PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

REPORT

OF

PROVINCIAL GAME COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DECEMBER 31ST, 1940

PRINTED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VICTORIA, B.C.:
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1941.

To His Honour W. C. WOODWARD,
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, 1940.

GORDON S. WISMER,
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,
Victoria, B.C., 1941.

OFFICE OF THE GAME COMMISSION,
VANCOUVER, B.C., September 30th, 1941.

Honourable Gordon S. Wismer, K.C.,
Attorney-General, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit herewith our Report for the year ended December 31st, 1940.

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Reports—	
Game Commission	7
Game Wardens, " A " Division	9
Officer Commanding " B " Division	12
Officer Commanding " C " Division	25
Officer Commanding " D " Division	37
Game Wardens, " E " Division	41
Statistical Reports—	
Comparative Statistical Statement of Revenue, etc., 1913–40, inclusive	44
Revenue—Sale of Resident Firearms Licences and Deer (Game) Tags	45
Revenue—Sale of Resident Anglers', Guides', Free Farmers', and Prospectors' Firearms Licences	47
Revenue—Sale of Non-resident Firearms and Anglers' and Outfitters' Licences	48
Revenue—Sale of Non-resident Ordinary Firearms and Anglers' Licences	49
Revenue—Sale of Fur-traders' and Taxidermists' Licences and Royalties on Fur	50
Comparative Statement of Revenue from Fur Trade, 1921–40, inclusive	51
Comparative Statement showing Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals on which Royalty has been collected, 1921–40, inclusive	52
Statement of Kind of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals on which Royalty was collected during Year 1940	53
List of Confiscated Fur, 1940	54
List of Confiscated Firearms, 1940, and Revenue from Sale of Confiscated Fur and Firearms	54
Bounties paid, 1940	55
Comparative Statement of Bounties paid from 1922–40, inclusive	55
Revenue—Big-game Trophy Fees paid by Non-resident Hunters, 1940	56
Prosecutions, 1940	61
Hunting and Fishing Accidents, 1940	63
Statement—Migratory and Non-game Birds banded during 1940 by Representatives of the Game Commission	64
Statement—Trout Liberations, 1940	64–77
Statement—Returns from Holders of Special (Trapping) Firearms Licences, Season 1939–40	78
Statements—Returns of Fur-farmers, 1940	78
Statement of Vermin destroyed by Game Wardens, 1940	79
Statement of Game-bird Liberations, 1940	79
Statement—Returns of Game-bird Farmers, 1940, also showing Revenue from Sale of Bird-bands	80
List of Resident Guides and Non-resident Outfitters, 1940	81
Personnel of Game Department as at December 31st, 1940	84

REPORT *of the* PROVINCIAL GAME COMMISSION 1940.

GENERAL SUPERVISION.

As in previous years, no change has been made in so far as administration of the Department is concerned. Constant patrol-work has been carried out in all sections of the Province during the year, some of these patrols being quite extensive in character.

The cordial co-operation between the British Columbia Police, Forestry and Game Departments has been most gratifying.

Meetings of Game Associations and other organizations have been attended as often as possible and we have continued to carry out our moving-picture programme. During the year our educational films on game and sport-fish conservation have been exhibited to sixty-six organizations and approximately 11,890 people.

Additional pictures have been taken and we are gradually building up a most valuable collection of coloured pictures that are being well received wherever shown, both from an educational as well as an advertising point.

REGISTRATION OF TRAP-LINES.

This system is still responsible in controlling the annual fur output. As in the case of all regulations, however, amendments are required from time to time and, as conditions change, important alterations to these regulations must necessarily be given careful consideration.

Some additional control measures apparently are needed in respect to the trapping of beaver, which is one of our most important fur-bearers. In order to avoid any complicated regulations we propose to proceed very cautiously before recommending any new regulations.

REGISTRATION OF GUIDES.

While careful consideration has been given to changing the regulations in respect to the registration of guides, no definite action has been taken in this regard, as it is felt many matters affecting big-game guiding in the Province could very well be incorporated in the "Game Act."

FUR-FARMING.

Even though a state of war exists, we are pleased to report that this condition of affairs has not greatly affected fur-farming in the Province. The majority of fur-farmers are keeping mink, while many are farming foxes.

BIRD-BANDING.

Owing to the fact that expenditures, both Dominion as well as Provincial, have had to be curtailed no funds were available for bird-banding this year, and consequently no banding was carried on at the McGillivray Creek Game Reserve near Chilliwack. This is the first year since 1926 that this has been the case.

BOUNTY ON PREDATORY ANIMALS.

Attention is drawn to the statements contained herein covering the payment of bounties on various predatory animals.

There has been a considerable reduction in bounty payments on cougar this year compared to the peak year in 1931 when 701 animals were destroyed. In 1940 bounty was paid on 285 cougar. This reduction has undoubtedly been due to the scarcity of cougar on Vancouver Island.

We have, for financial reasons, been unable to carry out the policy of supplying Game Associations with shotgun ammunition for use in the destruction of noxious birds, although Game Wardens have been supplied.

PUBLICITY AND TOURIST TRADE.

We are again very pleased to be in a position to advise that each year more non-residents are becoming aware of the wonderful hunting and fishing possibilities of the Province. As a result of advertisements placed in three important sporting publications in the United States, 4,047 inquiries were dealt with during the year.

The cordial co-operation of the Department of Trade and Industry in assisting in advertising the Province as a " Sportsmen's Paradise " is very much appreciated.

GAME PROPAGATION.

Owing to the need in the curtailment of expenditures, not as many pheasants have been liberated this year. Details of these distributions are to be found in a statement later on in this report.

We have been unable to do any live trapping of beaver, owing to various factors over which we had no control, but it is proposed to again carry out this work at the first available opportunity. Live beaver trapped will be released in various sections of the Province when we have the assurance of the trappers and residents this valuable fur-bearing animal will be protected and conserved.

Game reserves that have been established and protected as such for a period of years are still acting as game reservoirs and the surrounding areas are benefiting accordingly. While our personnel is not large enough to ensure absolute protection on these reserves, yet every possible step has been taken to see that no hunting or trapping takes place in these prohibited areas.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Reports received throughout the year clearly indicate that the migratory game birds of all species are increasing and there would seem to be need for little concern, owing to the small number of hunters we have in this vast Province, that the stand of these birds is in any way being depleted.

REVENUE.

Notwithstanding existing war conditions the revenue under the " Game Act " has not decreased but, as a matter of fact, we are very pleased to be able to report enjoying the largest revenue year in the history of the Department. The total revenue during 1940 was $257,071.53 as compared to $242,357.53 in 1939; or an increase of $14,714. The figures supplied do not include fines, which in 1940 were $5,197 and in 1939 were $4,776.50.

GAME-FISH CULTURE.

In the body and statistical sections of this report are to be found particulars dealing with our game-fish culture programme.

Many letters have been received during the year containing very pleasing references to the success of our game-fish propagation-work. Lakes and streams in many sections of the Province have greatly improved in fishing, according to many ardent anglers.

Investigations are still being carried on in respect to trout diseases. We have enjoyed and greatly benefited by the pleasing co-operation of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and the University of British Columbia in these investigations. Preliminary reports would seem to give us assurance that as a result of these scientific investigations a partial cure will be found for that dreaded trout disease known as " Furunculosis."

Again we wish to express our sincere appreciation to the Forest Branch of the Provincial Department of Lands for their kind and ready assistance in our work during the year.

The Dominion Fisheries Department have also been most helpful in supplying us with fairly large quantities of condemned canned salmon which we have used as food for the trout in our hatcheries.

The problem of ridding some of our lakes and rivers of coarse fish is still a very pressing one and is being given all possible attention.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The British Columbia Police Force, as in past years, has furnished every possible assistance during the year, and the friendly relations between the British Columbia Police, the

Forest Branch, and the Department of Agriculture, as well as other Government Departments, has been most gratifying.

We wish, in conclusion, to express our most sincere appreciation to the Commissioner of the British Columbia Police, his officers and men; the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries for the Dominion; the Chief Supervisor of Dominion Fisheries, Major J. A. Motherwell; Dr. W. A. Clemens, of the Pacific Biological Station; the Fisheries Research Board of Canada; Mr. J. A. Munro, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for British Columbia; Dr. D. C. B. Duff, of the University of British Columbia; and Game Associations and farmers in the Province who have helped us so much in our work during the year 1940.

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

Excerpts from reports of Game Wardens covering game conditions in "A" Game Division for the year ended December 31st, 1940.

Game Animals.

Bear.—From time to time during the year, at least in some sections of the Division, black bears have been the cause for complaints covering damage which have been received from farmers and others. In the northern portions of Vancouver Island, black bears are fairly numerous and this also applies to the Courtenay area.

Grizzly bear at the head of the various inlets on the mainland coast, especially Knight Inlet, are fairly plentiful.

Deer.—The reports indicate that throughout Vancouver Island deer are fairly plentiful, and only in isolated sections would there appear to be any reason for concern as to their numbers. Fairly good hunting was enjoyed by sportsmen in most sections during the past open season.

Careful observation would seem to bear out the fact that the large forest fires in the Courtenay country a few years ago were responsible for the destruction of a number of deer, and Game Warden B. Harvey expresses some concern in this regard and suggests a reduction in season as well as in bag-limits.

A few years ago deer around Alert Bay were not very numerous. Game Warden W. N. Massey now reports, however, that deer are again increasing in that district.

Mountain-goat.—Two mountain-goat were seen by Game Warden J. Dewar on a branch of Green River and signs of these animals, which were introduced into the Cowichan district some years ago, indicate that while there has been no great increase from the original number liberated, at the same time some general increase has been observed during the past few years.

Wapiti (Elk).—In the Oyster and Elk River sectors, wapiti are increasing. A few signs were noted in the Comox Lake as well as in the Beaver Lake areas. It would seem that there has been a general breaking up of the large bands into smaller groups, which should be of benefit to the stand of these animals.

Wapiti are again being seen, after fairly heavy logging operations, on the Shaw Creek Game Reserve in the Cowichan Lake district. The wapiti in the northern portions of Vancouver Island appear to be holding their own and seem to be slightly on the increase.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Beaver are increasing in many portions of Vancouver Island. Permits have, as in past years, been issued to a number of registered trappers to take off the surplus beaver on their lines, and in some instances permits have been granted to trap beaver doing damage to agricultural lands and public roads.

The muskrats which were introduced on Vancouver Island some years ago are being trapped each season in fair numbers. This fur-bearing animal has provided a new means of revenue to many trappers, a number of whom are farmers, during the past few years.

Other principal fur-bearing animals to be found in this Division are marten, mink, racoon, weasel, and the odd wolverine.

Upland Game Birds.

Grouse (Blue).—A very favourable season was enjoyed during the year and reports indicate that throughout the Division blue grouse have been plentiful, while in some areas, such as the Courtenay-Campbell River country, there was a splendid increase.

Grouse (Ruffed).—In some portions of the Division these birds are increasing while in other sections no noticeable improvement in the stand of ruffed or willow grouse has been observed, which would seem to indicate the need for exercising care in the setting of open seasons and bag-limits.

Pheasants.—Owing to the excellent breeding season, pheasants in most sections were more numerous than for some years. Sportsmen on the Island, especially in the Victoria-Cowichan and Nanaimo areas, enjoyed a very good season and many daily bag-limits were obtained.

Partridge.—Generally the situation in regard to partridge on Vancouver Island is a poor one, and if it were possible to restock suitable areas there would seem to be little doubt that these birds would readily adapt themselves and in a few years would become fairly plentiful.

Quail.—A fair stand of California quail is the case in the districts adjacent to Victoria and these beautiful sporting birds are also to be observed in the Cowichan and Nanaimo areas.

Ptarmigan.—In fair numbers in the high mountain section of Vancouver Island.

Migratory Game Birds.

In some sections of Vancouver Island ducks were abundant a few weeks before hunting was permitted, which would seem to indicate an earlier opening of the season is advisable in these areas. In the northern portions of the Island a later season for hunting seems to be preferred and in the southern sections an earlier opening is desirable.

Mallards and baldpates (widgeons) appeared to be the most plentiful while black brant were again very abundant in the districts which they frequent each year.

Swans were probably seen in larger numbers than in recent years, while, especially on the West Coast, geese were quite plentiful.

Band-tailed pigeons were to be observed in different portions of the Division and fair Wilson-snipe shooting was enjoyed in most areas.

Vermin.

Every report seems to bear out the statement that cougar are not nearly as numerous and returns on bounties paid indicate this to be the case. Reports of wolves were received during the year and a number of these animals were destroyed by Game Wardens and hunters.

Noxious birds, wild (domestic) cats and dogs have been destroyed by Game Wardens during the year and particulars in this regard can be obtained on perusal of a statement covering the same on another page of this report.

Game-protection.

In some districts complaints of pit-lamping have required the Game Wardens to undertake many night patrols and while this practice has not wholly been stopped, a number of convictions have been recorded which have to a great extent put a brake on night-hunting.

All Game Wardens have been constantly patrolling their respective districts with excellent results.

Game Propagation.

Pheasants have again been liberated in many suitable areas and during the year 3,296 of these birds were released.

Considerable scientific work has been carried out during the year in respect to diseases amongst game. Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, of the Provincial Museum, has been most helpful in this regard.

The fallow deer released in the Alberni district a few years ago have apparently disappeared, but complaints of damage by these animals are still being received from some of the Gulf Islands on which they were liberated.

Game Reserves.

All of the game reserves or prohibited hunting areas have been patrolled as often as possible. The Strathcona Park Reserve is again showing slight increases in game, mainly deer and grouse.

Logging is being carried on in the Shaw Creek Game Reserve, in the Cowichan Lake country, and these operations have been watched very closely. Slash was burned during the year, within the reserve, in a most satisfactory manner.

The Bald Mountain Game Reserve, Cowichan Lake, provides an excellent breeding-ground for grouse and deer. This reserve is acting as an important feeder to the surrounding country.

Fur Trade.

The fur catch has been normal and, as in past years, the majority of fur taken is disposed of mostly to fur-traders in Vancouver.

Fur-farming.

Owing to existing conditions, there has been no great expansion in the fur-farming industry on Vancouver Island. The best results seem to be obtained in the farming of mink.

Registration of Trap-lines.

This system of trap-line control is more than ever proving very beneficial in regulating the animal fur output and insuring against any serious depletion in the numbers of any particular fur-bearing animal.

Registration of Guides.

Vancouver Island cannot be classed as a big-game area and consequently there are no registered guides in this district.

Special Patrols.

Many lengthy patrols were undertaken in every district in the Division, but generally none of these patrols can be classed as " special " as they were undertaken mostly in carrying out routine work.

Hunting Accidents.

There was a reduction in the number of hunting accidents during the year. Particulars of the accidents which took place are to be found in a statement later on in this report.

Game-fish Culture.

In the Nanaimo district good results have been obtained from the liberation of trout from the Qualicum Beach Hatchery and the Game Warden there reports that better fishing conditions prevail than in the past.

The Game Warden at Duncan advises that every effort is being made towards seeing that trout plantings are successful. All other officers report along the same line and are watching fishing conditions in general very closely, with the object in view of making improvements wherever and whenever possible.

A statement covering trout liberations on Vancouver Island is to be found in another section of this report.

Summary and General Game Conditions.

Game Warden F. H. Greenfield, Nanaimo, advises that, generally speaking, the past year has been one of the best ever encountered and that ideal weather conditions produced larger numbers of game birds and exceptionally good bags were taken during the open hunting seasons.

Game Warden J. W. Jones, Victoria, writes: " Weather conditions have been ideal for young game birds, deer have been plentiful, and quite a number of hunters secured their limit on all kinds of game."

Game Warden R. S. Hayes, Duncan, remarks: " The season has been a most satisfactory one owing to the mild winter and excellent weather during the breeding season for game birds."

All Game Wardens express their appreciation of the most valuable assistance rendered by all members of the British Columbia Police Force, Game Associations, Farmers' Institutes, and other organizations and interested sportsmen.

"B" DIVISION (KOOTENAY AND BOUNDARY DISTRICTS).

By A. F. Sinclair, Officer Commanding.

I herewith beg to submit annual report of game conditions in "B" Division for the year ended 1940, as well as the report of Fishery Supervisor C. H. Robinson on game or sport-fish conditions. Mention should be made that I have only recently taken over supervision of this Division and that I am finding it extremely difficult to carry out the excellent work of my predecessor, Inspector C. F. Kearns, who only recently enlisted in the R.C.A.F.

Big Game.

Moose.—These animals are prolific in the Rocky Mountains from the International Boundary to Banff, well established in the Selkirk Mountains on the western watershed of the Columbia River, and are present in small numbers on the eastern shores of Kootenay Lake. This extension of the moose range is very interesting as until the last few years they were not known on the watershed of Kootenay Lake. It is a fair conjecture that in a few years they will also penetrate to the shores of the Arrow Lakes.

Wapiti (Elk).—Wapiti parallel the moose in the Rocky Mountains, both in numbers and tendency to extend their range to the Selkirk Mountains on the west side of the Columbia River and also north along the Columbia from Golden. Just how far the elk will follow the extension of the moose is dependent on their ability to survive the heavier snowfalls of the Selkirks.

Favourable reports come from the experimental stocking of a few years ago in the Princeton area and there is still a considerable number of these animals in the hills of the Southern Okanagan near Naramata, where an open season is permitted. The progress of these two bands will be of interest in view of the former wide range of elk in British Columbia.

Mountain-sheep.—These animals are the popular trophy of non-resident hunters, but due to their extreme wariness and the short open season are maintaining their numbers in the Rocky Mountains.

There is no change in the two small bands in the vicinity of Keremeos and Okanagan Falls, which have been protected for many years and manage to survive on a very limited range in competition with domestic stock.

Caribou.—Little change is noted in the caribou stand in the Division and very few animals are killed during the open season. Caribou-hunting is difficult and for that reason attracts only a small number of enthusiasts. The main range of the caribou is the area surrounding the Arrow and Kootenay Lakes and north to the Revelstoke and Golden districts. Curiously enough, they are not found in the Rocky Mountains of this Division. Caribou are high-ranging animals and are seldom seen at low elevations, except in migration from one mountain range to another. They are not found in the Boundary and Similkameen areas, although they were occasional in the Boundary district thirty-five years ago.

Mountain-goat.—Mountain-goat are well distributed throughout the Division, being abundant in the East Kootenay and in fair numbers in the West Kootenay, Boundary, and Similkameen.

Mule-deer.—Mule-deer are abundant throughout the Division and show no signs of decreasing, despite a long open season and consistent hunting.

White-tail Deer.—White-tail deer are well distributed throughout the Division with the exception of the Similkameen District where they are only occasional. During the past few years they have definitely increased in the Boundary district and it may be they will spread in time to the Similkameen. White-tails are valley-dwellers and, while extremely shy, appear to thrive best close to settlements.

Bear (Black, Brown, and Grizzly).—Bears are definitely plentiful in the East and West Kootenays and probably are thickest in the area bordering Kootenay Lake northward. Their numbers are somewhat less in the Boundary and Similkameen.

Grizzly bears are probably more numerous in the section bounded by Nelson, Revelstoke, and Golden than anywhere else, where, judging by the statistics released by the U.S. Department of the Interior, we would appear to have the main concentration of these big bears in North America.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Lynx, marten, mink, beaver, weasel, and muskrats are the most common fur-bearers; while fisher, wolverine, otter, skunks, badgers, and foxes are comparatively scarce.

The trapping of fur-bearing animals alive, particularly marten and mink, is becoming quite common, as these animals, if uninjured, find a ready market with fur-farmers.

It is interesting to note that the annual fur returns of the Province do not show any diminution of the yearly catch. We have the finest furs and the last big stand of marten on the continent. The reason for this favourable condition of the wild fur-bearers is the trap-line registration system which was instituted some years ago and has proved its value in the conservation of wild fur beyond all possibility of dispute.

Upland Game Birds.

Blue Grouse.—These birds are plentiful through the Division. Due to their habit of seeking the mountains in the late summer, they are not easy to hunt.

Ruffed (Willow) Grouse.—Willow grouse again appear to be on the up-grade and are plentiful wherever conditions are suitable. This does not mean that they will ever regain their old numbers in the vicinity of easily accessible car-roads but, nevertheless, in spite of the handicap of travelling hunters, they manage to keep up surprisingly well. Willow grouse are definitely plentiful in places that are not too easily accessible and where there is suitable cover for them. The above is a concensus of Game Wardens' observations after the season had closed.

Franklin Grouse.—These birds appear to be noticeably scarce in the Cranbrook-Kimberley district but are well distributed elsewhere. A large hunting population favoured by good roads and open country may account for this local condition. The Franklin grouse will not stand much hunting as they well deserve their popular name of "fool-hen" and are too easily bagged. Their range, about the 4,000-foot level, does much to protect them, except where roads make them too easy to hunt.

Sharp-tail Grouse.—A few flocks of sharp-tail grouse remain in the Kootenay, Boundary, and Lower Similkameen districts, but are only the remnants of the flocks that existed twenty-five or thirty years ago. Although these birds have been protected consistently, they show little signs of regaining their former numbers. Probably the extension of settlements is the chief reason.

Ptarmigan.—Ptarmigan are to be found on the higher mountains throughout the Division, but are negligible as a game bird on account of their habitat.

Pheasants.—These birds flourish in the Similkameen, Boundary, and Creston areas, where conditions are favourable, and generous open seasons do not appear to unduly deplete their stand. They are also doing well in points on the Arrow Lakes, particularly Nakusp and Robson, although plantings at Edgewood and Deer Park have not been very successful.

Some apprehension was expressed in last year's report about experimental liberations in the East Kootenay Valley between the U.S. Boundary and Windermere, which did not appear to be as successful as we had hoped. In discussing the matter with the sportsmen of the East Kootenay, it was decided to have a short open season mainly for the purpose of finding out if there were any birds left. It is very gratifying to report that the short open season was successful and the presence of hunters with dogs located far more birds than we thought existed. Pheasants now seem to be fairly well established from Cranbrook to Windermere and further stocking appears to be justified.

Partridge.—These birds are fairly plentiful from Penticton south to the U.S. Boundary, and also in the vicinity of Grand Forks where open seasons were permitted. They are only occasional in the remainder of the Division, where flocks are noted from time to time. At Creston, where conditions are most suitable, they do not seem to be permanently established, although they are plentiful in some seasons and practically disappear the next. The only explanation would seem to be their tendency to migrate in flocks.

Quail.—Quail are plentiful in the Penticton district and this would seem to be the only place in the Division where their introduction has been successful. Penticton is favoured with a mild, dry climate and with little snowfall compared to the remainder of the Division.

Migratory Game Birds.

Ducks.—A decided increase of ducks has been reported in the past two years from the main centres in the Division, which are Creston and the Invermere districts. The increase particularly over past years is quite evident and unmistakable.

Geese.—As with the ducks, geese have also increased and more geese nested at Creston and from Windermere to Golden than for many years.

Wilson Snipe.—Wilson snipe are migratory and for a few days each fall are present in good numbers on the marshes. They are not hunted much by local residents.

Coots.—Coots are plentiful everywhere, but are not popular as game birds.

Swans.—Several flocks have been observed on Kootenay Lake for a few days in the spring, presumably *en route* northward.

Vermin.

There were 3 cougars, 48 coyotes, 77 abandoned house cats, 25 ownerless dogs, 7 eagles, 18 owls, 10 ravens, 73 hawks, 442 crows, 233 magpies, and 26 mergansers reported destroyed by Game Wardens in the Division during 1940. This is exclusive of the bounties paid on cougars and coyotes, as well as coyotes taken by trappers in the open season. Several Rod and Gun Clubs also conducted local crow and magpie shoots during the summer with much success.

Game-protection.

There were forty-seven convictions and two dismissals under the "Game Act" and six convictions under the Special Fisheries Regulations.

Game Propagation.

Pheasants were released as usual for restocking purposes in the Similkameen, Okanagan, Grand Forks, Creston, and Cranbrook areas, also similar plantings at Robson, Sidmouth, Nakusp, New Denver, and Edgewood, where experiments indicate that these birds are successfully surviving the winters. Although the conditions are not ideal in these last-named points, yet it is hoped that due to the great interest taken in these birds by the local residents that they may adjust themselves satisfactorily.

Very little feeding was necessary during the winter of 1939–40 as conditions were favourable, with little snow or cold weather.

Game Reserves.

The Elk River Reserve, comprising the upper watershed of Elk and Bull Rivers, also White River, is the most important one, as it is situated in the heart of the big-game country.

Game-bird sanctuaries adjacent to Nelson and at Vasseaux Lake, south of Penticton, are also beneficial and their establishment continues to meet with general approval.

Deer sanctuaries exist at Elko, Canal Flats, and in the Kettle River district. These are located on the winter yarding-grounds of the mule deer and serve as a haven for these animals during unusual winter conditions late in the season, when they might otherwise be too easily taken.

Fur Trade.

Resident fur-traders at Oliver, Trail, Nelson, Creston, and Invermere share with the Vancouver market practically all the furs taken in the Division, very little being exported directly out of the Province.

Fur-farming.

Fur-farming is well established in the Division and although the future of the silver-fox industry seems somewhat uncertain, there is yet little complaint from the established fox-farmers, many of them are also taking up other lines of fur, principally mink. Encouraging results have been obtained in recent years by pioneers in marten-farming and it is expected that eventually these animals can be raised profitably in captivity. At the close of 1940 the general up-trend in fur prices was most encouraging.

Registration of Trap-lines.

The registration of trap-lines has proved its worth beyond doubt since its inauguration, but probably at no time to the same extent as at present. Due to the upward tendency of

raw fur prices during the fall of 1940 and the expectation that the prices will go even higher, there has been a rush at every game office to obtain trap-lines. These, as mentioned previously, are absolutely at a premium and very little territory becomes available for trapping in any year. Trappers who have enlisted for service overseas have been granted the privilege of retaining their registered trap-lines without the payment of the annual fee, and in most cases have made arrangements with friends to protect their interests.

The anxiety to obtain trap-lines in British Columbia is due to the fact that we still have lots of wild fur to catch and will continue to enjoy this favourable condition as long as our system of registered trap-lines is in force. Trap-lines are nothing more than huge natural fur-farms and they are treated as such by the vast majority of trappers.

Registration of Guides.

There were thirty-five licensed guides in the Division during the year. The prevailing war situation affected non-resident parties to some extent, but from inquiries received and the statements made by the members of the hunting-parties it is expected that next year will see a larger influx of non-resident hunters, particularly from the United States. Most hunters express themselves surprised with the variety of big-game animals that may be obtained in the south-eastern part of the Province at smaller expense and a minimum of time compared to similar trips in the northern part of the Province, Alaska, or the Yukon.

Special Patrols.

Routine patrols were as usual during the year by car, launch, rowboat, horseback, and on foot. Many trips were made to remote areas at the headwaters of various streams for the purpose of planting eyed trout-eggs for restocking main streams.

Hunting Accidents.

Only one hunting accident was reported during the year. On September 15th, Frederick William Gardiner, of Graham Landing, on Arrow Lakes, accidently killed himself when attempting to remove a loaded double-barrelled hammer model shotgun from the back seat of his car. Presumably the hammer caught on some obstruction and the full charge struck him in the chest.

Game-fish Culture.

Although the detailed operations and statistics of liberations are found in the Game Commission's report and while Fishery Supervisor Robinson's report also embraces various phases under his immediate direction, there are some points of interest that can be profitably mentioned herein.

We started off the season of 1940 full of both ambition and optimism with 400,000 fry, out of the half million we had allotted for Kootenay Lake waters, in the newly completed rearing-pond at Kaslo. These young fry were very vigorous little fish up to 2 inches in length and were beginning to take food voraciously. Fishery Officer J. F. Thompson in charge is an experienced fish culturist and had anticipated every possible contingency that might retard the development of the young fish. He had allowed for everything but nature taking a hand in the proceedings.

On July 24th, Thompson had just fed the fish their usual ration and had gone to have his own lunch, when there was a terrific thunder-storm which seemed to be localized over the City of Kaslo. The concussions were startling and the display of lightning awesome. Thompson immediately rushed to the pond and found the young fish in a distressed condition and dying by thousands. In spite of his efforts at salvage, not more than 5,000 of these fine young fry ultimately survived.

While practically certain that the storm was responsible, other possibilities, such as pollution or inadequate oxygen-supply, were considered and eliminated. Samples were sent to the Dominion Biological Board at Nanaimo and they could not discover any apparent cause for the fish dying, other than the probable result of concussion.

The loss of approximately 400,000 small fish was a severe blow to our programme for the year, as these fry were from the large parent stock of Kootenay Lake. However, we still had approximately 100,000 more in the ponds of K. K. Bjerkness at Mirror Lake.

From the Mirror Lake ponds we released in the month of October 29,200 fine fingerlings, fully 4 inches in length for the most part and active enough to snap a fly off the surface of

the pond with vim. These fry were fed during the summer and considerable trouble ensued in keeping the pond clear of mergansers, kingfishers, herons, ouzels, and water-beetles, all of which prey upon the fry. One heron, that was shot in the pond, had over 100 small fish in his throat-tract alone. This point is mentioned in explanation of why we only released 29,200, by count, fingerlings from 100,000 fry.

Another year it is hoped to have a permanent attendant at the pond to cut down the loss. Very few fry died naturally and we can safely lay our loss to predatory birds and insects which can only be controlled by constant vigilance.

The growth of fry in suitable waters as instanced by our plantings in Boundary Lake, south of Nelson, is interesting. One hundred thousand eastern brook-trout fingerlings were liberated in April, 1939. Late in October of the same year, while collecting eggs, the Fishery Officers observed numerous 6- and 7-inch fish and were fairly sure that these were from the spring planting. This was mentioned in last year's annual report.

The fishing in Boundary Lake this past summer was excellent and the majority of the fish caught were approximately 12 inches long and ½ lb. in weight (it should be mentioned that this lake had not been stocked for some years and there were apparently no fish of that size in it in 1939). Needless to say, this report is very gratifying both to the Game Department and the many fishermen who patronized the lake. In all, it was just eighteen months from the taking of the eggs until those same eggs had developed into better-than-legal sized fish.

Our kokanee plantings in Premier Lake in the Cranbrook district are also worth noting. This very fine lake, which, after providing excellent fishing for several years, had fallen off and kokanee were introduced in November, 1938. The kokanee eggs were planted by Fishery Supervisor Robinson in a small feeder-stream and in October, 1940, twenty-three months after planting, the creek was full of spawning kokanee, averaging 1 foot in length, about 2 inches longer than the parent fish from which the spawn was taken. Not only was the success of the planting proved beyond a doubt, but all the fishermen reported excellent fishing in Premier Lake during the summer, although the fish were small. Undoubtedly they were taking kokanee.

While it is yet too soon to say whether the introduction of kokanee will result in larger trout in Premier Lake, it is confidently expected that this will be the case. The trout grew to a large size previously because Premier Lake contained ample food, but it is now felt that most of this food has been consumed, as is the history of most similar lakes, and that some other type of food is necessary if Premier Lake is to continue to supply large trout. Kokanee supply that food in our large lakes, as well as providing good fishing on their own.

Fishing in the West Arm of the Kootenay Lake, in the vicinity of Nelson, for the past few years has been excellent in June, July, and August, and the catch is what local people refer to as silver trout, these are kokanee which bite freely before they begin to run up the creeks to spawn in September. There is no doubt that the numbers of them taken is a direct result of our plantings for the past few years in the streams tributary to the West Arm of Kootenay Lake.

Rosebud Lake, south of Nelson, was originally a cut-throat trout lake and the fish did not exceed 3 lb. in weight. Fishery Supervisor Robinson experimented with the introduction of rainbow (Kamloops) trout in this lake and resultant hybrids grew up to 5 or 6 lb. Further plantings of rainbow have now resulted in fish of 10 lb. or more with very few characteristics remaining of the cut-throat trout. Due to this successful experiment, the Kamloops restocking will be continued.

The above items are mentioned because they are of general interest and are specific instances where fish culture has most decidedly improved upon nature, in so far as sport fishing is concerned.

Summary and General Remarks.

Forest fires were quite prevalent in some parts of the Division during the very dry summer season, but no damage is apparent to the game stand, although some trappers complain that their trap-lines have been affected. To offset the effect of forest fires we again had a mild winter in 1939–40 and it may be safely said that game conditions were satisfactory throughout the year. Not only did the big-game animals have no unusual conditions to cope

with but pheasants also only required to be fed lightly, while local water-fowl wintered very well without help.

The general up-trend in fur prices promises bigger prices for pelts than since the banner year of 1920 and it is possible that prices may go even higher. Beavers, after being at a low price for several years, are now as high as they have ever been at their peak years and it is to be hoped that these animals will not be overtrapped as a result.

The high prices for furs is good news for the fur-farmers, whose numbers have been increasing steadily, and there is every possibility that they will make appreciable profits in the immediate future.

Game-fish culture took up much of the Game Wardens' time during the year. In reviewing the restocking statistics of this Division for the past year, much credit is due to the Fishery Officers and Game Wardens who have carried out a somewhat ambitious programme with a minimum of equipment. Our present hatcheries at Kaslo, Summerland, and Taft are old and need constant repairing. The main eyeing-station for this Division at Gerrard, where the spawn is taken from the thirty-pounders of Kootenay Lake, was previously considered no longer serviceable by the Dominion Fisheries Department but, with patching, it has been made serviceable for some years to come.

We occasionally contact the Fishery Officers from the adjacent States of Montana, Idaho, or Washington, and these gentlemen invariably are amazed that we can carry out extensive fish-cultural programmes with our outmoded equipment. However, were it not for the very fine co-operation and help we have received from the British Columbia Forest Branch, the Public Works Department, and the various Rod and Gun Clubs our showing would not be so satisfactory.

The general public is keenly interested in hatcheries, rearing-ponds, and distributions, and the subsequent growth of the liberated fingerlings. Most of the outdoor magazines through their articles have educated the sporting public along this line and we have no lack of voluntary and well-meant suggestions, many of which are helpful. However, we do find that fish-cultural conditions in interior British Columbia seem to be different from both the Prairies and the Coast. That is, there is no set rule that will apply and game-fish culture in "B" Division is based as much upon the local knowledge of our experienced Fishery Officers as it is upon the theory and practice of the approved text-books.

The appreciation and thanks of the entire divisional personnel is tendered to the Provincial Forestry Service, the Public Works Department, and the Provincial Police, to all of whom we are indebted both for direct assistance and the use of equipment during the year. We should also like to include the help we have received both from individuals and groups of various Rod and Gun Clubs in the district, who are always ready to assist in measures designed to augment either fishing or hunting.

The report of Fishery Supervisor C. H. Robinson is given hereunder:—

"BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

"Angling for rainbow trout in waters of the Kettle River system is improved, probably the result of extending the closed season, systematic restocking with eyed eggs, and development of nursery planting areas.

"The supply of rainbow trout has been well maintained in Arlington, Collier, and Conkle (Fish) Lakes from restocking and some natural reproduction. The introduction of rainbow trout in waters of State Creek, Buck and Williamson Lakes is to be determined. Several other lakes, not very accessible, are producing good catches of trout, as a result of natural reproduction, from the necessary protection afforded to the parent fish. Speckled trout introduced into Davis and Matthew Lakes in 1939 are making excellent growth.

"*Jewel Lake.*—This lake is not producing such large Kamloops trout as in former years; possibly, in some respects, due to the indiscriminate discarding or liberation of live bait (minnows) by certain anglers. While these fish, illegally introduced, may act as a food-supply for the large trout, undoubtedly they are serious competitors towards the food-supply of the small trout. They are also predaceous in their habits, more particularly when fry are first liberated or hatched. Jewel Lake held the record of producing Kamloops trout weighing over 50 lb., so far not exceeded in any other lake in the Interior.

"*Wilgress (Loon) Lake* was stocked with Kamloops-trout fry, commencing in 1935 with the term 'dwarfed stock' of Six Mile Lakes, which reached maturity when about 8 inches in

length, then subsequently the progeny of Penask Lake were introduced. Both varieties made splendid growth, attaining weights up to 20 lb. or more. This was an interesting experiment and seems to explode the theory that it requires selected stock to produce large fish.

"*Granby River* is accessible from auto highway. This river produced good catches of rainbow trout during the season and no doubt the yearly replenishment has assisted to maintain the supply.

"*Smelter Lake.*—Existing conditions restrict the trolling to some extent, resulting in somewhat limited fishing; but, no doubt, large trout frequent this body of water, which should interest and entice the anglers to try out their luck.

"*Lake Christina.*—A popular summer resort. Owing to the presence of small-mouth black bass introduced and steps taken to control the numbers, in view of noticeable outward migration and diminishing food-supply, the interested sportsmen now hope to increase the trout population from a four-year plan adopted by the Game Commission, with systematic planting of Kamloops trout eyed eggs in suitable tributary streams and possibly with fingerlings later. The results so far are very encouraging, according to reports received.

"WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

"*Big Sheep and Beaver Creeks.*—Ideal speckled-trout waters, furnishing good fishing for Rossland and Trail anglers.

"*Columbia River.*—Extending to the International border, Waneta, this stretch of water is still producing good catches of rainbow trout for the Trail anglers, in spite of a certain amount of pollution from the Trail smelter operations, which is unavoidable.

"*Arrow Lakes.*—Angling and trolling for Kamloops and Dolly Varden trout compared favourably with other seasons. Glacial silt from the Columbia River affects the summer fishing in waters of the upper lake. However, towards the early fall as the water clears the fishing improves. Coarse fish are quite numerous throughout the lakes.

"*Whatshan Lakes.*—Comprising three connected lakes, 15 miles in length; provide excellent fly-fishing for rainbow trout for about six weeks from commencement of the season, then subsequently after water temperatures rise, trolling with lures adapted for the rainbow and Dolly Varden trout, generally with good catches. The lakes are becoming quite popular for the fishing and camping and there is suitable accommodation. Coarse fish are on the increase in these lakes.

"From reports received, rainbow-trout fishing showed some improvement in waters of *Summit, Victor, Three Valley,* and *Griffin Lakes;* and the results of the introduction of rainbow trout in *Begbie, Five Mile,* and *Williamson Lakes* is awaited with interest by the Revelstoke anglers. Glacial water conditions affect fishing in the Columbia and Illecillewaet Rivers, but towards the fall the Columbia produces good numbers of large Dolly Varden trout that follow up the redfish. Angling for cut-throat trout in waters of Jordan and Wigwam streams remained fairly good.

"*Trout Lake.*—Located in the Lardeau area, some 17 miles in length; produced excellent catches of Kamloops and Dolly Varden trout, varying in weight up to 20 lb. or more during the season. This body of water is becoming quite popular for the Revelstoke, Okanagan, and American anglers in spite of its somewhat remote situation. Staubert Lake also produced good catches of large Kamloops and Dolly Varden trout.

"*Wilson Lakes.*—Comprising two connected lakes of about 3 miles in length. Fishing for the rainbow and kokanee improved during the season. Furthermore, most of the large rainbow trout captured contained kokanee in their stomach-tracts. The kokanee were introduced to increase the food-supply, but a good number of them were also taken on the fly. The stocking of Wilson Lakes has proved an outstanding success, as trout were introduced in the year 1922 and, with the exception of another planting in 1925, natural reproduction took care of an abundant supply of trout until 1936, after which restocking commenced again.

"*Box and Summit Lakes.*—Accessible to the highway, are not producing the number of trout that might be expected in spite of yearly replenishment. Coarse fish predominate in Summit Lake.

"*Slocan Lake.*—From reports received, angling and trolling for Kamloops trout has improved slightly and with increased plantings of eyed eggs, together with the continued liberation of fingerlings from New Denver rearing-pond, the interested anglers hope to

restore the fishing to rank second to Kootenay Lake, with due attention given in reducing the numbers of coarse fish that are on the increase. Pollutions from mining industries in the past depleted the supply of kokanee, one of the principal diets of the large Kamloops trout. However, with systematic yearly planting of kokanee eggs, the species are now increasing in numbers.

"*Bear and Fish Lakes.*—These lakes provided good catches of mountain Kamloops trout, although somewhat small in size.

"*Evans, Cahill, and Beatrice Lakes.*—These lakes produced excellent catches of Kamloops trout, first introduced in 1925 and 1933 in the latter two lakes. As the food-supply is not abundant in Beatrice Lake, the restocking is governed accordingly. Cahill Lake is still producing Kamloops trout up to 40 lb. in weight or more. Scale readings indicate the growth is about 10 lb. in four years.

"*Enterprise and Wilson Creeks.*—In the latter, rainbow trout were introduced in 1931–32 above the main creek falls with good results. Both streams provided good fishing during the season.

"*Slocan River.*—While the stream appeared ideal for rainbow trout, coupled with yearly restocking, angling was not as good as might be expected, although it is possible the fish migrate to Slocan Lake and down to the Kootenay River. Coarse fish are probably a detriment to good trout-fishing. The river contains excellent spawning areas, wherein the majority of parent rainbow trout from the lower reaches of Kootenay River ascend to spawn.

"*Little Slocan Lakes.*—Speckled trout were first introduced in these lakes in 1926; these fish have made good growth but, owing to the coarse fish being so numerous, the lakes are not fished to a great extent. In spite of extensive angling in the West Fork of Little Slocan River, the supply of rainbow trout remained fairly good from natural reproduction.

"*Kootenay River.*—Extends from Grohman Creek to Columbia River. Angling for rainbow trout was curtailed in the closed portion, including Slocan Pool, which is noted for excellent fly-fishing. The sections of the river below and above the closed area produced fair catches of trout, although, apparently, backing up the water from Corra Linn Dam has changed fly-fishing considerably.

"*West Arm of Kootenay Lake.*—Extends from Grohman Creek to Procter. Angling and trolling for Kamloops trout and kokanee remained fairly good considering the increasing number of anglers. A few sportsmen kept a creel census of fish taken, varying from 170 to 200 fish each, weighing from ½ to 5 lb.

"*Kootenay Lake.*—Vicinity of Procter, Irvine Creek, Pilot Bay, Queens Bay; thence to Ainsworth and Riondel. While it appeared an off season during the extreme spell of hot weather, the spring and fall season for the large Kamloops trout fulfilled all expectations, as demonstrated by the Gyro Derby and other records kept.

"*Kokanee, Keen, Garland, Kaslo, and Tanal Lakes.*—Located in the Kokanee Glacier Park area; produced fair catches of cut-throat, as usual. In view of the altitude of the lakes and the somewhat scanty natural food-supply, the restocking is governed accordingly.

"*Ross, Whitelady, Haiselden, and Noakes Lakes, Redfish Creek.*—These lakes produced fair catches of rainbow trout up to 3 lb. in weight.

"*Six Mile and Cottonwood Lakes.*—These little lakes are still producing limit catches of mountain Kamloops trout.

"*Barrat (Lost), Clearwater, Port Rico, and Panther (Diamond) Lakes (Salmon River Watershed).*—Fishing for the rainbow trout remained good, and this also applies to cut-throat trout in Wolfe Lake.

"*Rosebud Lake.*—Mostly fished by non-resident anglers. It is producing excellent catches of rainbow trout up to 5 lb. in weight. Before the introduction of rainbow, the native trout were cut-throat. Changing the variety has proven beneficial to the fishermen.

"*Boundary Lake.*—A small body of water, not exceeding 40 acres in extent, remains very productive. It is estimated that at least 10,000 legal-sized speckled trout were taken by angling during the season, mostly by non-residents.

"*Kootenay Lake, Kaslo.*—The Kamloops trout compared favourably with other seasons for spring fishing, but the fall fishing for the large fish was rather disappointing. This was compensated to some extent by good summer fly-fishing at the mouths of tributary streams. Quite a number of non-resident anglers visited Kaslo during the early part of the season, and they appeared, in most cases, satisfied with the catches of large Kamloops trout.

"*Loon and Leviathan Lakes.*—These lakes produced fairly good catches of speckled trout, but there is a noticeable decrease in the size of trout in Loon Lake.

"*Wheeler Lake.*—The cut-throat trout remain quite plentiful, as a result of phenomenal natural reproduction from the original planting of 12,000 eyed eggs in 1933. The population is in excess of the natural food-supply, resulting in poor-conditioned fish, but if the lake were fished more it would be of benefit.

"*Woodberry Creek.*—South and Main Fork provided good fishing for cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout. The results of stocking Sunset Lake are not definitely determined. This lake was stocked in 1938.

"*Fletcher, Flint, and Milford Lakes.*—Angling for rainbow trout was good.

"*Kootenay Lake (South End).*—Angling and trolling for Kamloops trout in the vicinity of Cultus, Midge Creek, and south end of lake remained good.

"*Arkansaw, Devils Hole, and Bayonne Creek Lakes.*—These lakes are producing good catches of rainbow trout. The lakes were previously barren of fish life prior to the year 1935 and were stocked principally for the benefit of prospectors and miners employed in that area. The results of stocking *Tam O'Shanter Lake,* Crawford Creek, 1938–39, with rainbow trout is to be determined, including cut-throat trout introduced into waters of *Baker Lake,* Lockhart Creek, 1938, but from reports received, the results in each case appear promising.

"Large-mouth black bass, that migrated from American waters, Bonners Ferry, and discovered in waters of Kootenay River, back channels and sloughs on Kootenay Flats, 1920, in the vicinity of Creston, are still very plentiful and provide good fishing for the local anglers. The fish vary in weight up to 8 lb. At one time the bass circulated quite freely into waters of Kootenay Lake, causing great concern to the authorities and sportsmen. However, the deep, cool waters of Kootenay Lake caused them to desert, to some extent, in preference to their old haunts in the more sluggish waters of Kootenay Flats.

"*Goat River* provided fairly good fishing for the Kamloops trout (locally called steelhead in waters of the lower reaches of the river). The upper reaches extending from the Canyon angling for cut-throat trout remained very good. Meadow Creek, a tributary, produced good catches of speckled trout, conditions being ideal for that specie of fish.

"East Kootenay District.

"*Moyie Lakes and River* produced good fishing for cut-throat and Kamloops trout during the season. The Kamloops varied in weight up to 15 lb. or more.

"*Monroe and Mineral Lakes* provided good fishing for cut-throat and hybrid trout.

"*Twin, Smith, Peckhams, Echo, Garbut's,* and several other small lakes provided good Kamloops-trout fishing. *Horseshoe Lake:* Owing to adverse water conditions and the illegal introduction of undesirable fish (minnows) by certain anglers has materially affected the food-supply of Kamloops trout. The lake in question at one time produced more fish per acre than any other lake in the district.

"*Bull River and Tributaries.*—Angling for cut-throat trout remained fairly good throughout the season. Natural reproduction has so far taken care of the supply.

"*Fish Lakes.*—Reserved for artificial propagation of cut-throat trout. Since the year 1923 the supply has been fairly well maintained for that purpose.

"*St. Mary River, Lake, and Tributaries* provided good cut-throat trout fishing throughout the season, mostly for the Kimberley anglers. It has been suggested that rainbow trout be introduced in the waters of the St. Mary River watershed. This appears to be a matter for careful study before non-indigenous fish are introduced into cut-throat trout waters.

"*Skookumchuck River.*—A stretch of water extending from Kootenay River to the falls about 12 miles. Provided fairly good cut-throat trout fishing as most of the matured trout migrate from the Kootenay River, due possibly to glacial silt conditions. The stretch of the river above the falls was barren of fish life prior to the year 1935, when 200,000 cut-throat trout eyed eggs were planted, with apparently satisfactory results.

"*Premier Lake* has produced quite large Kamloops trout weighing up to 40 lb. in the past, but with the diminishing food-supply of recent years the growth has not been so rapid. However, according to reports received, excellent catches of Kamloops were made, varying in weight from 1 to 5 lb. or more on the fly and troll. The improved fishing can be attributed to the liberation of fingerlings raised in the Cranbrook Hatchery. In an endeavour to

increase the food-supply for the large fish, kokanee eyed eggs were introduced in the fall of 1938, some of which reached maturity the fall of 1940, and in spawning in the Diorite Creek diversion, where first planted, attained the size of about 12 inches in length. This was an interesting experiment, as no kokanee inhabit the waters of East Kootenay area; also to learn that the kokanee in this lake have been caught on the fly and troll.

"*Elk River and Tributaries.*—Considered some of the most productive cut-throat trout waters of the Interior. In spite of the heavy drain from angling by the numerous local anglers and influx of Alberta non-resident anglers, the supply has been fairly well maintained from natural reproduction, yearly replenishment with eyed eggs in suitable nursery creeks with specially prepared planting areas, and the continued closure of feeder-streams.

"*Tie, North Star, Rock (Mud), Burton, Silver Springs, Manistee, Surveyors, Baynes, Loon, and Edwards Lakes.*—Previously barren of game fish, but since the introduction of Kamloops trout fifteen years ago some of these lakes are still producing this specie weighing up to 30 lb. or more. From reports received the fishing is improved in certain lakes.

"*Grave Lake, Elk Valley.*—Fly and trolling for the Kamloops trout was fairly good. The lake contained no game fish prior to restocking in 1923. Summit Lake, Crowsnest, produced good specimens of Kamloops trout up to 3 lb. in weight, first introduced in 1939 (Penask stock).

"*Barnes Lake.*—In the vicinity of Corbin. The cut-throat trout which were introduced into these waters in 1938 have become well established and should furnish good fly-fishing in 1941, when the lake is officially opened.

"*Fording River (above the Falls).*—Barren of fish life prior to year 1931. The results of three plantings of cut-throat trout eyed eggs were reported recently as successful.

"*Columbia and Windermere Lakes.*—After several years restocking with eyed eggs in these lakes the Kamloops trout are now fairly well established, particularly in Lake Windermere, where limit catches were taken varying in weight up to 5 lb. Prior to restocking, these large bodies of water contained very few game fish and these were Dolly Varden trout. Coarse fish are very numerous in these lakes.

"*Paddy Ryan Lakes.*—Four small connected lakes. Produced excellent catches of cut-throat trout which were first introduced in 1931. The lakes were barren of fish life prior to liberations.

"*Lillian Lake* provided good fishing for Kamloops trout, which were first introduced in 1930. As an experiment, the progeny of Six Mile Lakes were first introduced. These fish adapted similar characteristics of the Kootenay Lake rainbow and fighting qualities, attaining 2 lb. in weight the first year and second year between 5 and 6 lb. This is another instance where abundant food-supply and environment demonstrates the growth of dwarfed stock under ideal conditions.

"*Cartwright Lake* produced some excellent catches of Kamloops trout, weighing up to 10 lb., which were first introduced in 1935.

"*Dunbar, Twin, Bott, Hall, and Holgrave Lakes.*—Angling for cut-throat remained good. *Halfway* and *Lead Queen Lakes*, where the cut-throat species were introduced in 1938, the results of which are to be determined. *Baptiste Lake*, where cut-throat trout were first introduced in 1938 have become well established with excellent growth. The lake will open officially for fishing in the 1941 season.

"Glacial water conditions in the Golden area restrict trout-fishing to a great extent, but some progress has been made by the introduction of Kamloops trout in waters of Cedar Lakes 1, 2, and 3, Canyon Creek, Wiseman and other small lakes previously barren of fish life, also the restocking of Blackwater and Bush Lakes adjacent to the Trans-Canada Auto Highway each season.

"OKANAGAN AND SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT.

"*Okanagan Lake (South End).*—Kamloops-trout fishing compared favourably with other seasons, with fair catches, varying in weight to less than 10 lb. However, with the liberation of fingerlings from Summerland and Kelowna rearing-ponds fishing conditions should improve, although the impression prevails that the trout have a tendency to circulate towards the north end of the lake. This may be attributed to the available food-supply.

"*Skaha (Dog) Lake* produced fairly good catches of Kamloops trout, and with the continued liberation of fingerlings the trout population should increase.

"*Vasseaux and Osoyoos Lakes* cannot be termed good trout waters, being inhabited with the large-mouth black bass, carp and perch which came from American waters south of the line. The resumption of restocking Osoyoos Lake, in co-operation with the American authorities, is to be dealt with after an interview with those concerned.

"*Aeneas, Island, Deer, Dranzie, Catnip, Madden,* and *Clearwater Lakes* provided fair fishing for rainbow trout; also *Cathedral Lakes* for cut-throat and Kamloops trout, including *Fish Lake,* near Summerland, for speckled trout.

"*Chute Lake.*—In view of the requests received from the Penticton organized sportsmen regarding the decline of rainbow fishing and the depletion of the natural food-supply, conditions were investigated and, in turn, fresh-water shrimps and aquatic weed-growth were transferred and planted in the lake. The investigation is to be completed.

"The introduction of Kamloops trout in waters of *Allendale, Clark,* and *Victor Lakes,* commencing in the year 1938, are reported to be making excellent growth, as indicated by samples taken.

"*Clearwater Lake, Hedley.*—Some attention was given to spawning conditions and the protection of parent rainbow trout, also the productivity of the lake for replenishment. Moreover, amicable arrangements were arrived at between the officers of the Nickel Plate and Penticton Clubs as to the future policy concerning the lake and Provincial Park area.

"The following lakes located in the Princeton area produced average catches of rainbow trout: *Wolfe, Otter, Chain, Link, Osprey, McKenzie, Blue, Bergersen, Missezuala,* and *Taylor Lakes.* The introduction of rainbow trout in waters of Lost Lake, commencing in 1938, resulted in good catches varying in weight up to 5 lb. Certain lakes situated in Brookmere area produced excellent catches of trout from recent liberations of Kamloops-trout fry.

"*Similkameen River.*—Not considered an ideal trout stream. Furnished good fly-fishing; this being an improvement compared to previous seasons.

"The closure of lakes situated on the One Mile (Allison) Creek system did not achieve all that could be expected from protection afforded and liberation of fingerlings from the Princeton rearing-pond and fry from Summerland Hatchery. The matter is being investigated in the coming spring to ascertain if remedial measures should be taken to improve existing conditions.

"Kokanee (redfish) eyed eggs were widely distributed into various waters of the Interior from the collection carried out from the run of fish in Meadow Creek, Lardeau. The eggs were distributed primarily as a forage fish for the Kamloops trout, to restore the runs where affected by adverse water conditions resulting from irrigation diversions and storage; also in an endeavour to improve food conditions in certain lakes wherein the kokanee has been introduced. Moreover, these fish might be classified as game fish, as good numbers are taken on the fly and troll. The necessary protection afforded when spawning in streams has overcome any possible depletion. In fact, some impression prevails at Kaslo that there are too many of the specie in Kootenay Lake, thereby affecting the catches of large Kamloops trout.

"Rocky Mountain whitefish remain quite plentiful, particularly in waters of Elk River, where some 10 to 12 tons are taken by angling each season. This also applies to the Lardeau, Kootenay, Slocan, and Kettle Rivers. These fish are serious competitors towards the trout food-supply and the catching of them should be encouraged; although in some instances, towards the spring, angling for them conflict with the trout regulations.

"Eastern whitefish were introduced into waters of Kootenay and Arrow Lakes in 1930. So far no information is available as to the success of the introductions.

"*Water Conditions.*—Due to light snowfall and precipitation, coupled with extreme long spell of hot weather, resulted in the rapid receding of the water-flow in creeks. Consequently, all eyed eggs which were planted were inspected with the co-operation of Game Wardens, and action was taken where necessary to ensure proper hatching of eggs and resultant free-swimming fry to emerge from beds without loss. The salvage and transfer of trout fry and fingerlings that were left stranded from the lack of sufficient water-flow received attention in certain streams.

"*Coarse Fish.*—One of the major problems to contend with in view of reducing the numbers for the benefit of game fish in waters of Columbia, Windermere, Kootenay, Slocan, Arrow, Whatshan, Summit, Smelter, Little Slocan, Osoyoos, Vasseaux, Skaha, and Okanagan

Lakes, where they appear to be on the increase, is receiving attention, as conditions will permit, by the Commission and licensed fur-farmers.

"*Predatory Birds.*—It seems desirable to continue the investigation to determine to what extent the mergansers (fish-ducks) and belted kingfisher are preying upon the trout populations of waters wherein trout only inhabit.

"*Natural Propagation.*—Under the present Fishery Regulations in force, fairly good protection is afforded to the parent spawning trout to aid natural reproduction, with the exception of lakes located at altitudes from 4,000 to 6,500 feet, where spawning is much later. The extension of the closed season affecting the lakes in question is under review by the authorities.

"*Game-fish Culture.*—The continued efficient operation of Cranbrook, Nelson, Gerrard-Kaslo, and Summerland Hatcheries, with augmented supplies of eyed eggs from Penask and Lloyds Creek Hatcheries, has assisted greatly towards maintaining and increasing the supply of sport fish.

"*Rearing-ponds.*—In addition to the operation of Princeton and Taft rearing-ponds, the interested sportsmen throughout the Division are rapidly becoming rearing-pond conscious, resulting, mostly on their own initiative, in pond development at Kimberley, Cranbrook, Bjerkness, Kaslo, New Denver, Penticton, and possibly at Nelson the coming spring. Of course, some of the ponds are in the experimental stage and future operations will be decided, subject to experiments undertaken. However, the interest shown is very encouraging, particularly in the Bjerkness, Kaslo, and New Denver ponds.

"Private ponds constructed by E. L. Staples, Premier Lake; T. H. Edmundson, Creston; T. Pagliaro, Golden; Louis Rothel and E. Firstel, Natal; Capt. H. Hincks, Crawford Bay; E. Newgrand, Nakusp; A. L. Harris, New Denver; and P. A. Peterson, Grand Forks, are not, at present, producing many trout.

"*Fish-screens, Irrigation Systems.*—For conservation measures, it appears essential that all possible attention be given to effective screening of the intakes of the various irrigation systems by the water-users, where deemed advisable in the conservation of game fish.

"Fishways, installed in dams under 10 feet in height, functioned satisfactorily, as follows:—

Waters.	Owners.
Alexander Creek	F. Knight, Crowsnest.
Paddy Ryan Lakes	Invermere Construction Co., Invermere.
McBains (Rosen) Lake	Mrs. C. Rosen, Jaffray.
Little Sand Creek	F. C. Limbocker, Jaffray.
Eholt Creek	C. and R. Floyd, Greenwood.
Okanagan Lake	Game Commission, Vancouver.

"*Obstructions (Natural), Handy Log-jam, Lardeau River.*—Situated 1½ miles down-stream from Gerrard Hatchery. During the summer of 1939, the partial removal of the jam by the Provincial Forestry and Game Departments proved beneficial to the parent Kamloops trout ascending from Kootenay Lake to their respective spawning areas adjacent to Gerrard Hatchery, as indicated by the increased number reaching the spawning areas without delay or injury. However, in view of logs and debris passing out of Trout Lake and accumulating again at the point of obstruction, some attention is needed yearly to keep the channel open; possibly might be undertaken by the hatchery staff before the ova collection commences or during the early fall.

"*Elk River, East Kootenay Power Company Dam.*—The advocated installation of a fishway in the structure was investigated in 1938–39, resulting in no action being taken by the authorities, owing to existing natural rock barriers situated down-stream below the dam-site, which prevents the passage of fish up-stream to the dam.

"*Bull River.*—The concrete dam situated near the mouth of the stream, constructed by the C.P.R. Tie and Timber Branch, now owned by a Mrs. Schad, of Cranbrook, is not equipped with a fishway; thereby the structure prevents the passage of fish from Kootenay River to the stretch of water extending from the dam to impassable rock barrier approximately 5 miles up-stream. The dam was left intact to be utilized for irrigation purposes and it was the intention of the late Mr. Schad to make provision for a fishway, which to date has not materialized, owing to the death of Mr. Schad and the financial position of Mrs. Schad.

"*One Mile (Allison) Creek, Princeton.*—Small irrigation-dams existing on the stream are being investigated to determine the necessity of the owners to provide a fishway or by-pass in the structures.

"*Pollutions, Mining Industries.*—The continued operation of gold and quartz mines has, in some instances, resulted in the serious pollution of streams frequented with game fish. This is a complex problem to contend with, owing to the precipitous nature of the ground where the concentrators are located, very often immediately adjacent to water affected. However, where possible and feasible, the control and impounding of the resultant deleterious substances has received attention by the operators in the interest of game fish from a standpoint of the economic situation and importance of the industries, as referred to hereunder:—

"*Salmon River System* remains seriously polluted as a result of the following operations: Ymir Yankee Gold Mines, Ltd., Ymir; Relief-Arlington Gold Mines, Ltd., North Fork; Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd., Kootenay Belle Gold Mines, Ltd., Gold Belt Mines, Ltd., and the Reno Gold Mines, Ltd., of Sheep Creek, tributary to the Salmon River.

"*Slocan Lake System.*—Due to somewhat low prevailing prices of base metals, the silver-lead mines of Slocan are not operating to any extent and, at present, the tributary streams to Slocan Lake are free of pollution.

"*Columbia River.*—The unavoidable pollution continues from smelter and fertilizer plants operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Trail. It is possible that the pollution may not be so harmful after becoming diffused with the water-flow of the river.

"*Summit Creek.*—The resumption of operations by the Bayonne Consolidated Mines, Ltd., has again resulted in some pollution of the creek which affected fish life. The pollution could not very well be controlled in view of the location of the mill and precipitous nature of the ground adjacent.

"*St. Mary River.*—The waste material from the Sullivan Concentrator, operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, is well under control, by impounding methods, resulting in but a slight pollution of the river considering some 6,000 to 7,000 tons of silver, lead, and zinc ore are treated daily and the resultant tailings impounded is a specially arranged reservoir containing over 15,000,000 tons of concentrator refuse.

"*Kicking Horse River, Golden.*—The steady attention afforded by the responsible C.P.R. Section Foremen to waste crude oil sumps at Field and Beavermouth has practically eliminated any large quantities of oil escaping in the waters of Kicking Horse and Columbia Rivers, which at one time affected fish, water-fowl, and fur-bearing animals.

"*Similkameen River, Princeton.*—With suitable impounding methods instituted by the Allenby Mining Company of Copper Mountain and the Kelowna Exploration Company of Hedley, the river is free of pollution and is again producing fairly good catches of rainbow trout.

"*Lumber Industries.*—With the curtailment of lumber operations in the form of stationary sawmills, few complaints were received regarding the escape of sawdust and mill refuse into waters frequented with fish. Also, where logging operations were conducted in the vicinity of lakes and streams, the disposal of brush and slashings received the necessary attention.

"*Diseases.*—There was no recurrence of the slight epidemic 'Furunculosis' amongst the fish population of Elk River system which last occurred in 1930–31, nor in waters of the Bull and Goat Rivers, according to unconfirmed reports of year 1936. A number of matured Kamloops trout died late spring in Horseshoe Lake, the cause probably attributed to the lack of suitable spawning areas and oxygen content of the water being at its lowest stage ever experienced in this land-locked lake.

"*Co-operation.*—The organized sportsmen representing some twenty-three clubs and other organizations are taking renewed interest in game-fish culture, as shown by the splendid co-operation throughout the Division. Whenever convenient, the executive members of the clubs are conferred with, thus creating a better understanding and less correspondence direct to the Commission.

"*Sport Fish.*—In conclusion, generally speaking, the supply of game fish has been fairly well maintained, with the exception in small streams accessible to auto highways, where it has become a problem to meet the demands of anglers in supplying the expected number of legal-sized trout. Moreover, the true sportsmen appreciate the active interest taken by the Game Commission."

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

By R. M. Robertson, Officer Commanding.

I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on game conditions in " C " Game Division during the year ended December 31st, 1940.

Big Game.

Moose.—No scarcity exists in the Cariboo, Chilcotin, and Kamloops areas. Moose are indeed as numerous as mule-deer in many parts of the Interior and despite the inroads of predators, such as the recent arrival of packs of wolves, their numbers are still maintained to a satisfactory level. The trek still heads southward and this species has been seen south of Kamloops in localities unsuitable to their protection because of lack of sufficient cover and feed, peculiar to this animal. Many big-game hunters have been coming to the Interior for over twenty years and now have their own summer homes on their hunting-grounds.

Caribou.—No caribou were taken in the Williams Lake area last year according to reports. There should be a " slowing-up " of the season on the animals. In the northern area of the Clinton Detachment caribou are reported as about even with other years, few having been killed. In the Aitcha Mountain area an increase is noted and this is the only district reporting such in this Division.

Deer.—In some sectors reports come to hand of an unequal proportion of bucks to does. I have not heard of any pronounced scarcity of bucks. Very often, when a report of this comes to our notice the weather has been so mild that the bucks have gone considerably higher up. Others again say there are large numbers of barren does, but this, as usual, is just an expression of opinion based on the assumption that a doe seen without a fawn must be barren. The evidence is not conclusive.

Mountain-goats.—Around Seton Lake and Bridge River area mountain-goats are in considerable numbers. From the P.G.E. Railway tracks it is reported that they can be seen on the mountain-side in fairly large numbers in the vicinity of Seton Lake. Very few mountain-goats were taken from Momich River in the Adams Lake area during the past season. The headwaters of Horsefly River and the Mitchell River area also have fair numbers of mountain-goats.

Black Bears.—Very few hunters really trouble about these animals. Complaints are made in places of damage to cattle and sheep. These complaints are attended to but the services of one predatory-animal hunter cannot handle a situation which three hunters should perform. Instructions are given to ranchers to attend to the elimination of marauding bears by means of carefully placed baits. Grizzlies are reported as decreasing in the Williams Lake area but increasing in the Quesnel Detachment.

Mountain-sheep.—These animals are showing signs of a definite increase in numbers at Deer Park Ranch, in the Williams Lake Detachment. In the Marble Range area they are not increasing. The season on mountain-sheep opened for the first time since their liberation at Squilax in 1927. Surprisingly enough, only about eleven animals were taken during the short open season, despite their substantial numbers. They are extending their range toward the Falkland area. It requires considerable skill, both on foot and with the rifle, to bring down a suitable head. The heat during that period made hunting much more difficult.

On the west side of Yalakom River and in the Bridge River area mountain-sheep can be seen, according to reports, at any time. Two splendid heads were taken out by parties operating out from Bridge River. The Spences Bridge area reports a decrease, but I am convinced that those animals have spread out, as mountain-sheep travel considerable distances. A number of domestic sheep fed on the Spences Bridge Range a few years ago and, according to reports, some portions of this range were left rather bare. One can expect considerable thinning out of the weed-growth where large numbers of domestic sheep range. Careless and indifferent herders and the too-seldom visits to those ranges by the actual owners can quite easily ruin or devaluate the ranges in use. In the Adams Lake District mountain-sheep have scattered over a wide area, but no large numbers have been seen nor reported to date.

Wapiti.—This species is reported to be doing well in the Adams Lake District. They have been described as heading toward Seymour Arm and well north of the north end of

Adams Lake. The west side of the Fraser River near Pavilion also reports an odd bull as having been seen.

Fur-bearing Animals.—There appears to be no definite data to go by except the varying reports from trappers in the field and Game Officers in the course of their travels. The catch of fur-bearing animals for the season 1939–40 on registered trap-lines shows an increase on beaver which is the highest since 1928. This statistical data is interesting and satisfactory, but the average price of $18 to $20 per pelt might be responsible. Comparative statistics are again submitted for the season 1939–40, showing estimate of beaver left on registered trap-lines in this Division, exclusive of Indian trap-lines:—

Season.	No. of Trappers submitting Returns.	Estimate of Beaver.	Average per Trapper.
1934–35	275	4,789	17.41
1935–36	343	6,392	18.60
1936–37	367	6,347	17.29
1937–38	345	5,945	17.23
1938–39	307	5,315	17.30
1939–40	348	6,501	18.68

Here is a summary obtained from answers to a questionnaire sent to twenty prominent trappers on the best means of conserving beaver, particularly the female and her young. Practically 100 per cent. favoured educating the trapper by means of printed literature on how to save female beaver as against setting a distance limit from the beaver-house at which to set traps. The adoption of the latter suggestion was considered impracticable. About 80 per cent. stated that the present season was not too long; and a few of them said that it would be difficult to adjust the season to suit all trappers, because of the difference in altitude and locality.

When asked as to the best methods of conserving beaver, I got a variety of suggestions. Roughly 20 per cent. suggested a closed season. This suggestion is governed by some extent by the actual estimate of beaver on their own lines. Some trappers suggesting a closed season had only limited numbers available for trapping. A suggestion was forwarded that all trappers or fur-buyers be compelled to mark the trapper's licence number on their shipment of furs, either through the express office or post-office.

Another suggestion, which is a practical one, is to prevent overtrapping when the beaver estimate left on the trap-line is down to a very low level.

Two recommendations stated that trapping should be confined to creeks only leading to ponds so as to prevent, to a large extent, the trapping of females. This might depend on the food-supply available at hand.

A very good suggestion was to set traps deeply, about 15 inches, so as not to take the kits. Even if the water-depth fluctuates from day to day it would to some extent decrease the possibility of taking very young beaver. One trapper of considerable experience and intelligent observation stated that a fairly constant average beaver catch on his line was 60 per cent. large, 20 per cent. medium, and 20 per cent. small. Of mature beaver he found about 80 per cent. male and 10 per cent. each of dry and pregnant does. He has also found that dry does are often quite badly scarred, indicating, according to this trapper, the presence of an extra female in the colony rather than the lack of a male. This trapper avoids setting traps near a house, but rather near the signs of recent activity. Another trapper of considerable experience stated that he caught an average of 60 per cent. males. I firmly believe that a code could be formulated, taken from a larger survey of constructive suggestions submitted by experienced trappers, which would act as a guide to new trappers taking over lines for the first time. Every ten or fifteen years we have a new generation of trappers taking over and who are uninstructed in the art of conserving our fur-bearers.

War conditions are a disturbing factor, and many readjustments have to be made on registered trap-lines of those who have gone overseas. We have endeavoured to have the trapper joining for overseas service leave his trap-line in care of some other member of his family or a friend until his return from war service. The conditions for fur-bearing animals

are about normal. There is a slight decrease in the number of trap-lines showing beaver returns, but not enough to recommend any drastic change in the regulations.

The shipping of certain pelts via Government Agents or Game Officers, where seals would be affixed *en route* to the market, would be a step in the direction of fur conservation.

Upland Game Birds.

All over this Division of 55,000 square miles reports have come to hand of a considerable increase in all species of game birds. This is one year in the cycle showing a definite upward trend. True, there is an occasional district which has never had a good year in grouse shooting, even with heavy predator destruction, but on the whole the season has been more than satisfactory. An opinion was expressed that the pheasants in the Vernon district were a shade smaller than previous years. This is a matter for careful scrutiny and for taking of weights over an extended period of time. European partridges are steadily increasing, particularly along the Fraser River, west of Clinton. They seem to have come up the river from Lillooet, but their habits are to keep on the move. Hence their disappearance from one district and reappearance in another. Bob-white quail have been seen on the west side of the Fraser River, opposite the 17-Mile Ranch, south of Pavilion. There is a request for a few of these birds to be liberated on the Jones farm, which is used as a sanctuary for California quail.

Migratory Game Birds.

Migratory game birds were scarce in the Williams Lake Detachment after October 1st. Geese were more numerous than last year.

Around Kelowna the freeze-up commenced on November 1st. The ducks were driven to feed on the stubble and creeks, where good shooting was reported. Great numbers of swans were seen going south during October and November at Quesnel. One hundred and twenty-five whistler swans were seen on the South Thompson River on February 10th, between Kamloops and Pritchard.

A census taken by Game Warden Sandiford on March 28th, 1939, on nine lakes in the vicinity of Cornwall Lodge, 10 miles west of Kamloops, gave a total of 2,301 ducks; while this year it was taken on the same lakes and on the same day and showed a total of 1,633. This type of information is of considerably greater value than having to depend on such terms as "plentiful" and "normal," so commonly used nowadays. Even a rough count to within 25 per cent. of the total is a definite number to go on and gives one a rough idea of just how many ducks there are on the numerous lakes.

Nesting conditions were excellent and the broods in good shape. In the Kamloops area pin-tails showed an increase over the previous year. Fifty-seven pelicans were seen on Tunkwa Lake on August 18th. Cranes showed up in larger numbers than previously. What appeared to be Hutchison's and Young Canada geese arrived in the Kamloops district in September. There were several hundreds feeding on the stubble and Thompson River until the middle of December. Large lakes and small pot-holes were frozen by November 15th. One flock of wavy geese were seen on the North Thompson River on October 28th. In the Clinton Detachment ducks decreased, due to the greater number of pot-holes being dry. Last spring one of the biggest spring flights of ducks in five years was seen. Around Clinton and points west and north, lakes froze over about October 28th.

We have on hand a census taken of ducks on several lakes in each Detachment during the last few years. This information gives us dependable data as against a cursory glance at the water-fowl situation.

Vermin.

Wolves have been reported on the increase in the Upper Baezaeko area in the Quesnel Detachment. In the remainder of this district an occasional band has been observed from time to time. Two residents of the Nazko area are paying an additional sum as bounty on these animals.

The following predators were destroyed by seven Game Wardens:—

Magpies	1,108	Dogs (ownerless)	15
Crows (including nests)	865	Hawks	120
Owls	92	Bears (doing damage)	26
Coyotes	105	Cougars	10
Stray cats	166		

Game Warden Ellis led with a total of sixty-five ownerless cats. Game Warden Still destroyed twenty-six ownerless cats. Game Warden Maxson was responsible for the destruction of fifty-seven coyotes. Game Warden Jobin destroyed fifteen coyotes. On crows and magpies Game Wardens Sandiford, Still, and Cameron were high in their respective order.

Game Warden Stewart and Predatory-animal Hunter Shuttleworth will be proceeding to the Empire Valley area in the Chilcotins to study the habits of wolves and endeavour to eliminate a few of those animals. Certain well-known methods will be tried out during the early part of 1941.

Damage to cattle by bears was a continual source of complaint and little or no time was lost attending to cases of destruction. Those complaints lasted from early spring until long after the beginning of the open season for game.

There may also be other causes of cattle disappearance which are not being overlooked, both by Provincial Police and Game Officers working in co-operation. Greater use of the .22 rifle was made this year in the killing of predators because of the lower cost. The use of telescope sights was also employed. Predatory-animal Hunter Shuttleworth destroyed nineteen bears, ten cougars, and thirteen coyotes, etc. In the Quesnel area twenty-five wolves and fifteen cougars were destroyed. From April 1st to August 31st, ninety-six coyotes were killed in the same area. The Quesnel Junior Game Association destroyed 146 crow's eggs during the nesting period. Various other predators were destroyed in this Detachment.

Game-protection.

Complaints were received of deer being slaughtered in the Tyaughton Sanctuary on December 9th during the week-ends. A patrol was made by Game Warden Gill, but no reliable information could be obtained on the accuracy of this complaint. There were 115 prosecutions under the "Game Act" during the year. Game Wardens Still, Sandiford, and Mottishaw were active along this line. A great deal of extra duty devolved on this Department in attending to registration of firearms under the National Defence Regulations. Much time was spent checking aliens and firearms in conjunction with the Provincial Police.

Game Propagation.

No pheasants were trapped at Tranquille because of lack of snow up to the end of the year. No beaver were trapped for distribution from the Bowron Lake Sanctuary because of the necessity for curtailing expenditures. This work pays a dividend and should be continued. The winter at the end of 1940 was very mild. All game animals and birds have done well so far.

Game Reserves.

The Tyaughton deer sanctuary, where large numbers of deer winter, will add to the numbers in this district. This is an effective unit in any district if overcrowding does not take place. Bowron Lake and Yalakom are the other reserves maintaining beaver and big game.

Fur Trade.

Only a limited fur-trade is carried on in the Interior. There are sixty-one fur-farms now in this Division.

Fur-farming.

This business is growing. Mink-farming takes a major place in this Province.

Registration of Trap-lines.

Small trap-lines continue to be eliminated from this Division as they are relinquished. The present war has to some extent upset trap-line renewals. Approximately 97.21 per cent. renewals were made shortly after the beginning of 1941. Changes in personnel were also made, which upset the duties and routine formerly followed. Readjustments had to follow in Detachment boundaries, creating delay in many phases of our work.

Registration of Guides.

We have in this Division eighty-six registered guides. The system awaits development so as to satisfy the non-resident hunter. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by a few

hunters coming here of lack of ability on the part of guides and unsatisfactory lodge service. Complaints were few in number, but sufficient to create disappointment. In some cases these visitors were redirected to other points, when complaints came to our notice, where they were given first-class service.

Special Patrols.

A special patrol was made to the south boundary of Tweedsmuir Park by Game Warden Jobin and Constable Broughton for the purpose of investigating a complaint on the wolf situation and alleged damage to stock. Several Game Wardens were sent to assist the British Columbia Provincial Police in connection with labour troubles at the Pioneer Mine.

Game Officers were also sent in to the Squilax area during the first open season on mountain-sheep. A rotational system was followed on this patrol, resulting in new Game Wardens patrolling the area every two days. One prosecution and conviction was obtained in the case of killing mountain-sheep before the season opened.

Police assistance rendered by Game Wardens during the year amounted to 196 days. On this duty, 1,477 miles were travelled.

Hunting Accidents.

On November 26th R. A. McMillan, of Fawn, B.C., shot and killed Walter Umphrey, of Fawn, B.C., in mistake for a moose. The accused is appearing at the Spring Assizes on a charge of manslaughter. R. A. McMillan was also prosecuted and convicted for hunting moose while in possession of an ordinary firearms licence.

This accident is a repetition of the old story of two hunters separating and arranging to meet at a designated point, forgetting at the same time that the following of a moose-track might inevitably take them in each other's direction with serious results.

To those who can distinguish colours the wearing of a sweater of burnt orange is a protection. Burnt orange is a distinctive colour which does not blend with the vegetation of the Interior. This is the colour worn by British bomber crews when they make a forced landing at sea; i.e., orange life-belts and skull-caps of a similar colour.

The Ishihara chart to test hunters for colour-blindness was not used this year because of the rush to register firearms under the Defence Regulations. This chart will undoubtedly be utilized during the coming year and an estimate obtained of the percentage of hunters who are colour-blind.

Preventive measures are of little use unless they are brought to the attention of hunters in a variety of ways. Light and large printing placed diagonally across the printed regulations urging caution might serve its purpose for a time. Ammunition companies could do a great deal in this way, but it should be something of an original nature and should be changed from year to year.

Summary and General Remarks.

It requires considerable and persistent advertising to bring non-resident hunters to this Province for big-game hunting. In the case of districts reporting a scarcity of big-game hunters there are two possible reasons: (1) The area is not advertised as it should be and (2) a lack of qualified guides.

Reports from every source in this Division gave accounts of the unusual increase in many species of game birds. Even big game, with the possible exception of the caribou, showed decided improvement.

Many hunters from the Coast visited Vernon for the pheasant-hunting. Four hunters from Vancouver Island shot forty birds and returned well satisfied after their first visit.

I fully expect to see a heavy fur catch as a result of the higher prices prevailing. While the system of trap-line registration we are now employing has many advantages, there are, nevertheless, certain features about this system it would seem are still open to improvement.

The wolf situation is becoming increasingly difficult. Hunters have been sent to the areas in question. There is a great lack of experience on the part of hunters because of the recent arrival of those animals. Even in the North Thompson River, north of Kamloops, two or three bands are reported. They are also in the Celista district, west of Salmon Arm. Measures to combat the presence of wolves are being studied.

Much good work is being done by Provincial Police in rendering assistance.

The services rendered by Game Associations, including the junior bodies, were highly appreciated. The year just past has, under certain adverse circumstances, been quite satisfactory.

J. A. Munro, Federal Migratory Birds Officer for British Columbia, as in the past, has been of great assistance.

GAME-FISH CULTURE.

Annual reports on conditions affecting game fish and fish-cultural operations at the various hatcheries, together with plantings and liberations therefrom, in " C " Game Division during the year ended December 31st, 1940, follow:—

" This information is given for future reference. Due to a very early spring, most lakes in the Kamloops district were free of ice slightly prior to the opening of lakes for 1939. The following dates show when each lake was clear of ice:—

Monte Lake	March 24th.
Pinantan Lake	April 10th.
Paul Lake	April 6th.
Knouff Lake	April 20th.
Lac le Jeune	April 24th.
Tunkwa Lake	April 12th.
Peterhope Lake	April 4th.
Taweel Lake	April 23rd.

" The following is a list of various lakes in the Detachment and the approximate dates when the spawning of Kamloops trout takes place:—

Pinantan Lake	April 18th.
Paul Lake	April 15th.
Knouff Lake	April 26th.
Lac le Jeune	April 28th.
Tunkwa Lake (early run in limited numbers only).	
Leighton Lake	March 28th.
Peterhope Lake	May 7th.
Monte Lake (spawning-creeks closed).	
Taweel Lake	May 16th.

" In some cases through the work of the Forestry units the spawning-beds in certain creeks were cleaned out of debris. A particularly good job was done at Hyas Lake, the results of which were at once apparent. The run of spawners was very large in some lakes. Low-water conditions limited the hatching of eggs in many creeks. The spawning facilities at Peterhope, Leighton, and Tunkwa Lakes are limited because of the irrigation problems. This condition requires careful scrutiny. Dunn Lake has too many coarse fish to be considered as a suitable body of water for restocking.

" Two thousand five hundred and seven suckers averaging 3 lb. each were taken from Monte Lake by means of a seine-net. All these fish, according to reports, were females. The net mesh was too large to hold the males. These suckers contained thousands of eggs.

" Dairy Lake was stocked in July, 1938, and trout 4 to 5 lb. were common. The largest trout taken was reported to be just over 7 lb. The average trout weight at Taweel Lake was from 3 to 5 lb. This lake has been visited by a considerable number of anglers and was fished quite heavily. The fish are reported as being a little smaller than usual.

" Tunkwa and Leighton Lakes adjoin and are producing unusually large trout. The largest taken in Tunkwa was 17 lb. A fish-screen was placed in Knouff Lake to stop the flow of fish into irrigation-ditches. This replaced the sapling screen put in during the previous season. This should stand up for some considerable time.

" Approximately 7 tons of coarse fish were taken from lakes in the Clinton Detachment during spring and summer. We expect to have four more traps working during the coming year.

" In the Kelowna district 5,660 coarse fish were trapped and destroyed. Low water prevented other traps from operating.

" In the Quesnel area 20,000 Kamloops-trout eggs were planted in Norwood Creek. Well over 90 per cent. of the eggs successfully hatched.

" The Crown Lake egg planting near Pavilion was not a success, due to considerable quantities of limestone and other materials. Only fry should be put in this lake in future. A

system of checking the egg plantings has now been formulated and reports on every planting will henceforth be made.

"In Shuswap Lake 25,000 carp were taken and 135 other species were also trapped. A fair number of ling were seen following the carp up the channels. The former feed heavily on carp.

"Dispensation of Kamloops-trout egg collections from Lloyds Creek Hatchery to the various districts during the years 1937 to 1940 were as follows:—

		Per Cent. of Collection.
Kamloops District—		
1937	815,000	24.4
1938	678,000	25.0
1939	875,000	17.5
1940	1,111,000	19.8
Salmon Arm District—		
1937	1,190,000	29.8
1938	490,000	19.0
1939	1,160,000	23.2
1940	1,179,000	21.0
Coastal District—		
1937	1,300,000	32.5
1938	1,125,000	45.0
1939	1,240,000	24.8
1940	1,385,000	24.7
Northern and Cariboo District—		
1937	435,000	10.8
1938	275,000	11.0
1939	675,000	13.5
1940	1,040,000	18.5
Nelson and Cranbrook District—		
1937	*Nil*	
1938	*Nil*	
1939	800,000	16.0
1940	804,000	14.3
Okanagan District—		
1937	*Nil*	
1938	*Nil*	
1939	250,000	5.0
1940	100,000	1.7
Total collections (less losses in hatchery)—		
1937	4,000,000	
1938	2,500,000	
1939	5,000,000	
1940	5,600,000"	

Fishery Officer F. Pells submits the following report on this year's operations at Lloyds Creek Hatchery:—

"The staff arrived at Lloyds Creek on April 10th and the usual work of preparing for the egg collection was carried out. Troughs and other equipment were lacquered and repaired. Fences were inspected and renovated and were installed in Paul and Pinantan Creeks on Wednesday, April 10th; at Knouff Lake on April 12th; and at Lac le Jeune on April 25th.

"The following table shows the numbers of eggs collected from the various points, also the dates of the first and last collections therefrom:—

Lake.	Females.	Males.	Dates laid down.	No. collected.
Paul	759	743	April 6 to May 31	1,680,000
Pinantan	515	500	April 20 to May 14	1,018,000
Knouff	513	497	April 27 to May 13	1,215,000
Lac le Jeune	852	866	May 22 to July 2	1,271,000
Total	2,639	2,606		5,184,000

"In addition, 600,000 eggs were received from Penask Lake Hatchery during the season, making a total of 5,784,000.

"Comparing these figures with those of the report of 1939, it can be seen that the total collection was slightly larger and was necessary to conform with the increased demand.

"The general trend in the numbers of spawners appears to have changed this season, and suggestions as to the reasons of these changes will be found in the summaries of each individual lake.

"*Paul Lake.*—Due to the open winter of 1939–40, the ice in Paul Creek had disappeared some days before the staff arrived on the scene and the first collection of eggs was obtained on April 21st. The run continued until the fence was removed on May 20th. The record collection was taken from this source, and undoubtedly further collections could have been made but for the need of removing the fence to allow large numbers of recovered spawners which assembled at the upper side of the fence endeavouring to return to the lake.

"Very little trouble was encountered with raiders on the spawning run this season, either from Indians and others at this point.

"Water conditions were very favourable and an extra 217 females were impounded and stripped and each female contributed 8 per cent. more eggs compared with the previous season. Fish were not only larger but more numerous, and refute the contention of some unsuccessful anglers that the fish in this lake are diminishing in both size and numbers.

"The allotment of fry was increased to 200,000 this year to comply with popular demand.

"*Pinantan Lake.*—The first collection at this lake took place on April 20th and the last on May 14th. The total collection was not as large as that of the previous season, the number of females spawning being 165 less, and was partly due to raiding which occurred once at each trap. Entry was made by removing slats from the side of the traps which have since been reinforced and it is hoped a repetition will be avoided.

"From observations taken at this lake, the population of dace appears on the increase and may make serious inroads on the available supply of fry food.

"*Knouff Lake.*—This lake produced a satisfactory collection this season; 513 females contributing 1,215,000 eggs, compared with 425 females and 925,000 eggs the previous season, or an individual increase of over 8 per cent. The spawning fish appeared to be increasing in size and at the same time the population has not diminished visibly.

"The allotment of fry, 50,000, was reduced 10,000 from the 1939 liberation.

"Mr. F. Casey again took care of the fence and traps during the absence of the staff and on two occasions was the means of saving this apparatus from serious damage by high water due to flood conditions.

"It is hoped that a member of the Junior Fish and Game Association may be available next spring to be stationed at this lake to take care of this equipment.

"The quality of the eggs collected from this source this year showed a remarkable improvement over previous results. This was due to a large measure to the smooth running of the truck which was purchased in May.

"*Lac le Jeune.*—Due to the increased collections at other points, it was not necessary to continue operations at this lake after the first one and a quarter millions of eggs had been taken; but it is doubtful if many more eggs could have been obtained, owing to the fact that a breach was made in the dam at the lower end and outlet of the lake, presumably by muskrats or other kinds of amphibious animals. This enabled a large number of fish to escape. This was unfortunate in more ways than one, as it was intended to transfer numbers of the smaller fish to adjacent waters; but as the bulk of these smaller fish was amongst those which made their escape it was impossible to carry out this plan.

"This dam has now been reinforced with sheet piling for a distance of 25 feet, which it is hoped will overcome any similar trouble.

"All fish handled during the spawning operations that were infested with the parasitic copepods that are peculiar to this lake, were dipped in a 10-per-cent. solution of common salt for various periods, according to their ability to withstand the shock.

"The Forestry Department again was kind enough to allow members of the staff to occupy the Ranger's cabin during the spawning period.

"In spite of the fact that this lake contains a population of fish that probably average 1½ lb., it continues to be a Mecca for large numbers of fishermen who prefer to be able to go

out and get their limit of medium-size fish rather than to spend many hours in the hopes of landing the elusive big fellow. There is also the class of fly-fisherman who gets abundant fun from getting constant strikes even if their quarry gets away. It is not unusual to hear the remark passed in Kamloops that, 'If you can't get any luck at other fishing resorts, go to Lac le Jeune anyway. There are lots of them there.'

"The following table shows how the collection was disposed of and is followed by lists of the distributions of eggs and fry as shipped and planted:—

Distributions—	
Eggs shipped	2,859,200
Eggs planted	1,475,000
Eggs planted (Penask)	200,000
Fry liberated	1,085,000
Hatchery losses	214,800
	5,834,000
Collections—	
Collection, Lloyds Creek	5,184,000
Transfer from Penask to Lloyds Creek	650,000
	5,834,000

"The following shipments of eyed eggs were sent out from Lloyds Creek Hatchery during the season of 1940:—

Date.	Destination.	Number of Eggs.
May 30.	Stanley Park Hatchery	300,000
June 3.	Qualicum Beach Hatchery	250,000
June 3.	Veitch Creek Hatchery	250,000
June 7.	Nelson Hatchery	450,000
June 9.	Powell River Rod and Gun Club	100,000
June 9.	Ocean Falls Rod and Gun Club	75,000
June 9.	Revelstoke Rod and Gun Club	200,000
June 10.	Cultus Lake Hatchery	200,000
June 11.	Prince George Rod and Gun Club	150,000
June 11.	Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club	50,000
June 11.	McBride Rod and Gun Club	50,000
June 14.	W. Nation, Paul Lake (experiment)	200
June 14.	Prince Rupert Rod and Gun Club	100,000
June 17.	Blue River Rod and Gun Club, Eleanor Lake	20,000
June 19.	Widow Creek	10,000
June 22.	Nelson Hatchery	200,000
June 29.	Summerland Hatchery	100,000
June 29.	Cranbrook Hatchery	154,000
July 7.	Cultus Lake Hatchery	200,000
	Total	2,859,200

"The following plantings of eyed eggs were carried out direct from Lloyds Creek Hatchery during the season of 1940:—

Date.	Destination.	Number of Eggs.
June 1.	Granite Creek (Shuswap Lake)	150,000
June 1.	Palmer Creek (Shuswap Lake)	100,000
June 1.	Silver Creek (Shuswap Lake)	50,000
June 11.	Scotch Creek (Shuswap Lake)	100,000
June 12.	Mara Lake	100,000
June 13.	Reineckers Creek (Shuswap Lake)	50,000
June 12.	Pressy Lake (Cariboo District)	30,000
June 12.	Lac des Roches (Cariboo District)	50,000

Date.	Destination.	Number of Eggs.
June 13.	Bridge Lake (Cariboo District)	100,000
June 13.	Horse Lake (Cariboo District)	50,000
June 13.	Crystal Lake (Cariboo District)	10,000
June 13.	Watch Lake (Cariboo District)	20,000
June 15.	Adams Lake	100,000
June 17.	Crown Lake (Cariboo District)	30,000
June 18.	Kwotlenemo Lake (Lillooet District)	30,000
June 18.	Tyaughton Lake (Lillooet District)	20,000
June 18.	McDonald Lake (Lillooet District)	10,000
June 22.	White Lake (Salmon Arm)	75,000
June 25.	Deka Lake (Cariboo District)	75,000
June 26.	Canim Lake (Cariboo District)	100,000
June 29.	Hannah Lake (Lillooet District)	20,000
July 3.	Kelly Lake (Cariboo District)	25,000
July 3.	Big Bar Lake (Cariboo District)	20,000
July 3.	Webb Lake (Cariboo District)	30,000
July 3.	Bouchie Lake (Cariboo District)	20,000
July 8.	Mara Lake (second planting)	100,000
July 17.	Arthur Lake (Salmon Arm)	10,000
	Total	1,475,000

"The following plantings were made from Penask Lake Hatchery:—

Date.	Destination.	Number of Eggs.
June 13.	Tranquille Creek (Kamloops Lake)	50,000
June 15 and 17.	Adams Lake	150,000
	Total	200,000

"The following are the fry liberations from Lloyds Creek Hatchery during the season of 1940:—

Date.	Destination.	Number of Fry.
July 4–15.	Paul Lake	200,000
July 9–12.	Pinantan Lake	150,000
July 13.	King Lake	20,000
July 13.	Chum Lake	5,000
July 13.	Phillips Lake	5,000
July 15–17.	Monte Lake	50,000
July 16–17.	Knouff Lake	50,000
July 16.	Little Badger Lake	5,000
July 18.	Beaver Lake (Devick)	2,500
July 19.	Pavilion Lake	30,000
July 19.	Pillar Lake	20,000
July 19.	Wallenstein Lake	10,000
July 22.	Tunkwa Lake	20,000
July 22.	Leighton Lake	10,000
July 22.	Dairy Lake	5,000
July 22.	Andrew Lake	1,000
July 23.	McConnell Lake	10,000
July 23.	Smith Lake	10,000
July 24.	Loon Lake	30,000
July 25.	Peterhope Lake	20,000
July 26.	Crooked Lake	10,000
July 27–Aug. 4.	Lac le Jeune	100,000
July 28.	Plateau Lake	10,000
July 29.	Hidden Lake	10,000
July 29.	Rosemond Lake	10,000

Date.	Destination.	Number of Fry.
July 29.	Reeves Lake	5,000
July 30.	Surrey Lake	5,000
Aug. 2.	Scuitto Lake	5,000
Aug. 2.	Campbell Lake	5,000
Aug. 2.	Thompson River	2,500
Aug. 3.	Aylmer Lake	25,000
Aug. 5–7.	Shuswap Lake (Big)	114,000
Aug. 5.	McGlashan Lake	10,000
Aug. 6–9.	Shuswap Lake (Little)	100,000
Aug. 10.	Harper Lake	10,000
Aug. 12.	Spa Lake	10,000
	Total	1,085,000

"*Operations.*—Several members of the Junior Fish and Game Association volunteered their services to the Game Department and assisted in the collection and care of eggs and were given instruction in all phases of hatchery routine. They seemed to take great interest in the work and their help was very much appreciated.

"Later in the season the Association arranged an exhibition in Kamloops and a trough was installed in the Show Building and fry were taken from the hatchery and placed in the trough for the benefit of the public. Unfortunately, some toxic substance found its way into the water circuit and the fry appeared distressed during the afternoon of the first day of the exhibition. The fry were removed and placed in the Thompson River near-by.

"A letter of appreciation has been forwarded to this Junior Association, which is in charge of G. Sandiford, for their efforts in assisting in the fish-cultural operations.

"*Equipment (Transportation).*—The new truck supplied in May proved to be very beneficial to the manner in which eggs and fry were transported from the various points. Eggs were received in much better condition at the hatchery; due, chiefly, to the improvement of the springs on the latest truck model, also the extra body capacity of this truck. This made it possible to carry nine fry-cans instead of the usual six cans and all fry arrived at distribution points in excellent condition.

"*Ice-house.*—This was shingled in the early part of the season and waste by rain eroding the ice was avoided.

"*Fry-cans.*—During the season of 1940, many barren lakes were stocked which were out of reach by truck and pack-horses were used. Should a similar programme be carried out next season, it will be necessary to have six cans made, suitable for pack-horse work.

"RECOMMENDATIONS.

"*Barren Lakes.*—During the 1940 season many barren lakes were stocked at considerable expense to the Game Board and a reduced programme of this nature is suggested for next season. Several of the barren lakes stocked in past seasons have been found to be patronized by very few anglers and is due to the fact that they are difficult to get at. Allotments for these lakes have been suspended.

"*Fishing Limit.*—The suggestion that the present fishing limit of fifteen fish daily is excessive and that this limit should be changed to 15 lb. and one fish daily is again put forward. Some of the Interior Associations are behind this movement for conservation, one strong point in favour of the weight-limit being that it would circumvent the rapid depletion of those lakes that now contain the larger races of trout and at the same time help to reduce the large populations of smaller fish in those lakes where the average specimen is below 2 lb. or less.

"*Potential Collecting-points.*—It may be possible in the future to extend the present collecting programme, and the Cariboo district, which abounds in many large lakes, could stand a far larger allotment of eggs and fry than it is now possible to supply from Lloyds Creek Hatchery, and would suggest that at some time in the future the possibilities of Loon Lake, which is close to Clinton, be investigated with a view to installing a collecting camp. This lake appears to have the necessary qualifications and would make a fine centre for fish-cultural operations in the Cariboo and Quesnel districts."

Report of Fishery Officer R. A. McRae on operations at Beaver Lake Hatchery follows:—

"During this year's fish-cultural operations at the station, 1,832,900 Kamloops-trout eggs were collected—897,000 at Beaver Lake, 759,500 at creeks on the upper lakes of this chain, and 176,400 at Oyama Lake. Owing to the small flow in the main creek in which the trout spawn at Oyama, the fish do not seem to get rid of their eggs and have in the past been taken as late as October with eggs still in them. After the spawning season is over the fish with those eggs are in a very poor condition. The flesh is soft and put up very little resistance when caught. A trap was installed at this lake and the fish were stripped, but most of the eggs were blanks; according to local fishermen the stripping of those fish appears to have improved conditions at that point. The fish in Oyama Lake average 5 lb. and many up to 15 lb.

"Owing to the light snowfall in this area last winter the lakes did not rise to the usual height and the creeks dried up sooner than usual. Again this year it was necessary to tap old beaver-dams above the hatchery in order to get sufficient water to complete hatchery operations as we anticipated a shortage of water.

"The eggs that were collected first were hatched out for our fry distributions. Two days after distribution of fry was completed the water in the beaver-dams got so low that it was impossible to get a further supply, should it have been required. Echo Lake is situated about 2 miles up this creek and to ensure a supply of water for hatchery operations a dam should be erected at the outlet of this lake. This could be built with very small expense.

"This season's distributions were as follows:—

Eggs—	
Kelowna Rearing-ponds	314,000
Woods Lake	40,000
Coldstream Creek	150,000
Vance Creek	137,000
Summerland Hatchery	620,000
Total	1,261,000
Fry—	
Vernon Ponds	30,000
Dee Lake	10,000
Doreen Lake	6,000
Echo Lake (Creighton Valley)	30,000
Echo Lake (Kelowna)	5,000
Round Lake	3,000
Crooked Lake	15,000
Damer Lake	4,000
High Lake	4,000
Spurrier Lake	4,000
Ron Lake	4,000
Green Lake	4,000
Wilma Lake	4,000
Island Lake	10,000
Deer Lake	10,000
Cherry Creek	40,000
Woods Lake	55,000
Lusk Lake	30,000
Beaver Lake	100,000
Kalamalka Lake	40,000
Rod Lake	3,000
Lost Lake	4,000
Okanagan Lake	49,630
Total	464,630

"Owing to unsuitable conditions in Bessette Creek for planting eggs, the plantings were made in Vance Creek, a tributary to Bessette Creek. I would suggest that, in future, instead of plantings being made in Vance Creek or Bessette Creek, Creighton Creek (Creighton Valley), which is also a tributary to Bessette Creek, be considered, as conditions appear to be more favourable there."

The following is the report submitted by Fishery Officer E. M. Martin, covering operations at the Penask Lake Hatchery:—

"The collections of Kamloops-trout eggs, as noted hereunder, were made at Penask Lake Hatchery during the current season:—

Creek.	Dates laid down.	Females.	Males.	No. of Eggs collected.
Spahomin	May 11 to June 9	4,612	4,180	1,445,000
Penask	June 9 to June 30	8,999	7,390	2,560,000
Total		13,611	11,470	4,005,000

"The following distributions and shipments were made:—

June 10.	Nicola Lake, Moore Creek	150,000	planted.
June 11.	Lloyds Creek Hatchery	400,000	shipped.
June 13.	Summerland Hatchery	200,000	shipped.
June 13.	Tranquille Creek	50,000	planted.
June 15.	Cranbrook Hatchery	350,000	shipped.
June 17.	Cultus Lake Hatchery	200,000	shipped.
June 26.	Cultus Lake Hatchery	225,000	shipped.
June 29.	Nelson Hatchery	500,000	shipped.
July 2.	Cultus Lake Hatchery	600,000	shipped.
July 5.	Cultus Lake Hatchery	200,000	shipped.
July 5.	Lloyds Creek Hatchery	200,000	shipped.
July 11.	Nelson Hatchery	170,000	shipped.
July 16.	Terrace Rod and Gun Club	50,000	shipped.
July 8.	Nelson Hatchery	365,000	shipped.
	Total	3,660,000	

"Owing to uncontrollable conditions, lack of water due to draught and severe atmospheric set-backs, there was a considerable loss of eggs and some fry. As a result the Nelson Hatchery was short in its allotment of 90,000 eggs.

"These collections and operations were carried out by Hatchery Officer E. M. Martin assisted by two employees and eight young men working in relays over the season from the Junior Fish and Game Protective Association of Kamloops. These young men gave their services voluntarily, some showing more interest than others. The work they performed and the knowledge they accumulated was apparently appreciated. The knowledge acquired might be of value if there is a shortage of paid help.

"A back-lead was installed to take care of the stripped fish, which proved a complete success. The loss of fish was not as heavy as in previous years as they were caught in the fence, when trying to get back down Penask Creek to Penask Lake after spawning.

"A retaining-wall was installed to keep the fish from escaping up the creek during high water.

"I would recommend that other and more suitable sources of supply be inspected, particularly the Loon Lake area."

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

By T. Van Dyk, Officer Commanding.

Big Game.

Moose.—Very favourable reports have been received from every district. These animals are more than holding their own throughout the Division.

Caribou.—Favourable reports received from the district north of the C.N.R. Prince Rupert–Jasper branch, where these animals are reported on the increase. I'm sorry to say that south of the C.N.R. Prince Rupert–Jasper branch, reports received indicate that the scarcity of these animals is noticeable. A close season south of the above-mentioned C.N.R. line has been advocated.

Wapiti (Elk).—A few of these big-game animals are now well established on the Queen Charlotte Islands; also a herd at the head of the Musqua River, north of the Peace River. A close season on these animals should be maintained.

Bear (Black).—These animals are very numerous, and are a nuisance. It has been advocated that they be classed as predatory animals and their destruction allowed the year round.

Bear (Grizzly).—Grizzly in fair numbers in the Division. Bag-limit of one per annum should be maintained.

Sheep (Rocky Mountain, Stonei, Fannin, Dahl).—These big-game animals, in spite of various reports to the contrary, are quite numerous and in no danger of extermination. It has been definitely established that Dahl sheep are to be found in the north and north-western portions of the Province, a very good specimen having been obtained in the Cassiar last season by a visiting big-game hunter. In order to conserve as much as possible the various species of sheep, the bag-limit should be reduced to one of each species, but not more than two sheep in the aggregate should be allowed.

Goat.—Very good reports have been received from every district in the Division, and it is safe to assume that these big-game animals are very numerous throughout the Division, and, as they are not hunted extensively, in no danger of being exterminated.

Fur-bearing Animals.

An average catch of fur-bearers is expected. Beaver are getting very scarce on Indian-owned trap-lines, but are increasing on trap-lines held by white trappers.

In order to bring the beaver back on Indian trap-lines, it has been suggested that a system of tags be adopted, said tags to be issued only to registered trap-line holders with a fair number of beaver on their registered trap-lines.

The question of educating the younger generations of Indians should receive immediate consideration. This matter should be taken up with the Indian Department of Education, with a view of establishing courses on the study and conservation of wild life in all Indian schools of the Province.

Only by educating the younger generations of Indians may we hope for a better conservation of all our wild-animal life.

Upland Game Birds.

Grouse.—Nesting conditions were very favourable during the last three seasons, consequently all species of grouse have increased in numbers. The bag and season set last year should be maintained.

Pheasants.—Good reports have been received from Graham Island. New stock should be introduced, and it is recommended that a dozen male birds be shipped to Tlell over a period of from three to four years.

Hungarian Partridge.—No further reports have been received regarding the birds liberated at Vanderhoof, Prince George, and McBride.

Migratory Game Birds.

Greater flights of ducks and geese were noticed during the spring migration than in the past. Owing to very favourable nesting seasons prevailing during the last few years, all migratory birds are increasing rapidly. The bag-limit as set out for last season should be maintained.

Vermin.

Timber Wolves.—By all appearances, wolves are still on the increase. Numerous suggestions have been received to the effect that bounty paid should be increased from $15 to $20.

In view of the constant increase in the number of these predators, some actions should be taken. The bounty of $15 paid during the year 1939–40 proved to be satisfactory, as the number of wolves killed during that period increased by about 25 per cent. over the previous year. The present bounty of $10 should therefore be raised to $15.

Coyotes.—These animals are decreasing. Diseases, especially mange, have taken quite a toll of these predatory animals. The $2 bounty should be maintained, but payment of same should be extended to the end of October in each year. This would induce big-game hunters to kill whilst hunting in September.

Crows, Owls, etc.—These birds are not numerous at present. No action required in their control.

Game-protection.

Regular patrols were undertaken in all parts of the Division. Every available method of transportation was used, as follows:—

	Miles.
Train	5,469
Autos	70,125
Foot (including dog-team)	10,490
Horse (including sleigh)	3,080
Boat	10,500
Plane	4,120

A total of 103,784 miles was covered, resulting in sixty-two prosecutions.

Game Propagation.

No game propagation work was started during the year. Previous work, planting Hungarian partridges in the McBride, Prince George, Vanderhoof, Smithers, and Terrace districts, is still under observation. No reports covering the increase, or otherwise, in the number of these birds having been received, no opinion as to their numbers can be formed.

Elk, liberated on the Queen Charlotte Islands, are increasing steadily and doing very well. A census of these animals will be made this year.

Game Reserves.

No information has been received in regard to the Kunghit Island Reserve, situate on the southernmost island of the Queen Charlotte group.

Sanctuaries established at Prince George, Prince Rupert, Lake Kathlyn (near Smithers), and Terrace have been patrolled regularly, especially during the hunting season. More migratory birds are noticed every year.

These sanctuaries are fulfilling their purpose as resting places for migratory birds.

Fur Trade.

Fur prices have improved and a fair catch is again expected. It is very difficult, owing to the bulk of the fur catch being shipped to Vancouver, to get complete data on furs caught in the Division. The Vancouver office is therefore in a better position to comment on the fur trade in general.

Fur-farming.

The fur-farming industry is growing rapidly and will eventually be quite a factor in the fur production of the Province. Approximately 150 fur-farms are now operating in the Division. As stated in previous reports, the services of a pathologist would be of great help to this growing industry, especially to beginners. The appointment of such a qualified individual to the staff of the Game Department should receive due consideration.

Registration of Trap-lines.

Owing to lack of certain required maps, the registration of trap-lines is progressing very slowly, but the work should be completed in about two years' time.

Transfers of trap-lines from one trapper to another create a great deal of work, and, in order to compensate the Department for its outlay of time, stationery, etc., a fee of $2.50 is suggested.

Registration of Guides.

The number of non-resident big-game hunters is growing rapidly, and recommendations submitted last year are brought to your attention. Ninety-one big-game hunters visited this Division, and the following trophies obtained: 26 caribou, 25 mountain-goat, 33 mountain-sheep, 35 moose, 18 grizzly bears, and 22 black bears.

Special Patrols.

Numerous patrols were undertaken by Game Wardens and Provincial Constables of the Division.

Outstanding patrols were made by Game Wardens P. Brown and W. L. Forrester. Constable C. H. Bennett, i/c Atlin, patrolled the Teslin Lake region to the Yukon boundary, and Constable Blakiston-Gray undertook an arduous patrol to the Caribou Hide band of Indians, located at the headwaters of the Stikine River, covering approximately 500 miles by dog-team.

Another patrol worthy of mention is the one undertaken by Game Warden H. J. Engelson, of Fort Nelson, when searching for a trapper named O. R. Holmberg, missing in the Deer River district, north of the Liard River. This patrol lasted from August 16th to September 22nd; 425 miles were covered by plane and 725 miles by raft and foot.

In order to patrol "D" Division efficiently, especially the northern section of same, a plane, equipped with floats, would be of great assistance.

Hunting Accidents.

The only misadventure in the Division is the disappearance of a trapper named Olaf Richard Holmberg, who failed to return to Fort Nelson from his trapping-ground, situate in Deer River, in the vicinity of the Yukon-British Columbia boundary. A thorough search was made for the lost man by Game Warden H. J. Engelson, without results.

Game-fish Culture.

The Game Department is not engaged in fish culture in "D" Division, but the Rod and Gun Clubs of McBride, Prince George, Smithers, and Prince Rupert operated fish-hatcheries in their respective cities with very good results. Fifty thousand eyed eggs were hatched in the McBride Hatchery and the fry liberated in various lakes of the district. One hundred and fifty thousand eyed eggs were taken care of by the Prince George Rod and Gun Club. This operation was very successful and 147,000 fry were liberated in Cluculz, Nukko, Bednesti, West, Six Mile, and Summit Lakes. Fifty thousand eggs were shipped by the Department to the Rod and Gun Club at Smithers, who operate, very successfully, a small hatchery near Smithers. Forty-eight thousand fry were placed in various lakes of the district. In Prince Rupert the Rod and Gun Club took care of 100,000 eyed eggs, being 95 per cent. successful, planted 95,000 fry in lakes adjacent to Prince Rupert. Fifty thousand eyed eggs were also shipped by the Department to the Terrace Rod and Gun Club, and planted in streams adjacent to Lakelse Lake and Kitsumgallum Lake. No data have been secured as to the results of such plantings.

The interest shown by the above-mentioned Rod and Gun Clubs is noteworthy, and all encouragement should be extended to these clubs in order to create further interest in the planting and propagation of sport fish within their districts.

Applications have already been submitted for a further supply of eyed eggs, and preparations have been made to take care of same during the coming season by all the above-mentioned clubs. A very successful season is anticipated.

Summary and General Remarks.

Weather conditions have been very favourable to the propagation of all game animals and a steady increase in their number may be anticipated.

The various Rod and Gun Clubs in the Division have been very active, especially in the propagation of Kamloops trout by way of small hatcheries operated by them. This work is of great value to the country as a whole, and I take this opportunity to extend to all the members of the various Game Associations my sincere thanks for their splendid work and the wholesome support at all times extended to the Department and to the Game Wardens in the field.

The usual co-operation and support from the Provincial Police has been maintained during the past year. Same has been of inestimable value and is greatly appreciated.

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

Excerpts from reports of Game Wardens covering game conditions in "E" Game Division for the year ended December 31st, 1940.

Game Animals.

Bear.—These animals continue to be plentiful in most parts of the Division and in some areas are considered as a predator owing to the damage they have done and are doing to domestic crops and stock.

Complaints of damage have principally been received from North Vancouver and from a number of the agricultural areas in the Division.

Grizzly bear are to be found at the heads of various coastal inlets and in some sections of the Division adjacent to or near the Cascade Mountain range.

Deer.—Due to exceptionally mild weather which was encountered during the open hunting season, very few deer, in comparison with former years, were taken by hunters. This, however, does not in any way indicate that deer were scarce. Reports show that in most sections these animals are on the increase.

Steps have been taken towards improving the stand of deer on Texada Island by liberating healthy animals obtained in various parts of the Division.

Moose.—Reports still remind us that moose are increasing in the Pemberton Meadows district where, a few years ago, they were non-existent. These animals have not, however, increased to an extent where even a short hunting season can be permitted. In the Bella Coola section moose are fairly common.

Mountain-goat.—Goat are increasing in the Coquitlam, Pitt, Alouette, and Stave Lake regions and this is the case more particularly in the Stave Lake area, where they are not hunted or disturbed to any extent.

Corporal R. E. Allan, Powell River, writes: "Mountain-goat show no signs of being depleted. In such areas as Bute, Toba, and Jervis Inlets one might get the impression that these animals are scarce, but this is not the case as they are found banded in fairly large numbers some considerable distance back of the salt water."

In the Skagit and Chilliwack Lake districts, reports indicate that mountain-goat are plentiful.

Wapiti (Elk).—The elk, liberated in a section of Howe Sound, are increasing.

Fur-bearing Animals.

Beaver.—This Division is really not a good beaver area, but reports indicate these animals are to be found in fair numbers in the outlying sections, such as at the head of Stave Lake.

Fox (Red).—These animals are not protected on the Lower Mainland, as in this area they are considered as predators owing to the damage they do to domestic and game birds. They seem more numerous in the section south of the Fraser River, where they are frequently hunted during the year by Game Wardens and interested sportsmen.

Muskrats.—Generally, reports from those sections of the Division suitable for the propagation of muskrats would seem to show that they are on the increase and that fair numbers have been taken in the past trapping season. While, in dyked areas, muskrats do considerable damage at times, yet many residents derive considerable revenue in trapping these animals each year.

Mink.—Fair numbers have been trapped in most sections and there would seem to be no reason to assume that they are being depleted. In some portions mink are increasing.

Marten.—A number of these animals are trapped each year and generally are on the increase throughout the Division.

Other fur-bearing animals, such as racoon, weasel, otter, and skunk, are to be found in the Division and these animals are not being depleted.

Upland Game Birds.

Grouse.—Reports as to the stand of both blue and ruffed grouse vary in the different portions of the Division. In the Powell River and Dewdney districts blue and ruffed grouse

are not reported as being any too plentiful, while in other areas either one or both species are reported as increasing. The Game Warden supervising the western portion of the Dewdney district suggests close seasons for a few years would be most helpful in increasing the stand of grouse.

Pheasants.—All game protectors report that the past year has been the best on record. Pheasants were plentiful during the hunting season, due, no doubt, to the exceptionally fine weather in the spring while pheasants were nesting.

Notwithstanding fairly heavy hunting the stock of birds remaining after the close of the open season will ensure a good supply of breeding birds next spring.

During the year 10,446 pheasants were purchased by the Department and released in this Division.

California Quail.—The stand of quail in the Delta district remains stationary and no harm has been done in permitting a few days open season on these birds this year.

European Partridge.—Reports indicate these birds are not numerous in any portion of the Division.

Migratory Game Birds.

Game Wardens generally report ducks, geese, and band-tailed pigeons were observed in greater numbers than for some years past. In the Pitt Meadows section Game Warden F. Urquhart writes, "Duck-hunting during the early part of the open season was without a doubt the best we have had in several years and during the later part of October and early in November a very large migration of mallard, baldpate, and teal was observed." Game Warden W. H. Cameron, Ladner, states, "Ducks have been more numerous than for several years."

Canada geese were in greater numbers in the Pitt Lake section, while in the Delta country snow geese and black brant shooting was excellent.

Jack or Wilson snipe were to be observed in nearly every portion of the Division during the course of their migration.

As during the past few years, swans were encountered in odd numbers from time to time.

Vermin.

Later on in this report will be found a statement of the vermin destroyed by Game Wardens in this Division.

It would seem that in the Chilliwack section red fox are quite plentiful and Game Wardens A. J. Butler, Chilliwack, and P. M. Cliffe, Mission, along with interested sportsmen, have destroyed a fairly large number of these predators. Cougar and coyotes have been responsible for complaints of damage and a fair number of these animals have been accounted for by Game Wardens and others.

Game-protection.

During the year all portions of the Division have been frequently patrolled and this has resulted in a number of important prosecutions. Many lengthy patrols undertaken have required the Game Wardens to be absent from their detachments for fairly extended periods.

Members of the British Columbia Police, game and other organizations, as well as interested sportsmen, have assisted greatly in the protection of game in the Division.

Game Propagation.

The destruction of vermin, release of pheasants, and active patrol-work have been responsible for much improved game conditions. The favourable breeding season has been a major factor in the increase of all wild life.

Game Reserves.

The game reserves in the Division have without doubt been an important contribution in improving the supply of game in the districts surrounding them. These reserves have been constantly patrolled.

Fur Trade.

The muskrat catch was fair and the take of all other fur-bearers seems to hold up fairly well from year to year. Mink, according to reports, are increasing.

Fur-farming.

There has been no great decrease in the number of fur-farms and those farmers raising mink appear to be making a financial success of their business. Fairly good prices for farmed fur were to be obtained on the fur market during the year.

Registration of Trap-lines.

As in past years, reports indicate that the majority of trappers are conserving the fur on their trap-lines and no instance of over or excessive trapping has been reported or observed.

Registration of Guides.

There are only a few guides in the Division.

Special Patrols.

As in past years, many special or surprise patrols have been undertaken with excellent results.

Hunting Accidents.

Two accidents which were fatal took place during the year.

Game-fish Culture.

Further reports to hand bear out previous statements that the planting or liberation of trout in many sections of the Division has greatly improved fishing.

Summary and General Game Conditions.

Game Associations, farmers and others interested in game and fish conservation have furnished every possible assistance in the work of the Game Wardens throughout the Division. The co-operation of the officers and men of " E " Division of the British Columbia Police has been most gratifying and each and every Game Warden express their sincere appreciation in this regard.

Generally, game conditions have improved and excellent results in conservation were obtained throughout the Division.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Comparative Statistics.

Calendar Year.	Prosecutions.					Revenue derived from Sale of Game Licences and Fees.	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
1937	585	552	33	20	5,332.50	177,771.33	53,697.48
1938	613	574	39	42	5,729.50	192,024.07	44,963.87
1939	547	526	21	21	4,776.50	193,170.53	49,187.00
1940	440	419	21	18	5,197.00	188,605.20	68,466.33
Totals	11,362	10,579	755	735	$158,912.57	$3,670,931.67	$1,035,462.17

STATEMENT OF RESIDENT FIREARMS LICENCES AND DEER-TAGS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.

Government Agents.	O.F.L.		G.F.L.		Extra G.F.L.		S.F.L.		Dupli-cates.		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	684	$2,052.00	10	$48.00	1	$12.00	65	$639.00	8	$4.00	528	$132.00			19	$38.00	$2,925.00
Ashcroft	120	360.00	12	70.00			3	30.00	2	1.00	45	11.25			36	72.00	544.25
Atlin	11	33.00	17	102.00			24	240.00									375.00
Clinton	86	258.00	69	337.00			88	854.00	2	1.00	94	23.50			66	132.00	1,605.50
Cranbrook	544	1,632.00	211	1,222.00			31	302.00	10	4.75	590	147.50			54	108.00	3,416.25
Cumberland	1,521	4,563.00	3	15.00	2	24.00	108	1,059.00	5	2.25	1,751	437.75	6	$15.00	51	102.00	6,218.00
Duncan	728	2,182.00	6	36.00	1	12.00	15	139.00	12	5.50	674	168.50			64	128.00	2,671.00
Fernie	232	696.00	77	459.00	2	24.00	51	492.00	10	3.00	259	64.75			27	54.00	1,792.75
Fort Fraser	156	468.00	65	381.00	5	60.00	137	1,321.00	3	1.50	74	18.50	4	10.00	127	254.00	2,514.00
Golden	118	354.00	41	240.00			43	430.00	5	2.50	135	33.75			42	84.00	1,144.25
Grand Forks	115	345.00					3	30.00			92	23.00			62	124.00	522.00
Greenwood	129	387.00					24	235.00			175	43.75			46	92.00	757.75
Kamloops	664	1,991.00	96	549.00			145	1,389.00	10	4.00	723	180.75	1	2.50	282	564.00	4,680.25
Kaslo	35	105.00	9	54.00	3	36.00	12	120.00			33	8.25			10	20.00	343.25
Kelowna	494	1,482.00	32	169.00			26	257.00	6	2.25	516	129.00			264	528.00	2,567.25
Lillooet	168	504.00	36	213.00			26	254.00	1	.50	186	46.50			14	28.00	1,046.00
Merritt	181	543.00	4	18.00			8	77.00	1	.50	88	22.00	1	2.50	46	92.00	755.00
Nanaimo	965	2,895.00	12	66.00	4	48.00	17	170.00	13	6.00	1,037	259.25			96	192.00	3,636.25
Nelson	648	1,944.00	28	159.00	7	84.00	106	1,060.00	14	5.00	418	104.50			252	504.00	3,860.50
New Denver	65	195.00	4	24.00			5	50.00			11	2.75			6	12.00	283.75
New Westminster	2,820	8,446.00	220	1,203.00	7	84.00	138	1,262.00	27	11.25	1,259	314.75			1,639	3,278.00	14,599.00
Oliver	73	219.00	1	6.00					2	1.00	81	20.25			99	198.00	444.25
Penticton	553	1,659.00	22	93.00			18	175.00	8	3.75	565	141.25			341	682.00	2,754.00
Pouce Coupe	118	354.00	51	291.00	1	12.00	254	2,505.00			152	38.00	71	177.50	208	416.00	3,793.50
Powell River	297	891.00	13	75.00			27	261.00	5	1.25	189	47.25			11	22.00	1,297.50
Prince George	372	1,116.00	135	780.00	2	24.00	220	2,186.00	5	2.50	145	36.25	4	10.00	101	202.00	4,356.75
Prince Rupert	865	2,595.00	44	255.00	3	36.00	188	1,856.00	1	.50	677	169.25	2	5.00	8	16.00	4,932.75
Princeton	365	1,095.00	9	51.00	3	36.00	22	217.00	10	3.75	336	84.00			43	86.00	1,572.75
Quesnel	209	627.00	67	376.00	4	48.00	68	668.00	3	1.50	152	38.00			64	128.00	1,886.50
Revelstoke	197	591.00	31	178.00			44	440.00	6	3.00	108	27.00			75	150.00	1,389.00
Rossland	566	1,698.00	21	114.00	4	48.00			2	1.00	325	81.25					1,942.25
Salmon Arm	194	582.00	29	158.00			37	370.00	4	1.50	149	37.25			261	522.00	1,670.75
Smithers	185	555.00	42	237.00			39	384.00	2	1.00	55	13.75	10	25.00	28	56.00	1,271.75
Telegraph Creek	6	18.00	12	72.00			60	600.00									690.00
Vancouver	5,114	15,340.00	308	1,716.00	50	600.00	101	965.00	61	23.75	1,795	448.75			239	478.00	19,571.50
Vernon	686	2,056.00	33	177.00	1	12.00	36	353.00	14	6.50	443	110.75			454	908.00	3,623.25
Victoria	1,919	5,757.00	18	96.00	5	60.00	19	165.00	16	7.00	1,744	436.00			189	378.00	6,899.00

STATEMENT OF RESIDENT FIREARMS LICENCES AND DEER-TAGS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940—*Continued.*

Government Agents.	O.F.L.		G.F.L.		Extra G.F.L.		S.F.L.		Dupli-cates.		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.	
Williams Lake	219	$657.00	74	$423.00	4	$48.00	152	$1,427.00	2	$1.00	196	$49.00	.....	.....	150	$300.00	$2,905.00
Windermere	83	249.00	59	348.00	.....	.....	39	376.00	.....	.....	173	43.25	.....	.....	48	96.00	1,112.25
Totals	22,505	$67,494.00	1,921	$10,811.00	109	$1,308.00	2,399	$23,358.00	270	$114.00	15,973	$3,993.25	99	$247.50	5,522	$11,044.00	$118,369.75
Less amount paid out in miscellaneous refunds																	237.75
																	$118,132.00

STATEMENT OF RESIDENT ANGLERS', GUIDES', FREE FARMERS', AND PROSPECTORS' FIREARMS LICENCES ISSUED, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.

Government Agents.	Resident Anglers.		Guides.		Free Farmers.	Prospectors.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	Amount.	
Alberni	755	$755.00	.....	.....	39	19	$1.00	$756.00
Ashcroft	174	174.00	.....	.....	9	6	3.00	177.00
Atlin	.....	.....	2	$10.00	.....	42	.....	10.00
Clinton	200	200.00	49	245.00	39	7	3.00	448.00
Cranbrook	1,273	1,273.00	7	35.00	35	34	2.00	1,310.00
Cumberland	982	982.00	.....	.....	132	3	.....	982.00
Duncan	682	682.00	.....	.....	172	4	.....	682.00
Fernie	716	716.00	5	25.00	22	1	1.00	742.00
Fort Fraser	.....	.....	16	80.00	63	42	3.00	83.00
Golden	106	106.00	8	40.00	30	4	.....	146.00
Grand Forks	143	143.00	.....	.....	38	15	.....	143.00
Greenwood	120	120.00	4	20.00	63	27	.....	140.00
Kamloops	1,248	1,248.00	11	55.00	232	46	13.00	1,316.00
Kaslo	201	201.00	.....	.....	18	15	.....	201.00
Kelowna	970	970.00	.....	.....	134	9	1.00	971.00
Lillooet	272	272.00	4	20.00	26	62	4.00	296.00
Merritt	308	308.00	.....	.....	28	4	.....	308.00
Nanaimo	1,087	1,087.00	.....	.....	21	3	1.00	1,088.00
Nelson	2,080	2,080.00	.....	.....	80	34	6.00	2,086.00
New Denver	128	128.00	.....	.....	6	4	1.00	129.00
New Westminster	3,796	3,796.00	.....	.....	551	46	6.00	3,802.00
Oliver	162	162.00	.....	.....	26	5	.....	162.00
Penticton	1,047	1,047.00	.....	.....	73	14	.....	1,047.00
Pouce Coupe	.....	.....	22	110.00	189	21	5.00	115.00
Powell River	684	684.00	.....	.....	25	6	.....	684.00
Prince George	1	1.00	17	85.00	160	88	53.00	139.00
Prince Rupert	.....	.....	2	10.00	19	20	3.00	13.00
Princeton	779	779.00	.....	.....	14	79	8.00	787.00
Quesnel	10	10.00	13	65.00	117	126	26.00	101.00
Revelstoke	378	378.00	1	5.00	75	26	.....	383.00
Rossland	1,351	1,351.00	.....	.....	2	10	.....	1,351.00
Salmon Arm	333	333.00	2	10.00	209	.....	.....	343.00
Smithers	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	31	.....	.....
Telegraph Creek	.....	.....	4	20.00	.....	21	3.00	23.00
Vancouver	5,655	5,655.00	4	20.00	109	157	41.00	5,716.00
Vernon	1,126	1,126.00	.....	.....	303	32	2.00	1,128.00
Victoria	1,767	1,767.00	.....	.....	211	24	2.00	1,769.00
Williams Lake	52	52.00	41	205.00	65	61	15.00	272.00
Windermere	354	354.00	9	45.00	.....	2	2.00	401.00
Totals	28,940	$28,940.00	221	$1,105.00	3,426	1,150	$205.00	$30,250.00

Revenue derived from Sale of Non-resident Firearms and Anglers' and Outfitters' Licences, January 1st to December 31st, 1940.

Government Agents.	General Firearms and Anglers' Licences.		General Firearms and Anglers' Licences (Alternative).		General Firearms and Anglers' Licences (Special).		Anglers' Licences.				Outfitters' Licences.		Total.
							Daily.		Season.				
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Alberni							21	$24.00	5	$25.00			$49.00
Ashcroft	3	$75.00					29	41.00	18	90.00			206.00
Atlin	5	125.00					13	16.00	5	25.00			166.00
Clinton	4	100.00					64	93.00	45	225.00			418.00
Cranbrook	13	325.00					109	167.00	38	181.00			673.00
Cumberland							151	183.00	58	290.00			473.00
Duncan			2	$100.00			15	16.00	9	45.00			161.00
Fernie	3	75.00					640	704.00	200	984.00			1,763.00
Fort Fraser	1	25.00			5	$75.00	1	1.00	8	40.00			141.00
Golden	2	50.00			1	15.00	31	32.00	28	140.00			237.00
Grand Forks							215	261.00	76	380.00			641.00
Greenwood	7	175.00					132	190.00	37	185.00			550.00
Kamloops	6	150.00					234	370.00	125	625.00			1,145.00
Kaslo	4	100.00					62	96.00	32	160.00			356.00
Kelowna	4	100.00	1	25.00	1	15.00	427	818.00	228	1,140.00			2,098.00
Lillooet	1	25.00					2	2.00	1	5.00			32.00
Merritt	5	125.00					17	32.00	43	215.00			372.00
Nanaimo	1	25.00					38	50.00	47	235.00			310.00
Nelson	12	300.00					436	547.00	112	525.00			1,372.00
New Denver							5	7.00	2	10.00			17.00
New Westminster	167	4,175.00	7	350.00			817	1,595.00	958	4,790.00			10,910.00
Oliver	23	575.00					148	256.00	113	565.00			1,396.00
Penticton	3	75.00					113	210.00	31	155.00			440.00
Pouce Coupe	22	550.00			4	60.00	3	3.00	3	15.00	3	$150.00	778.00
Powell River							8	14.00	6	30.00			44.00
Prince George	24	600.00			1	15.00	11	19.00	7	35.00	1	50.00	719.00
Prince Rupert	1	25.00					1	2.00	6	30.00			57.00
Princeton							23	34.00	11	55.00			89.00
Quesnel	8	200.00					9	11.00	12	60.00			271.00
Revelstoke	1	25.00					23	39.00	14	70.00			134.00
Rossland							8	12.00	8	40.00			52.00
Salmon Arm							52	77.00	13	65.00			142.00
Smithers							2	2.00					2.00
Telegraph Creek	2	50.00											50.00
Vancouver	65	1,625.00	3	150.00	2	30.00	60	105.00	132	660.00			2,570.00
Vernon							30	55.00	28	140.00			195.00
Victoria	5	125.00					15	16.00	69	345.00			486.00
Williams Lake	14	350.00					5	6.00	19	95.00			451.00
Windermere	8	200.00					94	116.00	19	95.00			411.00
Totals	414	$10,350.00	13	$625.00	14	$210.00	4,064	$6,222.00	2,566	$12,770.00	4	$200.00	$30,377.00

STATEMENT OF NON-RESIDENT ORDINARY FIREARMS LICENCES AND ANGLERS' LICENCES, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.

Government Agents.	Non-resident Ordinary Firearms Licences.		Anglers' Licences (Minors).		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Alberni	----	----------	2	$2.00	$2.00
Ashcroft	----	----------	1	1.00	1.00
Atlin	----	----------	1	1.00	1.00
Clinton	----	----------	2	2.00	2.00
Cranbrook	----	----------	6	6.00	6.00
Cumberland	----	----------	9	9.00	9.00
Duncan	----	----------	4	4.00	4.00
Fernie	1	$3.00	39	39.00	42.00
Fort Fraser	----	----------	1	1.00	1.00
Golden	3	9.00	5	5.00	14.00
Grand Forks	----	----------	2	2.00	2.00
Kamloops	2	6.00	14	14.00	20.00
Kelowna	1	3.00	29	29.00	32.00
Merritt	----	----------	5	5.00	5.00
Nanaimo	----	----------	5	5.00	5.00
Nelson	----	----------	15	15.00	15.00
New Westminster	----	----------	93	93.00	93.00
Oliver	----	----------	15	15.00	15.00
Penticton	----	----------	3	3.00	3.00
Prince George	----	----------	1	1.00	1.00
Quesnel	----	----------	1	1.00	1.00
Vancouver	7	21.00	10	10.00	31.00
Vernon	----	----------	3	3.00	3.00
Victoria	1	3.00	4	4.00	7.00
Windermere	5	15.00	10	10.00	25.00
Totals	20	$60.00	280	$280.00	$340.00

REVENUE DERIVED FROM SALE OF FUR-TRADERS' AND TAXIDERMISTS' LICENCES AND ROYALTIES ON FUR, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.

Government Agents.	Resident Fur-traders' Licences.		Agent for Non-resident Fur-trader.		Royalty or Tax on Fur.		Taxidermists' Licences.		Tanners' Licences.		Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
Alberni	2	$50.00			5	$15.90					$65.90
Ashcroft					2	8.75					8.75
Atlin	3	75.00			33	422.94					497.94
Clinton	4	100.00			1	.40					100.40
Cranbrook	1	25.00			26	193.76	1	$2.00			220.76
Cumberland					7	32.50					32.50
Duncan					4	124.25					124.25
Fernie					9	75.27					75.27
Fort Fraser	21	525.00			132	1,200.45					1,725.45
Golden	1	25.00			17	84.97					109.97
Greenwood					2	7.58					7.58
Kamloops	3	75.00			19	146.64	1	2.00			223.64
Kelowna					10	100.75					100.75
Lillooet	1	25.00									25.00
Merritt	1	25.00			11	88.33					113.33
Nanaimo					3	11.50	1	2.00			13.50
Nelson	3	75.00			42	516.64					591.64
New Westminster					61	237.90					237.90
Oliver	2	50.00									50.00
Penticton	1	25.00			6	6.50					31.50
Pouce Coupe	38	950.00			297	9,532.06	1	2.00			10,484.06
Prince George	10	250.00			153	4,626.38	1	5.00			4,881.38
Prince Rupert	10	250.00			60	943.30					1,193.30
Princeton					1	2.05					2.05
Quesnel	10	250.00			28	601.24					851.24
Revelstoke					6	35.70					35.70
Salmon Arm					8	39.59					39.59
Smithers	13	325.00			21	1,318.13					1,643.13
Telegraph Creek	12	300.00			9	173.40					473.40
Vancouver	47	1,175.00	3	$600.00	741	41,827.98					43,602.98
Vernon	3	75.00			3	48.10			1	$2.00	125.10
Victoria					98	214.65	3	6.00			220.65
Williams Lake	16	400.00			10	56.15					456.15
Windermere	2	50.00			14	51.57					101.57
Totals	204	$5,100.00	3	$600.00	1,839	$62,745.33	8	$19.00	1	$2.00	$68,466.33

TOTAL COLLECTIONS FROM FUR TRADE, 1921 TO 1940, 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
1937	47,257.48	6,440.00	53,697.48
1938	39,423.87	5,540.00	44,963.87
1939	44,238.00	4,949.00	49,187.00
1940	62,745.33	5,721.00	68,466.33
Totals	$936,255.78	$119,385.00	$1,055,640.78

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PELTS OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS ON WHICH ROYALTY HAS BEEN COLLECTED DURING THE PERIOD 1921 TO 1940, 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.	Squirrel.	Weasel.	Wolverine.	Wildcat.	Wolf.	
1921	2,489	473	711	62	259	297	.....	1,240	11,128	10,693	75,185	666	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	663	267	532	539	.....	1,599	8,066	10,528	106,920	807	3,171	543	.....	42,893	206	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	.....	43,666	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
1937	472	15,932	676	3,693	1,626	1,827	530	2,751	9,849	18,030	70,166	824	2,972	391	.....	48,043	279	.....	345	47,257.48
1938	405	15,291	502	3,016	672	840	560	1,582	8,461	20,146	76,516	596	2,278	475	.....	44,159	215	.....	198	39,423.87
1939	456	18,748	538	3,312	552	628	472	1,125	9,038	27,579	85,553	667	2,107	329	62,797	50,197	191	.....	.....	44,238.00
1940	200	20,652	558	2,772	605	733	553	1,226	9,678	37,986	117,506	749	1,798	424	589,355	71,580	213	.....	.....	62,745.33
Totals	19,150	349,175	13,764	27,290	20,633	25,162	3,414	62,609	199,714	365,327	1,790,270	15,546	78,318	12,616	652,152	843,137	5,567	559	3,593	$936,255.78

PARTICULARS OF VARIOUS PELTS OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS ON WHICH ROYALTY HAS BEEN PAID, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.

Government Agents.	Bear.	Beaver.	Fisher.	Fox, Silver.	Fox, Cross.	Fox, Red.	Fox, Blue (Farmed).	Lynx.	Marten.	Mink.	Muskrats.	Otter.	Racoon.	Skunk.	Weasel.	Squirrel.	Wolverine.
Alberni									2	5	253						
Ashcroft		8								1	2				8		
Atlin	5	176	1		5	15		29	100	239	406	2			517	22	23
Clinton	1																
Cranbrook	3	64				2		11	73	43	81			1	154	108	1
Cumberland							497			301			4				
Fernie		47			1	2			11	89	44				22		2
Fort Fraser	1	133	12	167	28	20		12	151	1,485	3,400	5		2	3,328	12,744	
Golden	2	16						1	16	30	146				36	36	
Greenwood				14						5					15	104	
Kamloops		42	3	2	1	1			29	375	95		6		42	942	
Kelowna				321													
Merritt		45		146						11	63				14		
Nanaimo				46													
Nelson		224		25		1		12	109	377	1,646	2		43	354	507	
New Westminster				45			16		1	2,209							
Penticton										65							
Pouce Coupe	13	5,338	50	25	123	158		269	1,283	827	8,642	19		6	13,606	51,853	10
Prince George	5	1,229	57	33	75	45	18	57	367	1,168	5,032	20		31	9,729	86,899	20
Prince Rupert	2	188	8	16	1	3		1	256	885	116	62	1		297	778	2
Princeton		2									1						
Quesnel	4	114	2	2	8	18		14	33	77	2,238	2			507	12,457	
Revelstoke									2	337							
Salmon Arm			2		1				14	83	108				34	186	1
Smithers	9	556	18	2	9	21		8	178	169	1,694	17		7	2,196	12,444	2
Telegraph Creek	4	126	2		2	1		7	26	10	70				40	40	
Vancouver	124	12,321	403	1,733	349	444	14	804	6,990	27,561	92,371	562	1,778	334	40,652	410,214	152
Vernon		18		83							187						
Victoria	25	1		104	2		8		6	1,423	25	57	9		12		
Williams Lake	2	4				2		1	10	31	700	1					
Windermere				8					21	180	186				17	21	
Totals	200	20,652	558	2,772	605	733	553	1,226	9,678	37,986	117,506	749	1,798	424	71,580	589,355	213

List of Fur confiscated under "Game Act," January 1st to December 31st, 1940.

Date of Confiscation.	Confiscated from.	Confiscated at.	Kind of Fur confiscated.										
			Fox.	Skunk.	Beaver.	Lynx.	Marten.	Mink.	Muskrat.	Squirrel.	Weasel.	Otter.	Racoon.
Jan. 2	Ferguson, Hugh	Goat River	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---	---
,, 15	Leary, R. W.	Smithers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	---	---
Feb. 12	Eustace, L.	Fernie	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	---	---	---
,, 19	Gaudy, Jack	Vancouver	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
,, 19	Johnson, N. B.	Vanderhoof	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46	---	---	---
Mar. 2	Patrick, L.	Vanderhoof	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---
,, 2	Antoine, W.	Vanderhoof	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
,, 6	Kubinec, P.	Fernie	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---
,, 9	Haahti, John	Prince Rupert	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
,, 27	Checkik, M. R.	Kamloops	---	---	---	---	---	---	92	---	---	---	---
,, 29	Morris, Johnny	Penticton	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
,, 30	Damstrom, A.	Fernie	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
April 5	Shomody, J. W.	Prince George	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---
,, 5	Cause, E. P.	McDame Creek	1	---	---	1	3	---	---	1	1	---	---
,, 9	Scott, J. R.	Williams Lake	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---
,, 13	Moore, Alfred	Kamloops	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	24	---	---	---
,, 30	Ormheim, J. E.	Prince Rupert	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
June 11	Zielke, T.	Burns Lake	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	---
,, 24	Louie, Chief (Indian)	Burns Lake	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Dec. 13	Beech, Leslie	Courtenay	---	---	---	---	---	6	1	---	---	---	8
,, 28	Benoit, D.	Vanderhoof	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
,, 28	Todd, Geo.	Vanderhoof	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
,, 28	Prince, Jean M.	Vanderhoof	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
	Totals		1	4	4	1	4	11	147	374	3	1	8

List of Firearms confiscated under "Game Act," January 1st to December 31st, 1940.

Date of Confiscation.	Confiscated from.	Confiscated at.	Kind of Firearms confiscated.	
			Rifles.	Shotguns.
Jan. 13	Boucher, Robert	Cloverdale	1	---
Feb. 21	Murrell, W. H.	Victoria	1	---
,, 21	Leowen, Geo.	Chilliwack	1	---
,, 22	Unknown Indian	Vancouver	---	1
,, 23	Miller, J. R.	Quesnel	1	---
April 18	Point, Leonard	Nanaimo	---	1
May 25	Hallam, J. S.	Kelowna	1	---
June 24	Lorentz, G.	Vernon	1	---
Aug. 31	Parnell, Jack	Courtenay	1	---
Oct. 9	Melluish, Robert	Nanaimo	---	1
,, 15	Fisher, Lester	Vernon	1	---
,, 21	Suzuki, D.	Port Essington	1	---
,, 23	Barnes, Robert	Alberni	---	1
Nov. 7	Crisp, Sidney	Courtenay	---	1
,, 27	McKinley, A. J.	Williams Lake	1	---
Dec. 5	Renner, Jack	Williams Lake	---	1
,, 18	Rowa, Mrs.	Victoria	---	2
	Totals		10	8

Note.—Revenue derived from the sale of confiscated and surrendered fur and confiscated firearms during the calendar year 1940 amounted to $378.80.

Bounties paid during the Year ended December 31st, 1940.

Government Agents.	Coyotes.	Wolves.	Cougars.	Total.
Alberni	.....	.....	4	$65.00
Atlin	5	130	.....	1,575.00
Barkerville	1	5	.....	77.00
Clinton	108	5	3	336.00
Cranbrook	192	.....	32	461.00
Cumberland	.....	3	16	345.00
Duncan	.....	.....	5	95.00
Fernie	29	.....	2	98.00
Fort Fraser	197	66	12	1,444.00
Golden	13	.....	.....	26.00
Grand Forks	9	.....	.....	18.00
Greenwood	33	.....	4	146.00
Kamloops	107	2	13	520.00
Kaslo	1	.....	2	42.00
Kelowna	62	.....	2	164.00
Lillooet	36	.....	10	285.00
Merritt	82	.....	22	564.00
Nanaimo	.....	1	7	125.00
Nelson	45	.....	11	310.00
New Westminster	2	2	4	84.00
Penticton	119	.....	7	373.00
Pouce Coupe	6	121	1	1,757.00
Powell River	.....	.....	1	20.00
Prince George	69	269	17	4,086.00
Prince Rupert	16	63	11	1,052.00
Princeton	28	.....	2	96.00
Quesnel	96	27	12	727.00
Revelstoke	5	.....	.....	10.00
Salmon Arm	58	1	2	156.00
Smithers	52	25	2	444.00
Telegraph Creek	22	876	.....	3,965.00
Vancouver	5	12	26	640.00
Vernon	100	.....	2	235.00
Williams Lake	404	51	32	2,098.00
Windermere	136	.....	21	692.00
Totals	2,038	1,659	285	$23,131.00

Comparative Statement of Bounties paid from 1922 to 1940.

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	42,036.15
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
1937	828	423	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,540.00
1938	915	384	2,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,018.00
1939	1,159	366	1,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,399.00
1940	1,659	285	2,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,131.00
Totals	9,297	7,293	70,783	69,431	8,230	7,204	20,615	$533,544.80

Big-game Trophy Fees paid by Non-residents, January 1st to December 31st, 1940.

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).	
Atlin—										
Cranston, Major H. D., Manila, P.I.	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	$30.00
Hamilton, Thomas F., New York	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Hamilton, Thomas L., Beverley Hills, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Clinton—										
Alber, Otto, Dinuba, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Bain, Bert, Lassen County, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Bauer, H., Paulsbo, Wash.	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	50.00
Bleakney, T. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Cameron, Bruce, Mount Vernon, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Cullen, C. C., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Davis, S. S., Oakland, Cal.	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	50.00
Devenny, J. L., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Galloway, Andy, and Morey, C. C., Kendrick, Idaho	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	50.00
Hilkert, C. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Krebs, C. M., Anacortes, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Lillis, J. C., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Martin, Mrs. J., Bellingham, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Martin, Jack, Bellingham, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
May, A. A., Kendrick, Idaho	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
McLemore, Ina, Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Nelson, A. W., South Bellingham, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Nelson, S., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Simpson, J. R., Everett, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Wakeman, W. L., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Walter, August, Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Winetrout, C. A., Grant Pass, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Winetrout, K. M., Grant Pass, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Cranbrook—										
Churchill, N. D., Centralia, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Fisher, Helene, San Diego, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	30.00
Gilbert, A. C., New Haven, Conn.	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	40.00
Hutchins, Dan, Spokane, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	40.00
Randle, C. N., Yakima, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	1	70.00
Rogers, R. H., Spokane, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Rogers, R. R., Spokane, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Webb, J. W., New York City	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	30.00
Webb, Mrs. J. W., New York City	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	80.00
Whisler, J. H., Centralia, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Fernie—										
Coleman, Elizabeth M., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	25.00
Coleman, Wilbur F., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	40.00
Dearing, E. J., Spokane, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	25.00
Minzel, H. I., Colville, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Pistole, Dr. W. H., Memphis, Tenn.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	40.00
Preston, Val. Y., Spokane, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	65.00
Woods, Eugene, Sr., Memphis, Tenn.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	25.00
Fort Fraser—										
Fry, Herbert, Tacoma, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Harris, Roy E., San Jose, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Harris, Mrs. R. E., San Jose, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Huyette, F. A., Ventura, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Moore, W. H., Bakersfield, Cal.	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	30.00
McLain, L. C., Bakersfield, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Pruitt, L. A., Indianapolis, Ind.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Safford, E. K., Berkeley, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Schafer, M. F., Bellingham, Wash.	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	40.00
Schuen, E. F., Watseka, Ill.	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	80.00

BIG-GAME TROPHY FEES PAID BY NON-RESIDENTS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940—*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).	
Fort Fraser—*Continued.*										
Slyfield, Dr. F., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	$25.00
Wightman, Dr. R., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Golden—										
Eidson, Foster, Paducah, Ky.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Kennedy, Wm. A., Medicine Hat, Alta.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Peterson, A. H., Spokane, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Greenwood—										
Fay, John A., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Ketcham, E. J., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Lewis, J. H., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Kamloops—										
Carlock, E. A., Paducah, Texas	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	40.00
Holmquist, Chas., Calipatria, Cal.	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	50.00
May, Archie, Kendrick, Idaho	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Wilkinson, Ray, Calipatria, Cal.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Wilkinson, Reed, Calipatria, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Wilkinson, Wm., Calipatria, Cal.	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	50.00
Kaslo—										
Schleman, R. W., Dayton, Ohio	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	55.00
Lillooet—										
Hoedmaher, E. D., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	----	----	45.00
Watts, C. E., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	55.00
Watts, Mrs. C. E., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	25.00
Merritt—										
Bauer, M., Kent, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Black, Walter, Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Brill, F. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	55.00
Bull, Leland L., Seattle, Wash.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Carlson, W. K., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Chase, E., Electron, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Clark, Dr. L. R., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Debb, R. V., Miami, Fla.	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	55.00
Driscoll, J. S., Bremerton, Wash.	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	55.00
Duryce, K. T., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Geiger, B. C., Miami, Fla.	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	65.00
Greene, Dr. I. B., Everson, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Imhof, Louis, Tacoma, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Ives, E. T., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Johnson, Cleveland, Rock Harbour, Fla.	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	55.00
Johnson, D. C., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Leaman, Chas., Longview, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Meadowcroft, F., Kent, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Misener, R. B., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
McPhee, D. J., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Neilson, F. E., Longview, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Paulson, A. E., Longview, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Salvino, Frank, Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Steen, W. H., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Wallace, Bruce, Los Angeles, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
New Westminster—										
Anderson, O. A., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Balter, Gilbert, Three Lakes, Wis.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	30.00
Bates, D. H., Portland, Ore.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Bauer, Eddie, Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Bice, Dr. D. F., Yakima, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Brindle, A. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00

BIG-GAME TROPHY FEES PAID BY NON-RESIDENTS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940—*Continued.*

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	Bear, Grizzly.	Bear, Black or Brown.	Caribou.	Deer, Mule and White-tail.	Deer, Coast.	Mountain-goat.	Moose.	Mountain-sheep.	Wapiti (Elk).	
New Westminster—*Continued.*										
Brindle, Harold, Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	$25.00
Burks, Joe, Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Callahan, H. S., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Carty, Edwin L., Oxnard, Cal.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00
Channey, B., Pasadena, Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Colasurdo, Angelo, Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	55.00
Crawford, J. A., Los Angeles, Cal.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70.00
Crichton, E. W., Portland, Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Crow, Leland V., Bell, Cal.	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	45.00
Degarimore, O. J., Bremerton, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Dick, J. T., Bremerton, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Fritz, Herman, Munroe, Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15.00
Gray, R. C., Pasadena, Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Herb, J. J., Bellingham, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Hobi, Frank, Aberdeen, Wash.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	30.00
Hoff, H. B., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	50.00
Kleinberg, L., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	30.00
Lewis, Dr. G. E., Salem, Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Lewis, Paul R., Bremerton, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Magee, R. J., West Hollywood, Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	55.00
Marcus, D. A., Los Angeles, Cal.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00
Mathison, A., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	45.00
Mazzuchi, S., Sebastopol, Cal.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Morgan, John, Seattle, Wash.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Mower, S. D., Olympia, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	40.00
Murphy, R. E., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	40.00
McCullach, J. H., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Nockrodt, H. K., Bremerton, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	55.00
Norcross, P. J., San Marino, Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	25.00
Norris, K. M., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Ohman, A. C., Seattle, Wash.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.00
Peterson, O. R., Buckley, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	40.00
Ramage, L. M., Salem, Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Scott, W. E., Altadena, Cal.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	30.00
Sligar, Porter, Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Van Hoof, M. A., Huntingdon Park, Cal.	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	45.00
Zanidas, N., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Oliver—										
Edblom, L. A., Eugene, Ore.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Howard, E. H., Corvallis, Ore.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Penticton—										
Bauer, E., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Breader, O. S., Omak, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	40.00
Demakis, T., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Deobald, E. A., Kendrick, Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Edblom, L. A., Eugene, Ore.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Fay, J. A., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Fleenor, J. W., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Gwain, M. D., Omak, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.00
Hailey, C. S., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Hatten, J. F., Yakima, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Howard, E. H., Corvallis, Ore.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.00
Ketcham, E. J., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Larson, Robert, Port Gamble, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Lewis, J. H., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.00
Manley, J. J., Seattle, Wash.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	30.00

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Penticton—*Continued.*										
Neimi, Mrs. L., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	$30.00
Neimi, Wm., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	30.00
Schaiver, H. T., Bremerton, Wash.	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	30.00
Smiley, Ed., Yakima, Wash.	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	30.00
Stewart, E. T., Omak, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Watts, W. A., Kendrick, Idaho	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Pouce Coupe—										
Adams, A. P., New York City, N.Y.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	50.00
Bartol, Geo. E., Philadelphia, Pa.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	25.00
Carter, R. L., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	25.00
Chandler, Dr. H. M., Hagerman, Idaho	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Drinker, P. H., Philadelphia, Pa.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	50.00
DuComb, Dr. W. L., Carlyle, Ill.	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	2	----	125.00
English, Dr. A. B., Bristol, Tenn.	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	80.00
Figge, V. O., Davenport, Iowa	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	50.00
Glock, Homer, Fort Wayne, Ind.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	2	----	65.00
Granberry, Leo, Victoria, Texas	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	65.00
Heyl, Dr. Jas., Philadelphia, Pa.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	55.00
Hilgemann, V. H., Fort Wayne, Ind.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	25.00
Johnson, C. W., Cleveland, Ohio	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	75.00
Kiefer, Edna, Dallas, Pa.	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	55.00
Kiefer, F. M., Dallas, Pa.	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	55.00
Krueger, A. W., Victoria, Texas	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	90.00
Laszlo, Dr. A. E., Bridgeport, Conn.	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	40.00
Littell, W. R., Atwood, Kansas	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	90.00
Quail, J. J., Davenport, Iowa	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Schwindt, J. W., Davenport, Iowa	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	50.00
Smith, G. O., Cleveland, Ohio	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	50.00
Steward, Dr. B. L., Coolidge, Ariz.	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	40.00
Steward, Dr. G. B., Coolidge, Ariz.	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----	----	65.00
Prince George—										
Aubert, J., Bellingham, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Baldwin, H. C., and Raub, M. B., Lafayette, Ind.	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	50.00
Everhart, W., Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	65.00
Ferguson, K. R., San Rafael, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Hall, H. H., San Francisco, Cal.	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	50.00
Jackson, F. G., Chicago, Ill.	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	30.00
Jett, S. M., Akron, Ohio	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	50.00
King, J. J., Frankfort, Ky.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Ogier, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Ogier, Mrs. W. T., San Francisco, Cal.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Phunder, Dr. M., Minneapolis, Minn.	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	30.00
Safford, E. K., Berkeley, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Susen, B. P., Park Ridge, Ill.	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	45.00
Sutherland, G. F., Ambridge, Pa.	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	2	----	130.00
Taylor, Mary, San Francisco, Cal.	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Wermuth, A. C., Fort Wayne, Ind.	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	30.00
Quesnel—										
Blow, O. L., Redmond, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Brigham, W. C., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Bryden, C. R., Redmond, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Bull, Leland, Seattle, Wash.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Cady, E. C., Burlington, Iowa	1	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	65.00
Fortner, C. C., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Hague, R. J., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Hepler, C. C., Hubbard, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00

BIG-GAME TROPHY FEES PAID BY NON-RESIDENTS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940—*Continued.*

Name and Address (Government Agency).	Species.									Amount.
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Quesnel—*Continued.*										
Hibbard, J. A., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	$25.00
Holler, C., North Carolina	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Leber, C. H., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Melby, C. E., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Ruth, W. E., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Seller, E. M., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Stolinger, Ed., Mount Vernon, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Studebaker, C. W., Mount Vernon, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Thompson, P. G., Los Angeles, Cal.	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	65.00
Wachter, J., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Winetrout, C. A., Grant Pass, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Winetrout, K. M., Grant Pass, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Yoris, E. W., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Zeek, Rex, Arlington, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Salmon Arm—										
Hobbs, J., Niland, Cal.	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Wilkinson, W. C., Calipatria, Cal.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Telegraph Creek—										
Callison, I. P., Union, Wash.	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	50.00
Flemming, A. S., Portland, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	25.00
Kerr, Edward, Darlington, Iowa	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	3	----	100.00
Nelson, Dr. E. A., Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1	----	----	----	2	1	1	----	120.00
Vancouver—										
Bowers, Dr. J. W., Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.00
Goodwin, E., San Diego, Cal.	1	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	80.00
Harbough, O. S., San Diego, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Melchoir, Lauritz, New York City	----	----	----	1	----	2	1	----	1	95.00
McDowell, Francis, Riverside, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	55.00
Stockton, C. B., Bakersfield, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Williams Lake—										
Barton, Dr. J. F., Longview, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Blackman, C. E., Greenville, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Boatman, L. L., Los Angeles, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	55.00
Boyle, Lou, Yakima, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Dahlin, E., Selah, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	15.00
Elston, Dr. L. W., and Loos, G. J., Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1	----	2	----	2	1	----	----	125.00
Fair, A. J., and Fair, F. S., Blaine, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Gobright, C. F., Detroit, Mich.	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	60.00
Knutson, T. R., and Scott, R. J., Los Angeles, Cal.	2	2	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	120.00
Mackintosh, P. G., Yakima, Wash.	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	40.00
Muller, O., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	60.00
Warren, Wheeler, Yakima, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	25.00
Wells, J., Morgantown, Va.	----	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	60.00
Windermere—										
Arblaster, W. E.; Alhambra, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	50.00
Chaney, Alger, Portland, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	1	90.00
Chaney, Henry F., Portland, Ore.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	15.00
Fortier, Waldo J., Fresno, Cal.	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	55.00
Street, Mrs. Janice, Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	40.00
Street, William S., Seattle, Wash.	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	65.00
Totals	32	42	26	77	2	78	134	42	9	$9,065.00

PROSECUTIONS (PROVINCIAL GAME DIVISIONS), JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.

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.									
Killing, hunting, or having in possession game animals of female sex	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	$10.00
Killing, hunting, or having in possession game animals during close season	2	12	15	4	----	1	33	34	650.00
Pit-lamping of game	4	----	----	----	----	----	4	4	----------
Possession of game animals under 1 year of age	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	35.00
Possession of pelts of fur-bearing animals during close season	1	2	----	8	1	----	12	12	175.00
Possession of carcasses of untagged deer	1	4	2	----	----	2	7	9	70.00
Removing all evidence of sex from game animals	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	10.00
Running deer with dogs	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	10.00
Game Birds.									
Exceeding bag-limit on game birds	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	2	10.00
Hunting or in possession of migratory game birds during close season	2	1	----	2	6	----	11	11	100.00
Hunting, killing, or having in possession upland game birds during close season	5	3	2	----	16	3	26	29	495.00
Hunting certain game birds with a rifle contrary to the game regulations	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----------
Hunting migratory game birds during prohibited hours	----	----	----	----	18	----	18	18	170.00
Hunting upland game birds during prohibited hours	----	----	2	----	1	----	3	3	20.00
Trapping game birds	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	10.00
Trapping.									
Interfering with a registered trap-line	----	1	4	2	1	1	8	9	610.00
Leaving traps set after end of open season	----	1	----	1	----	----	2	2	20.00
Trapping or carrying traps without a licence	2	2	10	6	4	1	24	25	282.50
Trapping during the close season	2	----	1	4	----	----	7	7	605.00
Unlawfully using big-game animals to bait traps	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	10.00
Licences.									
Buying or trading in pelts of fur-bearing animals without a licence	----	----	3	2	----	1	5	6	150.00
Carrying firearms without a licence	13	6	16	13	34	5	82	87	580.00
Guiding without a licence	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	10.00
Minor carrying firearms without a licence or without being accompanied by an adult	----	----	----	----	4	----	4	4	10.00
Resident carrying fishing-tackle or angling without a licence	11	5	5	----	15	1	36	37	254.50
Using another person's licence or permit or allowing the same to be used	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----------
Firearms.									
Carrying loaded firearms in or discharging same from an automobile, etc.	1	2	4	----	12	----	19	19	175.00
Carrying or in possession of unplugged pump, repeating, or automatic shotgun	----	1	1	1	3	----	6	6	70.00
Discharging firearms on or across a highway in a municipality	1	----	----	----	4	2	5	7	40.00

PROSECUTIONS (PROVINCIAL GAME DIVISIONS), JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940—*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.
Miscellaneous.									
Carrying firearms or traps within boundaries of game reserves	----	1	----	----	2	----	3	3	$30.00
Carrying firearms in automobile or launch during close season without required permit	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	3	30.00
Failing to submit returns under Special (Trapping) Firearms Licence	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	10.00
Illegally receiving or forwarding shipment of game	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	10.00
Interfering with a Game Warden in discharge of his duties	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----
Fur-traders failing to keep proper record book	----	----	1	1	----	1	2	3	75.00
Making false statement in obtaining a licence, etc.	1	1	----	2	----	1	4	5	125.00
Non-residents hunting big game without a licensed guide	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	2	20.00
Possession of protected non-game birds	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	2	----
Trespassing in pursuit of game	1	----	5	----	1	----	7	7	70.00
Unlawfully taking out a non-resident big-game hunter without a permit	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	----
B.C. Special Fishery Regulations.									
Angling for trout during the close season	----	1	----	----	1	----	2	2	30.00
Angling in a closed area	----	----	2	----	2	----	4	4	30.00
Angling with more than one line	----	----	----	----	4	----	4	4	15.00
Exceeding bag-limit on trout	----	1	----	3	----	----	4	4	20.00
Illegal pollution of spawning-streams	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	20.00
Illegally selling game fish	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1	5.00
Jigging trout or salmon	2	----	3	----	----	----	5	5	17.00
Possession of undersized sturgeon	----	----	----	----	4	----	4	4	70.00
Setting nets across mouth of stream or illegally netting	----	----	2	----	----	----	2	2	----
Taking undersized trout	1	3	5	----	----	----	9	9	38.00
Trolling with gear designed to catch more than one fish at one time	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
									$5,197.00
Gaol Sentences.									
Angling for trout during close season	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
Carrying firearms without a licence	2	----	----	1	----	----	3	3	----
Hunting, killing, or in possession of game animals or birds during close season	----	3	3	5	----	----	11	11	----
Interfering with a registered trap-line	----	----	7	1	1	----	9	9	----
Killing or possession of game animals of female sex	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	----
Pit-lamping of game	3	----	----	----	----	----	3	3	----
Setting nets across mouth of stream or illegally netting	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----
Trapping or in possession of pelts of fur-bearing animals during close season	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	----
Trapping without a licence	----	----	3	1	----	----	4	4	----
Totals	60	56	99	63	141	21	419	440	----

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 one week to three months.

HUNTING AND FISHING ACCIDENTS, 1940.

Date.	Name of Wounded Person.	Name of Person responsible for Accident.	District.	Cause of Accident.	Nature of Injuries.	Result of Injuries.
May 16	Rudolf, C. W.	Egli, Herman	Atlin	Shot in mistake for a bear	Struck in legs	Died.
Sept. 8	Gould, Wm.	Waring, James	Nanaimo	Shot while in line of a deer which was missed	Buckshot in hand and body	Not serious.
Oct. 24	Bryon, Thomas	Stock, Edward	Duncan	Careless handling of a shotgun	Struck in face	Died.
,, 27	Brennan, Hugh	Self	Squamish	Careless handling of a rifle	Hit in left arm	Not serious.
Nov. 3	Tompkins, B. D.		Smithers	Too heavy cartridges for rifle used	Struck in eye	Not serious.
,, 5	Goodwin, R. A.	Self	Surrey	Hit when shotgun being pulled through a fence discharged	Struck in head	Died.
,, 13	Stewart, Sergt.-Major J.		Prince Rupert	Slipped on ice and fell into a canyon while hunting	Fatally injured from fall	Died.
,, 30	Rowa, Fred	Thomson, P. F.	Sidney	Careless handling of a shotgun	Shot in leg	Died.

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

STATEMENT OF MIGRATORY GAME AND NON-GAME BIRDS BANDED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GAME DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1940 AT THE MCGILLIVRAY CREEK GAME RESERVE, NEAR CHILLIWACK, B.C.

Owing to war conditions and the National Parks Bureau, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, being unable to help out in the finances necessary for the successful operation of the bird-banding trap at the McGillivray Creek Game Reserve, near Chilliwack, B.C., no banding operations were carried out during the year 1940.

SUMMARY OF GAME-FISH DISTRIBUTIONS, SHOWING EGGS, FRY, AND FINGERLINGS, 1940.

Kind of Game Fish.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fingerlings and Yearlings.
Cut-throat	783,338	249,368	244,990
Eastern brook	.....	389,658	.....
Hybrids	60,000	27,700	.....
Kamloops trout	5,883,900	3,505,744	453,361
Kokanee	1,910,000	3,944	.....
Steelhead	2,714,055	.....	84,750
Totals	11,351,293	4,176,414	783,101

SUMMARY OF GAME-FISH EGGS AND FRY ON HAND AT HATCHERIES, DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.

Hatchery.	CUT-THROAT.	EASTERN BROOK.		KAMLOOPS.	KOKANEE.	STEELHEAD.
	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
Cultus Lake	56,558	.....	.....	71,693	.....	.....
Kaslo	.....	.....	.....	2,511	.....	.....
Nelson	.....	356,688	.....	.....	182,912	.....
Qualicum Beach	.....	.....	.....	162,716	.....	.....
Smith Falls	10,384	.....	.....	100,047	.....	738
Stanley Park	.....	.....	.....	88,477	.....	57,298
Veitch Creek	.....	.....	.....	103,436	.....	.....
Totals	66,942	356,688	.....	528,880	182,912	58,036

Summary.

Eggs	11,351,293
Fry	4,176,414
Fingerlings and yearlings	783,101
Total distributions	16,310,808
On hand at hatcheries, December 31st, 1940	1,193,458
Total	17,504,266

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 to the following: Powell River District Board of Trade; Revelstoke District Rod and Gun Club; Cranbrook Rod and Gun Club; Princeton Fish, Game, and Forest Protective Association; Penticton and District Rod and Gun Club.

Eggs were also supplied to the Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club, Smithers; McBride Rod and Gun Club, McBride; Ocean Falls Rod and Gun Club, Ocean Falls; Prince George Rod and Gun Club, Prince George; Prince Rupert Rod and Gun Club, Prince Rupert; and Terrace Rod and Gun Club, Terrace.

GAME-FISH CULTURE BRANCH—SUMMARY OF TROUT PLANTINGS, 1940.

Hatchery or Station. (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations.)	Kind of Fish or Eggs.															
	Cut-throat.			Eastern Brook.		Hybrids.		Kamloops.			Kokanee.		Steelhead.		Hatcheries.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.
Vancouver Island.																
Qualicum Hatchery.																
Beach Creek										52						
Becks Lake										5,000						
Blind Lake (Extension)										5,000						
Boomerang Lake										2,000						
Burnt Lake										500						
Cameron Lake										9,400						
Chain Lake										2,000						
Comox Lake										32,000						
Deadwood Creek			3,000													
Docherty Creek			500													
Englishman River			5,000							5,000						
First Nanaimo Lake										10,000						
Great Central Lake										30,000						
Henderson Lake										1,000						
Horne Lake			3,000							2,500						
Little's Creek			1,500													
Little Qualicum River			2,517													
Long Lake										5,000						
Loon Lake										5,000						
Maxwell Lake										1,000						
Michaels Lake										5,000						
Morrison Creek			1,000							1,000						
Oyster River			4,000													
Quesnel Lake										5,000						
Spences Creek			1,000													
Sproat Lake										25,000						
Sutton Creek			2,000													
Swayne Creek			1,000							1,000						
Tsolum River			4,000													
View Lake										500						
Westwood Lake			4,000							5,000						
Wolfe Creek			200													
Totals			32,717							157,952						

GAME-FISH CULTURE BRANCH—SUMMARY OF TROUT PLANTINGS, 1940—*Continued.*

Hatchery or Station. (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations.)	Kind of Fish or Eggs.															
	Cut-throat.			Eastern Brook.		Hybrids.		Kamloops.			Kokanee.		Steelhead.		Hatcheries.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.
Vancouver Island—*Continued.*																
Veitch Creek Hatchery, Sooke.																
Fork Lake			500													
Grant Lake										5,000						
Hart Lake										2,000						
Kemp Lake		11,663														
Little Thetis Lake										9,000						
Maltby Lake			2,000													
Prospect Lake			20,707													
Quamichan Lake										20,000						
Rogers Lake										3,000						
Shawnigan Lake			10,000							35,009						
Thetis Lake										45,000						
Wolf Lake										5,000						25,000*
Cowichan Lake Hatchery																18,000†
Totals		11,663	33,207							124,009						43,000
Lower Mainland.																
Stanley Park Hatchery.																
Alouette River														20,000		
Campbell River										10,000				4,000		
Capilano River										30,000				20,750		
Coquitlam River														20,000		
Cowans Lake										10,000						
Deer Lake										10,000						
Hairsine Creek										10,000						
Lake Buntzen			10,980													
Linfoot Lake										1,400						
Loon Lake (Powell River)			1,000													
Nicomekl River			12,000													
Serpentine River			13,059													

Seymour River										25,000			4,355	20,000		
Stave Lake										60,000						
Steelhead River										5,000						
Trout Lake (Vancouver)										10,000						
Totals			37,039							171,400			4,355	84,750		
Cultus Lake Hatchery.																
Alouette River								215,000								
Atchelitz Creek			10,000													
Bear Creek									30,000							
Brown Creek			5,000													
Campbell Lake (Harrison)									3,951							
Clayburn Creek			10,000					50,000								
Davis Creek								250,000								
Durieu Creek								75,000								
Hairsine Creek								125,000								
Hayward Lake									75,000							
Hicks Lake									2,000							
Hope Slough			10,000													
Kakawa Lake								200,000								
Lake of the Woods									15,000							
Little Sumas River			10,000													
Loch Erroch									1,000							
Marshall Creek			10,000					50,000								
Miami Creek								100,000								
Mill Lake								10,000	9,000							
Nicomekl River			30,000						30,000							
Popkum Lake									6,000							
Salmon River			27,027													
Serpentine River			30,000													
Stewart Creek								50,000								
Sweltzer Creek													103,700			
Trout Creek								100,000								
Smith Falls Hatchery																5,458†
Totals			142,027					1,225,000	171,951				103,700			5,458
Smith Falls Hatchery.																
Alouette River													150,000			
Campbell River													100,000			
Capilano River													150,000			

* Kamloops trout. † Cut-throat trout.

GAME-FISH CULTURE BRANCH—SUMMARY OF TROUT PLANTINGS, 1940—*Continued.*

Hatchery or Station. (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations.)	Kind of Fish or Eggs.															
	Cut-throat.			Eastern Brook.		Hybrids.		Kamloops.			Kokanee.		Steelhead.		Hatcheries.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.
Lower Mainland—*Continued.*																
Smith Falls Hatchery—Continued.																
Cheakamus River													100,000			
Coquitlam River													150,000			
Kakawa Lake													160,000			
Loch Erroch													80,000			
Maria Slough								100,000					120,000			
Miami River													80,000			
Morris Creek													200,000			
Nicomekl River													150,000			
Popkum Lake								80,000								
Rexford Creek													180,000			
Salmon River													80,000			
Serpentine Creek													150,000			
Silver Creek													80,000			
Sweltzer Creek													676,000			
Cultus Lake Hatchery																200,010†
Stanley Park Hatchery															200,000‡	
Totals								180,000					2,606,000		200,000	200,010
Okanagan District.																
Lloyds Creek Hatchery.																
Adams Lake								250,000								
Andrew Lake									1,000							
Arthur Lake								10,000								
Aylmer Lake									25,000							
Beaver (Devick) Lake									2,500							
Big Bar Lake								20,000								
Bouchie Lake								20,000								
Bridge Lake								100,000								
Campbell Lake									5,000							

Canim Lake								100,000								
Chum Lake									5,000							
Crooked Lake									10,000							
Crown Lake								30,000								
Crystal Lake								10,000								
Dairy Lake									5,000							
Deka Lake								75,000								
Eleanor Lake								20,000								
Granite Creek (Shuswap Lake)								150,000								
Hannah Lake								20,000								
Harper Lake									10,000							
Hidden Lake									10,000							
Horse Lake								50,000								
Kelly Lake								25,000								
King Lake									20,000							
Knouff Lake									50,000							
Kwotlenemo Lake								30,000								
Lac des Roches								50,000								
Lac le Jeune									100,000							
Leighton Lake									10,000							
Little Badger Lake									5,000							
Loon Lake									30,000							
McConnell Lake									10,000							
McDonald Lake								10,000								
McGlashan Lake									10,000							
Mara Lake								200,000								
Monte Lake									50,000							
Palmer Creek								100,000								
Paul Lake									200,000							
Pavilion Lake									30,000							
Peterhope Lake									20,000							
Phillips Lake									5,000							
Pillar Lake									20,000							
Pinantan Lake									150,000							
Plateau Lake									10,000							
Pressy Lake								30,000								
Reeves Lake									5,000							
Reineckers Creek								50,000								
Rosemond Lake									10,000							
Scotch Creek								100,000								
Scuitto Lake									5,000							
Shuswap Lake (Big)									114,000							
Shuswap Lake (Little)									100,000							

† Cut-throat trout. ‡ Steelhead trout.

GAME-FISH CULTURE BRANCH—SUMMARY OF TROUT PLANTINGS, 1940—*Continued.*

HATCHERY OR STATION. (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations.)	KIND OF FISH OR EGGS.															
	CUT-THROAT.			EASTERN BROOK.		HYBRIDS.		KAMLOOPS.			KOKANEE.		STEELHEAD.		HATCHERIES.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.
OKANAGAN DISTRICT—*Continued.*																
Lloyds Creek Hatchery—Continued.																
Silver Creek								50,000								
Smith Lake									10,000							
Spa Lake									10,000							
Surrey Lake									5,000							
Thompson River									2,500							
Tranquille Creek								50,000								
Tunkwa Lake									20,000							
Tyaughton Lake								20,000								
Wallenstein Lake									10,000							
Watch Lake								20,000								
Webb Lake								30,000								
White Lake								75,000								
Widow Creek								10,000								
Biological Board, Nanaimo								100,000								
Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club								50,000								
McBride Rod and Gun Club								50,000								
Ocean Falls Rod and Gun Club								75,000								
Prince George Rod and Gun Club								150,000								
Prince Rupert Rod and Gun Club								100,000								
Revelstoke Rod and Gun Club								200,000								
Cultus Lake Hatchery															200,000*	
Cranbrook Hatchery															154,000*	
Nelson Hatchery															650,000*	
Qualicum Beach Hatchery															250,000*	
Smith Falls Hatchery															200,000*	
Stanley Park Hatchery															300,000*	
Summerland Hatchery															100,000*	
Veitch Creek Hatchery															250,000*	
Totals								2,430,000	1,085,000						2,104,000*	

Penask Lake Hatchery.																
Alleyne Lake									10,000							
Boss Trout Lake									6,250							
Courtenay Lake									10,000							
Cowan Lake									2,000							
Garcia Lake									5,000							
Glimpse Lake								30,000								
Jackson Lake								10,000								
Nevue Lake								5,000								
Nicola Lake								150,000								
Peterson Lake								10,000								
Pothole Lake									5,000							
Tranquille Creek								50,000								
Terrace Rod and Gun Club								50,000								
Cranbrook Hatchery															450,000*	
Cultus Lake Hatchery															1,025,000*	
Lloyds Creek Hatchery															600,000*	
Nelson Hatchery															935,000*	
Summerland Hatchery															200,000*	
Totals								305,000	38,250						3,210,000*	
Kelowna Rearing-ponds.																
Pothole "A"									25,000							
No. 2 Pond									50,000							
No. 3 Pond									205,000							
Unnamed creek near hatchery									10,563							
Totals									290,563							
Beaver Lake Hatchery.																
Bessette Creek								137,000								
Beaver Lake									100,000							
Cherry Creek									40,000							
Coldstream (Kalamalka Lake)								150,000								
Crooked Lake									15,000							
Damer Lake									4,000							
Dee Lake									10,000							
Deer Lake									10,000							
Doreen Lake									6,000							
Echo Lake (Creighton Valley)									30,000							
Echo Lake (Beaver Lake)									5,000							

* Kamloops trout.

19328

GAME-FISH CULTURE BRANCH—SUMMARY OF TROUT PLANTINGS, 1940—*Continued.*

HATCHERY OR STATION. (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations.)	KIND OF FISH OR EGGS.															
	CUT-THROAT.			EASTERN BROOK.		HYBRIDS.		KAMLOOPS.			KOKANEE.		STEELHEAD.		HATCHERIES.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.
OKANAGAN DISTRICT—*Continued.*																
Beaver Lake Hatchery—Continued.																
Green Lake									4,000							
High Lake									4,000							
Island Lake									10,000							
Kalamalka Lake									40,000							
Lost Lake									4,000							
Lusk Lake									30,000							
Okanagan Lake									49,600							
Rod Lake									3,000							
Ron Lake									4,000							
Round Lake									3,000							
Spurrier Lake									4,000							
Sugar Lake									32,000							
Wilma Lake									4,000							
Woods Lake								40,000	55,000							
Kelowna Rearing-ponds															314,000*	
Vernon Rearing-ponds																30,000*
Summerland Hatchery															620,000*	
Totals								40,000	297,600						934,000*	30,000*
Summerland Hatchery.																
Bessette Lake									5,000							
Bear Lake (Oliver District)									10,000							
Bergerson Lake									5,000							
Brookmere Lake									10,000							
Chain Lake									20,000							
Clearwater Lake									12,000							
Deer Lake (Okanagan District)									5,000							
Aeneas Lake									5,000							
Garnett Lake									12,000							
Glen Lake									12,000							

Hidden Lake									2,000							
Loon Lake (Agar)									5,000							
Lorne Lake (Wolf Cr.)									5,000							
Lost Lake									5,000							
Lynx Lake									10,000							
McDonald Lake									4,000							
McKenzie Lake									10,000							
McLean Creek (Skaha L.)									45,000							
Madden Lake									12,000							
Marron Lake									12,000							
Missezeula Lake									10,000							
Okanagan Lake (South End)									346,300							
Okanagan Lake (North End)									55,000							
Osprey Lake									20,000							
Otter Lake								30,000								
Peters Lake									8,000							
Princeton Rearing-ponds									25,000							
Shannon Lake									10,000							
Silver Lake									5,000							
Skaha Lake									60,000							
Square and Sallis Lakes									10,000							
Taylor Lake (Fairview Summit)									5,000							
Trapper Lake									5,000							
Trout Creek									12,000							
Tulameen River								20,000								
Unnamed lake (Hedley District)									1,000							
Wolf Lake								25,000								
Totals								75,000	778,300							
KOOTENAY DISTRICT.																
Nelson Hatchery.																
Alta Lake											10,000					
Arlington Lakes								15,000								
Back Channel (Okanagan River)					5,000											
Bear Lake								15,000								
Beaver Creek					30,000											
Big Sheep Creek					40,000											
Bonanza Creek (Slocan Lake)											270,000					
Boundary Creek								25,000								
Boundary Lake					50,000											
Box Lake									20,000							

* Kamloops trout.

Game-fish Culture Branch—Summary of Trout Plantings, 1940—*Continued.*

Hatchery or Station. (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations.)	Kind of Fish or Eggs.															
	Cut-throat.			Eastern Brook.		Hybrids.		Kamloops.			Kokanee.		Steelhead.		Hatcheries.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.	Eggs.	Finger-lings.
Kootenay District—*Continued.*																
Nelson Hatchery—Continued.																
Campbell Creek											50,000					
Canim Creek											100,000					
Caribou Lake					20,000											
Christina Lake								200,000			150,000					
Clucultz Creek (Prince George)											40,000					
Collier Lakes									5,000							
Conkle (Fish) Lake								30,000								
Cottonwood Lake									10,000							
Crawford Creek								25,000								
Deer Creek											50,000					
Dog (Skaha) Lake											60,000					
Erie Lake					40,000											
Granby River									30,000							
Granite Creek (Salmon Arm)											30,000					
Grassy Lake and Tum Tum Creek					20,000											
Haskell Lake												3,944				
Inonoaklin River					20,000											
Jewel (Long) Lake									30,000							
Kalamalka Lake											100,000					
Kaslo Creek	10,103															
Kaslo Creek (Upper Reaches)	20,000															
Keremeos Creek					10,000											
Kettle River (Westbridge)								100,000								
Kettle River (West Fork)								30,000								
Kokanee Creek											100,000					
Kootenay River									14,716							
Kuskanax Creek									20,000							
Little Slocan Lakes					40,000											
Loon Lake					20,000											
Lower Arrow Lakes									34,000							
Lusk Lake					5,000											
Matthews and Davis Lakes					20,000											

Meadow Creek					25,000											
Mill and Spring Creeks					20,000											
Mulvey Creek								10,000								
Myers Creek								10,000								
Myrtle Lake											100,000					
Nakusp Creek (Arrow Lake)								50,000								
Nursery Creek									10,000							
Okanagan Lake											500,000					
Palliser River (Windermere)						25,000										
Pass Creek								50,000	16,000							
Pats Lake									10,000							
Premier Lake											80,000					
Redfish Creek											25,000					
Rosebud Lake							15,000		24,000							
Salmon River					4,658			25,000			70,000					
Salmon River (South Fork)								10,000								
Sitkum Creek							12,700				25,000					
Six Mile Lakes (Kootenay Lake)								30,000								
Slate Creek Lake									10,000							
Slocan Lake								200,000								
Slocan River									30,000							
Smelter Lake								50,000								
Springer Creek								10,000								
Squaw Creek (Arrow Lake)								50,000								
Summit Lake									200,000							
Twin Lakes					15,000											
Whatshan Lakes								50,000								
Whitewater Creek						10,000										
Wilgress (Loon) Lake									20,000							
Willson Creek											30,000					
Willson Lakes								30,000								
Woodberry Creek (Kootenay Lake)						25,000										
Woods Lake											100,000					
Yellow Lake					5,000											
Biological Station, Nanaimo											20,000					
Kaslo Hatchery																200,000*
Totals	30,103				389,658	60,000	27,700	1,015,000	303,716		1,910,000	3,944				200,000*
Kaslo Hatchery.																
Bjerkness Rearing-ponds									100,000							
Malaspina Rod and Gun Club								100,000								
New Denver Pond									50,000							
Totals								100,000	150,000							

* Kamloops trout.

GAME-FISH CULTURE BRANCH—SUMMARY OF TROUT PLANTINGS, 1940—*Continued.*

Hatchery or Station. (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations.)	Kind of Fish or Eggs.																
	Cut-throat.			Eastern Brook.		Hybrids.		Kamloops.			Kokanee.		Steelhead.		Hatcheries.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Fingerlings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fingerlings.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fingerlings.	Eggs.	Fingerlings.
Kootenay District—*Continued.*																
Gerrard Hatchery.																
Lardeau River								100,000								
Sand Point Hatchery								100,000								
Stobbart Lake								50,000								
Cranbrook Hatchery															150,000*	
Kaslo Hatchery															675,000*	
Stanley Park Hatchery															200,000*	
Totals								250,000							1,025,000*	
Cranbrook Hatchery.																
Arrow Creek	15,000															
Association Creek	5,000															
Backwater Creek		30,165														
Baptiste Lake	20,000															
Bartholomew Lake	11,700															
Blackwater Lakes									54,155							
Bush Lakes								49,500								
Caithness Creek	19,855															
Cartwright Lake									8,000							
Columbia Lake								97,500								
Cotton Creek	55,000															
Dunbar, Twin, and Bott Lakes	40,000															
Echo Lake									6,400							
Edwards Lake								19,400	4,000							
Elk River (North of Fernie)	101,300															
Floyd Creek	5,000															
Garbutts Creek	25,000															
Garbutts Lake									6,000							
Goat River	100,000															
Grave Lake									27,360							
Holgrave Lake	15,000															

Island Lake									5,000							
Joseph's Creek		11,190														
Lillian Lake									15,000							
Little Sand Creek	19,835															
Loon Lake									15,625							
McBains Lake									14,650							
Manistee Lake									9,465							
Meachens Creek	95,780															
Mineral Lake		25,000							7,000							
Moyie Lake									44,350							
New Lake									2,500							
Nixon and Loon Lakes		10,000														
North Star Lake									15,000							
Orde Creek	5,000															
Paddy Ryan Lakes		35,000														
Peavine Creek (Moyie Lake)	53,000															
Peavine Lake									4,867							
Peckhams Lake									6,000							
Perry Creek		10,000														
Premier Lake									28,010							
Quartz Lake									5,000							
Rock Lake									11,377							
Rothwell Lake									2,705							
Sheep Creek		10,000														
Silver Springs Lake									9,000							
Smith Lake									10,000							
Snowshoe Lake	30,000															
Spring Creek	28,000															
St. Mary Lake		61,350														
Summit Lake		25,000							30,000							
Surveyors Lake									9,400							
Tie Lake									30,000							
Twin Lakes									3,500							
Wards Lake									6,000							
Windermere Lake								97,500								
Wiseman Lake	10,000															
Zwick and Dalziel Creeks	98,765															
Matthew Creek Rearing-pond		10,000														
Nelson Hatchery															30,485†	
Sullivan Creek Rearing-pond		10,000														
Totals	753,235	237,705						263,900	390,364						30,485†	

* Kamloops trout. † Cut-throat trout.

Returns from 1,897 Holders of Special Firearms Licences, showing Big Game, Fur-bearing Animals, and Predatory Animals killed, Season 1939–40.

Big Game.

Bear	429	Mountain-goat	125
Caribou	82	Mountain-sheep	16
Deer	857	Wapiti (Elk)	5
Moose	572		

Fur-bearing Animals.

Beaver	9,560	Otter	216
Fox	813	Racoon	815
Fisher	214	Skunk	62
Lynx	687	Squirrels	100,373
Marten	5,762	Weasel	42,657
Mink	5,513	Wildcat	118
Muskrats	64,297	Wolverine	152

Predatory Animals.

Cougar	48	Wolves	236
Coyotes	2,355		

Fur-farm Returns, 1940 (Statement No. 1).

Kind of Animals.	Adult and Young (Reared) Animals.	Died.	Killed.	Sold.	Total on Hand as at December 31st, 1940.
Foxes	4,411	559	2,370	50	1,432
Marten	174	.....	25	23	126
Mink	39,357	.....	25,364	836	13,157
Muskrats	594	.....	340	9	245

Note.—Figures in respect to muskrats only approximate. Cancelled permits, 118; *nil* returns, 5; no returns received, 22.

Fur-farm Returns, 1940 (Statement No. 2).

Kind of Animals.	Adult and Young (Reared) Animals.	Died or killed.	Sold.	Total on Hand as at December 31st, 1940.
Beaver	72	23	.....	49
Fisher	83	6	1	76
Lynx	1	.....	.....	1
Nutria	940	193	98	649
Racoon	32	5	.....	27
Cougar	2	.....	.....	2

Note.—Figures in respect to beaver only approximate. Cancelled permits, 5; *nil* returns, 2.

Statement of Vermin destroyed by Game Wardens during the Year 1940.

Kind of Animals or Birds destroyed.	Game Divisions.					Total.
	"A."	"B."	"C."	"D."	"E."	
Animals.						
Bear	.....	.....	24	.....	1	25
Bob-cats	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Cougar	1	11	10	.....	4	26
Coyotes	.....	67	130	1	8	206
Foxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37
Wild (domestic) cats	252	76	216	5	512	1,061
Wild (domestic) dogs	94	23	15	.....	63	195
Skunks	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Birds.						
Crows	633	571	1,130	207	1,389	3,930
Hawks	51	89	138	21	91	390
Eagles	26	8	6	13	41	94
Magpies	.....	238	914	.....	.....	1,152
Owls	2	23	127	24	18	194
Ravens	25	10	9	33	1	78

Summary of Liberations of Game Birds, 1940.

Vancouver Island.		Lower Mainland.		Interior.	
Area.	Pheasants.	Area.	Pheasants.	Area.	Pheasants.
Alberni	340	Agassiz	402	Cranbrook (Canal Flats)	110
Cowichan	792	Chilliwack	1,777	Creston	103
Courtenay	140	Delta	248	Edgewood	24
Nanaimo-Parksville	533	Lulu and Sea Islands	1,430	Grand Forks	100
Victoria—		Mission (Hatzic, etc.)	1,157	Kamloops	206
North and South Saanich	1,330	Matsqui	517	Nakusp	22
Metchosin	161	Pitt Meadows	1,879	New Denver	12
		Surrey	1,314	Penticton	200
		Sumas Prairie	1,720	Robson	12
		Burnaby	2	Revelstoke (Sidmouth)	24
				Salmon Arm	62
Totals	3,296		10,446		875

Summary.

District.	Pheasants.
Vancouver Island	3,296
Lower Mainland	10,446
Interior	875
Total	14,617

Statement of Game-bird Farmers, 1940.

Number and Kind of Birds on Hand as at January 1st, 1940.

Pheasants	5,588	Geese	2
Quail	11	Partridge	18
Ducks	23		

Number and Kind of Birds raised, 1940.

Pheasants	15,737	Ducks	7
Quail	4	Partridge	153

Number and Kind of Birds purchased, 1940.

Pheasants	733

Number and Kind of Birds sold, 1940.

Pheasants	15,652	Ducks	4
Quail	2	Partridge	25

Number and Kind of Birds on Hand as at December 31st, 1940.

Pheasants	5,060	Geese	2
Quail	15	Partridge	146
Ducks	24		

Note.—During the year 1940 there were 228 licensed game-bird farmers in the Province, but during the year forty-three of these farmers discontinued operations.

Seven licensed game-bird farmers have not submitted their returns.

Game-bird bands sold to licensed game-bird farmers during the year 1940—1,124 bands at 10 cents—$112.40.

List of Guides and Non-resident Outfitters, 1940.

Barkerville and Quesnel Districts.

Becker, F. W.	Barkerville.
Cochran, J. D.	Barkerville.
Colebank, G. F.	Woodpecker.
Dale, W. A.	Kersley.
Evans, Chas.	Quesnel.
Ludditt, B. C.	Barkerville.
Miller, I. E.	Punchaw.
Nelson, O.	Barkerville.
Quanstrom, J.	Quesnel.
Quanstrom, Wm.	Quesnel.
Tibbles, Fred	Quesnel.
Tibbles, James	Quesnel.
Vernon, Clifford	Quesnel.
Wykes, Chas. E.	Quesnel.

Okanagan and Boundary Districts.

Haskell, Gordon	Westbridge.
Noren, Arnold	Westbridge.
Pelton, Robert	Cranbrook.
Peterson, M.	Westbridge.

Cariboo District.

Anderson, Dave	Clearwater Station.
Archie, Geo.	Canim Lake.
Archie, Jacob	Canim Lake.
Archie, Thomas	Canim Lake.
Asserlind, H.	Keithley Creek.
Bidstrup, H.	Likely.
Bishop, Jas. A.	Clinton.
Blomberg, Chas.	Macalister.
Bones, Frank	Clinton.
Borthwick, H.	Forest Grove.
Bradford, R. J.	Bridge Lake.
Burgess, T. R.	Fawn.
Butler, L. H.	Tatla Lake.
Campbell, Pete	Big Bar.
Cleveland, L. C.	Bridge Lake.
Coldwell, H. W.	Jesmond.
Colin, A. A.	Dog Creek.
Collier, Eric	Riske Creek.
Daniels, G. A.	Canim Lake.
Daniels, Steve	Canim Lake.
Davis, W. J.	70-Mile House.
Decker, E.	Canim Lake.
Deroche, E.	Hanceville.
DeWees, Richard	Horsefly.
Dougherty, E. G.	Clinton.
Eagle, Clifford	Lac la Hache.
Fletcher, Joe	Clinton.
Grinder, Billie	Jesmond.
Grinder, I.	Clinton.
Grinder, John	Big Bar Creek.
Hamilton, G. G.	Williams Lake.
Hamilton, H. M.	Lac la Hache.
Hamilton, Pete	Williams Lake.
Hamilton, R. M.	Williams Lake.
Hamilton, Thomas	Williams Lake.
Hansen, J. F.	Bridge Lake.
Hansen, Robert L.	Bridge Lake.
Harby, Arthur	Clearwater.
Henry, Cecil	Hanceville.
Hockley, Geo.	Horsefly.
Hooker, F. C.	Horsefly.
Hooker, S. B.	Horsefly.
Johnson, J. W.	Likely.
Johnson, L. F.	Williams Lake.
Kaart, C.	Jesmond.
Labordie, E.	Clinton.
Lackie, Chas.	Likely.
Larson, Jack	Roe Lake.
Larson, Ole	Roe Lake.
Levick, J. S.	Fawn.
McBride, T. J.	Likely.
McClerry, W.	Lac la Hache.
McDowell, Bob	Bridge Lake.
McKort, C.	Clearwater.
McNeil, B. S.	Canim Lake.
McNeil, H. M.	Canim Lake.
Muench, Harry	Lac la Hache.
Mullins, B.	Tatla Lake.
Mulvahill, R. F.	Redstone.
Myers, Alfred K.	Horsefly.
Nicol, A.	Horsefly.
Odian, E. J.	Fawn.
Ogden, P. W.	Lac la Hache.
Park, J. P.	70-Mile House.
Parminter, J. W.	Williams Lake.
Parminter, Ross	Likely.
Peters, Machell	Canoe Creek.
Pollard, J.	Clinton.
Purjue, O.	Hanceville.
Ray, John B.	Clearwater Station.
Renshaw, J. H.	Blue River.
Rioux, Ed.	Fawn.
Ross, C.	Riske Creek.
Scallon, J.	Hanceville.
Scheepbouwer, J. A.	70-Mile House.
Scheepbouwer, J. C.	70-Mile House.
Scott, Duncan	Bridge Lake.
Scott, J. R.	100-Mile House.
Sellars, A.	Deep Creek.
Thorsteinson, C., Jr.	100-Mile House.
Todd, Robert	70-Mile House.
Tompkins, E.	70-Mile House.

LIST OF GUIDES AND NON-RESIDENT OUTFITTERS, 1940—*Continued.*

Cariboo District—Continued.

Torvilla, A.	Bridge Lake.	Weir, Donald J.	Redstone.
Truedeau, O.	Miocene.	White, Thomas	Likely.
Turney, R. J.	Fawn.	Winquist, W.	Horsefly.
Walters, Glenn	Horsefly.	Young, Wm.	Clinton.
Walters, L. E.	Horsefly.		

Chilcotin District.

Church, R. H.	Big Creek.	Turner, Geo.	Kleena Kleene.
Mackill, C.	Kleena Kleene.		

Cassiar District.

Ball, Geo. B.	Telegraph Creek.	Jack, Leo.	Atlin.
Etzerza, B.	Telegraph Creek.	McClusky, Pat	Telegraph Creek.
Jack, Henry	Atlin.	Tashouts, J. P.	Telegraph Creek.

Coast District.

Muska, John	1475 Eleventh Avenue East, Vancouver.	Richmond, Wm.	Hope.
		Skuce, Herbert	Kimsquit.
Ratcliff, Walter	Bella Coola.	Stanton, J. R.	Glendale Cove.

Fort George District.

Carr, S. J.	Tete Jaune.	Huble, Sam	Prince George.
Chesser, C. A.	Mount Robson.	Jones, D. L.	Fort St. James.
Davidson, C. B.	Vanderhoof.	Jones, I. H.	Vanderhoof.
Davidson, L. H.	Vanderhoof.	Kernohan, Geo.	Snowshoe.
Dennison, G. M.	Mount Robson.	Lestin, J. A.	Prince George.
Garrett, Edward	McBride.	Lonsdale, F. E.	Snowshoe.
Gladish, F. N.	Tete Jaune.	McAvoy, J. N.	Lucerne.
Hansen, A.	Hansard.	Monice, M.	Fort St. James.
Hargreaves, R. F.	Mount Robson.	Reimer, A.	Tete Jaune.
Hooker, G. B.	Bend.	Reinertson, R.	Vanderhoof.
Hooker, J. B.	Bend.	Smith, Jas. M.	Snowshoe.

Hazelton District.

Beaver, Robert B.	Ootsa Lake.	McNeill, J. W.	Ootsa Lake.
Harrison, B. R.	Wistaria.	Rehill, M.	Ootsa Lake.
Laveck, Wm. J.	Endako.	Van Tine, E.	Ootsa Lake.
Leon, Paddy	Babine Lake via Topley.	Van Tine, Wm.	Ootsa Lake.
Lord, Robert E.	Tchesinkut Lake.		

Kamloops District.

Hagen, Harry	Barriere.	Mobley, F. G.	Tappen.
Haines, J. M.	R.R. 1, Salmon Arm.	Mobley, Howard	Salmon Arm.
Latremouille, J. L.	Little Fort.	Tuson, Clifford	Savona.
Maciejko, Jack	Avola.	Welland, Thomas	Red Lake.

Kootenay District.

Bagley, A. E.	Invermere.	Feuz, Walter	Golden.
Baher, M. C.	Natal.	Harrison, Wm. O.	Edgewater.
Baher, Wm.	Natal.	Jones, R. K.	Golden.
Barnes, J. N.	Corbin.	Lawrence, C. G.	Golden.
Birdstone, A.	Cranbrook.	McIntosh, E.	Athalmer.
Canning, Fred	Skookumchuck.	McKay, G. J.	Athalmer.
Danikin, J. V.	Brisco.	Nicol, A. H.	Fort Steele.
DeSimone, S. H.	Revelstoke.	Nicol, Kenneth	Fort Steele.

LIST OF GUIDES AND NON-RESIDENT OUTFITTERS, 1940—*Continued.*

Kootenay District—Continued.

Nixon, W. J.	Invermere.
Nordstrom, Carl	Natal.
O'Brien, Jas.	Natal.
O'Laughlin, E. P.	Spillimacheen.
Philipps, F. A.	1551 St. Andrews Ave., North Vancouver.
Pommier, E.	Skookumchuck.
Rutherford, G. M.	Invermere.
Slye, R. W.	Cranbrook.
Stewart, C. W.	Spillimacheen.
Tegart, H. W.	Brisco.
Tegart, Jas. H.	Brisco.
Thomas, O. E.	Parson.
Webber, S.	Golden.
Wiedenman, O. W.	Golden.

Lillooet District.

Anderson, Jack	Goldbridge.
Colins, E. M.	20-Mile Post.
Land, Bob	Shalalth.
Madden, E. E.	Cache Creek.
Matier, J. H.	Ashcroft.
Michel, Thomas	Lillooet.
Mogan, Thomas	Cache Creek.

Peace River District.

Anderson, Stewart	Hudson Hope.
Calliou, Joe	Moberly Lake.
Calliou, John	Kelly Lake via Lynburn, Alberta.
Calliou, Pat	Kelly Lake via Goodfare, Alberta.
Calliou, Peter	Moberly Lake.
Cameron, Patrick	Moberly Lake.
Cameron, Ralph	Moberly Lake.
Campbell, Milton	Kelly Lake via Goodfare, Alberta.
Cochrane, W. T.	Rolla.
Esswein, P. B.	Little Prairie.
Garbitt, T.	Moberly Lake.
Gibson, H. B.	Dawson Creek.
Golata, F. W.	Dawson Creek.
Hambler, Joe	Kelly Lake via Lynburn, Alberta.
Hamelin, S.	Moberly Lake.
Miller, C. H.	Rolla.
Morton, Edmund	Charlie Lake.
Noski, N.	Kelly Lake via Goodfare, Alberta.
Orford, A. C.	Dawson Creek.
Rutledge, L. G.	Hudson Hope.
Sheffield, C.	Fort St. John.
Wanandie, St. Paul	Kelly Lake via Goodfare, Alberta.

Non-resident Outfitters.

Brewster Transport Co., Ltd.	Banff.
Brill, Matt	Trail Creek, Montana.
Brown, Frank E.	Hazelmere, Alberta.
Clark, Stanley H.	Entrance, Alberta.
Kitchen, Stan	Jasper, Alberta.
Sunderman, Sidney	Hythe, Alberta.

Personnel of Game Department as at December 31st, 1940.

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

Headquarters.

Sergeant	R. P. Ponder	Vancouver.*
Game Warden	R. W. MacMartin	Vancouver.
Clerk	J. B. Smith	Vancouver.*
Clerk	G. E. Marshall	Vancouver.
Stenographer	Miss T. Jones	Vancouver.
Stenographer	Miss I. Pettigrew	Vancouver.
Stenographer	Miss I. Magee	Vancouver.
Stenographer	Mrs. F. Y. Little	Vancouver.
Junior Clerk	F. Lobb	Vancouver.*

Game-fish Culture Branch.

Superintendent	A. Robertson	Cultus Lake.
Fishery Supervisor	C. H. Robinson	Nelson.
Fishery Officer	E. Hunter	Nelson.
Fishery Officer	J. F. Thompson	Nelson.
Fishery Officer	C. O. Mellor	Vancouver.
Junior Fishery Officer	H. L. Rose	Vancouver.
Fishery Officer	J. D. Inverarity	Sooke.*
Fishery Officer	E. M. Martin	Sooke.
Fishery Officer	A. Higgs	Qualicum.
Fishery Officer	F. Pells	Cultus Lake.
Fishery Officer	R. A. McRae	Kelowna.

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

Game Warden	J. Dewar	Alberni.
Game Warden	F. H. Greenfield	Nanaimo.
Game Warden	B. Harvey	Courtenay.
Game Warden	S. H. McCall	Victoria.
Game Warden	B. Cash	Victoria.
Game Warden	F. P. Weir	Ladysmith.
Game Warden	W. N. Massey	Alert Bay.
Game Warden	R. S. Hayes	Duncan.
Game Warden	J. W. Jones	Royal Oak, V.I.

"B" Division (Kootenay and Boundary Districts).

Inspector	C. F. Kearns	Nelson.
Stenographer	Miss A. Emery	Nelson.
Game Warden	A. F. Sinclair	Invermere.
Game Warden	N. Cameron	Golden.
Game Warden	J. J. Osman	Fernie.
Game Warden	B. Rauch	Cranbrook.
Game Warden	M. B. Ewart	Nelson.
Game Warden	W. H. Cartwright	Creston.
Game Warden	M. J. Wilson	Greenwood.
Game Warden	W. H. McLean	Revelstoke.
Game Warden	H. V. Morgan	Princeton.
Game Warden	A. Monks	Penticton.

* On active service.

PERSONNEL OF GAME DEPARTMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1940—*Continued.*

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

Inspector	R. M. Robertson	Kamloops.
Stenographer	Miss H. M. Swadling	Kamloops.
Game Warden	D. Cameron	Salmon Arm.
Game Warden	W. R. Maxson	Kelowna.
Game Warden	C. F. Still	Vernon.
Game Warden	J. W. Stewart	Clinton.
Game Warden	G. Sandiford	Kamloops.
Game Warden	W. A. H. Gill	Lillooet.
Game Warden	O. Mottishaw	Quesnel.
Game Warden	L. Jobin	Williams Lake.
Game Warden	D. E. Ellis	Kamloops.

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

Inspector	T. Van Dyk	Prince George.
Game Warden	A. J. Jank	Prince George.
Game Warden	W. L. Forrester	Prince George.
Game Warden	C. D. Muirhead	Smithers.
Game Warden	D. Roumieu	Burns Lake.
Game Warden	E. Martin	Prince Rupert.
Game Warden	S. G. Copeland	Prince Rupert.
Game Warden	W. O. Quesnel	Dawson Creek.
Corporal	H. J. Engelson	Fort Nelson.
Game Warden (Special)	B. Villeneuve	Fort Nelson.
Game Warden	V. L. Williams	Fort St. John.
Game Warden	P. Brown	Vanderhoof.
Game Warden	G. Davis	McDame Creek.

" 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	H. C. Pyke	Cloverdale.
Game Warden	P. M. Cliffe	Mission.
Game Warden	F. Urquhart	Port Coquitlam.
Game Warden	A. J. Butler	Chilliwack.
Corporal	R. E. Allan	Powell River.
Game Warden	H. Tyler	Powell River.

Predatory-animal Hunters and Special Game Wardens.

C. Shuttleworth	Kamloops.

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