Mountains.

Deer.—White-tail deer are plentiful in the eastern part of the Division and become scarcer to the west. They are reported as increasing slightly in the Greenwood area, where there is no open season, nor is it felt that same is warranted yet. They are only occasional in the South Okanagan and Similkameen.

Mule-deer.—This is the prime game animal of the Division, being first in numbers, distribution, accessibility, and favour. In the East Kootenay, the Grand Forks-Greenwood area, the South Okanagan and Similkameen, mule-deer are abundant. They are plentiful but harder to obtain in the heavily wooded Kootenay Lake-Arrow Lakes section.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Marten, lynx, mink, and weasel, followed by muskrats and beaver, are the principal fur-bearing animals in the order named. Otter, fox, fisher, and wolverine are taken occasionally in this part of the Province. All furs from the Division are of good quality and lynx and marten, particularly in the Kootenay Lake-Arrow Lakes section, are not excelled anywhere in Canada.

Upland Game Birds.

Blue grouse, ruffed grouse, and Franklin's grouse are well distributed throughout the Division.

Sharp-tailed grouse are increasing in the East Kootenay District, but have practically disappeared from the Grand Forks-South Okanagan-Similkameen District. Hungarian partridge are not as plentiful as formerly and are confined to the Creston and South Okanagan-Similkameen Districts. A few flocks are reported occasionally along the boundary, but these appear to be only migrations.

California quail are plentiful in the South Okanagan-Similkameen, which is the only part of the Division where they have successfully propagated.

Pheasants are doing very well. They are plentiful in the South Okanagan-Similkameen, where a month's open season does not seem to affect the stand. Short open seasons at Grand

Forks and Creston also met with general approval. Recent experiments in planting these birds at Robson, Deer Park, Renata, Nakusp, and Edgewood, on the Arrow Lakes, appear to be successful, as well as similar experiments carried out in the East Kootenay from Cranbrook to Windermere.

Migratory Game Birds.

The past season was a beneficial one for both ducks and geese. The short open season resulted in the shooting being practically confined to locally reared birds, which after the first day or two became very wild and difficult to secure. A small flight of northern ducks appeared in the early part of November, but did not persist as the weather moderated.

Around Creston and the watershed of the Columbia River from Canal Flats to Golden, the nesting conditions were good during the summer and an increase was noted in the Canada-goose population, while the ducks were plentiful. This section constitutes the main breeding area of the Division, although sundry duck colonies are found practically everywhere.

Ducks were fed grain last winter in the Canal Flats, Creston, and Nelson localities. Apparently these water-fowl will not migrate if there is any open water to feed in. A small amount of open water during the freeze-up remaining in the above-mentioned places was fully occupied by wild ducks, principally mallards, with a scattering of pintails and golden-eyes. Wherever possible they were fed, and even though the freeze-up was almost complete they were observed resting on the ice and coming back to the feed. It is estimated that between 700 and 1,000 ducks remained throughout the winter.

Vermin.

Vermin accounted by Game Wardens in the Division: 15 coyotes, 25 ownerless dogs, 105 cats, 121 magpies, 18 owls, 70 hawks, and 365 crows. Game Warden Sinclair reports that twenty-seven cougars have been killed in his detachment by Indian bounty-hunters. These men were encouraged by the Game Warden, who gave them information where he had noticed cougar signs during his patrols and also transported them by means of his car and saddle-horses. In addition, ten cougar bounties were paid at the Nelson Government Agency and 320 coyotes taken by trappers.

Dogs running loose in the bird-nesting season are the usual source of complaint wherever pheasants have been established, and it is a difficult matter to overcome, especially where the dogs are usually the property of the farmer on whose land the birds are hatched.

Dogs of the German shepherd or police-dog type are a nuisance, especially in vicinity of the towns, as they have a tendency to collect in packs and hunt far afield. Apparently they revert readily to the wild state, as they are frequently taken by trappers and others in remote places where deer are found.

Identification of individual dogs of this type is difficult as they are too wary to be captured. Much unofficial assistance has been rendered by sportsmen, who have accounted for many of these wandering dogs in a summary manner.

Game-protection.

There were eighty convictions and three dismissals under the " Game Act " in this Division during the year.

Game Propagation.

The usual Upland bird-stocking programme was augmented during the past year and more pheasants than formerly were released. So far the results have been most encouraging and should continue as long as the plantings are confined to suitable localities. The pheasant seems to be a very adaptable bird, but cannot cope with those sections of the Division where the winter snowfall is excessive. The generous assistance of sportsmen in the various communities where the birds have been released has been a great factor in the successful results obtained.

Game Reserves.

There are six game reserves in the Division at present, two of which are water-fowl sanctuaries. In addition, Banff and Kootenay Parks as well as Waterton and Glacier National Parks also contribute to the welfare of game animals in the Rocky Mountain area.

Fur Trade.

Most of the raw furs are sold by trappers direct to resident local fur-traders or are shipped to fur-traders at Vancouver. Practically all the catch is disposed of eventually at Vancouver and very little fur is exported from the Province, as the trappers have learned by experience that the British Columbia market is the most satisfactory one.

Fur-farming.

The fur-farmers are much encouraged by the steady rising price of all furs. The mink-ranchers are particularly jubilant now that the quality of their pen-raised mink is recognized as being of a higher standard than the wild fur. This is due, no doubt, to the systematic selection of breeding stock as well as supervised diet and timely pelting.

Registration of Trap-lines.

Every trap-line available is taken up and there is a waiting-list at all the game offices. This is an indication of the popularity of British Columbia's system of handling commercial trapping, as very few trappers give up their lines unless for some serious reason.

Registration of Guides.

The system of licensing guides for big-game hunting is not entirely satisfactory. There are many men who are excellent woodsmen, but do not meet with the approval of the non-resident who hires them for big-game hunts. At the same time there are other men who are not so well qualified that seem to get on better with their patrons. Also the wide range of prices quoted by the guides has tended to puzzle the inquiring outsider. It has been suggested that licences be graded into guides and assistant guides, and that a guide's licence be only issued to a man who owns his own outfit and who is capable, if necessary, of employing an assistant guide in a secondary capacity. This might relieve us from the present system of giving inquiring outsiders a list of all our guides and suggesting that they make their own arrangements with them. Sportsmen who write to the individual Game Wardens or to the Game Commission expect that certain men will be specifically recommended. This has not been our custom and the wisdom of such action is open to argument. However, if we discriminated somewhat in our licences, then the holder of a chief guide's licence should be entitled to an official recommendation.

Special Patrols.

There were no outstanding patrols made during the year, as the usual routine patrols were carried on consistently. These embraced trips of ten days and two weeks by Game Wardens, either in pairs or singly, on horseback, snow-shoes, or by canoes.

Hunting Accidents.

On September 27th Joseph Yezovitch was shot in the left arm and side by his hunting-partner, Nick Gredzuk, both of Fernie. The men had separated and Gredzuk observed what he thought was a bear and fired. His explanation was that Yezovitch had on a black mackinaw coat and looked like a bear, as he was sitting down at the time. He had whistled prior to shooting, but apparently Yezovitch did not hear.

On October 2nd Arthur Cozzetto, of Rossland, was accidentally shot and killed by Allan Dixon, aged 19, who was walking behind him along a trail. This accident occurred as a result of Dixon getting his gun entangled in the low bushes across the trail.

On October 4th Joel R. Sutton, of Hedley, went hunting in the Ashnola District and did not return. His body was found by search-parties on October 6th, and an inquest the following day brought in a verdict that Mr. Sutton had come to his death from heart-failure while hunting.

The hunting licences of the two above men concerned in accidents were cancelled by the Game Commission.

General Remarks.

The vermin question is always a contentious subject. It is pointed out that coyotes and cougar particularly do an immense amount of damage to big game, and none will deny the

truth of this assertion. But the picture is not as black as it is painted, otherwise we would not have the gratifying number of wild game within our borders that we have to date.

Much emphasis is laid by conservationists on the so-called balance of nature and man is credited with being a disrupting factor. That argument may or may not apply in other parts of North America, but it is not fair to charge it against game administration in British Columbia. We have always had noxious animals in this Province and will continue to have them as long as we have our game.

If the indictment against the hunter of upsetting nature's balance is true, then the responsibility rests with those States or Provinces which permit the killing of female game animals. The buck-law policy in effect in British Columbia has demonstrated its value beyond any reasonable argument. If we continue to restrict our hunting to adult males only, we can still endure a sizeable coyote and cougar population without fear that our game stands will unduly depreciate.

On January 1st, 1937, coyote-pelts were bringing $10 or $12, or better, from the fur-buyers. If this inducement is not sufficient to curtail their numbers, then it would be out of the question to ever pay a large enough bounty to achieve the desired result. The coyote with his pelt at a premium during the winter and a small bounty payable during the summer, as well as the cougar with the year-round bounty on him, are in little danger of becoming too numerous.

If our ruminant game animals are to continue to be the fleet, alert, beautiful trophies of the wild that they are, it will be because their senses are continually attuned to the menace of their hereditary enemies, the coyote and the cougar or—outside of this Division—the wolf. Game-conservation records in America support the issue that wild animals reared in the comparative safety of a cow-pasture degenerate to the approximate sporting-level of the domestic cow.

Grouse.—The cycles of plenty come and go with the grouse. Scientific researches in the Eastern States have not appreciably added to our knowledge of grouse conditions. We have known for many years that they are subject to periodic fluctuations, but we do not know definitely the cause. We suspect the wood-tick and diseases emanating from barnyard fowls and we blame the pheasant, none of which may be true, yet the cold fact remains that the grouse wax and wane every seven or eight years as they have always done—in spite of short or long seasons, or no seasons at all.

Regarding the water-fowl, a large and successful reclamation scheme at Creston is another example of the curtailment of duck-breeding areas. Thousands of acres of shallow swamps have been reclaimed and are now flourishing wheat-fields. The work is not quite finished, but in another year or two there will be a comparatively small area at Kootenay Flats for nesting ducks. The local sportsmen are cheered somewhat by the prospect that upland-bird shooting, pheasants and Hungarian partridge, will be appreciably increased.

The winter of 1935–36 was an easy one on big game, particularly deer, as the snowfall was not up to average and the present winter has a tendency in the same direction. One adverse feature, however, was the number of destructive forest fires during the past summer, especially in the area north and south of Fernie. The famous Elk Valley was burned almost its entire length, and the same thing happened in the Flathead District from just north of the International border to the summit of the watershed at Corbin. This range carried moose, elk, sheep, and deer as well as goats. While it is not anticipated that many of them perished, it will inevitably result in large numbers of these animals transferring their allegiance to the Alberta side of the Rockies, at least temporarily.

A deer shot near Summerland was found, on pathological examination, to be infected with tuberculosis. Reports of disease in deer are infrequent and few opportunities are afforded for the examination of specimens, the information usually coming to hand too late.

The absence of snow until after the close of the deer season resulted in somewhat smaller bags than in previous years, the bucks remaining high.

The usual generous and cordial co-operation was received from all ranks of the Provincial Police during the year.

The encouragement and assistance freely given to the Game Wardens by sportsmen's associations throughout the Division is sincerely appreciated. The moral support of these bodies lightens in no small degree many of the irksome phases of game-law enforcement.

MOUNTAIN-GOAT.

(Courtesy Department of Mines and Resources.)

"C" DIVISION (KAMLOOPS, YALE, OKANAGAN, CARIBOO, AND CHILCOTIN DISTRICTS).

BY R. M. ROBERTSON, SUB-INSPECTOR, "C" GAME DIVISION.

I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on game conditions in "C" Game Division during the year ended December 31st, 1936.

BIG GAME.

Moose.—These animals wintered well in the north and, with the possible exception of the Barkerville area, showed a numerical increase. Owing to the open fall, moose stayed well back in the hills. Few of these animals were taken by settlers in the north, but many resident and non-resident hunters obtained splendid heads, many of which measured over 50 inches. Two reports of moose shedding their antlers before the end of November came to the notice of Game Warden Atwood at Quesnel.

Williams Lake reports an increase in moose. Reports of their presence in the Upper Hat Creek District north-west of Ashcroft, also south-east of the Thompson River, have been received. The appearance of moose within easy reach of Kamloops and Salmon Arm is common knowledge; they are taken mostly by residents.

In the Cariboo many outside residents made a rush visit to obtain a moose-head and many came back with specimen heads of which they were justly proud. This type of hunting is not generally satisfactory, as it is unfair to the guide with the party because of the limited time at his disposal.

Caribou.—Guides and trappers report a scarcity of caribou in the Bowron Lake area. They are, however, doing well in the Willow River District. Very few were taken by hunters this season.

In the Clearwater area caribou calves were scarce, which was mainly attributed to the presence of cougar, twelve of which were destroyed during the latter part of the year and since the bounty was raised.

Williams Lake Detachment mentions a limited number of caribou as being present in the Quesnel Lake area.

In the northern portion of the Clinton Detachment very few caribou were bagged, although many were seen.

Wapiti.—The animals liberated a few years ago at the head of Adams Lake are doing splendidly, but no reports have been received since the heavy snow. One bull was seen in the vicinity of Knouff Lake, about 15 miles due west of the south end of Adams Lake. Roughly, 100 wapiti are located at the north of this lake, but the majority are extended along the west side of Adams Lake as far south as Squam Bay. A few are reported some considerable distance north of the north end of this lake.

Mountain-sheep.—Many carcasses of mountain-sheep were found under a bluff by Indians on Marble Mountain in the spring of 1935. These were reported caught by a snowslide.

At Spences Bridge sheep can be seen daily. A band of twenty-five is reported north-west of Ashcroft.

At Squilax they are spreading out in all directions, but their proximity to an Indian reserve is the unfortunate feature, as no great increase can be expected.

Grizzly Bear.—Grizzly bear are present in the Azure Lake area and Blue River District. Few of these animals were taken out. Clearwater Lake and Quesnel Lakes are famous grizzly hunting-grounds.

A little more advertising of the game resources of British Columbia would bring in more hunters. This could take the form of a sticker attached to the wind-shield of every non-resident car carrying big game from the Province, with the inscription: "This game was taken from British Columbia." The Department could supply the stickers to all Government Agents and Game Wardens for issue when trophy fees are collected. There must be thousands of people across the International Boundary who must ask the question when a big-game head is seen on one of their cars: "I wonder where he got that head." The need for advertising is obvious.

Deer.—Toward the end of the season only a limited number of deer were taken, due mainly to mild weather. The same condition applied to the Clinton Detachment. Hunters in some cases were misled into believing that deer had left the country. As a rule, from 2,000 to 3,000

deer yard up every winter in the Peachland, Trepanier, and North Summerland areas, but up to the end of the year there was a lack of deep snow to drive them down.

Mountain-goat.—These animals have increased in the following districts: Isaac and Long Lakes, in the Bowron Lake area; Lillooet, headwaters of Niagara Creek, and Horsefly River.

Fur-bearing Animals.

The only detachment reporting a scarcity of beaver is Williams Lake. All other detachments report an increase from observations made during the year. The Williams Lake District provides as much fur as any other detachment, but the scarcity of beaver reported, which appears to be of long standing, would leave one to interpret that either poaching, over-trapping, or lack of appreciation on the part of the trapper might explain matters. Census returns of beaver left on registered trap-lines would, however, appear to contradict this rough observation, unless the "scarcity" is based on the potential beaver population an area such as this should have. From the returns of seventy-two trappers in this district, a total catch of 239 beaver is recorded for the season 1935–36. From an estimate made by the same trappers, 1,139 beaver are still left on their lines, or approximately 15.8 beaver per trap-line.

I submit comparative statistics on the estimate of beaver left on registered trap-lines in this Division exclusive of Indian trap-lines:—

Season.	No. of Trappers sending Returns.	Estimate of Beaver.
1934–35	275	4,789; 17.41 per trapper.
1935–36	343	6,392; 18.6 per trap-line.

From the return of catch of 356 trappers, 1,019 beaver were taken in this Division. There are many potential beaver-grounds still available for restocking. From a perusal of the beaver return of catch and the estimate of beaver left on trap-lines, there are no complaints to make as practically all trappers are conserving this fur-bearing animal. Beaver have established themselves on Cayoosh and Seton Creeks.

Marten are apparently increasing again after the slump of a few years ago.

Other fur-bearers are reported increasing in localities favourable to their propagation. There is some agitation in favour of fall trapping. While it is not generally recognized, the fur-bearing animal and its welfare is the very foundation of our vast game resources.

Upland Game Birds.

Willow-grouse have apparently made a substantial increase at Salmon Arm. Blue grouse are fair and Hungarian partridges are scarce. In the Merritt Detachment a slight increase is reported in all species. There is a scarcity of prairie-chicken in the Lillooet Detachment; in fact, this might apply to the Division as a whole, with the possible exception of the Vernon District.

The season on pheasants eclipsed all previous seasons for good hunting. Roughly, 800 birds were shipped out by express companies during the first week of the season by sportsmen at Salmon Arm, Vernon, and Kelowna. About 150 were shipped out by stages from the Vernon District in addition to the above.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 pheasants are being fed this winter at Vernon, with a corresponding number at Kelowna. It is expected that feeding expenses will be considerably heavier than in any previous year.

Hungarian partridges are reported at Bridge Lake and Ashcroft. Blue grouse around Quesnel are scarce. Franklin's grouse, especially on the Nazko Mountain in the Quesnel Detachment, are quite prolific. Willow-grouse are also reported increasing.

In the Kelowna District, Hungarian partridges are slowly increasing. Quail are about the same as last year. Blue grouse are increasing, but at Vernon they are far from numerous.

Hungarian partridges appear to be semi-migratory. I would suggest in any further shipments of Hungarian partridges that the birds be banded in order to prove or disprove this theory.

Migratory Game Birds.

Quesnel.—Ducks showed no increase. Local ducks are about the same. Heavy frosts on September 7th and 8th caused ducks to leave. The main northern flight appeared to filter

through at Quesnel all fall instead of migrating in large flights. Geese were observed in the Nazko and Blackwater in the middle of November, when all lakes were frozen over.

Williams Lake.—Migratory bird were about the same as last year.

Clinton.—Ducks and geese observed in considerable numbers and were reported to have stayed longer than usual.

Lillooet.—Nesting seasons of migratory game birds was hampered by high water during May and June.

Kamloops.—The local duck season was fairly good. The northern migration was late. Early frosts speeded the flight south in many localities.

Merritt.—There is an increase in local ducks. The season was generally considered good. A great scarcity of canvas-back ducks is reported at Merritt.

Salmon Arm.—Last season was a good breeding season. There was an increase in ducks, for which the shorter season was only partly responsible.

Vernon.—An increase of migratory game birds is reported.

Kelowna.—Geese are reported scarce, ducks numerous, but mostly local.

The water conditions in this Division, which showed improvement in 1935, continued to improve during 1936. Actually, these improved areas meant additional food and cover for water-fowl, which resulted in an increase of local populations. In districts such as Okanagan, Kamloops, and Nicola, which are mainly semi-arid, the size of the duck populations is largely controlled by the amount of food and cover available, which in turn is governed by water conditions.

Throughout the Division mallards have shown an increase over the previous year. Other species of ducks have maintained their numbers, with the possible exception of canvas-backs at Nicola. There appears to have been an increase of red-heads, especially in certain sections of the Cariboo. A flock of, roughly, 500 red-heads was reported from Okanagan Lake. No previous report of so large a number as a winter record has been received for many years. It is reliably reported that 5,000 or more red-heads used to winter on Okanagan Lake some twenty years ago.

VERMIN.

The following predators were killed by Game Wardens in "C" Game Division during 1936:—

Crows	840	Cougar	13
Magpies	531	Coyotes	77
Horned owls	81	Hawks	77
Dogs gone wild	21	Eagles doing damage	16
House-cats gone wild	71	Bear doing damage	5
Bobcats doing damage	3		

Game Wardens Maxson and Still were outstanding in the destruction of predators. Good work was also done by Game Wardens MacMartin and Jobin. Game Warden Still was instrumental in assisting trappers and coyote-hunters by showing them improved methods of killing coyotes, resulting in about 170 of these animals being destroyed.

Game Warden Maxson alone killed twenty-two coyotes, mainly through the use of rifle and telescopic sight. In regard to the use of the latter equipment and speaking from considerable experience, there is no finer and more accurate equipment made to-day for the destruction of predators than a small-calibre rifle with good-quality scope and accurately made mount, of which the latter is an important feature.

Considerable advances have been made in recent years in the ballistics of modern firearms, and it can be safely said that the telescopic sight attached scientifically to the present-day rifle, with the use of super-accurate ammunition, is a long step ahead of the old type of firearms with even the gold-bead front-sight and open or peep back-sight. The coyote begins to move at dusk and at dawn, moving out of its hide-out at dusk and coming back again at dawn. The fifteen minutes to one-half hour period in the use of the telescope sight in the morning and evening over the old iron sight means quite a lot in the destruction of coyotes. A cheap rifle with scope is a gamble. Up-to-date equipment is an investment.

During 1935–36 a drive was made against coyotes by a number of trappers and hunters in the Lillooet District. Approximately 310 of these animals were destroyed.

A universal system of marking cougar-pelts in British Columbia, Washington, Alberta, and surrounding territory, after collection of bounty, should be undertaken.

In regard to the possibility of trapping cougar by means of catnip-oil, the use of this scent has possibilities, but the cost of distillation from the plant is, on the face of things, somewhat high. The synthetic material (catnip-oil) has not so far displayed its qualities in the field. Its effect on a house-cat, when a diluted amount was placed before it, showed that it had some virtue. The cat continually rolled over on its back. This scent has some effect on the sexual organs. The cold weather affects the volatility of the oil in British Columbia and reduces its strength in the trapping of cougar. The effect on a house-cat which had been operated on showed only very mild results when the synthetic oil was placed before it. The cat paid little attention to the material. In the use of the oil distilled by the U.S. Biological Survey on a cat in possession of its organs, the effect was magical and in some cases violent. Experiments with synthetic catnip-oil are continuing.

I am of the opinion that even the placing of half a pound of natural oil on well-known haunts of cougar would be a very economical investment considering the damage these animals do. Real catnip-oil at $23 per pound would not be expensive if, after using a liberal quantity, results were definitely conclusive. The drawback in the past, after considerable experimenting, was its cost and the limited amount on hand. Sets have been visited months after by cougar when the real catnip-oil was used, but it would be considerably more effective if liberal quantities were used consistently at selected places. Wolves are increasing to the extent where they are a serious menace to game in the north. A number of old kills, mostly moose, in the western portion of the Quesnel Detachment have been observed. One band, estimated around thirty in number, is at present ranging between Strathnaver and Ahbau Lake.

GAME-PROTECTION.

The co-operation of the various Game Associations in the work of game-protection in Kelowna, Vernon, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Ashcroft, Blue River, Williams Lake, and Lillooet, and also the Bridge River Association, has been very gratifying over a period of years. The conservation of an asset in this Province with the whole-hearted support of so many sportsmen is appreciated. There is no better advertisement than an abundance of game and fish.

Greater use of good-quality cameras, not so much to photograph the kill as to show others what our forests contain, should be part of the itinerary of the up-to-date hunter.

A total of 120 prosecutions, nine of which were executed by the Provincial Police, were recorded this year. The Vernon and Williams Lake Detachments were unusually active.

The feeding of pheasants is being carried on by Game Wardens, farmers, sportsmen, and residents during the winter months. The severe weather of February last was unusually hard on game-birds. Care is being exercised to ensure economy in the distribution of grain with maximum results.

The subject of game-protection is an extensive one, requiring careful attention and the creation of means to stop more effectively the various leaks or weak features in what might, if allowed to continue, eventually become a dwindling asset. If a situation arises demanding action as a result of experience in the field, some means should be found to cope with that situation. Some of the points requiring attention are enumerated as follows:—

(1.) The indiscriminate use of poison by some wool-growers, farmers, and the suspected use of same by trappers goes on apace year after year. The "Pharmacy Act" allows its use with certain precautionary measures in the destruction of animals or predators; so does the "Game Act," on a farmer's own property for the protection of his own stock. The ease with which poison is bought, both in this Province and in the United States, without any form of control, is leaving an ugly mark on the face of game-conservation. This clause also applies to Indians, as the use of poison has been taught them by white residents. This would involve amendment of the "Pharmacy Act" and the "Game Act." Roughly, seventy applications for poison for the destruction of predators have been made in three towns in the Division during 1936, amounting to over 60 oz. This will kill more than predators if this sort of thing is allowed to continue.

(2.) Poached fur and the purchase of same by fur-buyers without the demand to show the necessary licence or give its number. It is an offence under the Criminal Code to purchase or

CARIBOU. (Courtesy J. D. Cochran.)

have in possession stolen property. The same should apply to fur stolen from other registered trap-lines.

(3.) The obvious need for a leg-band system on species of birds shot during the open season in order to control bag limits. This would apply to species demanding greater protection, such as ducks or prairie-chickens, etc. A suitable fool-proof tag at a low price, if such a tag can be secured, could be used.

(4.) Attention to the need for destruction of horned owls and certain hawks on mountain ranges. I would suggest that the bounty system be inaugurated for trappers only, from November 1st to April 30th, or that a number of hawks and horned owls in various parts of the Province be banded with an invisible band and liberated by the Inspector of each Division. Money prizes totalling a few thousand dollars would be used, when the bands are turned in by hunters or trappers. A time-limit would be set for the return of bands. This would be much cheaper than the bounty system and would be an added attraction. Some information on flight and movement of raptores might be obtained from this plan if carried out.

(5.) The distribution of literature for the instruction of young trappers in the proper method of stretching skins for the market. The loss to the trappers is considerable through poor pelting.

(6.) The sending-in of returns of game killed in order to assist the Department in ascertaining how heavily each species is being thinned out. This would be a more accurate method than the rough observation and estimate of game likely to be left in the field. There would be a delay of a year in getting returns, but these estimates, even a year late, would at least form a basis on which to work.

Some attention should be paid to the ever-increasing number of complaints by registered trappers inside whose block of territory, over which he has trapping rights, to the encroaching by non-registered trappers, who have obtained the trapping rights over private property and even Government departmental lands inside the territorial blocks in question. The registered trapper contends that he is protecting the fur inside his boundary and the trapper over private property comes in without any regard to fur-conservation and takes the fur. It seems that the Department should insist that the registered trapper should be given first consideration, or, failing that, where a disagreement occurs between the registered trapper and the farmer, especially where the latter is not a trapper, the Department should choose a reliable man to work on a share basis with the farmer. This form of complaint is becoming increasingly prevalent every year.

The Chilcotin area has been the subject of some discussion during the past year, since two or three complaints have reached this office in regard to the slaughter of game and the taking of fur by Indians contrary to the provisions of the "Game Act." Patrols have been made by Game Wardens and the Indian Department has been appealed to in the past with some success. It is a difficult country to reach, especially in the winter, and to give it the protection it requires would mean placing a qualified Game Warden around the Dog Creek District.

Game Propagation.

Eight hundred and sixteen pheasants were liberated in this Division. The year just ended provided the best pheasant season in the experience of this Department, due mainly to the policy of the Game Commission and a favourable breeding season. There is no demand in the Interior for an open season on hen pheasants, especially since the last open season. Most hunters got their bag-limit without difficulty; in fact, many got their daily bag-limit in the first half-hour of shooting.

Any elimination of old birds could be done more effectively by trapping during the winter months, but this would be an elaborate job and would leave the Warden little or no time to attend to his manifold duties. The birds are big and in splendid condition.

Twenty-five pheasants were trapped at Tranquille for liberation in other parts of the Kamloops District. There are too many in the Tranquille Sanctuary; hence the yearly trapping.

Thirteen California quail are being held at Kamloops for the stocking of the Kamloops District. These quail were trapped at Kelowna. There are now, roughly, sixty of these birds at Tranquille.

The results so far obtained in the capture of mountain-sheep at Spences Bridge have been disappointing. Six sheep were feeding inside the trap toward the end of December, but left

and have not been seen since. About fifteen sheep have died as a result of suspected poisoning by milk-vetch (*Astragulus campestris*). In the Spences Bridge District *Zydadenus venendsus* or death-camas and larkspur (*Delphinium minzius*) have been unusually prolific, in addition to the poison milk-vetch. One wool-grower at Spences Bridge had to go out of the business on account of this poison. While it is not definitely certain that this is the cause, the symptoms are nevertheless the same as from poison milk-vetch. Predatory-animal Hunter Shuttleworth is proceeding shortly both to hunt cougar reported there and to obtain a sheep carcass, if possible, for stomach-analysis.

One cougar was killed feeding on the carcass of a sheep and another one was killed by Predatory-animal Hunter Shuttleworth in the vicinity of the Basque Ranch, 15 miles north of Spences Bridge. Both animals were ranging from Spences Bridge north. As there are two or three more reported in the district, it is expected that they will be cleaned out shortly.

The sheep trap has been set for some time, but so far they have not returned to stay. One timber-wolf has been seen near Spences Bridge according to reports.

Twenty-four beaver were trapped at Bowron Lake Sanctuary for distribution, nine of which were sent to Queen Charlotte Islands and the balance to other parts of the Province to conserve water-supply. Live beaver are exhibited every year at the Kamloops Fair and were also exhibited at Vancouver while en route for liberation. Beaver stocked at Kersley and Savona Districts, also Sullivan Valley, are all doing exceptionally well.

Game Reserves.

The existence of the Yalakom Game Reserve is, no doubt, responsible for the increase of game on the west side of the Fraser River.

In the Bowron Lake sector moose seem to be gradually decreasing every year. The fur-bearers have increased greatly in the sanctuary, with the possible exception of mink. Beaver have been trapped regularly on this sanctuary for a number of years for distribution at the headwaters of various streams and irrigation projects.

Fur Trade.

Prices were a great incentive toward the end of last season and at the beginning of the present season. A quantity of fur is sold in the Interior, but the bulk, as usual, is disposed of at Vancouver. The transient fur-trader is still doing business. The term " established place of business," as embodied in the " Game Act " and applying to fur-traders, does not discourage the transient fur-buyer, who in the past has been a source of complaint, from doing business, contrary in many cases to the provisions of the " Game Act." The term " established place of business " has too wide a meaning. More stringent regulations are necessary in order to cope with this source of complaint. The transient buyer starts out in the usual way, with the same licence, from his home, which in many cases he describes as his place of business, and buys at random furs in season and out of season.

The Indian is his easiest victim and the fur of the Province is regarded as a bottomless gold-mine. In fairness to fur-buyers as a whole, who are frequently on the road and whose desire it is to assist rather than hinder in the conservation of fur, I have no complaint, but there are a few doing business who are out of the realm of fair dealing, and I wish to stress that it is against this element that action should be taken by having the " Game Act " amended in order to eliminate this unfair and unscrupulous dealing.

Fur-farming.

Many mink-farms have started up in the Interior. This animal is easily domesticated and the price on this fur is very attractive. On the whole, this business during the next few years should make great strides.

Registration of Trap-lines.

This system is still working successfully. There is an ever-increasing demand for trap-lines, which cannot be filled. The only possible chance of any one getting a trap-line in this Division is to wait until some one wishes to part with and sell his equipment through ill-health or old age. There is not a single trap-line of any value in this 51,000 square miles available for registration, and yet we have an ever-increasing number waiting for a chance to obtain a

trap-line. We have had 90 per cent. renewals of registered trap-lines up to the end of the year. It is expected that 97 per cent. will have renewed before the end of the season.

The complaint comes from Quesnel that Indian company registered blocks of territory are not being trapped in accordance with the regulations. It appears that when the block system was formed for a band of Indians, inside of which were a number of registered Indian lines prior to the company registration, the individual rights among the Indians in respect to their individual lines were lost sight of, the result being that Indians of the band ran foot-loose over the registered block and trapped wherever they pleased. This meant that no individual lines existed in some of these blocks. Attention is also drawn to the fact that when these blocks are trapped out the Indians are likely to start poaching on adjacent territory.

It seems that this is a matter that could well be taken care of by the Department of Indian Affairs. There are certain individual Indian trap-lines in the southern portion of the Province that have not been trapped for years.

In the Okanagan Valley the block system for Indians works very well and my attention has been drawn to this by the local Game Warden as working out successfully. A great deal depends on the band and how much they respect each other's rights. There is nothing to stop individual Indians inside a company block of territory properly registered from still retaining their individual rights to their respective trap-lines. This is a matter which, once drawn to the attention of the Department of Indian Affairs, could well be handled by the Indian Agent in whose district these company registrations exist. This matter is being investigated.

There are a few non-active trappers holding registered trap-lines, whose applications will be investigated in the near future.

A difficult problem to handle is the poacher on registered trap-lines. There are certain transients around the country who den up for the winter in old cabins and on farms adjacent to trap-lines and who are a continual source of annoyance to this Department. When the snow goes they start travelling from beaver-dam to beaver-dam, shooting beaver when they come to the surface. The simplicity of selling stolen pelts to an avaricious market without question is well known. Surely the Department can suggest a remedy to overcome a glaring leak of this type. The problem of selling stolen pelts should be made a serious offence and any registered trapper selling pelts for a poacher should have his line cancelled. It is only by tightening-up on the points that are weak that we can ever expect to have a highly efficient system of trap-line fur-farming.

Registration of Guides.

Registered guides are available in this Division—some with first-class equipment.

The inclusion of the word "resident" in that section of the "Game Act" in which it allows a non-resident hunter to take a resident in lieu of a guide is being taken full advantage of by non-resident hunters. The result is, registered guides are sometimes out of employment and the business of guiding by those paying for licences is being slowly dropped. Guides are now saying, "Why buy a licence when residents are allowed to accompany non-resident hunters as 'guests'?"

For all big-game hunting I would recommend the elimination of the word "resident" as described above, but for the shooting of deer, birds, and black bear by non-resident hunters the accompanying of same by a resident in lieu of a guide might be allowed. I would also recommend that no resident alien be issued with a guide's licence.

It is recommended that the fee for guides' licences be reduced and that all members of the guide's party, such as packers, cooks, etc., be required to take out a guide's licence. The fee for the head guide's licence would be higher. This would prevent abuse of the regulations. Mention has been made that guides be also held responsible for infractions of the "Game Act."

Special Patrols.

Two special patrols were made by Game Wardens Stewart and Mottishaw to the Spruce Lake area in connection with the alleged poaching activities of Chilcotin Indians, also one from Minto, Bridge River to Big Creek, Chilcotin. These patrols were undertaken with satisfactory results.

A special patrol was made into the Mission Creek watershed by Game Warden Maxson to bring out the body of a trapper. Twenty-two miles were covered on snow-shoes and a toboggan was used to bring out the body.

On June 1st Game Warden Atwood accompanied Constable Bradley, of the British Columbia Police, on a fifteen-day patrol to Algatcho. Four hundred miles by horse were covered on this patrol. Another patrol was made by Game Warden Atwood in the Nazko country and as far west as Kluskus, settling trap-line boundaries and checking up trapping operations. Mileage covered on this patrol was 357 miles on horseback.

Hunting Accidents.

One hunting accident took place in the vicinity of the Flying U Guest Ranch at Green Lake on September 24th. H. R. McConachie, of the Railway Men's Club of Vancouver, while taking his shotgun out of his car, dragged a loaded .22 rifle out with it. The .22 rifle discharged. The bullet struck him in the thigh according to reports. Mr. McConachie left immediately for Vancouver to receive treatment.

Summary and General Remarks.

The year just passed has been quite satisfactory from the view-point of the hunter, with the possible exception of the water-fowl situation, where opinions lean to the side of a request for readjustment.

In the Quesnel area there is a recommendation for the open season to take place on September 1st owing to the early frosts causing the majority of local ducks to leave. During 1936 the early frosts in the north caused the local ducks to leave before the season opened, according to reports, and in 1934 the migration of local ducks took place on September 22nd around Quesnel due to the same climatic changes. When one comes farther south he finds the Clinton Detachment, which incidentally takes in from Canim Lake to Ashcroft, reported the best hunting season for some time owing to the longer stay of ducks and geese.

In the Kamloops District the season on ducks was considered quite good, but frosts ruined the hunting of the northern flights and the shorter season did not improve matters.

In the Vernon District there appeared to be general dissatisfaction on the duck situation, although in many cases in this Division the feeling existed that the curtailment of the season was a good one, except that, with the possible exception of the northern districts, the season should be curtailed at the beginning and not the end. It is difficult to please all factions and yet have uniform regulations. However, there is some virtue in the suggestion from some sportsmen in the southern portion of the Province that, while a curtailed season may be in order, a more convenient time adjustment could be made on perhaps a zone basis.

The hunting of big game in this Division did not appear to show the volume of the previous year. There were too many rapid-fire and rapid-departure hunters in the Cariboo. The extent of some hunting expeditions lasted for three or four days only. One moose-head appeared to be the limit of their ambition, while others again were after the meat only.

The business of guiding is only a side-line, but could be made lucrative if it were properly organized.

The pheasant-hunting was the main bright spot in the hunters' horizon. The birds were literally under one's feet in the Interior.

There are vast stretches of this country as yet untouched by the hunter. All it requires is the woodman's axe to blaze a trail into virgin territory that would gladden the heart of any sportsman.

To the Game Commission, Provincial Police, Inspector Shirras, Staff-Sergeant Service, and the Forestry Branch, also the members of various Game Associations and Game Wardens in this Division, I wish to extend my hearty appreciation and thanks for their assistance and loyal co-operation extended gratefully in the course of our duties throughout the year.

MOOSE. (Courtesy Department of Mines and Resources.)

"D" DIVISION (ATLIN, SKEENA, OMINECA, FORT GEORGE, PEACE RIVER, AND YUKON BOUNDARY DISTRICTS).

By T. Van Dyk, Officer Commanding.

Herewith I beg to submit my annual report covering game conditions in "D" Division during the year ended December 31st, 1936.

Big-game Animals.

Moose, Caribou, and Deer.—The adverse conditions prevailing last year, 1935, occurred again during the year under review, 1936. Deep snow at calving-time, an abundance of timber-wolves, coyotes, and cougars, all contributed to depletion of our big-game animals.

The sale of tanned moose-hides to and by fur-traders, prohibited during the last ten years under the provisions of the "Game Act," is again in full swing and is another very serious destructive element to be added to those above mentioned.

The Department should very carefully inquire into the matter of the sale of these tanned hides or the killing of members of the deer family for their hides alone, and to take or provide for whatever corrective measures that are necessary to put into effect.

Elk.—These animals are scarce in this Division. The band liberated on the Queen Charlotte Islands are reported on the increase. The Musqua River country north of Hudson Hope supports another band, which is subject to depletion by the extraordinary number of wolves. The close season on these species should be maintained.

Bear (Black).—Very numerous.

Bear (Grizzly).—To be found in every district, except the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Sheep (Rocky Mountain).—In fair numbers in the Sheep Creek Pass area, north of McBride.

Sheep (Stonei and Fanini).—In fair numbers in the Musqua River, Cassiar, and Atlin Districts.

Sheep (Dahl).—Very reliable information has come to hand to the effect that white sheep are in fair numbers in the Squaw Creek-Dahlton Post areas, situate in the north-east corner of the Province. This specie is also reported north of the Liard River.

Goat.—Numerous in all mountain districts.

Fur-bearing Animals.

A very good catch of fur is again reported throughout the Division. I am afraid that owing to the high prices received for pelts there will be an inclination to overtrap. Stricter supervision of the trap-lines will be necessary. The necessity of appointing more Game Wardens in the northern area is again brought to your attention.

Upland Game Birds.

A fair number of grouse of all species were noticed after the close season. In order to give these birds an opportunity to re-establish themselves fully, the small bag-limit and short season established last year should be maintained.

Migratory Game Birds.

The season on ducks in the whole of the Division, owing to the late fall, was very unsatisfactory from the hunter's point of view.

It has been advanced that in the northern portion of the Province (Eastern District) the season should be open from 15th day of September until two weeks after freeze-up. This would allow the sportsmen from three to four weeks' hunting at the most.

The general opinion throughout this Division, as expressed by numerous hunters, favours a close season from December 1st to September 15th in each year, and I am of the opinion that such a season would be fair in the Northern portion of the Eastern District—say that portion of the district situate north of the 54th parallel of north latitude.

All migratory game birds were quite as numerous as in the past, but migrated after the close of the season and very small bags were obtained. Hence the demand to open the season as stated above.

Vermin.

Wolf! Wolf! is the general cry throughout the Division, and there is no doubt that this predatory animal is increasing very rapidly and will soon be out of control. The increase in bounty appears to be a primary necessity.

Game-protection.

Constant patrolling by all members of the Force and very creditable assistance rendered by members of the Provincial Police Force throughout the Division has created a greater respect for our game laws. The co-operation of the Rod and Gun Clubs with the members of the Department is improving steadily, but, in order to create an even better understanding of our work, I respectfully suggest that lectures, with photographic slides or moving pictures, should be given in the biggest centres of the Division. Such a campaign of education would create a better understanding between the public and the Department and promote the spirit of co-operation so greatly required in the proper administration of game matters. I sincerely hope that the above suggestion will be given serious consideration.

During the course of their ordinary and special patrols the game officers in this Division covered the following mileage:—

	Miles.		Miles.
By train	12,251	By horse (including sleighs)	3,376
By car	51,103	By plane	6,387
On foot (including dog-team)	10,045		
By boat	14,222	Total	97,384

Game Propagation.

Especially good results have been obtained in the Graham Island with deer, elk, and pheasants, although the latter are to be found only in the Tlell area. They are increasing and are established permanently. As a further experiment, six beaver have been released on the Queen Charlotte Islands and owing to very favourable conditions these animals should do extremely well. Another shipment of these animals should be made during the coming season in order to ensure their propagation.

Pheasants liberated from time to time at Telkwa, Smithers, Vanderhoof, Prince George, and McBride did not live throughout the severe winters, and it would not be advisable to ship more birds into the northern area. On the other hand, reports on the Hungarian partridges released at Vanderhoof and McBride would indicate that these birds are more suitable for the northern climate, and I would suggest that the requests submitted by the various Rod and Gun Clubs be complied with, if at all possible, and a number of birds released in this Division. McBride, Prince George, Vanderhoof, Telkwa, and Smithers should be given consideration in this matter.

Game Reserves.

Game reserves established at Prince George, Lake Kathlyn, and Kaien Island (Prince Rupert) as safety-zones are fulfilling the purpose for which they were established. Kunghit Game Reserve, established on the most southerly island of the Queen Charlotte Group, cannot be accepted as a game reserve in the general meaning of the term, but is merely a refuge for deer.

The creation of game reserves in the vicinity of Ootsa Lake and the Musqua River has been suggested at various times and should be given serious consideration.

Fur Trade.

By all appearances the fur trade is improving. Prices paid for all pelts are higher than last year and a greater number of traders are operating in the Division, but owing to the greatest percentage of all furs being shipped to Vancouver, no accurate estimate of trade condition is obtainable.

Fur-farming.

Fur-farmers in general received very high prices for the pelts shipped and an increase in the number of mink-farmers is anticipated.

The services of an Animal Pathologist is becoming rapidly a necessity, and such an appointment within the Game Department should receive serious consideration.

Registration of Trap-lines.

The registration of trap-lines is receiving our constant attention and is progressing very favourably. As suggested in last year's report, the revision of the regulations is rapidly becoming a necessity, in order to put an end to the commercialization of trap-lines to the great detriment of conservation.

The registered trap-line holder should, by regulation, be prevented from hiring too many trappers to operate on his line. The owner should be on his trap-line during the trapping season. Here are only a few suggestions for your consideration. Better supervision and protection of the trap-lines is again suggested. This can only be accomplished by increasing the staff of Game Wardens.

Registration of Guides.

Recommendations submitted last year are again submitted. Licensing of head guides or outfitters. Licensing of *hired guides* at the recommendation of head guides. Strict examination of all applicants for guides' licences.

All *bona-fide* guides are in favour of the above suggestions, and I would suggest that all guides be approached on the matter with a view to draughting stricter regulations.

Special Patrols.

Numerous special patrols were made by various Game Wardens. Planes were used extensively. Patrols of special interest were made by Corporal J. S. Clark and Special Game Warden B. Villeneuve.

From November 25th, 1935, to January 26th, 1936, visiting by dog-team the Liard River, the whole of the Black River, Hay Lakes, the Interprovincial Boundary, returning to Fort Nelson by way of the Fontas and Fort Nelson Rivers. Time, sixty-three days, covering 934 miles.

From March 18th to March 24th, patrol by dog-team to Fort Liard and return. Mileage, 230 miles.

A patrol to Fort St. James, Fort McLeod, Fort Grahame, and Whitewater by plane was undertaken by Game Warden W. L. Forrester, covering between January 16th and 21st, 934 miles, 700 miles of which were by plane and 234 by car.

A fifteen-day patrol of Bain Lake by Game Warden C. D. Muirhead is also brought to your attention. Mileage, 150 miles by car, 15 miles by team, and 356 miles by outboard motor-boat. Total, 521 miles.

The fur-robbery at Fort Nelson was the occasion of numerous special patrols by both Police Officers and Game Wardens. Game Warden Forrester and the writer took part in this investigation, using plane from Prince George to Fort Nelson and return, covering approximately 2,400 miles by plane.

Following an unprecedented fall of snow in the Rocky Mountains, which endangered the lives of numerous big-game hunters, a special patrol of the Musqua River area was undertaken by the undersigned, using a plane for the purpose, and covering 2,046 miles, 220 of which were by car, the remainder by plane.

Although not contacting the big-game hunters, the search-party had the satisfaction of discovering the hunting-parties in their various camps on the Halfway River, out of the snow and therefore safe and sound.

Hunting Accidents.

Ekotle, Charlie (Indian), of Fort Nelson, B.C., accidentally killed, while hunting moose, by Alphonse Franceways on June 7th, 1936. Coroner's inquest held—shooting was held to be accidental.

Johnny, Alec Seymour (Indian), of Vanderhoof, B.C., accidentally shot himself in the right foot whilst hunting squirrels. Recovered from injuries.

Cassie, Fred (trapper), of Hudson Hope, B.C., presumed drowned, crossing the Graham River, whilst taking in supplies to his trap-line in the month of October. Body has not been recovered.

Summary and Remarks.

The exceptional work carried out by the McBride Rod and Gun Club is again brought to your attention. Destruction of predatory animals, conservation and propagation of migratory and upland game birds, operation of a trout hatchery, and liberation of some 100,000 trout-fry in the district are a few of the activities undertaken by the members of the club. I respectfully suggest that the Department recognize the good work carried out by this club in giving them all possible assistance in their endeavours.

The fine spirit of co-operation existing between all departments has been maintained during the past year, and I beg to extend my sincere thanks to all who assisted in bringing this co-operation spirit to such a high level.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to all Game Wardens and Provincial Police Officers in "D" Division. The former for the manner in which they performed their duties, the latter for the very useful assistance at all times willingly extended to the members of the Game Department.

"E" DIVISION (VANCOUVER, COAST, AND FRASER VALLEY DISTRICTS).

Excerpts from reports of Game Wardens covering game conditions in "E" Division for the year ended December 31st, 1936.

Game Animals.

Deer.—Owing to dry weather conditions throughout the hunting season in this Division, not as many deer as in past years were killed, although these animals are to be found in good numbers. The Game Warden at Powell River again draws attention to alleged disease principally affecting the doe deer on Texada Island, and suggests that steps be taken with a view to finding out why this should be the case and if any steps can be taken to remedy this condition. This matter is being investigated.

As in past years, a number of deer were taken in the Squamish area, and the Game Warden at Port Coquitlam points out that deer in his district were taken in fair numbers.

Fallow deer were released on various Gulf Islands during the past few years, but do not appear to have increased to any extent except on South Pender Island.

Mountain-goat.—These animals appear to be increasing in the Upper Skagit, Chilliwack, and Harrison Districts. In the area bordering Powell Lake, however, mountain-goat appear to be scarce, although they are holding their own generally throughout the Powell River District. These animals are plentiful, especially in the Upper Stave River area, and would seem to be increasing in the Upper Allouette, Pitt, and Coquitlam Lake Districts.

Bear.—Black bear are plentiful throughout the Division and are causing some damage to domestic stock in the more settled areas. Reports would indicate that grizzly bear are not plentiful, but are to be found in fair numbers at the head of the various inlets on the Coast.

Moose.—Reports to hand indicate that moose, which put in their appearance a few years ago in the Pemberton Valley, are increasing, and every step is being taken to give them full protection. Residents of the district are co-operating with the Department in this connection.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Muskrat.—This is the chief fur-bearing animal taken throughout the Fraser Valley portion of the Lower Mainland, and they would appear to be holding their own, although in some sections this is not the case owing to heavy trapping due to a good market.

Beaver.—Are to be found in many portions of the Division and there does not appear to be any sign of a decrease in the stand of these animals.

Other fur-bearing animals in the Division have been taken in good numbers and are holding their own.

Red fox and coyotes have been trapped in the Fraser Valley region during the year.

Upland Game Birds.

Pheasants.—Throughout the Sumas District these birds appear to be increasing after the severe set-back occasioned through ice-storms and floods in 1935. Heavy restocking measures have been undertaken not only in the Sumas area, but in other portions of the Division suitable

PTARMIGAN.

for the propagation of pheasants, with beneficial results. The breeding season during the past two years has been very poor owing to cold and wet weather, but if good weather for breeding is encountered next year, then the present stand of birds would indicate that there would be a decided general increase in the number of pheasants.

As in past years, a large number of pheasants were taken during the hunting season in the Delta, Pitt Meadows, and Surrey Districts.

On the Gulf Islands pheasants appear to be increasing, and the Game Warden at Powell River reports that the birds liberated in that district are not plentiful, but that there has been enough to provide plenty of sport for local hunters and at the same time leave a sufficient number for breeding purposes.

Grouse (Blue and Ruffed).—In some portions of the Division these birds are increasing, whereas in other sections this is not the case. Blue grouse in the Coquitlam area were taken in good numbers during the hunting season, and the Game Warden in that district reports that ruffed grouse are increasing.

California Quail.—These birds are increasing in the area in the vicinity of Ladner, but the *European Partridge* in that district are not very plentiful. This also applies in the Surrey and Sumas Districts.

Migratory Game Birds.

Reports indicate that the past hunting season, which closed on December 15th, has been the worst on record, but this has not been due to the scarcity of birds, but through the absence of water in the fields and weather conditions generally. Throughout that area at the mouth of the Fraser River, ducks were fairly plentiful when the season opened, but migration from the north did not take place until the season had closed. More ducks were observed after the season had expired than were seen in the same district for a number of years.

Black brant appeared in fair numbers in the vicinity of Boundary Bay, and this also applies to snow-geese. A fair number of Canada geese were observed in various portions of the Division during the year.

Swans are reported to have been seen in fair numbers in various sections of the Division.

Shore-birds of all kinds seem to be increasing, but this cannot be said in regard to band-tailed pigeons, as they would appear to be in smaller numbers than heretofore.

Vermin.

Whenever possible, immediate action has been taken regarding reports of cougar and other predatory animals being seen, and as a result several of these animals have been destroyed by Game Wardens, either hunting them with dogs or by trapping. A large number of house-cats gone wild, and which are always a serious menace to game birds, have been accounted for during the year by Game Wardens, who have carried on an extensive campaign in ridding their respective districts of these cats. Domestic cats have been trapped in areas far removed from any settlement and where it was necessary for them to live entirely on game in order to survive.

Game Associations and others have been co-operating to the fullest possible extent in the destruction of vermin in their respective districts, and the Game Wardens have endeavoured to assist these Game Associations in their efforts to control vermin.

Game-protection.

As in past years, regular patrols have been undertaken in every portion of the Division, and while difficulty has been encountered in enforcing the provisions of the "Game Act" and Fishery Regulations, due to the unemployment situation, still this has not been so pronounced as in past years. Special patrols have been made throughout the year.

The officers of the British Columbia Provincial Police Force have rendered valuable assistance, as in past, in connection with the enforcement of the Game and Fisheries Acts, and the Game Wardens have in turn endeavoured to assist the British Columbia Police Department in its work.

Game Propagation.

In the vicinity of Mission, floods caused considerable damage to pheasants, with the result that steps were taken to release a larger number of birds in this district, and as a result hunting conditions improved. Steps were also taken to replenish the supply of pheasants so

seriously affected in the Sumas region during the past winter. A statement showing the pheasants liberated in the various portions of the Division will be found on another page of this report.

The wapiti released at McNab Creek, Howe Sound, are reported to be increasing.

Game Reserves.

Every step has been taken to see that the existing game reserves were properly patrolled and protected. Complaints have come to hand, however, especially in the North Vancouver District, of black bear and deer doing damage, and every possible step has been taken to eliminate any further cause for complaints of this nature.

Fur Trade.

The fur trade in general is improving, and this is noted through an increase in the amount of fur royalties collected in Vancouver.

Fur-farming.

During the past year farmed mink-pelts have brought a good price on the fur market, with the result that in this Division mink-farms especially have increased and everything points to the fact that mink-farmers are making a good profit on the sale of their farmed pelts.

Registration of Trap-lines.

As in past years, the system of trap-line registration is working very smoothly, and trappers generally are endeavouring to conserve or " farm " the fur-bearing animals on their respective trap-lines.

Registration of Guides.

There are only a few registered guides in this Division.

Special Patrols.

The Division has been regularly patrolled, and a number of extended patrols have been made in outlying sections, with beneficial results.

Hunting Accidents.

On October 18th, 1936, George Follis, of Aldergrove, lost an eye while hunting pheasants with his brother.

Three hunting accidents occurred in the Port Coquitlam District. On November 1st Margaret Bach, of Pitt Meadows, was accidentally shot by John Brown, of Haney, who was hunting pheasants; on November 21st Gilbert Clitheroe accidentally shot himself in the hand while hunting in the Pitt Meadows area; and two hunters by the names of Peter S. Henderson, of Mission, and Loth Sward, of Matsqui, were accidentally drowned in Slave Lake, where their boat capsized on November 28th, 1936.

Summary and General Game Conditions.

The officers and men of " E " Division of the British Columbia Provincial Police, members of the Game Associations, farmers, and others interested in the conservation of game and fish have rendered every possible assistance in the work of the Game Wardens throughout the Division, and the Game Wardens have in turn endeavoured to assist the police and others wherever and whenever possible. Game conditions throughout the Division have been fair, and with proper weather for breeding birds during the coming spring there undoubtedly will be a decided increase in the stand of upland game birds of all kinds.

STATEMENTS AND STATISTICAL DATA.

Statement of Resident Firearms Licences and Deer-tags, January 1st to December 31st, 1936.

Government Agent.	O.F.L.		G.F.L.		Extra G.F.L.		S.F.L.		Substitutional.		Game-tags.		Extra S.F.L.		Farmers' O.F.L.		Total.
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
Alberni	601	$1,803.00			5	$60.00	67	$664.00	1	$0.50	451	$112.75			13	$26.00	$2,666.25
Anyox	9	27.00					3	30.00									57.00
Ashcroft	115	345.00	12	$72.00					1	.50	37	9.25			36	72.00	498.75
Atlin	15	45.00	4	24.00			13	130.00									199.00
Clinton	90	270.00	48	262.00	1	12.00	90	894.00	1	.50	69	17.25			26	52.00	1,507.75
Cranbrook	597	1,791.00	126	747.00	4	48.00	35	344.00	14	5.25	632	158.00			37	74.00	3,167.25
Cumberland	1,106	3,318.00	2	12.00	7	84.00	111	1,110.00	1	.50	1,181	295.25	13	$32.50	76	152.00	5,004.25
Duncan	659	1,977.00	4	21.00	4	48.00	30	288.00	6	3.00	690	172.50			88	176.00	2,685.50
Fernie	430	1,290.00	68	405.00	4	48.00	51	507.00	7	3.00	287	71.75			18	36.00	2,360.75
Fort Fraser	112	336.00	57	339.00	1	12.00	149	1,457.00			66	16.50	11	27.50	121	242.00	2,430.00
Golden	77	231.00	47	282.00	1	12.00	50	500.00			146	36.50			43	86.00	1,147.50
Grand Forks	108	324.00	1	6.00			8	80.00			119	29.75			50	100.00	539.75
Greenwood	113	339.00	2	12.00	1	12.00	24	240.00	2	1.00	206	51.50			49	98.00	753.50
Hope	11	33.00	1	6.00											2	4.00	43.00
Kamloops	732	2,195.00	98	559.00	4	48.00	132	1,284.00	11	4.50	680	170.00			242	484.00	4,744.50
Kaslo	88	264.00	5	30.00			20	200.00			53	13.25			5	10.00	517.25
Kelowna	536	1,608.00	14	76.00	4	48.00	27	268.00	4	1.50	512	128.00			308	616.00	2,745.50
Lillooet	286	858.00	31	183.00			22	220.00			361	90.25			19	38.00	1,389.25
Merritt	195	585.00	3	18.00			41	410.00	2	1.00	100	25.00			45	90.00	1,129.00
Nanaimo	1,036	3,108.00	4	24.00	5	60.00	30	291.00	9	3.00	997	249.25			77	154.00	3,889.25
Nelson	684	2,052.00	30	180.00	9	108.00	113	1,121.00	14	5.25	613	153.25			223	446.00	4,065.50
New Denver	38	114.00	1	6.00			3	30.00			13	3.25					153.25
New Westminster	2,287	6,861.00	182	1,042.00	8	93.00	180	1,743.00	30	14.25	1,467	366.75			1,251	2,502.00	12,622.00
Oliver	82	246.00	2	12.00					2	1.00	143	35.75			100	200.00	494.75
Penticton	561	1,683.00	17	99.00	1	12.00	38	377.00	7	3.50	595	148.75			302	604.00	2,927.25
Pouce Coupe	67	201.00	19	105.00			317	3,149.00	1	.50	9	2.25	33	82.50	129	258.00	3,798.25
Powell River	274	822.00	9	54.00			34	337.00			210	52.50			11	22.00	1,287.50
Prince George	236	708.00	97	564.00			234	2,328.00	5	2.50	94	23.50	1	2.50	106	212.00	3,840.50
Prince Rupert	636	1,908.00	59	345.00	8	96.00	206	2,051.00	1	.50	593	148.25			7	14.00	4,562.75
Princeton	324	972.00	6	36.00	5	60.00	16	160.00	7	3.50	270	67.50			17	34.00	1,333.00
Quesnel	134	402.00	39	229.00	3	36.00	76	754.00	2	1.00	151	37.75			25	50.00	1,509.75
Revelstoke	212	636.00	26	150.00			64	634.00	4	2.00	124	31.00			76	152.00	1,605.00
Rossland	571	1,713.00	29	165.00	3	36.00			3	1.50	484	121.00			1	2.00	2,038.50
Salmon Arm	170	510.00	16	76.00	2	24.00	44	440.00	6	2.75	204	51.00			274	548.00	1,651.75
Smithers	114	342.00	44	252.00			38	380.00			72	18.00	8	20.00	26	52.00	1,064.00
Telegraph Creek	2	6.00	14	84.00			55	543.00									633.00

STATEMENT OF RESIDENT FIREARMS LICENCES AND DEER-TAGS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936—*Continued.*

Government Agent.	O.F.L.		G.F.L.		Extra G.F.L.		S.F.L.		Substitutional.		Game-tags.		Extra S.F.L.		Farmers' O.F.L.		Total.
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
Vancouver	4,178	$12,534.00	186	$1,056.00	23	$276.00	161	$1,596.00	60	$22.75	2,022	$505.50	.....	.....	245	$490.00	$16,480.25
Vernon	690	2,070.00	19	112.00	.....	.....	48	471.00	20	9.50	759	189.75	.....	.....	497	994.00	3,846.25
Victoria	1,683	5,049.00	7	39.00	6	72.00	35	342.00	14	7.00	1,537	384.25	.....	.....	235	470.00	6,363.25
Williams Lake	185	555.00	56	322.00	2	24.00	139	1,372.00	5	2.50	218	54.50	.....	.....	86	172.00	2,502.00
Windermere	152	456.00	53	318.00	3	36.00	54	510.00	2	1.00	264	66.00	.....	.....	28	56.00	1,443.00
Totals	20,196	$60,587.00	1,438	$8,324.00	114	$1,365.00	2,758	$27,255.00	242	$105.25	16,429	$4,107.25	66	$165.00	4,894	$9,788.00	$111,696.50

NOTE.—The total amount collected under each form of licence does not correspond to the real value of the number of licences issued in each instance, due to the fact that exchange of a licence for one of a larger denomination is permitted.

STATEMENT OF RESIDENT ANGLERS', GUIDES', FREE FARMERS', AND PROSPECTORS' FIREARMS LICENCES ISSUED, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

Government Agents.	Anglers.		Guides.		Free Farmers.	Prospectors.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	Amount.	
Alberni	542	$542.00	----	----------	2	10	$4.00	$546.00
Anyox	-----	----------	----	----------	1	-----	----------	----------
Ashcroft	101	101.00	1	$5.00	13	19	2.00	108.00
Atlin	-----	----------	----	----------	-----	38	1.00	1.00
Clinton	110	110.00	26	130.00	48	30	3.00	243.00
Cranbrook	1,227	1,227.00	2	10.00	49	48	9.00	1,246.00
Cumberland	754	754.00	----	----------	166	-----	----------	754.00
Duncan	561	561.00	1	5.00	199	2	----------	566.00
Fernie	606	606.00	1	5.00	33	4	----------	611.00
Fort Fraser	-----	----------	6	30.00	101	22	9.00	39.00
Golden	84	84.00	8	40.00	26	3	----------	124.00
Grand Forks	146	146.00	----	----------	35	18	2.00	148.00
Greenwood	161	161.00	1	5.00	43	25	2.00	168.00
Hope	30	30.00	----	----------	8	35	4.00	34.00
Kamloops	1,008	1,008.00	8	40.00	296	88	23.00	1,071.00
Kaslo	238	238.00	----	----------	24	27	1.00	239.00
Kelowna	821	821.00	----	----------	171	23	12.00	833.00
Lillooet	349	349.00	3	15.00	6	42	12.00	376.00
Merritt	304	304.00	----	----------	37	23	3.00	307.00
Nanaimo	820	820.00	----	----------	63	4	2.00	822.00
Nelson	1,575	1,575.00	1	5.00	98	122	16.00	1,596.00
New Denver	33	33.00	----	----------	-----	1	----------	33.00
New Westminster	2,120	2.120.00	----	----------	681	38	25.00	2,145.00
Oliver	77	77.00	----	----------	30	8	----------	77.00
Penticton	766	766.00	----	----------	47	44	3.00	769.00
Pouce Coupe	-----	----------	19	95.00	124	25	18.00	113.00
Powell River	613	613.00	----	----------	18	2	----------	613.00
Prince George	-----	----------	17	85.00	135	96	53.00	138.00
Prince Rupert	159	159.00	3	15.00	16	38	12.00	186.00
Princeton	413	413.00	----	----------	27	77	13.00	426.00
Quesnel	-----	----------	12	60.00	107	109	47.00	107.00
Revelstoke	306	306.00	----	----------	86	44	2.00	308.00
Rossland	909	909.00	----	----------	2	11	----------	909.00
Salmon Arm	231	231.00	1	5.00	144	20	6.00	242.00
Smithers	-----	----------	----	----------	55	47	6.00	6.00
Telegraph Creek	-----	----------	11	55.00	-----	22	8.00	63.00
Vancouver	4,168	4,168.00	4	20.00	141	222	109.00	4,297.00
Victoria	1,317	1,317.00	----	----------	234	42	16.00	1,333.00
Vernon	831	831.00	----	----------	327	40	10.00	841.00
Williams Lake	43	43.00	24	120.00	69	82	17.00	180.00
Windermere	222	222.00	10	50.00	13	18	2.00	274.00
Totals	21,645	$21,645.00	159	$795.00	3,675	1,569	$452.00	$22,892.00

Revenue derived from Sale of Non-resident Firearms and Anglers' and Outfitters' Licences, January 1st to December 31st, 1936.

Government Agents.	General Firearms and Anglers' Licences.		General Firearms and Anglers' Licences (Alternative).		General Firearms and Anglers' Licences (Special).		Season Anglers' Licences.		Outfitters' Licences.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Alberni	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	$145.00	.....	.....	$145.00
Ashcroft	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	55.00	.....	.....	55.00
Atlin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30.00	.....	.....	30.00
Clinton	2	$50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	60.00	.....	.....	110.00
Cranbrook	11	275.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	65.00	.....	.....	340.00
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	610.00	.....	.....	610.00
Duncan	.....	.....	1	$25.00	.....	.....	15	75.00	.....	.....	100.00
Fernie	4	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	570.00	.....	.....	670.00
Fort Fraser	3	75.00	.....	.....	1	$15.00	6	30.00	.....	.....	120.00
Golden	15	375.00	.....	.....	2	30.00	7	35.00	2	$100.00	540.00
Grand Forks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	95.00	.....	.....	95.00
Greenwood	9	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	95.00	.....	.....	320.00
Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
Kamloops	9	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	415.00	.....	.....	640.00
Kaslo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	55.00	.....	.....	55.00
Kelowna	4	100.00	.....	.....	3	37.00	62	310.00	.....	.....	447.00
Lillooet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
Merritt	2	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	70.00	.....	.....	120.00
Nanaimo	8	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	325.00	.....	.....	525.00
Nelson	19	475.00	.....	.....	1	15.00	33	165.00	.....	.....	655.00
New Denver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
New Westminster	91	2,275.00	3	150.00	.....	.....	68	340.00	.....	.....	2,765.00
Oliver	8	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	160.00	.....	.....	360.00
Penticton	9	225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	215.00	.....	.....	440.00
Pouce Coupe	10	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.00	1	50.00	305.00
Powell River	8	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	35.00	.....	.....	235.00
Prince George	25	625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40.00	1	50.00	715.00
Prince Rupert	1	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	35.00	.....	.....	60.00
Princeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40.00	.....	.....	40.00
Quesnel	5	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15.00	.....	.....	140.00
Revelstoke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25.00	.....	.....	25.00
Rossland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30.00	.....	.....	30.00
Salmon Arm	2	50.00	.....	.....	2	36.00	8	40.00	.....	.....	126.00
Smithers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5.00	.....	.....	5.00

Telegraph Creek	10	250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Vancouver	71	1,772.00	1	25.00	5	75.00	109	545.00	.....	.....	2,417.00
Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	40.00	.....	.....	40.00
Victoria	11	275.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	405.00	.....	.....	680.00
Williams Lake	8	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	35.00	.....	.....	235.00
Windermere	10	250.00	.....	.....	1	15.00	9	45.00	.....	.....	310.00
Totals	355	$8,872.00	5	$200.00	15	$223.00	1,056	$5,280.00	4	$200.00	$14,775.00

NOTE.—The total amount collected under each form of licence does not correspond to the real value of the number of licences issued in each instance, due to the fact that exchange of a licence for one of a larger denomination is permitted.

Revenue derived from Sale of Fur-traders' and Taxidermists' Licences and Royalties on Fur, January 1st to December 31st, 1936.

Government Agents.	Resident Fur-traders' Licences.		Agent for Non-resident Fur-trader.		Royalty or Tax on Fur.		Taxidermists' Licences.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Alberni	3	$75.00			6	$16.35			$91.35
Ashcroft					1	6.50			6.50
Atlin					10	148.93			148.93
Clinton	3	75.00							75.00
Cranbrook	1	25.00			28	83.20	1	$5.00	113.20
Duncan					19	79.75			79.75
Fernie					6	37.19			37.19
Fort Fraser	27	675.00			94	1,178.54			1,853.54
Golden	2	50.00			13	74.00			124.00
Greenwood					1	13.25			13.25
Kamloops	4	100.00			11	22.12	1	5.00	127.12
Kelowna					5	65.75			65.75
Lillooet	1	25.00							25.00
Merritt	1	25.00			19	163.93			188.93
Nanaimo					3	2.95			2.95
Nelson	3	75.00			2	1.70			76.70
New Westminster					17	25.00			25.00
Penticton					1	4.00			4.00
Pouce Coupe	29	725.00			210	11,159.98	1	5.00	11,889.98
Prince George	13	325.00			91	724.12	1	5.00	1,054.12
Prince Rupert	20	500.00			70	2,171.79			2,671.79
Princeton					6	17.80			17.80
Quesnel	15	375.00			12	113.03			488.03
Salmon Arm					9	21.38			21.38
Smithers	9	225.00			19	980.81			1,205.81
Telegraph Creek	8	200.00			12	262.65			462.65
Vancouver	67	1,675.00	1	$200.00	590	28,487.95	8	40.00	30,402.95
Vernon	2	50.00			12	124.53	2	10.00	184.53
Victoria	4	100.00			63	129.10	3	15.00	244.10
Williams Lake	15	375.00			8	22.81			397.81
Windermere	2	50.00			9	47.39			97.39
Totals	229	$5,725.00	1	$200.00	1,347	$46,186.50	17	$85.00	$52,196.50

Total Collections from Fur Trade, 1921 to 1936, inclusive.

Year.	Fur Royalty or Tax.	Fur-traders' and Taxidermists' Licences.	Total.
1921	$24,595.80	$6,195.00	$30,790.80
1922	51,093.89	6,365.00	57,458.89
1923	60,594.18	6,930.00	67,524.18
1924	56,356.68	6,090.00	62,446.68
1925	48,737.78	7,550.00	56,287.78
1926	56,045.13	6,490.00	62,535.13
1927	61,629.96	9,695.00	71,324.96
1928	51,563.07	7,260.00	58,823.07
1929	40,769.89	6,560.00	47,329.89
1930	40,431.11	4,730.00	45,161.11
1931	41,056.08	4,925.00	45,981.08
1932	36,253.79	4,110.00	40,363.79
1933	39,592.48	4,575.00	44,167.48
1934	42,697.81	4,405.00	47,102.81
1935	44,986.95	4,845.00	49,831.95
1936	46,186.50	6,010.00	52,196.50
Totals	$742,591.10	$96,735.00	$839,326.10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PELTS OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS ON WHICH ROYALTY HAS BEEN COLLECTED DURING THE PERIOD 1921 TO 1936, INCLUSIVE.

Calendar Year.	Number and Kind of Pelts on which Royalty has been collected.																		Amount of Royalty collected.
	Bear.	Beaver.	Fisher.	Fox, Silver.	Fox, Cross.	Fox, Red.	Fox, Blue (Farmed).	Lynx.	Marten.	Mink.	Muskrats.	Otter.	Racoon.	Skunk.	Weasel.	Wolverine.	Wildcat.	Wolf.	
1921	2,489	473	711	62	259	297	.....	1,240	11,128	10,693	75,185	663	2,651	361	26,285	329	38	117	$24,595.80
1922	2,127	26,359	536	88	356	443	.....	1,855	12,181	18,932	139,232	915	6,069	715	24,603	298	273	244	51,093.89
1923	1,397	32,212	575	114	422	650	.....	2,666	10,043	19,276	127,846	832	5,204	813	37,408	216	82	27	60,594.18
1924	1,339	24,619	627	210	920	1,281	.....	4,830	11,780	20,201	91,599	769	4,595	681	29,878	251	20	7	56,356.68
1925	1,199	18,231	524	248	1,145	1,592	.....	6,488	7,535	18,795	67,331	713	4,959	802	25,210	208	16	12	48,737.78
1926	1,505	18,478	1,038	419	2,226	2,881	.....	8,250	9,920	24,158	48,426	783	5,120	798	30,952	325	23	39	56,045.13
1927	1,529	24,418	1,149	674	2,342	2,590	.....	6,385	11,008	16,548	63,884	1,068	7,488	1,132	38,337	502	28	124	61,629.96
1928	1,735	20,662	887	573	910	1,031	.....	4,397	11,610	11,968	65,130	981	7,141	1,114	46,782	487	65	37	51,563.07
1929	1,165	14,787	749	226	1,056	1,028	.....	2,583	11,265	8,226	52,696	856	5,271	725	67,619	323	4	64	40,769.89
1930	1,105	17,137	681	150	601	579	.....	1,584	9,172	8,995	84,500	838	3,790	837	52,630	354	8	51	40,431.11
1931	641	18,123	633	267	532	539	.....	1,599	8,066	10,528	106,920	807	3,171	543	42,893	203	2	146	41,056.08
1932	592	12,624	558	917	583	644	102	1,273	8,750	12,977	100,509	662	3,555	640	48,357	236	.....	148	36,253.79
1933	281	11,741	602	2,174	714	972	342	2,064	11,433	17,066	91,230	723	2,891	513	43,321	233	.....	181	39,592.48
1934	254	10,826	709	2,769	1,249	1,532	232	3,543	9,747	21,408	127,111	770	2,419	562	43,663	207	.....	476	42,697.81
1935	118	13,593	721	2,696	1,698	2,413	287	3,661	8,979	21,453	107,339	573	1,983	353	34,910	227	.....	971	44,986.95
1936	141	14,269	760	2,910	2,165	2,662	336	3,507	10,071	20,362	91,591	754	2,856	408	36,307	267	.....	406	46,186.50
Totals	17,617	278,555	11,490	14,497	17,178	21,134	1299	55,925	162,688	261,586	1,440,529	12,710	69,163	10,997	629,158	4,669	559	3,050	$742,591.10

Particulars of Various Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals on which Royalty has been paid, January 1st to December 31st, 1936.

Government Agents.	Particulars of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals on which Royalty has been paid.																
	Bear.	Beaver.	Fisher.	Fox, Silver.	Fox, Cross.	Fox, Red.	Fox, Blue (Farmed).	Lynx.	Marten.	Mink.	Muskrats.	Otter.	Racoon.	Skunk.	Weasel.	Wolf.	Wolverine.
Alberni	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	16	7	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ashcroft	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Atlin	1	38	----	1	1	4	----	6	14	264	200	1	----	----	126	16	5
Cranbrook	2	1	----	160	----	1	----	3	12	47	250	----	----	5	55	----	----
Duncan	----	----	----	122	9	----	188	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Fernie	----	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	18	8	----	----	----	----	23	----	1
Fort Fraser	----	342	25	49	94	115	----	210	136	1,053	1,083	12	----	4	992	9	----
Golden	1	16	----	----	----	----	----	19	21	46	60	----	----	3	156	----	3
Greenwood	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	13	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Kamloops	3	----	5	3	1	----	----	----	1	96	----	----	----	----	14	----	----
Kelowna	----	----	----	263	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Merritt	----	----	----	509	----	----	----	2	31	19	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Nanaimo	----	----	----	11	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Nelson	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	16	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
New Westminster	----	----	----	46	----	2	----	----	----	108	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
Penticton	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	32	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pouce Coupe	21	5,647	93	84	747	1,246	----	1,273	1,264	835	5,351	13	----	18	2,997	261	24
Prince George	16	211	21	5	53	67	----	44	118	318	814	5	----	9	2,124	74	3
Prince Rupert	5	556	11	11	42	26	----	40	805	2,067	1,630	127	10	2	712	10	10
Princeton	----	----	----	91	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Quesnel	1	34	2	2	5	9	----	11	27	8	133	4	----	----	116	26	----
Salmon Arm	----	----	----	2	2	1	----	2	----	----	310	----	----	----	21	----	----
Smithers	3	346	28	9	34	22	----	7	278	263	1,510	11	----	3	1,602	----	7
Telegraph Creek	3	28	7	3	6	6	----	9	133	53	99	3	----	----	200	----	15
Vancouver	62	6,996	566	1,244	1,159	1,149	145	1,880	7,103	14,848	79,676	573	2,755	360	27,082	----	198
Victoria	19	8	----	174	4	4	3	----	18	199	103	1	90	----	----	----	1
Vernon	1	24	----	83	4	7	----	----	42	10	358	4	1	1	46	10	----
Williams Lake	2	4	2	1	4	2	----	1	----	4	2	----	----	----	22	----	----
Windermere	1	2	----	37	----	1	----	----	19	47	3	----	----	1	18	----	----
Totals	141	14,269	760	2,910	2,165	2,662	336	3,507	10,071	20,362	91,591	754	2,856	408	36,307	406	267

Note.—Royalty schedule or statement covers wild as well as farm-raised fur, this applying particularly to foxes.

List of Fur confiscated under "Game Act," January 1st to December 31st, 1936.

Date of Confiscation.	Confiscated from.	Confiscated at.	Kind of Fur confiscated.				
			Beaver.	Mink.	Muskrats.	Otter.	Raccoon.
Jan. 9	McIntyre, Alex.	Alberni	1	----	----	----	----
,, 13	Kolb, Ronald	Vancouver	1	----	10	----	----
Feb. 6	Uttley, R. H.	Courtenay	----	----	----	2	----
,, 12	Provis, Thos.	Nanaimo	----	----	----	----	1
March 9	Mause, G., *et al.*	Williams Lake	----	----	1	----	----
April 7	Turnbull, John	Kamloops	----	----	11	----	----
May 7	Fox, Henry	Fort St. John	----	----	5	----	----
June 16	Hill, Robert	Williams Lake	----	----	2	----	----
,, 20	Watt, John	Powell River	1	----	----	1	----
July 4	Ogden, P. W.	Williams Lake	1	----	----	----	----
Aug. 12	Sheffield, B. R., *et al.*	Fort Nelson	1	3	----	----	----
Nov. 19	McKay, Joshua	Port Simpson	3	----	----	----	----
	Totals		8	3	29	3	1

LIST OF FIREARMS CONFISCATED UNDER "GAME ACT," JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

Date of Confiscation.	Confiscated from.	Confiscated at.	Kind of Firearms confiscated.	
			Rifles.	Shotguns.
Jan. 8	Ovens, Edward	Haney	1	----
,, 9	Wallace, Wm.	Nanaimo	1	----
,, 13	Thomas, John	Coquitlam	1	----
Feb. 14	Spies, Louis	Merritt	1	----
,, 15	Brevitt, Louis	Vancouver	1	----
March 18	Cappel, Hans	West Vancouver	1	----
Aug. 12	Terrillon, F.	North Vancouver	1	----
Sept. 17	Duruisseau, M.	North Vancouver	1	----
,, 29	Brinham, L.	Duncan	1	----
Oct. 5	Holmstrom, E.	Campbell River	1	----
,, 6	Huish, Geo.	Duncan	1	----
,, 13	Walsh, Ross	Vancouver	1	----
,, 31	Hopton, L.	Duncan	1	----
Nov. 2	Antaya, H.	Ruskin	1	----
	Totals		14	----

NOTE.—Revenue derived from sale of confiscated and surrendered fur and firearms during the calendar year 1936 amounted to $242.30.

BOUNTIES PAID DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

Government Agents.	Coyotes.	Wolves.	Cougars.	Total.
Alberni	------	1	90	$1,040.00
Atlin	6	80	------	812.00
Barkerville	2	------	------	4.00
Clinton	82	1	7	254.00
Cranbrook	155	------	------	310.00
Cumberland	------	15	140	2,120.00
Duncan	------	------	72	840.00
Fernie	32	------	2	94.00
Fort Fraser	230	33	5	870.00
Golden	8	------	1	36.00
Grand Forks	3	------	1	23.00
Greenwood	27	------	------	54.00
Kamloops	147	------	10	404.00
Kaslo	1	------	------	2.00
Kelowna	45	------	9	240.00
Lillooet	6	1	2	42.00
Merritt	79	------	8	238.00
Nanaimo	------	------	49	790.00
Nelson	35	------	10	210.00
New Westminster	------	------	5	100.00
Prince Rupert	3	130	3	1,336.00
Powell River	------	------	11	120.00
Princeton	16	------	8	122.00
Pouce Coupe	41	108	1	1,172.00
Penticton	98	------	2	226.00
Prince George	193	62	10	1,136.00
Quesnel	138	4	16	516.00
Revelstoke	4	------	------	8.00
Rossland	------	------	2	40.00
Smithers	57	4	2	174.00
Salmon Arm	35	------	6	160.00
Telegraph Creek	29	247	------	2,528.00
Victoria	------	1	35	570.00
Vancouver	20	146	32	1,950.00
Vernon	77	------	10	294.00
Williams Lake	342	4	28	1,084.00
Windermere	39	------	22	428.00
Totals	1,950	837	599	$20,350.00

Comparative Statement of Bounties paid from 1922 to 1936.

Calendar Year.	Wolves.	Cougars.	Coyotes.	Crows.	Magpies.	Eagles.	Owls.	Total.
1922	303	372	1,092	53,443	2,246	7,095	17,625	$60,494.80
1923	162	195	1,687	.....	70	20	172	14,840.00
1924	195	173	5,175	172	.....	89	.....	20,398.40
1925	291	137	7,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,397.00
1926	336	183	14,070	5,770	.....	.....	.....	41,077.00
1927	344	372	20,192	10,046	2,487	.....	.....	65,377.95
1928	452	444	3,672	.....	.....	.....	1,025	50,709.25
1929	411	530	1,881	.....	.....	.....	1,389	42,122.00
1930	312	491	1,544	.....	.....	.....	403	36,090.25
1931	310	701	2,864	.....	3,427	.....	1	42,033.15
1932	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00
1933	1	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,285.00
1934	221	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,825.00
1935	561	430	1,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,374.00
1936	837	599	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,350.00
Totals	4,736	5,835	63,280	69,431	8,230	7,204	20,615	$443,456.80

List of Guides and Non-resident Outfitters, 1936.

Barkerville District.

Becker, Fred W. — Barkerville.
Cochran, J. D. — Barkerville.
Houser, W. L. — Barkerville.
Wooltorten, Eric — Barkerville.
Youngs, Grover A. — Bear Lake, Barkerville.
Moore, W. E. — Bear Lake, Barkerville.

Boundary District.

Peterson, M. — Westbridge.

Cariboo and Lillooet Districts.

Anderson, Dave — Clearwater Station.
Archie, George — Canim Lake.
Bidstrup, H. — Likely.
Bones, Frank — Clinton.
Bradford, W. J. — Bridge Lake.
Cameron, A. L. — Ashcroft.
Church, R. H. — Big Creek.
Cleveland, L. C. — Bridge Lake.
Cochrane, R. R. — Blue River.
Daniels, Geo. A. — Canim Lake.
Daniels, Steve — Canim Lake.
Davies, Wm. J. — Lone Butte.
De Wees, R. — Horsefly.
Dexter, Batiste — Kleena Kleene.
Dougherty, E. G. — Clinton.
Eagle, Clifford — Lac la Hache.
Evans, Chas. — Quesnel.
Fletcher, Wm. — Pavilion.
Gott, Joe — Clinton.
Greenlee, E. — Canim Lake.
Grinder, John — Big Bar.
Hansen, J. F. — Bridge Lake.
Hansen, R. L. — Bridge Lake.
Hansen, W. B. — Bridge Lake.
Higgins, E. — Roe Lake.
Hooker, F. C. — Horsefly.
Holt, J. — Kleena Kleene.
Hutchison, D. B. — 70-Mile House.
Johnson, J. W. — Likely.
Johnson, O. M. — North Bonaparte.
Larsen, Ole — Roe Lake.
Lind, Geo. — Williams Lake.
Mackill, Jas. — Kleena Kleene.
Manson, Wm. — Lillooet.
Michel, Thos. — Lillooet.
Monteith, Percy — Horsefly.
McKort, C. — Alexandria.
Nicol, Alex. — Horsefly.
Noske, Narcisse — Kelly Lake.
Ogden, Percy — Lac la Hache.
Ostjord, E. — Clinton.
Park, Jack P. — 70-Mile House.
Parminter, R. — Likely.
Patenaude, G. B. — Horsefly.
Prest, Thos. — Clinton.
Provo, Chester — 70-Mile House.
Quanstrom, Wm. — Quesnel.
Ray, J. B. — Clearwater Station.
Rioux, Ed. — Roe Lake.
Robertson, Neil — Horsefly.
Scheepbower, J. A. — 70-Mile House.
Shook, F. A. — Clearwater.
Stanlaus, Patrick — Canim Lake.
Tibbles, Fred — Quesnel.

Ulm, R. C.	Clinton.	Walters, R. I.	Likely.
Walters, Gerald	Williams Lake.	White, Thos.	Likely.
Walters, Glenn	Horsefly.	Williams, Ernest	Horsefly.
Walters, L. E.	Horsefly.	Young, Wm.	Clinton.

Cassiar District.

Ball, Geo. B.	Telegraph Creek.	Dennis	Telegraph Creek.
Brooks, Ned	Telegraph Creek.	Etzerza, B.	Telegraph Creek.
Carlick, Lou Decker	Telegraph Creek.	McClusky, Pat	Telegraph Creek.
Carlick, Thomas	Telegraph Creek.	Pete, Jack	Telegraph Creek.
Creyke, John	Telegraph Creek.	Williams, Mike	Telegraph Creek.
Dease, Albert	Telegraph Creek.		

Coast District.

Appleby, Gordon	Hope.	Service, John	Kimsquit.
Moore, S. G.	125 Warwick Ave., Capitol Hill, Vancouver, or Sechelt.	Skuce, Herbert	Kimsquit.
		Stanton, Jas. R.	Glendale Cove.
		Walker, Thos.	Bella Coola.

Fort George and Peace River Districts.

Anderson, Stuart	Arras.	Hargreaves, R.	Mount Robson.
Beckman, W. H.	Bear Flats.	Haynes, E. B.	Dome Creek.
Callio, Joe	Hudson Hope.	Hill, Wm.	Rolla.
Callio, Peter	Little Prairie.	Hooker, J. B.	Dome Creek.
Calliou, John	Kelly Lake.	Hooker, L. J.	Sinclair Mills.
Callison, Lynch	Rose Prairie.	Keily, Wm. S.	Hudson Hope.
Cameron, Patrick	Little Prairie.	Kimer, Abe	Tete Jaune.
Carr, Stanley J.	Tete Jaune.	L'Heureux, J. E.	Mount Robson.
Cassie, F. W.	Hudson Hope.	Lonsdale, F. E.	Snowshoe.
Chase, Fred W.	Dawson Creek.	McCusker, K. F.	Fort St. John.
Chesser, C. A.	Mount Robson.	McKenzie, Harold	Mount Robson.
Cochrane, W. T.	Rolla.	Minaker, Glen	Taylor.
Coe, John C.	Mapes.	Mustard, W. M.	McBride.
Colebank, G. F.	Strathnaver.	Niven, John	Croydon.
Davidson, L. H.	Finmoore.	Ross, Jas. A.	Hudson Hope.
Dennison, G. M.	Mount Robson.	Sheffield, C.	Fort St. John.
Garbitt, T.	Hudson Hope.	Shovar, D.	McBride.
Gibson, Harry B.	Dawson Creek.	Smith, J. M.	Red Pass, Snowshoe.
Hargreaves, Geo. E.	Valemount.		

Hazelton District.

Hamilton, G. G.	Rose Lake.	McNeill, J. W.	Ootsa Lake.
Harrison, Bryan	Wistaria.	Van Tine, Edward	Ootsa Lake.
Harrison, O. A.	Wistaria.		

Kamloops District.

Cornwall, G. E.	Kamloops.	Mobley, C. W.	Tappen.
Marsden, G.	Savona.	Sheaves, Thos.	Chinook Cove.

Kootenay District.

Allen, Russ	Field.	Harrison, Wm.	Edgewater.
Bergenham, Peter	Beavermouth.	Jones, R. K.	Golden.
Conover, H. W.	Castledale.	Kain, Isadore	Wilmer.
Danikin, Jos. V.	Brisco.	Larabee, G.	Wilmer.
Dilworth, Jas.	Athalmer.	McIntosh, Ewen	Athalmer.
Foyston, Wm. F.	Athalmer.	McKay, G. J.	Athalmer.

Maurer, L. — Elk Valley.
Nicol, A. H. — Fort Steele.
Nixon, John H. — Invermere.
Nixon, W. J. — Invermere.
Philipps, Frank A. — 120 Fifth Street West, North Vancouver.
Robinson, Irvine — Golden.
Thomas, G. A. — Parson.
Wardrope, Jack — Yahk.
Weidenman, O. W. — Leanchoil.
York, R. A. — Invermere.

Non-resident Outfitters.

Brewster Transport Co., Ltd. — Banff, Alberta.
Brown, Frank E. — Hazelmere, Alberta.
Clark, S. H. — Entrance, Alberta.
Phillips, Donald — Jasper, Alberta.
Wood, Vernon — Banff, Alberta.

BIG-GAME TROPHY FEES PAID BY NON-RESIDENTS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

Name and Address (Government Agency).	Species.									Amount.
	Bear, Grizzly.	Bear, Black or Brown.	Caribou.	Deer, Mule and White-tail.	Deer, Coast.	Mountain-goat.	Moose.	Mountain-sheep.	Wapiti (Elk).	
Cranbrook—										
Barton, Dr. J. F., Longview, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	$70.00
Gilbert, A. C., New Haven, Conn.	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	85.00
Werthmann, P. A., Gustina, Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	80.00
Fernie—										
Dunn, W. W., Jr., St. Paul, Minn.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	80.00
Fort Fraser—										
Bell, H. W., Bakersfield, Cal.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Berschneider, R. F., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Harvey, F. E., Davenport, Iowa	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	60.00
Smith, G. R., Davenport, Iowa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00
Golden—										
Ashby, Dr. J., Chicago, Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	80.00
Chandler, Mrs. W. C., St. James, L.I., N.Y.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	55.00
Creighton, W., Springfield, Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	80.00
Doty, H. V., Long Beach, Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	40.00
Douchitt, F. H., Chicago, Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15.00
Gilbert, F., Chicago, Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	50.00
James, H. V., Denver, Col.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15.00
Lyle, Jas., Kanorado, Kan.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15.00
Pace, Mrs. and Mr. E., Paducah, Ken.	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	105.00
Weems, F. C., New York, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25.00
Greenwood—										
Berry, F., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Coffin, A. S., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Coffin, H. L., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Efner, D., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Fleenor, J. W., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Harley, C. S., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Loudon, J. A., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
McKinney, L. J., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
MacKintosh, P. G., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Patrick, H. S., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Reid, D. C., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Schau, O., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Kamloops—										
Gibson, W., Wenatchee, Wash.	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	80.00
McKenzie, R. E., La Crosse, Wis.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Pralle, V. H., La Crosse, Wis.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Lillooet—										
Gilmore, W. W., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	55.00
Merritt—										
Bice, Dr. D. F., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Brill, F. W., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	40.00

BIG-GAME TROPHY FEES PAID BY NON-RESIDENTS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936—*Continued.*

Name and Address (Government Agency).	Species.									Amount.
	Bear, Grizzly.	Bear, Black or Brown.	Caribou.	Deer, Mule and White-tail.	Deer, Coast.	Mountain-goat.	Moose.	Mountain-sheep.	Wapiti (Elk).	
Merritt—*Continued.*										
Coleman, W. F., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	$25.00
Churchill, N. D., Centralia, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Cullen, C. C., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Fair, A. J., Blaine, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Fair, F. E., Blaine, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Grant, Miss E., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	2	1	----	----	70.00
Hamilton, P., Prosser, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Henderson, W. S., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Knudson, T. R., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Mower, Dr. M. P., Olympia, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Nelson, E. H., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	30.00
Peterson, W. E., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Potter, C., Tacoma, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Taylor, Dr. O., Kent, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Todd, W. O., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Walters, H., Longview, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Whitcomb, C. N., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Zeek, R. L., Arlington, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Whaley, R. S., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Nanaimo—										
Donagh, S. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	5.00
Green, S., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	5.00
Kern, E. A., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	5.00
New Westminster—										
Bell, Dr. W. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Brau, M. L., Portland, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Bull, J. A., Ellensburg, Wash.	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	40.00
Chase, E., Electron, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Conley, J. C., Coldwell, Idaho	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Davis, S. W., Coldwell, Idaho	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Griffin, J. H., Bellingham, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Hills, J. R., Jasper, Ore.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Hoedemaker, E. D., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Johnson, L. A., San Mateo, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Jones, H. B., Jasper, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Kleinberg, L., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Luckey, F., Portland, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Marcus, D. A., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Markham, J. H., Centralia, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Merkley, E. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Sachs, W. T., Downey, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Sachs, Mrs. W. T., Downey, Cal.	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	50.00
Scott, R. J., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Studebaker, C. W., Castle Rock, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Wright, H. W., Brownsboro, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Baker, D. R., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Behrns, R. K., Mount Vernon, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Gilbert, W. J., Mount Vernon, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Green, S., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Hall, A. D., Stanwood, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Harsh, R. H., Mount Vernon, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Henry, W. K., Blanchard, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Keon, E. H., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Rouse, K., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Sandona, T., Cle-Elum, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Savage, S. L., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Sund, A., Conway, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00

BIG-GAME TROPHY FEES PAID BY NON-RESIDENTS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936—*Continued.*

Name and Address (Government Agency).	Species.									Amount.
	Bear, Grizzly.	Bear, Black or Brown.	Caribou.	Deer, Mule and White-tail.	Deer, Coast.	Mountain-goat.	Moose.	Mountain-sheep.	Wapiti (Elk).	
Penticton—										
Boot, L., Orland, Cal.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	$25.00
Templeton, C. L., Seattle, Wash.	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	15.00
Pouce Coupe—										
Becker, Dr. G., Paterson, N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	25.00
Bowers, Dr. J. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	75.00
Budd, G. J., Johnson, Tenn.	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	65.00
Care, Dr. J. R., Norristown, Penn.	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	40.00
Chadwick, L. S., Cleveland, Ohio	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	90.00
Esslinger, E. M., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.00
Esslinger, O. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40.00
Feathers, E. A., San Leandro, Cal.	1	---	2	---	---	2	---	2	---	155.00
Gherardesca, Count, Bolghree, Italy	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	40.00
Gill, G. J., Beverley Hills, Cal.	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	40.00
Greenwood, Dr. S. E., Horseshoe, U.S.A.	---	---	1	1	---	1	1	---	---	80.00
Laauwe, Dr. H., Paterson, N.J.	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	---	90.00
Liebold, Dr. H. H., Parker's Prairie, Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	55.00
Meade, J. P., Mount Kiseo, N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	65.00
Newberry, J. A., Huntington, W.V.	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	100.00
Origo, Marquis, New York	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	40.00
Pitney, J. W., Bernardsville, N.J.	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	2	---	105.00
Restvedt, G., Ambrose, N.D.	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	55.00
Powell River—										
Grenier, W. J., Bellingham, Wash.	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	10.00
Morrison, W. J., Bellingham, Wash.	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	10.00
Yeager, I., Bellingham, Wash.	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	10.00
Oliver—										
Efner, D., Seattle, Wash.	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	15.00
Krebs, O. M., Anacortes, Wash.	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	30.00
Lavender, G., Seattle, Wash.	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	30.00
Van Thiel, T., Seattle, Wash.	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	15.00
Prince George—										
Bartlett, A. G., Louisville, Ky.	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.00
Baum, J. E., Chicago, Ill.	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.00
Bowers, Dr. J. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	75.00
Bullock, A. D., Cincinnati, Ohio	---	---	2	---	---	1	1	---	---	90.00
Bullock, D., Cincinnati, Ohio	---	---	2	---	---	1	1	---	---	90.00
Curtis, Mrs. Paul, Paterson, N.Y.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	25.00
Frazer, A. S., Glen Falls, N.Y.	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	75.00
Frazer, N. R., Glen Falls, N.Y.	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	75.00
McBride, H. R., Glen Falls, N.Y.	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	75.00
Molson, A. Q., London, England	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	15.00
Parks, Dr. O. J., New York, N.Y.	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.00
Polhemus, C. S., Harlinger, Texas	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	50.00
Smidt, P., Robie, Ind.	---	---	2	---	---	2	1	---	---	105.00
Smidt, Philip, Robie, Ind.	---	---	2	---	---	2	1	---	---	105.00
Stanton, Dr. E. McD., Schenectady, N.Y.	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	40.00
Todd, J. M., New Orleans, La.	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.00
Towne, Dr. G. S., Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	40.00
Prince Rupert—										
Aldrich, B. F., Santa Paula, Cal.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	25.00
Call, A. H., Santa Paula, Cal.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	25.00
Barneson, J. L., Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	70.00
Jordan, S. T., Spokane, Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	25.00
Tanke, W., Modler, Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	25.00
Quesnel—										
Holyman, Cmdr. E. G., Bremerton, Wash.	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	50.00
Mitchelm, G. W., Klamath Falls, Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	25.00

BIG-GAME TROPHY FEES PAID BY NON-RESIDENTS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936—*Continued.*

Name and Address (Government Agency).	Species.									Amount.
	Bear, Grizzly.	Bear, Black or Brown.	Caribou.	Deer, Mule and White-tail.	Deer, Coast.	Mountain-goat.	Moose.	Mountain-sheep.	Wapiti (Elk).	
Telegraph Creek—										
Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. R. H., Maui, Hawaii	3	----	4	----	----	2	2	4	----	$355.00
Beal, C., Los Angeles, Cal.	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	40.00
Briggs, G. S., Santa Anna, Cal.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Cobbs, T. F., Santa Monica, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	50.00
Fleming, Gen. A. S., Portland, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	50.00
Haverstrite, R. E., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
McCormick, J. S., Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1	2	----	----	2	1	2	----	195.00
Moss, W. W., Berkeley, Cal.	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	65.00
Mudge, Mr. and Mrs. E. W., Gainsville, Texas	2	----	3	----	----	----	1	4	----	250.00
Murdock, R. A., Westport, Conn.	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	65.00
White, K. B., Winchendon, Mass.	1	1	2	----	----	2	1	2	----	195.00
Vancouver—										
Bates, D. H., Portland, Ore.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Barton, Dr. J. F., Longview, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	30.00
Blau, O. L., Redmond, Wash.	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	15.00
Cravens, E. H., Excelsior Springs, Mo.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Hedges, B. C., Excelsior Springs, Mo.	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	45.00
Kamman, Dr. H. F., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	55.00
Kerr, E., Dowington, Pa.	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	55.00
Luckey, F. E., Portland, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Lyman, L. F., Manden, N.D.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Marshall, G. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Newton, J. H., Manden, N.D.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Norris, Dr. J. L., Longview, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	40.00
Osthoff, H., Orange, N.J.	----	1	1	1	----	1	1	----	----	95.00
West, Wm., Beverley Hills, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	40.00
Wright, L., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Williams Lake—										
Bolton, W., St. John, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Frazer, Lieut.-Col. W. D., Fort Warden, Wash. } Harley, C. S., Seattle, Wash. }	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	50.00
Sweet, B. A., Oakland, Cal.	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	50.00
Wilson, H. D., La Verne, Cal.	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	50.00
Windermere—										
Bussard, R. D., Klamath Falls, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Haun, C. B., Blackwell, Okla.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Hoebeke, C. M., Chuquicamata, Chili	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	80.00
Holmes, D. W., Tulsa, Okla.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Jones, H. C., Shelbyville, Ind.	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	105.00
Luscombe, D. A., West Trenton, N.J.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Luscombe, Mrs. D. A., West Trenton, N.J.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
McKee, R. E., Tonkawa, Okla.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
McKee, W. W., Blackwell, Okla.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	25.00
Strain, W. A., Dallas, Texas	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Totals	27	26	47	43	13	73	97	43	12	$7,845.00

Prosecutions (Provincial Game Divisions), January 1st to December 31st, 1936.

Description of Offence.	See Foot-note. "A" Division.	"B" Division.	"C" Division.	"D" Division.	"E" Division.	Dismissals.	Convictions.	Total No. of Informations laid.	Fines or Penalties imposed.
Game Animals.									
Exceeding bag-limit on game animals	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	2	$10.00
Hunting game between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise	1	----	----	1	1	----	3	3	70.00
Killing or having in possession game animals of the female sex	----	1	3	1	1	----	6	6	132.50
Killing, hunting, or having in possession game animals during the close season	4	5	13	2	2	----	26	26	430.00
Non-resident hunting big game without a licensed guide or a resident	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	----
Possession of game animals under 1 year of age	3	----	1	1	1	----	6	6	100.00
Possession of pelts of fur-bearing animals during the close season	----	----	3	5	----	----	8	8	80.00
Possession of untagged deer	----	1	2	----	----	1	3	4	32.50
Removal of evidence of sex of a game animal killed or taken	2	----	3	----	----	----	5	5	45.00
Running deer with dogs	----	----	3	----	1	----	4	4	20.00
Game Birds.									
Exceeding bag-limit on game birds	----	----	1	----	1	----	2	2	72.50
Hunting or in possession of migratory birds during the close season	1	----	1	----	2	----	4	4	40.00
Hunting, killing, or having in possession upland game birds during the close season	5	----	14	----	4	2	23	25	257.50
Hunting certain specified game birds with a rifle	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
Hunting pheasants when surface of ground covered with snow	----	----	3	----	----	----	3	3	30.00
Hunting migratory game birds during prohibited hours	----	----	----	----	14	----	14	14	90.00
Using live birds as decoys while hunting migratory game birds	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	10.00
Trapping.									
Interfering with a registered trap-line	1	1	5	4	1	2	12	14	150.00
Trapping or carrying traps without a licence	----	2	8	4	----	1	14	15	100.00
Trapping during the close season	1	----	----	6	----	1	7	8	90.00
Trapping without first securing registration of trap-line	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	10.00
Licences.									
Altering a firearms licence	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	50.00
Angling in non-tidal waters without a licence	10	28	9	----	15	2	62	64	410.00
Buying or trading in furs without a licence	----	----	----	3	1	1	4	5	100.00
Carrying firearms without a licence	19	16	13	10	23	----	84	84	546.00
Failing to produce a licence when requested so to do	----	4	1	----	----	----	5	5	20.00
Guiding big-game hunters without a licence	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	10.00
Minor carrying firearms without being accompanied by an adult	1	----	1	----	1	----	3	3	10.00
Non-resident carrying firearms without a licence	----	3	----	----	1	----	4	4	150.00
Non-resident carrying fishing-tackle or angling without a licence	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	3	30.00
Using another person's licence or permit	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
Firearms.									
Carrying loaded firearms in or discharging same from an automobile, etc.	----	2	4	1	6	1	13	14	105.00
Carrying or in possession of an unplugged pump, repeating, or automatic shotgun	1	----	1	----	----	----	2	2	20.00
Discharging firearms on or across a highway in a municipality	----	----	1	----	2	----	3	3	30.00
Miscellaneous.									
Failing to give satisfactory proof as to where and when game was killed	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----
Failing to submit a return of catch of fur-bearing animals trapped	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	10.00
Fur-trader failing to keep record-book of furs purchased	----	----	2	1	----	----	3	3	100.00
Obstructing or furnishing false information to a Game Warden or Constable	2	3	2	2	3	----	12	12	50.00
Shipping pelts of fur-bearing animals without properly preparing parcel for shipment	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	10.00
Trespassing in pursuit of game	----	----	3	----	3	1	6	7	35.00

PROSECUTIONS (PROVINCIAL GAME DIVISIONS), JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936—*Continued.*

Description of Offence.	See FOOT-NOTE. "A" Division.	"B" Division.	"C" Division.	"D" Division.	"E" Division.	Dismissals.	Convictions.	Total No. of Informations laid.	Fines or Penalties imposed.
B.C. Special Fishery Regulations.									
Exceeding daily bag-limit on trout	2	3	----	----	----	----	5	5	$55.00
Fishing with salmon-roe in prohibited area	5	----	----	----	----	----	5	5	15.00
Fishing or in possession of trout during the close season	2	10	----	2	4	----	18	18	113.50
Jigging, using nets, set-lines, dynamiting or shooting fish	3	----	2	3	----	1	8	9	243.00
Taking trout under 8 inches in length	3	6	2	----	5	----	16	16	82.50
									$3,965.00
Gaol Sentences.									
Angling in non-tidal waters without a licence	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	3	----
Carrying firearms without a licence	----	2	----	----	1	----	3	3	----
Hunting, killing, or in possession of game animals or birds during the close season	4	4	3	----	1	----	12	12	----
Interfering with a registered trap-line	----	----	----	3	----	----	3	3	----
Non-resident carrying firearms without a licence	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
Pit-lamping game	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
Possession of pelts of fur-bearing animals during the close season	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	2	----
Removing evidence of sex from a game animal	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	----
Trespassing in pursuit of game	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
Trapping without a licence	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----
Using another person's licence	1	1	----	----	----	----	2	2	----
Totals	77	97	110	57	95	15	436	451	----

NOTE.—"A" Division: Vancouver Island area and part of Mainland. "B" Division: Kootenay and Boundary areas. "C" Division: Kamloops, Yale, Okanagan, Cariboo, and Lillooet areas. "D" Division: Atlin, Skeena, Omineca, Fort George, Peace River, and Yukon Boundary areas. "E" Division: Vancouver, Coast, and Lower Mainland areas. Gaol sentences ranged from five days to two months.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM EXPORT OF GAME ANIMALS, ETC., JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

Name.	Kind of Game.							Amount.
	Bear.	Caribou.	Deer.	Goat.	Elk.	Moose.	Sheep.	
Kirkaldy, S. N.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	$1.00
Daniken, J.	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	2.00
Edwards, C. M.		----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Chase, F. W.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
Peterson, M.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Britton, H.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Blackman, W.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
McNeill, J. W.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Harrison, O. A.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1.00
Henson, W.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Van Tine, E.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2.00
Morgan, J.	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	3.00
Schrieber, N.	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.00
Davidson, G. C.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Widen, E.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
Bradley, J.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
Jaeck, E. G.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
Mullen, Mrs. J.	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	2.00
Kunsisto, T.	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2.00
Smith, Mrs. F. C.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
Duffus, A.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
Rucker, J.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Green, R.	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	4.00
Wyatt, J. S.	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.00
Kohse, E.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2.00
Lasher, E. A.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Tripp, J.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
Mant, Henry	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Oliver, Mrs. R.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Paula, J.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Chute, G. R.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2.00
Miller, L. A.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Edwards, C.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.00
Hocks, A.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Harding, F. W.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Parminter, R.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Boule, H. H.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Cox, S.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1.00
Jaeggi, J.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Bramberg, J.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Ross, Henry	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1.00
Reybolds, W. R.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1.00
Dickson, J. M.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1.00
Pop, G. L.	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	3.00
Pop, G. L.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Pigg, W. F.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Daem, Frank	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1.00
Butler, L.	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	2.00
Mix, R.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Cox, S.	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2.00
Hagemeyer, H.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	2.00
McManamy, C.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Gregg, C. A.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1.00
Steinegger, A.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00
Turner, Mrs. W.	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2.00
Alsin, C. J.	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2.00
Farmer, L.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1.00

Hudson's Bay Co.—

Export of two live fisher	$40.00
Export of one live marten	15.00
Export of one live fisher	20.00
Export of one live marten	15.00

Summary.

Export of portions of game animals as noted in above schedule	$81.00
Export of live fur-bearing animals as noted in above schedule	90.00
Total	$171.00

Revenue derived from the Sale of Game-bird Bands to Game-bird Farmers, 1936.

Date.	Name of Game-bird Farmer.	Address.	Band Nos.	Amount.
Jan. 6	Hall, E.	Nanaimo	4944	$0.10
,, 7	Freer, J. R.	Victoria	4945–4947	.30
,, 8	Hickey, R. E.	White Rock	4948–4951	.40
,, 13	Beldam, C. H.	Sumas	4952–4968	1.70
,, 15	Odin, G. F.	New Westminster	4969–4972	.40
,, 25	Miles, H. A.	Vancouver	4973–4983	1.10
,, 27	Downing, T. W.	Cloverdale	4984–4988	.50
,, 29	Crumner, E. R.	Caufeild	4989–5000	
			5001–5008	2.00
Feb. 4	Tennant, B.	North Vancouver	5009–5011	.30
,, 13	Brown, R.	Langley Prairie	5012–5022	1.10
,, 14	Downing, T. W.	Cloverdale	5023–5032	1.00
March 6	Petts, W.	Steveston	5033–5035	.30
,, 9	Downing, T. W.	Cloverdale	5036–5055	2.00
,, 13	H.R. Game Farms	Vancouver	5056–5100	
			5101–5105	5.00
,, 17	Penneway, T.	Vancouver	5106–5109	.40
April 2	Esworthy, Jack	Vancouver	5110–5111	.20
,, 16	Brunt, T.	Chase River	5112–5116	.50
June 29	Perry, W. H.	Vancouver	5117	.10
July 20	Esworthy, Mrs. J.	Vancouver	5118–5122	.50
Aug. 3	Murray, T. P.	Vancouver	5123	.10
,, 10	Miller, L. H.	Vancouver	5124–5135	1.20
,, 17	Greenslade, W.	Vancouver	5136–5138	.30
Sept. 4	Hickey, R. E.	White Rock	5139–5140	.20
,, 8	White, C. A.	Vancouver	5141–5146	.60
,, 21	Webber, H.	Haney	5147–5156	1.00
,, 21	Rice, A. P.	Crescent	5157–5162	.60
,, 22	Crawford, Mrs.	New Westminster	5163–5165	.30
Oct. 5	Rice, A. P.	Crescent	5166–5187	2.20
,, 5	Wilson, John	Nanaimo	5188–5207	2.00
,, 9	Buckland, D.	New Westminster	5208–5211	.40
,, 14	Robertson, M. S.	Vancouver	5212–5216	.50
,, 14	Lightfoot, E. A.	Vancouver	5217–5232	1.60
,, 17	Downing, T. W.	Cloverdale	5233–5242	1.00
,, 19	Hodges, H. G.	Victoria	5243–5267	2.50
,, 20	Lucy, W.	Vancouver	5268–5292	2.50
,, 22	Greenslade, W.	Vancouver	5293–5302	1.00
,, 24	Downing, T. W.	Cloverdale	5303–5312	1.00
,, 30	Hattie, D. G.	Lynn Creek	5313–5317	.50
,, 30	Downing, T. W.	Cloverdale	5318–5329	1.20
Nov. 2	Ruff, R. H.	Vancouver	5330–5333	.40
,, 16	Esworthy, Jack	Vancouver	5334–5339	.60
,, 24	Turner, T.	White Rock	5340–5345	.60
,, 24	Webber, H.	Haney	5346–5355	1.00
,, 30	Esworthy, Jack	Vancouver	5356–5359	.40
Dec. 7	Shone, J.	Vancouver	5360–5365	.60
,, 10	Tyee Pheasant Farm	Duncan	5366–5375	1.00
,, 16	Webber, H.	Haney	5376–5390	1.50
,, 16	Penneway, T.	Vancouver	5391–5395	.50
,, 17	Wiegand, Miss E.	Vancouver	5396–5400	
			5701–5702	.70
,, 18	Webber, H.	Haney	5703–5722	2.00
,, 21	Conibear, F.	Victoria	5723–5733	1.10
,, 22	Webber, H.	Haney	5734–5753	2.00
,, 29	Trott, W.	Duncan	5754–5763	1.00
,, 31	Gilroy, R. R.	Vancouver	5764–5766	.30
,, 31	Bird, E. E.	Clayburn	5767–5768	.20
	Totals			$52.50

Statement of Vermin destroyed by Game Wardens during Year 1936.

Kind of Animals or Birds destroyed.	Game Divisions.					Total.
	"A."	"B."	"C."	"D."	"E."	
Animals.						
Bear	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Bobcats	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cats	234	113	93	6	686	1,132
Cougar	27	.....	12	.....	.....	40
Coyotes	.....	21	76	5	.....	102
Foxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Groundhogs	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	82
Dogs	49	28	32	.....	43	152
Skunks	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Weasel	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wolves	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Birds.						
Blue jays	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Crows	687	366	989	143	2,175	4,340
Eagles	36	1	16	9	14	77
Hawks	72	71	107	26	66	342
Magpies	.....	113	520	.....	.....	633
Merganzers	17	.....	.....	34	.....	51
Owls	19	16	81	36	36	188
Ravens	46	.....	.....	.....	4	50
Starlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2

Summary of Liberations of Game Birds, 1936.

Vancouver Island.		Lower Mainland.		Interior.	
Area.	Pheasants.	Area.	Pheasants.	Area.	Pheasants.
Alberni	241	Agassiz	200	Ashcroft	192
Cobble Hill	45	Annacis Island	18	Cranbrook	72
Courtenay	199	Chilliwack	928	Creston	96
Cowichan	234	Cloverdale–Surrey	781	Castlegar	10
Nanaimo	303	Delta	387	Camp Lister	6
Saltspring Island	60	Lulu Island	955	Deer Park (Renata)	24
Saltair	25	Matsqui	200	Fairmont	20
Shawnigan Lake	50	Mission	601	Grand Forks	96
Victoria	860	North Vancouver	83	Gray Creek	4
		Pitt Meadows	996	Invermere	48
		Squamish	30	Kelowna	96
		Sumas Prairie	928	Kamloops	96
				Lumby	48
				Lillooet	192
				Merritt	48
				Nakusp	55
				Penticton	96
				Robson	24
				Salmon Arm	96
				Vernon	96
Totals	2,017		6,107		1,415

Summary.

District.	Pheasants.	Quail.
Vancouver Island	2,017	----
Lower Mainland	6,107	3 Mountain.
Interior	1,415	20 Bob-white.
Totals	9,539	23

FUR-FARM RETURNS, 1936 (STATEMENT No. 1).

Kind of Animals.	Reared.	Died.	Killed.	Sold.	Total on Hand as at Dec. 31st, 1936.
Foxes	7,091	508	3,171	93	3,319
Marten	24	.....	17	.....	66
Mink	5,891	.....	4,653	816	4,380
Muskrats	1,046	.....	300	65	5,034

NOTE.—Figures in respect to muskrats only approximate. Cancelled permits, 34; *Nil* returns, 15; no returns received, 5.

FUR-FARM RETURNS, 1936 (STATEMENT No. 2).

Kind of Animals.	Reared.	Died or killed.	Sold.	Total on Hand as at Dec. 31st, 1936.
Beaver	70	8	....	197
Fisher	15	12	17	47
Racoon	2	....	1	15

NOTE.—Figures in respect to beaver only approximate. Cancelled permits, 8; *Nil* returns, 2; no returns received, 7.

STATEMENT OF GAME-BIRD FARMERS, 1936.

Number and Kind of Birds on Hand as at January 1st, 1936.

Pheasants	1,686	Ducks	20
Quail	70		

Number and Kind of Birds raised, 1936.

Pheasants	8,164	Ducks	75
Quail	200		

Number and Kind of Birds purchased, 1936.

Pheasants	209	Ducks	12

Number and Kind of Birds sold, 1936.

Pheasants	6,569	Ducks	40

Number and Kind of Birds on Hand as at December 31st, 1936.

Pheasants	3,319	Ducks	29
Quail	270	Geese	3
Partridge	1		

NOTE.—During the year 1936 there were 170 licensed game-bird farmers in the Province, but during the year twenty-three of these farmers discontinued operations.

RETURNS FROM 2,167 HOLDERS OF SPECIAL (TRAPPING) FIREARMS LICENCES, SHOWING BIG GAME, FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, AND PREDATORY ANIMALS KILLED, SEASON 1935–36.

Big Game.

Bear	368	Moose	519
Caribou	86	Mountain-sheep	11
Deer	843	Wapiti (Elk)	1
Mountain-goat	111		

Fur-bearing Animals.

Beaver	5,402	Otter	282
Fox	1,938	Racoon	1,622
Fisher	388	Skunk	104
Lynx	1,720	Weasel	25,246
Marten	5,674	Wildcat	158
Mink	6,179	Wolverine	152
Muskrats	48,731		

Predatory Animals.

Badger	3	Coyotes	3,950
Cougar	95	Wolves	149

STATEMENT OF MIGRATORY GAME AND NON-GAME BIRDS BANDED BY MEMBERS OF THE GAME DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Baldpate	7	Pintail	3
Green-wing teal	887	Shoveller	1
Mallards	601		

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Calendar Year.	Prosecutions.					Revenue derived from Sale of Game Licences, Fees, and Furs.	Revenue derived from Fur Trade.
	Informations laid.	Convictions.	Cases dismissed.	Firearms confiscated.	Fines imposed.		
1913	188	181	7	----	$4,417.50	$109,600.80	----
1914	294	273	21	----	5,050.00	92,034.20	----
1915	279	258	21	----	4,097.50	72,974.25	----
1916	127	110	17	----	2,050.00	66,186.97	----
1917	111	97	10	----	1,763.50	65,487.50	----
1918	194	167	13	5	3,341.00	75,537.00	----
1919	267	242	25	36	6,024.50	116,135.00	----
1920	293	266	27	46	6,073.00	132,296.50	$5,291.39
1921	329	312	17	74	6,455.00	114,842.00	24,595.80
1922	359	317	42	44	7,275.00	127,111.50	51,093.89
1923	309	280	29	24	5,676.50	121,639.50	60,594.18
1924	317	283	34	24	4,768.00	125,505.50	56,356.68
1925	296	279	17	43	5,825.00	123,950.50	56,287.78
1926	483	439	44	39	7,454.00	135,843.50	62,535.13
1927	518	469	49	47	10,480.50	139,814.00	71,324.96
1928	439	406	33	29	7,283.50	140,014.75	58,823.07
1929	602	569	33	54	9,008.00	142,028.22	47,329.89
1930	678	636	32	33	9,572.75	147,660.00	45,161.11
1931	676	625	51	40	8,645.00	137,233.31	46,091.08
1932	538	497	41	37	5,493.50	141,269.55	40,363.79
1933	498	474	24	22	3,531.00	135,876.94	44,167.48
1934	477	454	23	4	5,227.82	149,955.11	47,102.81
1935	454	438	16	19	4,399.50	148,689.64	49,831.95
1936	451	436	15	14	3,965.00	157,674.30	52,196.50

HUNTING ACCIDENTS, 1936.

Date.	Name of Wounded Person.	Name of Person responsible for Accident.	District.	Cause of Accident.	Nature of Injuries.	Result of Injuries.
Jan. 17	Olsen, A.	Massey, Howard	Dawson Creek	Negligent handling of a rifle	Shot in both legs	Not serious.
Sept. 19	Burgoyne, P. R.	Self	Hilliers, V.I.	Accidental discharge of a shotgun	Struck in right chest	Died.
,, 24	McConachie, H. R.	Self	Clinton	Careless handling of a loaded rifle	Wounded in thigh and arm	Not serious.
,, 27	Yezovitch, Jos.	Gredzuk, Nick	Fernie	Mistaken for a bear	Hit in left arm	Serious.
Oct. 4	Smith, Cecil	Beadle, Arthur	Shawnigan	Careless handling of a loaded rifle	Shot in right leg	Serious.
,, 4	Sutton, J. R.		Hedley	Heart-failure while out hunting		Died.
,, 19	Champion, Randolph	McLeod, Alex.	Chilliwack	Accidental discharge of shotgun	Wounded in right leg	Not serious.
,, 2	Cozzetto, Arthur	Dixon, Alan	Rossland	Accidental discharge of rifle	Struck on left side of neck	Died.
Nov. 1	Bach, Marguerite	Brown, John	Pitt Meadows	Negligent handling of a shotgun	Seventeen pellets in body	Serious.
,, 1	Holmes, W.	Self	Cowichan	Careless handling of a loaded rifle	Flesh wound in left thigh	Not serious.
,, 25	Johnny, Alec S.	Self	Vanderhoof	Careless handling of a rifle	Hit in right foot	Not serious.
,, 29	Sward, Loth; Peterson, P. S.		Stave Lake	Drowned owing to rowboat being overturned		
Dec. 10	Crosby, Jos. G.	Self	Metchosin	Careless handling of a shotgun	Shot in body	Died.

NOTE.—Wherever, after careful investigation, circumstances warranted action being taken against parties responsible for hunting accidents, firearms licences held by the parties have been cancelled by the Game Commission.

GAME FISH CULTURE BRANCH—SUMMARY OF TROUT PLANTINGS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

District and Area.	Plantings, River or Lake.	Spring Salmon.	Brown Trout.	Kamloops Trout.			Steelhead.		Total.
			Year-lings.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Year-lings.	Finger-lings.	Year-lings.	
Vancouver Island.									
Sooke	Wolf Lake					1,907			1,907
Victoria	Big Thetis Lake			40,000		2,176			42,176
Victoria	Little Thetis Lake					1,634			1,634
Cowichan	Cowichan River							20,807	20,807
Qualicum	Little's Creek		1,000						1,000
Qualicum	Whiskey Creek		2,000						2,000
Qualicum	Little Qualicum River		45,793						45,793
Cowichan	Quamichan River					2,970			2,970
Shawnigan	Shawnigan Lake			56,341					56,341
Campbell River	Campbell River	23,225							23,225
Lower Mainland.									
Stave	Hayward Lake			30,000	20,000	7,834			57,834
Vancouver (North)	Seymour Creek					9,735		10,019	19,754
Abbotsford	Mill Lake					2,400			2,400
Hope	Lake of the Woods				9,487				9,487
Hope	Kakawa Lake				9,486				9,486
Mission	McConnell Creek					9,000			9,000
Vancouver (North)	Capilano River						10,108	5,687	15,795
Coquitlam	Coquitlam River							5,500	5,500
Surrey	Campbell River							3,000	3,000
Chilliwack	Vedder River							5,500	5,500
Totals		23,225	48,793	126,341	38,973	37,656	10,108	50,513	335,609

NOTE.—A number of Game Clubs or Associations were, as in past years, subsidized in connection with their Game Fish Culture operations; subsidies being granted by the British Columbia Game Department, and a summary of the plantings made by these clubs or associations is given hereunder:—

Revelstoke District Rod and Gun Club liberated approximately 94,000 Kamloops trout in Griffin, Three Valley, Victor, and Summit Lakes.

Powell River District Board of Trade liberated approximately 30,000 Kamloops trout fingerlings in the Gordon Pasha Lakes.

Cranbrook Rod and Gun Club, Inc., handled 2,407,000 cut-throat trout eggs during the year; plantings made in a number of lakes in the district.

The following trout are being held in our hatcheries for liberation during the spring of 1937:—

Qualicum Rearing-ponds, Qualicum Beach, V.I.—	
Kamloops trout	121,425
Stanley Park Hatchery, Vancouver—	
Steelhead trout	52,704
Kamloops trout	92,168
Veitch Creek Hatchery, Sooke, V.I.—	
Steelhead trout	40,769
Kamloops trout	18,132
Total	325,198

PERSONNEL OF GAME DEPARTMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1936.

Attorney-General (Minister)	Gordon McG. Sloan, K.C.	Victoria.
Game Commission (members)	Jas. G. Cunningham	Vancouver.
	F. R. Butler	Vancouver.

Headquarters.

Corporal	R. P. Ponder	Vancouver.
Clerk	J. B. Smith	Vancouver.
Clerk	G. E. Marshall	Vancouver.
Stenographer	Miss T. Jones	Vancouver.
Stenographer	Miss I. Pettigrew	Vancouver.

Game Fish Culture Branch.

Fishery Officer	C. O. Mellor	Vancouver.
Fishery Officer	E. W. Baker	Vancouver.
Fishery Officer	J. D. Inverarity	Sooke.
Fishery Officer	A. Higgs	Qualicum.

"A" Division (Vancouver Island and Portions of Mainland Coast).

Game Warden	R. Marshall	Duncan.
Game Warden	A. Monks	Alberni.
Game Warden	W. N. Massey	Alert Bay.
Game Warden	S. H. McCall	Victoria.
Game Warden	B. Cash	Victoria.
Game Warden	F. H. Greenfield	Nanaimo.
Game Warden	B. Harvey	Courtenay.
Game Warden	F. P. Weir	Lake Cowichan.
Game Warden	J. W. Jones	Royal Oak, V.I.

"B" Division (Kootenay and Boundary Districts).

Sub-Inspector	C. F. Kearns	Nelson.
Stenographer	Miss G. M. Lowery	Nelson.
Game Warden	A. F. Sinclair	Canal Flats.
Game Warden	N. Cameron	Golden.
Game Warden	M. J. Wilson	Penticton.
Game Warden	L. F. Washburn	Fernie.
Game Warden	B. Rauch	Cranbrook.
Game Warden	M. B. Ewart	Nelson.
Game Warden	W. H. McLean	Greenwood.
Game Warden	H. Morgan	Revelstoke.
Game Warden	W. H. Cartwright	Creston.

"C" Division (Kamloops, Yale, Okanagan, and Cariboo Districts).

Sub-Inspector	R. M. Robertson	Kamloops.
Stenographer	Miss H. M. Swadling	Kamloops.
Game Warden	R. W. MacMartin	Kamloops.
Game Warden	D. Cameron	Salmon Arm.
Game Warden	W. R. Maxson	Kelowna.
Game Warden	C. F. Still	Vernon.
Game Warden	L. Jobin	Williams Lake.
Game Warden	J. P. C. Atwood	Quesnel.
Game Warden	F. D. Kibbee	Barkerville.
Game Warden	O. Mottishaw	Lillooet.
Game Warden	E. H. Martin	Merritt.
Game Warden	J. W. Stewart	Clinton.

"D" Division (Atlin, Skeena, Omineca, Fort George, Peace River, and Yukon Boundary Districts).

Inspector	T. Van Dyk	Prince George.
Game Warden	S. G. Copeland	Prince George.
Game Warden	W. L. Forrester	Prince George.
Game Warden	C. D. Muirhead	Telkwa.
Game Warden	D. Romieu	Burns Lake.
Game Warden	E. Martin	Prince Rupert.
Corporal	J. S. Clark	Fort Nelson.
Game Warden (Special)	B. Villeneuve	Fort Nelson.
Game Warden	V. L. Williams	Fort St. John.
Game Warden	P. Brown	Vanderhoof.
Game Warden	S. F. Faherty	McDame Creek.
Game Warden	A. J. Jank	Finlay Forks.
Game Warden	W. O. Quesnel	Dawson Creek.
Stenographer	Miss H. Walker	Prince Rupert.

"E" Division (Vancouver, Coast, and Lower Fraser Valley Districts).

Inspector	W. Kier	Vancouver.
Game Warden	G. C. Stevenson	Vancouver.
Game Warden	W. Clark	Vancouver.
Game Warden	R. S. King	Vancouver.
Game Warden	W. H. Cameron	Ladner.
Game Warden	G. Williams	Abbotsford.
Game Warden	H. C. Pyke	Cloverdale.
Game Warden	A. J. Butler	Chilliwack.
Game Warden	F. Urquhart	Port Coquitlam.
Game Warden	R. E. Allan	Powell River.
Game Warden	L. H. Walker	South Pender Isl.

Predatory-animal Hunters and Special Game Wardens.

J. C. Smith	Comox.	J. Dewar	Nanaimo.
C. Shuttleworth	Kamloops.		

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