PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Provincial Game Commission

REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31st

1950

VICTORIA, B.C.
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1952

To His Honour CLARENCE WALLACE, C.B.E.,
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, 1950.

G. S. WISMER,
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Department,
Victoria, B.C., December, 1951.

OFFICE OF THE GAME COMMISSION,
VANCOUVER, B.C., July 1st, 1951.

Honourable G. 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, 1950.

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

JAMES G. CUNNINGHAM,
FRANK R. BUTLER,
Game Commissioners.

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Report of the Provincial Game Commission, 1950

It is with considerable satisfaction that we submit this, our 1950 Annual Game Report, because during the past year there has been a decided improvement in many species of game and a very substantial increase in revenue. The total revenue was $800,849.50. This sum includes an amount of $22,923.50 in fines, being an increase of $4,775 in fines and an over-all increase of $64,150.36 compared to the revenue in the calendar year of 1949.

The increase is due to several factors, but the bulk of it was brought about through increased licence sales, as roughly set out hereunder:—

Kind of Licence	Number Issued	Revenue Received
Non-resident anglers' licences	23,622	$142,614.00
Non-resident firearms (hunting) licences	2,634	64,174.00
Resident anglers' licences	76,934	76,934.00
Resident firearms (hunting) licences	73,022	270,185.50
Totals	176,212	$553,907.50

To say the least, these figures are alarming from a game-management standpoint, because they show an increase of 14,029 licences over the previous year 1949 and a little over 40,000 licences over 1948.

The big-game trophy-fee collections and royalties on fur were greater. No doubt this was caused through a considerable improvement in the big-game situation and in the fur market.

Needless to say, this increase in revenue is very gratifying, but along with increased hunting and fishing pressure comes a very great need for further scientific control of our game resources. Your Game Commission's programme along these lines, it might be said, has been advancing very rapidly under the capable guidance and advice of Drs. W. A. Clemens and Ian McTaggart Cowan of the Department of Zoology, University of British Columbia, coupled with an increased appropriation for scientific work, which has enabled us to enlarge the scientific branch of the Department. Dr. P. A. Larkin, Chief Fisheries Biologist, and James Hatter, our Chief Game Biologist, have been provided with assistants, and we have also made provision for the appointment of Regional Game Biologists for Vancouver Island and the Interior. No doubt these appointments will be made in the fiscal year 1951–52. There would appear to be no question that the appointment of biologists to carry out the many and varied problems confronting us is of the utmost necessity.

Requests from Game Associations and other similar organizations for scientific investigations are increasing. We have, wherever and whenever possible, published and distributed copies of all scientific reports submitted by our biologists, and in these reports are to be found scientific presentations under various headings.

Our Predatory-animal Control Branch, under the supervision of W. W. Mair, has conducted a campaign against predators, but particularly coyotes, in the Southern Interior sections of the Province, and the results obtained have been very gratifying. Your attention is drawn to the presentation made by Mr. Mair to be found later on in this report.

The game-checking station at Cache Creek, which has been operated for a number of years, again provided us with a great deal of important information along with scientific

data that was exceptionally useful to our biological staff. The 1950 records for Cache Creek show that the following game animals, etc., were checked:—

Moose	1,589	Mountain-sheep	8
Deer	1,139	Ducks	7,134
Bear (black)	87	Geese	417
Bear (grizzly)	12	Grouse	6,442
Mountain-goat	47	Trout	11,805

The value of this checking-station is important, not only from a game-management point of view, but also as a means of cementing more cordial relations with the general public. The officers who were on duty at this checking-station were in a position to supply valuable information, not only to the non-resident and resident sportsman, but to the tourist as well. This checking-station has operated so satisfactorily that recently a strong recommendation has been made for the placing of a similar station on the Hope–Princeton Highway, as well as in a section of the East Kootenay District. Present finances, however, will not permit any expansion along these lines.

The Department's relations with the organized sportsmen continue to be on a very friendly basis. Every opportunity is taken to attend meetings of Game Associations, as well as their regional conventions. As in past years, the Annual Provincial Game Convention was held, for the first time at the University of British Columbia, and it is felt that we are on safe ground in saying that more than ever the value of this convention has been quite apparent, because during the convention we were in a position to receive representations not only from Game Associations, but from agriculturists, trappers, and others. The complete minutes of the Annual Game Convention have been printed, and each high school in the Province has been supplied with a copy of these minutes, as well as the minutes of the past Provincial Game Conventions. The correspondence we have had from a number of the principals from the various high schools would indicate that these minutes have been very well received. It might be mentioned that, in addition to supplying these minutes, we have accepted every opportunity to speak at different schools in the Province, and also to show our wild-life pictures. There is a growing demand for this form of wild-life education, and we have reason to believe that several additional films will soon be donated for such use by the organized sportsmen. The films we have, and the additional ones we hope to secure, will be used not only in connection with educational work amongst the school-children of the Province, but will also be used by the Canadian Forestry Association for showing to Junior Forest Wardens in different sections of British Columbia. It might be mentioned that members of the Game Commission are on the directorate of the latter-mentioned association.

PREDATORY ANIMALS

As previously stated, this Branch of the Department is now under the supervision of W. W. Mair. The total predatory animals killed during the year amounted to 9,822 coyotes, 991 wolves, and 395 cougars. These figures show an increase of 2,975 coyotes and a decrease of 89 wolves and 129 cougars from the previous year. The decrease in cougars has been quite substantial since 1948, when the bounty claims on cougars reached an all-time high of 725.

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

In 1950 there were 19,437 pheasants purchased from licensed game-bird farmers, and a summary of the liberations made will be found in the statistical portion of this Report.

The advisability of extending or continuing the policy of purchasing and liberating pheasants is being carefully studied and, as a matter of fact, at present is the subject of a very extensive survey by our game biologists. The pheasant situation during the past year has not been satisfactory. The pheasant population has been steadily decreasing, not only in sections of this Province, but in other parts of the continent. We are, however, not as yet in a position to give any satisfactory answer for the reason of this decrease. Numerous causes have been suggested, however, such as over-shooting, poor hatching conditions, loss of suitable habitat, inbreeding, disease, insecticides, and in some instances it has been suggested that pheasants are also the subject of cyclic trends in the same manner as grouse. As previously stated, we are exerting every effort to learn the cause of this decrease.

On the Lower Mainland there are about 300 sections of suitable land for pheasants, and when one considers that we have been attempting to provide pheasants for over 20,000 licensed hunters, this, no doubt, is the contributing factor to decreases in pheasants.

The grouse season, as expected, was above average and will, we believe, continue so for another season or two, as these birds are cyclic and have now about reached the peak of the cycle.

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

We had an average season for hunting of ducks and geese throughout the Province. The split open season on the Lower Mainland was again in effect, and, no doubt, those sportsmen frequenting the Lower Fraser River marshes and the Gulf shore enjoyed some fair shooting, but there are growing objections from many sources, particularly in the inland section of the Fraser Valley, against a split season. With these growing objections, and the fact that the sportsmen are beginning to realize that split seasons deprive them of fifteen days of hunting, there is reason to believe that the split season will not be recommended next year.

Every indication points to a good season on brant along the coast. This game bird is only found along the coast-line wherever suitable food is abundant, the principal places being Boundary Bay, east and west coast of Vancouver Island, and a few isolated spots in the Gulf of Georgia.

BIG GAME

Big-game conditions throughout the Province have shown improvement. Deer, owing to improved winter conditions, came through the winter fairly well, and the hunter-kill was much more successful than during the past season or two. However, as yet, deer have not been as plentiful as in the past, and there is growing agitation among the organized sportsmen for a Province-wide one-deer bag-limit until such time as our deer population returns to normal.

Moose have been fairly plentiful, but in some areas, forage is being overtaxed, and a reduction in the number of moose in these areas would seem to be desirable.

Reports received from guides and trappers would indicate improvement in caribou numbers to the south of the Canadian National Railway. These reports are encouraging in view of the fact that caribou have not been too plentiful during recent years, and at the moment the situation has not improved sufficiently to warrant an open hunting season.

The big game of the Province, as usual, was the attraction or the cause for bringing into the Province a very desirable class of tourist. A total of some 90 grizzly bear, 123 black bear, 60 caribou, 379 deer, 238 mountain-goat, 90 mountain-sheep, 1,012 moose, and 109 wapiti (elk), making a grand total of 2,101 big-game animals, was taken by non-resident sportsmen, and this resulted in the sum of $88,145 being paid in trophy fees, or an increase of $3,735 over the previous year.

GAME-LAWS ENFORCEMENT

With increased hunting pressure, naturally comes a corresponding increase in violations of the various Acts pertaining to game and fish, and this has resulted in 1,359 prosecutions being conducted, of which 1,337 were successful, and a total of $22,923 was collected in fines. A perusal of the statement on prosecutions appearing later on in this Report will show that in spite of intensive patrols and checking on the part of our field staff, there are a great many residents who will still insist on taking a chance in hunting or fishing without licences, because prosecutions under this heading resulted in some 265 charges being laid in regard to hunting and 249 for angling. The charge of carrying loaded firearms in or discharging same from an automobile resulted in some 160 successful prosecutions. Speaking of prosecutions, we are very pleased indeed to advise that increased support is being received from most Magistrates in the Province, who have been assisting us admirably in our attempt to stamp out Game and Fishery Act violations.

In our last Report we mentioned the necessity of having regulations to control the use of aircraft in hunting, fishing, or trapping, and we are very pleased to be able to report that suitable regulations have been passed and have become law. It is too early as yet to submit any report or opinion on the effectiveness of these regulations, but there is no doubt that we will find it necessary from time to time to request amendments in order to cope with the many problems that crop up in connection with the use of aircraft. It might be mentioned we have had many requests from Game Departments across Canada and in the United States for copies of these regulations, and there would appear to be no doubt that the need for control of aircraft in the taking of game and sport fish is universal.

GAME-FISH CULTURE

This branch of the Department continues to expand. An idea of the importance of maintaining our present supply of sport fish may be gained when one studies the licence figures found later in this Report. During the year 1950 some 76,934 resident and 23,622 non-resident anglers' licences were issued, or a total of 100,556 licences against a total of 75,656 firearms or hunting licences. These totals show an increase of 11,841 anglers' licences issued over the year 1949.

As suggested in our previous Report, provision was made in our appropriation for 1950–51 for the construction of a trout-hatchery in the Lower Cariboo section of the Province, in the vicinity of Loon Lake, so that we could take care of the ever-increasing demand upon the sport-fish resources of the Cariboo and Lillooet Districts. This hatchery has been built and will be in production in the summer of 1951.

There is a growing demand for heavier liberations of fingerling trout in the Kootenays, Okanagan and Shuswap Lake areas, and we are endeavouring to take the necessary steps to increase facilities at the Summerland and Nelson Trout-hatcheries to take care of these demands for heavier stocking. Provision for constructing an independent water-supply from that of the Summerland domestic supply will be taken care of during the coming year in order to cope with the proposed output of our Summerland Hatchery.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Game Associations, farmers' organizations, Provincial and Dominion Government Departments have been most helpful in our game-management work during the year, and we wish to express our sincere appreciation for their co-operation.

"A" DIVISION (VANCOUVER ISLAND, THE GULF ISLANDS, AND THE MAINLAND COAST FROM TOBA INLET NORTH TO CAPE CAUTION, INCLUDING THE ISLANDS ADJACENT TO THE EAST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND NORTH OF CAMPBELL RIVER).

By G. C. Stevenson, Officer Commanding

I have the honour to submit my annual report covering game and fish conditions in "A" Division for the year ending December 31st, 1950.

Big Game

Elk (Wapiti).—These animals continue to maintain their numbers without any appreciable fluctuation. In the Oyster River area they are causing a certain amount of damage to oat-crops. Strangely enough the bands of elk on the Island appear to limit themselves to comparatively small areas and do not show an inclination to spread. The food factor may be the limiting influence, but with the protection afforded these animals, it appears strange that they do not widen their habitat. When a biological survey can be made of elk, a better management programme can be arrived at. A survey will require considerable time, as the animals are in widely separated bands. Shaw Creek Game Reserve contains a very fair number of these animals, and facilities for observation there are not too difficult.

Deer (Coast or Columbian).—Though many reasons have been advanced for the decline in numbers of these animals, including predation by cougars (with emphasis on increased bounties), the fact that three consecutive winters of exceptional severity, coupled with the ever-increasing yearly hunting pressure, is, in my opinion, the principal reducing factor.

I fail to see how our Island stand of deer can be increased except by much shorter open seasons and a minimum bag-limit. The problem of winter range depends to a large extent on logging operations and snow conditions, and little can be done in either case.

Bear (Black).—These animals are plentiful throughout the Island and have caused considerable damage to orchards and stock in the Courtenay District. There is little interest shown in hunting them.

Bear (Grizzly).—Quite numerous at the head of Knight and Loughborough Inlets. Being somewhat off the beaten track for the average hunter, and the terrain being difficult, they are not hunted to any extent in this Division.

Fur-bearing Animals

Fur-bearers in many parts of the Island are on the increase, especially marten, weasel, and racoon. Snow conditions during the past three winters have prevented many trappers from taking marten, hence a noticeable increase. Beaver show a definite increase under the controlled method of trapping. Muskrats are not plentiful (not indigenous to the Island), but show signs of multiplying in protected areas. Mink are plentiful, and otter, though not plentiful, are in fair numbers.

Upland Game Birds

Blue Grouse.—These birds continue in considerable numbers in such areas as Sayward Forest and the adjacent logged-off lands. Cowichan District and that part known as Hillcrest, also contain large numbers of these birds. Hunting pressure on blue grouse is increasing every year, but so far the harvest has not been affected. A biological study of these birds was conducted during the early part of the year to study parasitic diseases noticed in some of these grouse.

Willow Grouse.—Certain areas show an increase in the number of these birds, but they are by no means plentiful.

Pheasants.—To be found in fair numbers, especially in the Saanich, Comox, and Courtenay Districts. Owing to the limited areas where these birds may be released, it is difficult to build up a large stock. Many farmers object to pheasants being liberated on their lands, and others will not permit hunting over their fields. Much of the difficulty has been caused by the hunting public, many of whom do not observe even elementary courtesy toward the farmers, and in many cases go so far as to insult and abuse the land-owners, to say nothing of damaging their property. The Game Associations are endeavouring to cope with the question by closer co-operation with the farmers.

Migratory Game Birds

This has been a good season for ducks and geese in this Division, and very fair bags were obtained by hunters, considering the limited areas open to them. Brant were showing up in moderate numbers toward the end of the season. The latter birds are to be found in fair numbers in areas such as Sidney Spit, Qualicum, and Parksville.

Predator-control

A total of 191 cougar and 14 timber-wolves were destroyed during the year in this Division. Of this number, 40 cougar were accounted for by Departmental hunters. The latter answered many calls to destroy cougar in remote and sparsely settled areas. One Departmental hunter destroyed 24 cougar, many of which were obtained in very difficult and hazardous terrain.

Game Wardens, in the course of their patrols, destroyed many cats, hawks, owls, crows, ravens, and a large number of racoon, the latter causing much damage to poultry-farmers. Many dogs found in the act of running deer were also destroyed.

Game Protection

There were 228 prosecutions under the "Game Act" and Fishery Regulations during the year; of these, 226 were convictions, and 2 were dismissed.

Game Propagation

Pheasants were released in Saanich, Metchosin, Alberni, Nanaimo, Courtenay, and Comox Districts during the year, but, as mentioned elsewhere, release areas are becoming more difficult to find owing to the objections by many land-owners.

Game Reserves

Reserves are established at Strathcona Park, Shaw Creek, Bald Mountain, Elk Lake, Elk Falls, and China Creek. Of these, Shaw Creek contains a large band of elk.

Fur Trade

There is very little trading in raw fur carried out in this Division. Practically all wild and fur-farmed pelts are disposed of in Vancouver and elsewhere.

Registration of Trap-lines

The system of beaver-tagging, together with the permit requirement for taking these animals is showing excellent results. Trappers are becoming more and more conscious of the beneficial results of controlled trapping and registration to protect their own interests.

Registration of Guides

There are comparatively few registered guides in this Division, but indications are that in the Campbell River and Cowichan areas more persons will be applying for guides' licences, especially as the tourist industry increases.

Special Patrols

No special patrols were made during the year, but Game Wardens and predatory-animal hunters covered several remote areas with good results in regard to enforcement and predator destruction.

Hunting Accidents

July 28th, Merle Shaw, Alert Bay, accidentally shot herself with a .22 rifle in the shoulder. Not serious.

September 17th, Harold M. Hames, Courtenay, accidentally shot by Stan Cresswell during grouse-shooting. Pellets in face, leg, and arm. Not serious.

October 8th, Charles R. Gilmore, Chemainus, accidentally shot by companion in mistake for a deer. Fatal.

November 19th, George Tabbenner, Duncan, accidentally shot himself by dragging gun toward himself in rowboat. Shattered right arm. Serious.

November 23rd, William W. Barker, Sidney, aged 16, accidentally fell with shotgun, blowing off part of finger. Not serious.

December 9th, Kenneth Gouthier, Campbell River, accidentally shot in hip by .410 shotgun, when latter was knocked off shelf in camp. Serious.

December 10th, Ronald Hilton, Courtenay, aged 16, accidentally shot by Laurence Grey, aged 17. Dropped shotgun which discharged, striking Hilton in calves of leg. Serious.

Game-fish Culture

Liberations of Kamloops trout were made from the Provincial trout-hatchery at Courtenay in all lakes requiring restocking.

Summary and General Remarks

Game conditions in this Division during the past year have been good, considering the hunting pressure. There was a general complaint regarding the scarcity of deer, and there is no doubt these animals are not as numerous as formerly, due to a very large extent to three consecutive winters of exceptional severity and the ever-increasing hunting pressure. Sportsmen must reconcile themselves to the fact that as the number of hunters increases and settlement takes place, so will the game decrease, unless much shorter open seasons are recommended and bag-limits cut to a minimum. There is no magic formula that can be adopted to make the deer population increase, and we must face the fact that the day of long open seasons and big bag-limits has ended.

This Division has had excellent co-operation from the Provincial Police, and later from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and I wish to express my appreciation to all ranks for their unstinted assistance. The Game Wardens, Fishery Officers, and predatory-animal hunters have carried out their duties to the Commission in a very thorough manner, and to them I am duly grateful.

"B" DIVISION (KOOTENAY AND BOUNDARY DISTRICTS)

By C. F. Kearns, Officer Commanding

I beg to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended December 31st, 1950.

Big Game

Moose.—The hunting pressure on these animals is increasing and some alternation in the open season is in order. Due to the accessibility of the moose areas by road and the fact that moose frequent swampy areas, moose-hunting in the East Kootenay is on the order of shooting domestic stock in a pasture. Setting back the season for two weeks or more—when the valley swamps would be frozen and the moose have sought the uplands—would give these animals a sporting chance and actually promote better recreation for the

hunter. The East Kootenay can afford a fairly generous open season if it is not too early in the fall.

Wapiti (Elk).—In good numbers in the East Kootenay and extending their range westward to Kootenay Lake and the western slope of the Selkirks. These animals, due to their high range, can stand a fairly long open season, as, similar to the mule-deer, they do not seek the valleys until forced down by deep snow.

The planting of elk made at the north end of Kootenay Lake in 1948 appears to be doing well, with an increase noted in the number of young animals. However, it is still too early to say whether or not, due to snow conditions in that area, these animals have become firmly established. Small elk populations exist as the result of plantings in the Princeton area, and near Naramata at the south-eastern end of Okanagan Lake. The open season was not productive of a large bag in either locality, although there is a fair stock of animals at these points.

Caribou.—Little change is noted in the caribou stand in the Division, and in spite of the six weeks' open season the bag was very light. This is accounted for to some extent by the difficulty in hunting caribou at the higher elevations. Caribou appear to be confined to the areas contiguous to the Arrow Lakes and Kootenay Lake, and their lack of numbers is somewhat of a problem. Neither scarcity of range nor the incursion of predators would seem to be the correct answer for no sign of substantial increase. Possibly their numbers may be considered static for this Division.

Mountain-goat.—Well distributed and indicating a slow increase in the Boundary and Similkameen Districts, particularly the Ashnola watershed, where a short open season might be in order.

Mountain-sheep.—Still comparatively scarce in their former ranges of the East Kootenay, and a very small number were taken in the open season. The two isolated bands in the Vaseaux Lake area and along the Ashnola River do not present any marked change, although a few rams might well be taken in either of these bands either by a short open season or by a permit system.

Deer (Mule).—In spite of not being present in their former numbers, mule-deer are well distributed throughout the Division. The same remarks apply to white-tailed deer. Due to the toll of the last two severe winters, our deer population is probably lower than at any time in the past twenty-five years. It is to be fervently hoped that we will be favoured by favourable weather conditions for a sufficient period to build up their numbers again. Of the two species, the white-tailed have been depleted most.

Bear (Black or Brown).—May be regarded as plentiful and well distributed throughout the Division. To a lesser extent the same notation would apply to the grizzly, although they are not in such numbers as the black or brown bears.

Fur-bearing Animals

There has been little change in the registered trap-lines; any that have become vacant have been promptly applied for; in fact, there is no vacant territory to be had, and this in spite of the fact that for some years the prices of wild-caught fur have been very low. It is noted that during the past year the price of most furs is on the up-grade. Previously prevailing low prices did not offer any inducement for trappers to trap heavily, and many of them have permitted their lines to replenish themselves. Lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, and beaver are the most common fur-bearers, but fisher, wolverine, otter, skunk, badger, and fox are comparatively scarce.

Upland Game Birds

Blue Grouse.—Quite plentiful during the past season.

Ruffed (Willow) Grouse.—Again seem to be on the up-grade, although it is not to be expected that they will regain their former numbers in the vicinity of settlements. Good roads, heavy hunting pressure, and the clearing of suitable cover, all contribute to the depreciation of willow grouse.

Franklin's Grouse.—Show little change, being fairly well distributed, with the exception of the Cranbrook area.

Sharp-tailed Grouse.—These birds have shown a decided increase in the East Kootenay, particularly in the Cranbrook to Windermere areas, and could again stand a short open season. They are still scarce in the Boundary-Similkameen Districts, and it does not appear as though they would again attain their former numbers in these localities.

Ptarmigan.—Found on the high mountains throughout the Division, but are negligible as game birds.

Pheasants.—A general and marked decline in the stand of these birds, particularly in such former noted areas as Creston, Grand Forks, and the Similkameen Districts, is still much of a mystery. If the prevailing impression is true that modern sprays and insecticides account for the depletion of pheasants, then the outlook is somewhat dismal.

Partridge.—Not very plentiful, although a few birds are present in the Similkameen, Grand Forks, and Creston Districts. These birds also—like the pheasants—are not in the abundance of former years.

Quail.—Fairly plentiful from Penticton to the United States Boundary, but this is the only part of the Division where their introduction has been successful.

Migratory Game Birds

Geese (Canada).—The locally reared geese seem to remain late in the season, very often after the freeze-up, a few remaining in the open water throughout the winter, presumably having lost their tendency to migrate. These have been fed by the Game Department with apparent success.

Ducks.—Nested in considerable numbers in the Creston area and also in the Windermere and Golden Districts. Possibly a thousand mallards, scaups, redheads, and golden-eyes, and a few coots, winter in the Kootenay River at Nelson, being fed in severe weather by the Game Department and local residents.

Coots.—Nested throughout the Division in large numbers. They are not sought by hunters to any extent.

Snipe (Wilson's).—Migratory and present only for a few days each fall. Not popular as a game bird.

Swans.—Occasional, remaining around the West Arm of Kootenay Lake or at Duck Lake near Creston for a few days in spring, presumably en route northward.

Predatory Animals and Noxious Birds

Game wardens, during the year, accounted for 84 cougars, 172 coyotes, 8 bobcats, 38 domestic dogs, 101 wild domestic cats, as well as numerous crows, ravens, hawks, and magpies, and also two predator bears.

Two predator-hunters, G. Haskell and M. Morigeau, have been specializing during the year on coyote-control. Both of these men have been very successful cougar-hunters, but it was felt that the coyote menace was in definite need of control; consequently, the bulk of the cougar-hunting was left to the Game Wardens, while experiments were made in controlling coyotes with traps, coyote-getters—a poison-container that works on the principle of a trap—and outright poison.

Previous poison experiments with strychnine and cyanide were quite successful, and accounted for a large number of coyotes, but with the use of 1080 a wider programme was instituted.

Horses were slaughtered and treated with 1080, a new poison which is effective among members of the canine family. These treated baits were placed throughout the Division in various localities recommended by the local Game Warden where coyotes were known to frequent. In any organized campaign of poisoning, the co-operation of everyone is most necessary; consequently, no poison was put out except on private lands with the consent and co-operation of the owner or on remote Crown lands. In all cases,

poison notices were displayed, and the poison baits were put in such a manner as to attract only coyotes. These baits were kept under constant surveillance by Game Wardens or interested individuals. All baits that were not consumed by predators were taken up and destroyed by burning. To date we have not any specific figures to prove the success of this method of coyote-control, but in every instance where coyotes have had access to these poison baits, the absence of coyote tracks in the snow is fairly conclusive proof that having once had a meal at the bait, the coyote was finished. In some cases the poisoned coyotes have been found, but as the poison does not take effect immediately, although it is ultimately certain, these animals are able to travel quite a way from where the bait was taken. No doubt the Supervisor of Predator-control, W. W. Mair, will cover the subject in more detail.

Game Protection

There were 209 prosecutions under the "Game Act" and the Special Fisheries Regulations during the year, of which 10 prosecutions were initiated by the Provincial Police.

Game Propagation

As usual, pheasants were released for restocking purposes in the Similkameen, Grand Forks, and Creston areas, as well as a few birds at Nakusp. Feed was put out during the winter in areas where pheasants, Hungarian partridge, or quail required assistance. Hay was also distributed to deer in various localities, and in some cases cedar-boughs and brush were provided in areas where the deer had browsed off the trees as high as they could reach. This work was done by the Game Wardens during the winter, and much gratuitous help was received from interested sportsmen.

Game Reserves

The Elk River Reserve, comprising the watershed of Elk and Bull Rivers, also the 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 Vaseaux 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

While there are resident fur-buyers at various points in the Division, the bulk of the raw-fur trade goes to Vancouver, very little being exported directly out of the Province.

Registration of Trap-lines

Nothing more clearly demonstrates the value of Provincial administration of trap-lines than the number of applications that are continually being received at every Game Office for trap-lines. These are at a premium at the present time, and no doubt will continue to be so, as few trappers are willing to relinquish their trap-lines, which are, in effect, large-scale fur-farms, even though the fluctuation in fur prices is sometimes disappointing to the trapper.

Registration of Guides

There were 166 registered guides in the Division throughout the year. Most of them reported a very successful season, and they were able to satisfy their clients, who are nearly all from the United States. It is felt that there are now as many registered guides as this area can well accommodate.

Special Patrols

No outstanding patrols were made during the year, although routine patrols were quite extensive. Patrols were carried out by car, launch, rowboat, horse-back, and on foot continually during the year. A good many patrols to remote areas were in connection with the liberation of trout fry or the planting of trout eggs.

Hunting Accidents

In May, 1950, C. M. Kirkendall, aged 16, of Deer Park, while hunting coyotes, accidentally shot himself in the hand with a .22 while climbing up some rocks. This wound was not serious.

A. G. Ozjust, of Trail, accidentally shot himself in the toe while hunting near Nelson. He claimed the rifle discharged accidentally, and this wound was not serious.

On November 5th, 1950, while hunting near Ta Ta Creek, Peter Ritco, of Oliver, laid a gun in the back of the truck and it went off, the bullet going through the cab and striking his hunting companion, Frank Howlett, in the back. Howlett died on the way to hospital, and police action is pending against Ritco for negligence.

Summary and General Remarks

The game situation generally in this Division is not as good as it has previously been. We have had three severe winters out of the past four, and two very severe winters in succession. The winters of 1948–49 and 1949–50 were both very severe, due to heavy snowfalls and continued cold weather. The deep heavy snow caused the deer to concentrate very closely, prevented their roaming freely in search of foliage, and made them easy prey to coyotes and, in some cases, domestic dogs. The continued sub-zero weather in many localities also contributed to the decline of these animals already weakened by insufficient food. The Game Wardens reported numerous reports of both mule and white-tailed deer that had died, in some cases, in small bands. We still have a lot of deer, but probably not more than half as many as we possessed five years ago.

It is gratifying to report that the present winter of 1950–51 shows every indication of being a very mild one, and at the present writing, February 28th, 1951, the prospect of any inclement weather seems very remote. All deer animals have wintered very well.

For some reason, mountain-goat appear to have suffered a decline. This is not confined to any one locality, but has been reported from various parts of the Division. Mountain-goat are still plentiful, but are not as readily observed as during the past few years. One suggestion is that the winters have also had their effect on these animals.

The stand of both moose and elk is still good and compares very favourably with former years, in spite of a generous open season.

The decline of the pheasants has caused much concern, as these birds furnish a great deal of sport in the Okanagan, Grand Forks, and Creston areas. However, we take some consolation from the fact that the decline of pheasants is general over all the continent, and if this is a cyclical recession, it is hoped that these fine sporting birds will soon be on the up-grade again.

While this summary appears to be pessimistic, the case is not quite as black as one might fear. Grouse are on the up-grade again, and during the year, although the open season was short, good bags of grouse were obtained.

It should be remembered that in making annual reports in the past, attention has been drawn to the fact that we had enjoyed climatic ranges that were most favourable—that is, we had a series of mild winters and much freedom from fire, drought, floods, and pestilence.

It is regrettable that during the years since World War II we have been visited with climatic vagaries that were extremely hard on wild life. It is to be fervently hoped we are now entering on a cycle of some beneficial seasons. If so, our deer herds will rapidly

replenish themselves because we have been waging war on the chief predators—cougars and coyotes—during the past few years, and the depletion of these particular predators should assist in the rapid recovery of our deer herds.

The hunting pressure increases yearly, and will probably continue to do so due to the increasing population of the Province. Probably we can no longer afford to be so free with both bag-limits and open seasons as in the past. We have already made a start in reducing the elk-moose bag, and very likely in the future we will be compelled to ration our game to a greater degree. A limited bag of game animals on a rotation basis would be the most satisfactory solution.

The interest taken by the organized sportsmen's associations and their desire to lend an attentive ear to the problems of game-laws enforcement is a very healthy augury that we can work out a programme that will permit us to have a lengthy season during which some species of game will always be open, even though we may not be able to take the liberal bags of other days.

" C " DIVISION (KAMLOOPS, YALE, OKANAGAN, CARIBOO, CHILCOTIN, AND SQUAMISH 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, 1950.

Big Game

Moose.—This species is slowly but surely moving south into the Merritt district. Several have been seen at Ludwig Lake, Siwash Meadow, and Burns Hill, 40 miles south of Merritt on the Princeton Highway. In the Penask Lake area, Woodward Valley, and along Guichon Creek, mostly cow moose with calves have been seen. From the winter of 1949–50, which was one of the severest on record, moose emerged in fairly healthy condition. Wood-ticks did not appear to affect the big game.

Up to the time of writing this report, snowfall was normal on higher levels during the open season and up to January 31st, 1951.

A report from the Wells Detachment indicated a shortage of calves during the late summer months. Approximately twelve bulls were taken in this Detachment during the open season.

In the Quesnel area, moose are in abundance in certain portions. Thousands of acres of scrub timber and windfalls have been burned out, thus providing a possible additional food-supply. A great deal of overbrowsing is still reported in parts of the Cariboo. Perusal of questionnaires received from twenty guides in the Cariboo on the moose situation indicates:—

(1) A lack of disease in moose.
(2) Scarcity of ticks.
(3) Conflicting reports of abundance of moose.
(4) Increased hunting pressure.
(5) Increased crop of calves.
(6) General scarcity of wolves in most areas.
(7) Moose moving in from one area to another in search of food.
(8) Overbrowsing prevalent in some areas.

In summing up these reports it would seem that the ecological factor is the all-important one. Hunting pressure was more evenly distributed, but far from ideal. Owing to the high cost of meat, large numbers of resident hunters visited the Cariboo, but confined their hunting activity to roadside search for big game. Where resident hunters hired guides—and they are now doing so in increasing numbers—greater success was assured.

One guide, spending much of his time in the hills, reported seeing black-bear cubs feeding on moose calves in the Lac la Hache area. The majority of guides make the usual report of fairly good hunting conditions for the first few days, but for the rest of the season it has been described as from poor to mediocre hunting. One guide and assistants took as high as 50 moose in one season and always in bottle-neck country, and other guides took from 20 to 30 moose. In many cases it simply means that a good percentage of those moose are prevented from reaching new areas where food-supply is more abundant.

Wolves scatter and drive more game than they actually kill into new areas where food is more abundant.

Besides a southern movement of moose, there is also a heavier movement to the east of the Cariboo, extending into the Salmon Arm area, especially around Lichen Mountain. While the statistics gathered at the Cache Creek Checking-station are valuable, they do not give or describe the continual trend in moose movement except during the open season. Some interesting figures are furnished herein for 100 square miles around the Sheridan Lake area in the Cariboo. These figures are for moose taken by clients under guide control. Twenty-two guides obtained the following numbers of moose each year from 1946 to 1950, inclusive: 1946, 114; 1947, 112; 1948, 44; 1949, 30; and 1950, 60.

During the last year, 1950, only seventeen guides operated within the 100 square miles. The other five did not operate due to lack of business. There may be several factors responsible for the decline in moose-kill:—

(1) Lack of food and consequent shift of moose in search of new browsing areas.
(2) Non-resident hunters going to the Chilcotin country, where moose are more numerous.
(3) Reduced number of American hunters due to economic and war developments.

The majority of moose killed to-day are small in antler spread as compared with those killed seven years ago. This year the average was 33.2 inches.

The percentage of success kills of moose by both residents and non-resident hunters hiring guides was 64.4 and 62.2 per cent respectively for the entire Cariboo region. For the Chilcotin country the success ratio was higher still, according to statistics compiled by Lawson Sugden from the Cache Creek Checking-station records.

Resident hunters operating without a guide were less successful. The ratio dropped to 21.9 per cent. The total moose-bag amounted to 1,591 for transient hunters. Due to the increased hunting population of the Cariboo, a total of 4,000 animals would be an all-round conservative figure for transient and resident hunters' kill, mainly in the Cariboo region. In the Gang Ranch Block, comprising 120 square miles, with eleven guides and eight assistants operating therein, a total of 113 moose was taken during the open season.

Bears.—From Cache Creek records 12 grizzlies were taken, mainly from the Cariboo and Chilcotin country. Black bears were not quite so prevalent during the past year, and few complaints were received from beef-growers of damage to stock. Around the Batnuni Lake area in the Quesnel Detachment, grizzlies are prevalent. Guides are available in this comparatively virgin area. Guides for grizzly-hunters around Quesnel are limited in number.

In the Revelstoke area one guide counted 27 grizzlies in one locality. In the Big Bend district a fair number has been seen.

Mountain-sheep.—This species was driven from high levels during 1949–50 because of deep snow. No crust developed, but feed conditions were poor. Bobcats and other short-legged predators were greatly handicapped. In some cases, mountain-sheep came on to the highways followed by bobcats. In two or three cases, bobcats were seen attacking rams in their weakened condition. These predators seemed to seize sheep by the throat, who were no match for the powerful bobcat. Several bobcats were shot and

trapped in the vicinity of Squilax and other areas. In the Squam Bay area at Adams Lake a sheep-count has never been made with any degree of accuracy, due to the rough terrain. Three rams were taken during the hunting season by hunters, one having a horn base of 16 inches.

In the Churn Creek basin, mountain-sheep should receive greater protection. It has been suggested that two weeks be cut off the end of the season to give these sheep a chance to come down to their wintering-grounds without, during the open season, being hounded daily by hunters.

Wapiti. — In the Upper Adams River basin the numbers of wapiti are largely uncertain. In the lower portion of this river this species winters with little interruption or interference. A few have been seen at Albas and Malakwa. In the Paradise and Big Gun areas of the Lillooet Detachment a few specimens are reported.

Deer.—In the Merritt area deer were scarce, due principally to the severity of the previous winter. Kamloops area showed an increase, but in the Vavenby district a heavy loss of fawns was reported. Two thousand deer-tags were sold in the Kamloops district, where approximately 300 deer were taken.

In the Kelowna district the success ratio in the kill of deer was below normal, due to adverse climatic conditions. In the Quesnel area it has been stated that deer are definitely not as numerous as they were ten years ago. This part of the Division is being slowly opened up for agricultural development, and not as many deer are seen. Around Williams Lake deer are very scarce, but it seems that snow in all sectors of this Division was late in arriving, and consequently deer remained almost everywhere on higher levels until quite late in the season. During the severe winter conditions of 1949–50 the powdery condition and considerable depth of the snow rendered ample protection to all species of big game, with the possible exception of sheep and goats. Predators had a hard time and no doubt suffered considerably.

Caribou. — There is a very definite need for a survey on caribou over the entire Province. The strange lack of increase and the well-known tendency of the species to keep out of reach of civilization still leaves the welfare of this species a largely enigmatical problem.

In the Tum Tum Lake area, in the Upper Adams River district, a few have been seen at timber-line east of the lake. In the Stevens Lake-Phillip Mountain region a few were reported. The Upper Swift and Sovereign Creek areas in the Quesnel district have a few remaining bands, and even in all the open-season areas very few of these animals are ever taken. Only six caribou trophies passed through the Cache Creek Checking-station from the entire Cariboo district during the open season.

There is a possibility that adverse weather conditions of a cyclic nature affecting the food-supply plus the appearance of wolves and possible destruction of calves and, last but not least, the intrusion of moose may play a part in the possible decline of the caribou population. It is definitely known that caribou have largely disappeared from the Battle Mountain country. This area is in the direct line of wolf travel, and more moose are reported to the east of Battle Mountain, where caribou had very largely predominated in the past.

Mountain-goat.—In the Shuswap-Columbia River divide, small bands are to be found but are seldom hunted. They are fairly plentiful in the Cayoose and Tommy Creek areas of the Lillooet Detachment. In the eastern part of the Williams Lake Detachment, goats are quite prevalent. In the Albert Canyon area near Revelstoke the country is a bit too rugged for the average non-resident hunter for goat-hunting. They are quite numerous, according to reports.

Fur-bearing Animals

Beavers are showing an increase in numbers, due in a measure to the Beaver-tagging Regulations and price medium. All fur-bearers have shown an upward trend. The

snowshoe rabbit is reported to be well on the up-swing, and it would appear that we are entering a period of cyclic increase. In the Vernon District an estimate of 1,060 live beavers on registered trap-lines is given.

In this Division we have followed the policy of granting beaver-tags to registered trappers showing a population of more than 10 beavers. Trap-lines showing 10 beavers and under but having a considerably greater potential do not enter the scheme until the beaver population has increased. Beyond this limit we grant beaver-tags to cover 25 per cent of the live beaver population left on each line. Where the live beaver population count is in doubt, the average catch over a period of five years is taken as an index figure.

The take of weasels in the Kamloops area has dropped from 2,000 during 1945 to 1,003 in 1949. The catch in squirrels has taken a considerable jump, due perhaps to the price factor. From Divisional statistics the number of beavers trapped amounted to 833 over approximately 60,000 square miles.

A count of the number of active colonies of beavers would admittedly be a more accurate estimate. It is extremely difficult or impossible to estimate transient beavers on, say, a river. A consistent catch of beavers over a period of years might indicate the extent of the transient beaver population.

Restocking the headwaters of streams flowing into our trout-fishing lakes with beavers would soon produce bigger and better trout. Except during the spring freshets, our streams to-day contain very little trout-food. The result, especially in our deeper lakes, is smaller fish and a considerable dearth of larger aquatic insect life. The restoration of beaver-ponds at the headwaters of our streams would materially improve our trout-fishing.

Upland Game Birds

The open season on pheasants in this Division produced the poorest results, relatively speaking, in my thirty years' experience.

In this Division a census was taken during the winter of cock and hen pheasants in the Kamloops, Vernon, and Salmon Arm districts. With the exception of Salmon Arm, dogs were used to flush the birds. From two to three days were spent on each count and eight Wardens were employed. The statistics are as follows, and are closely approximate:—

	Kamloops	Salmon Arm	Vernon
Number of square miles	42	52	100
Pheasants per square mile	5.12	7.10[1]	7.17
Hens per square mile	4.00	4.40[1]	6.03
Cocks per square mile	1.12	2.70[1]	4.14
Total hens	163	229	603
Total cocks	53	140	114

[1] Taken without use of dogs at feeding points.

To combat possible error, we should allow an increase of 25 per cent for Kamloops and Vernon. The proportions of cocks to hens would be normal for these two districts. Owing to the depth of snow at Salmon Arm, it was impossible to use dogs with satisfaction, especially in dense cover.

Approximately between 5,000 and 6,000 pheasants would be, in previous years, a conservative figure in the Vernon district for a winter-time census. The Salmon Arm and Kamloops districts would be in relative proportion in previous years to the figures given for Vernon.

This startling situation is not due to hunting pressure, which has admittedly increased in the last two or three years. Hen pheasants have, relatively speaking, largely disappeared, and no open season has ever been declared on these birds. Disease of some kind may be responsible, possibly due to numerous factors, but more strongly suspected as

a possible cyclic development. The bag-limit was disappointingly poor for cock pheasants, and many hunters at the end of the season still retained their full quota of pheasant-tags.

A series of wet years with long periods of cloudy weather, followed by severe winters, was more than any artificially raised birds could be expected to endure.

Birds raised in the coastal region are not accustomed to the type of winter we had in the Interior during 1949–50, which was the severest and longest on record. Some 500 pheasants were banded and liberated in the Kamloops district from coastal areas. Only two of these banded birds were killed by hunters.

Perusal of the grouse-kill taken from the Cache Creek Checking-station records reveals a somewhat curious situation. The count of kill taken by hunters is as follows:—

Ruffed grouse	4,653	Dusky blue grouse	298
Franklin's grouse	1,251	Sharp-tailed grouse	368

One would expect after a closed season, especially on blue grouse and including other species, that the kill on blue grouse would be considerably greater. It seems evident that the cycle as it affects blue grouse does not operate at the same time as for willow and Franklin's grouse. I doubt if there is a scientific explanation covering a phenomenon of this nature. However, reports of the Wardens seem to indicate that blue grouse and other species were plentiful. Approximately 8,000 hunters visited the Cariboo region during the open season for game. In other parts of this Division, grouse-shooting ranged from good to mediocre.

Thirteen chukar partridges were released east of Kamloops early in September. Up to the present (December 31st, last) none has been found by our Wardens.

Prairie-chickens show no appreciable increase. A few scattered coveys are reported.

Migratory Game Birds

During the winter of 1949–50 approximately 4,000 mallards remained around the Thompson River at Shuswap. Had it not been for a 30-acre field of corn left during the winter, most of the ducks would have perished. Even as the ducks rose from the waters of the Thompson River during the severe blizzards, ice began to accumulate on their feet, and many were seen and found with chunks of ice attached. Feeding was carried out, but the severe weather killed many of the ducks remaining. During the fall of 1950 around 2,000 mallards remained around the Thompson River. Some feeding was carried out during the winter. A winter count of approximately 400 mallards was made at Shuswap during November.

Waterfowl-hunting in the Cariboo was fair but not as good as 1949. A total of 7,134 ducks was taken by transient hunters passing through the Cache Creek Checking-station from the Cariboo region during the entire open season. In other parts of this Division the hunting was not at all good.

Predatory Animals and Noxious Birds

Eleven Game Officers killed the following noxious animals and birds:—

Coyotes	496	Crows	621
Wolves	12	Owls	60
Cougars	11	Magpies	328
Dogs (Wild)	57	Bobcats	10
Cats (Wild)	102	Bears	16
Hawks	118	Ravens	51
Eagles	33		

Poison of the 1080 variety, which has been used in the United States for a number of years with considerable success, was used in British Columbia this year for the first time. This poison has no taste or aroma. Full details of its success will no doubt be published by Supervisor W. Mair, who is in full charge of the predator-control in British Columbia.

Favourable reports of the effectiveness of 1080 poison are slowly coming to our notice. A few scattered bands of wolves are reported, but their numbers are not increasing.

Game Protection

Two hundred and ninety-seven prosecutions and 294 convictions were obtained by seventeen Game Officers and personnel at Cache Creek Checking-station during the year.

Jeeps are now required to visit the out-of-way places. Hunters are presently using these vehicles in ever-increasing numbers. Less road checking and more bush work should be carried out. Camps used by guides should be marked on our maps and visited regularly. Extensive checking of anglers took place everywhere. The Cache Creek Checking-station is doing valuable work in accumulating statistics on hunting pressure, bag-limits, antler spread, success ratio, etc. It is to be hoped that an up-to-date checking-station will be established adjacent to the highway during the forthcoming open season.

Game Propagation

Chukar partridges were liberated east of Kamloops for the first time this year. Their progress will be watched with interest.

Thirteen live beavers were shipped from the Bowron Lake Game Reserve for liberation in various parts of this Division.

Game Reserves

Bowron Lake and Yalakom Game Reserves and Tranquille Sanctuary, and many others of a lesser nature, are the stand-bys in an ever-increasing atmosphere of hunting pressure. Additional parks are needed. The Forestry Service is apparently alert to this need, and very definite progress is now being made by that department.

Fur Trade

The bulk of the fur trade goes to Vancouver. Some educational work could be carried out by means of personal contact between trapper and fur-buyer. A convention of trappers and fur-buyers should be held in the Interior. These two factions never meet to discuss fur problems. Fur-buyers should take a greater interest in fur conservation. Their interest should go beyond what passes over the counter in their business premises. There is considerable room for development of this industry. Eight hundred and thirty-three beavers were taken from this Division during the open season. Kamloops, Quesnel, Vernon, Merritt, Wells, and Williams Lake supply the bulk of this catch.

Registration of Trap-lines

The system is comparatively trouble-free from confliction. A study of fur conditions as they affect beavers has been carried on by students from our University. The idea is a good one, involving a study of habits of those animals, food-supply, distribution, and water-storage which to-day is a very important problem. I sincerely hope that further studies under supervision of University authorities will continue and increase in volume.

Registration of Guides

While the registered areas, both individual and group, have passed their initial test quite satisfactorily, there are still many problems to be settled. Control of the kill by guides is imperative. There is too much lop-sided pressure despite readjustment of the seasons, although it must be admitted that opening the season a few days ahead in one district and late in another has helped. The system of reporting to the Game Department before going on a hunting-trip by guides is one for administration, but up to the present we have had considerable difficulty with failure on the part of guides to comply with this section of the guides' regulations. Where guides provide accommodation for non-

resident hunters, they should by law be compelled to provide a register of all non-resident and resident hunters. This would simplify the difficulty to some extent.

We should, for the protection of non-resident hunters, ask that non-resident hunters declare which guide they have hired. Eighty-five per cent of the non-resident hunters arrange to engage a guide in advance, and it would be an easy matter to have these hunters report either by mail on a simple form or leave same at the nearest Game Warden's office.

Special Patrols

No special patrols of any importance were carried out in this Division during the year.

The use of aeroplanes could be encouraged, as against the older-fashioned and more strenuous use of horses. Time is an important factor, and with no increase in staff on the field over a period of twenty years at least, the problem of getting to one's destination quickly is one of primary importance.

More non-resident hunters and anglers are now using aeroplanes. We should keep abreast of the times in this respect. Jeeps are required to enable us to follow hunters now making use of this type of vehicle.

Hunting Accidents

I am glad to report that there were no hunting accidents in " C " Game Division during 1950.

Summary

The dry summer limited the food-supply for game on the lower elevations. Nesting conditions were nearer ideal than in previous years, when wet years were the rule. Grouse were more abundant than usual, especially the willow and Franklin's.

It seems evident, in the Cariboo at least, that the cyclic nature of blue grouse does not coincide with those of the willow and Franklin's, which were comparatively abundant. The fact that only 298 blue grouse were taken from the Cariboo region, in contrast with 4,653 willow and 1,251 Franklin's grouse, seems a bit difficult to understand. It is quite true that willow grouse are largely roadside birds, and Franklin's to a considerably lesser extent. However, the discrepancy in numbers between the kill of blue grouse and that of willow and Franklin's is far too widely divergent to be passed over lightly.

A catastrophe happened this year to our pheasant population, which has never occurred before in the experience of the Game Department. In the Vernon District, which is typical of all other areas, relatively speaking, the winter-time census on pheasants was reduced from thousands to mere hundreds. Several wet and cloudy years in a row, with poor food-growth, in large sections of the Province, followed by prolonged and severe winters, created a situation of a most unusual nature which, in one sense, could hardly be called cyclic, since it is the first time a disaster of this kind has ever taken place. There is a possibility, however, of periodic repetitions, since the phenomenon is Dominion-wide.

Newcastle disease took a toll of thousands of domestic chickens in coastal areas, but there is no evidence that this disease ever hit pheasants in the Interior. A possible chemical deficiency in food-supply may have had a cumulative effect over the years on the pheasant population.

Some very interesting statistical data have been compiled by Lawson G. Sugden from the kill of moose and mule-deer passing through the Cache Creek Checking-station from 1946 to 1950.

The moose situation showed some improvement in most areas. The wolf reports are fewer, and only stray bands are reported. Disease in moose was seldom observed, and ticks were few and far between. The season was a considerable improvement over that of 1948. With the possible exception of pheasants and water-fowl, the season in the year past was considered above average.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the members of the Forest Service under Colonel Parlow for valuable assistance rendered from time to time. To the Water Rights Branch, Game Associations, R.C.M.P., and sportsmen interested in the welfare of our game resources, may I extend my sincere thanks for co-operation and help in the manifold duties on which we are engaged.

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

By W. A. H. Gill, Officer Commanding

Big-game Animals

Moose.—A considerable number of moose killed in this Division were found to be infected with tapeworms, but on the whole these animals were in much better condition than in 1949. Due to ideal conditions throughout most of the winter, such as deep powdery snow and continued cold weather, the moose came through exceptionally well, and in their healthy condition seemed little affected by ticks.

For only a very short period in the spring the snow was crusted over sufficiently to carry the weight of the timber-wolves, and other than during this period the moose had no trouble in moving from one feeding-ground to another.

An extensive wolf-poisoning programme was carried out this year in an area extending approximately 300 miles north and 200 miles west of Prince George, resulting in a great decrease in the wolf population. Trappers and a great many sportsmen have reported a considerably larger crop of moose calves in the area mentioned than has been observed for several years.

A number of aeroplane flights into the area in question were made during the spring, but very few wolf kills were found. From the tracks observed, it was noticed that all of the large bands in the locality covered by our poisoining operations had greatly been reduced in their numbers.

In the district which is north of the 56th parallel of north latitude, moose do not show any marked increase. This, no doubt, is because of migration and an increasing wolf population. Up to the present time we have been unable to carry out any predator-control measures in this area, as without the use of an aeroplane the poisoning of wolves cannot be done effectively.

Deer.—These animals are still very scarce in this Division. However, from observations, and from information obtained, they are believed to be increasing slightly, especially in the Burns Lake, Smithers, Vanderhoof, and Prince George areas, where the wolf population has been greatly reduced.

Deer are reported to be holding their own in the Pouce Coupe and Telegraph Creek areas, but farther north they are exceptionally scarce.

A great many deer died in certain parts of the Queen Charlotte Islands due to the very severe weather in January, thus reducing the over-all population.

Caribou.—In the area south of the Canadian National Railway (Prince Rupert to Jasper line), caribou are still very scarce and should be protected by a closed season as in the past. From all observations it would appear that they are increasing very slowly in this district.

In the Peace River and Cold Fish Lake areas, caribou are still fairly plentiful and the usual open season is recommended.

Black and Brown Bear.—There is a slight decrease in the numbers of black bear, but we are still receiving many reports of damage caused to game and domestic animals, and, therefore, the year-round open season on black bear should be maintained.

An exceptionally good wild-berry crop no doubt accounted for a reduction in the number of complaints received of depredation by these animals.

Grizzly Bear.—Grizzlies are still plentiful throughout most of this Division. A great many tourists spend a considerable amount of time and money in endeavouring to obtain these prize trophies. These bears inhabit remote and difficult terrain, and a fairly lengthy hunt is usually required in order to bag one.

Mountain-sheep.—These animals are still fairly plentiful north of the 56th parallel, especially in the Fort Nelson, Fort St. John, Atlin, and Telegraph Creek areas.

Mountain-goat.—These animals are plentiful throughout the whole Division, with the exception of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Wapiti (Elk).—Elk are scarce in this Division, but are increasing slightly in the Peace River District.

Fur-bearing Animals

Marten.—A good catch of marten is reported, and it is believed that these fur-bearers are increasing very rapidly since their decline in 1948.

Beaver.—These valuable fur-bearers are very plentiful on the trap-lines of the white trappers throughout the whole Division.

The beaver-tag system has been working satisfactorily, but it is felt that if the fur-trader who purchases the beaver directly from the trapper would keep a record of the beaver-seal numbers, it would be of great assistance in the prevention of illegal trafficking in beaver-seals.

The Department of Indian Affairs could assist the Indian trappers greatly if they would compel them to make a return of catch each year. Such information would be of great assistance to our Game Wardens when checking the Indians who have cleaned out their lines and are poaching beaver from other Indians who are trying to conserve their breeding stock.

Fox.—Due to the fact that the pelts of foxes are practically of no value, very few of these animals are being trapped. This, no doubt, would account for their increase during the past few years.

Mink.—Returns show that exceptionally good catches of mink have been made, and there is every indication that these fur-bearers are increasing. Prices have been very satisfactory.

Fisher.—Because of an uncertain market, very few of these fur-bearers have been taken. Reports indicate that they are increasing gradually throughout the Division.

All other fur-bearers are reported to be quite plentiful and no noticeable change is taking place.

Upland Game Birds

Pheasants.—The Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club purchased 96 pheasant eggs, and same were distributed for hatching among interested members and some of the local farmers. However, due to the poor hatch resulting from unfertile eggs, very few birds were raised. Eight of these birds were observed in good condition late in the fall.

Due to circumstances unforeseen, no additional pheasants were released in the Vanderhoof district. A few of the old birds are surviving.

Pheasants released in the Fort St. John and Pouce Coupe areas during 1947, 1948, and 1949 are not showing any noticeable increase. No doubt a considerable number of the birds liberated died during the extremely cold weather in January, when the temperature dropped to 70 degrees below zero. This, together with the exceptionally heavy snowfall, would account for the greatest loss.

Grouse (Willow).—The grouse population showed a sharp decline over 1949. However, it is believed that this is due to the extreme cold during the month of January. It is felt that these birds will be fairly plentiful again next year, as they are nearing the peak of their cycle. The following year will probably show a sudden decrease in their numbers, and they will gradually become more scarce, as has been the case in the past.

Grouse were exceptionally plentiful in the Fort St. John and Pouce Coupe Districts, and did not decline in 1950 as they did in the remainder of the Division.

Grouse (Blue).—Very few of these birds are found in this Division.

Grouse (Franklin's).—These birds decreased in 1949, and so far have not commenced any upward trend.

Grouse (Prairie-chicken or Sharp-tailed).—Prairie-chicken are exceptionally plentiful in the Fort St. John and Pouce Coupe areas. They are abundant in the Vanderhoof District, but due to the fact that only a small portion of the district is suitable for these birds, no increase in the daily or season bag-limit is recommended.

Migratory Game Birds

Ducks and Geese.—These birds are reported on the increase in the Vanderhoof, Fort St. John, and Pouce Coupe Detachment areas. In the remainder of the Division they are reported to be holding their own.

Vermin

Timber-wolves.—Very good results were obtained in areas where our poison programme was put into effect, but due to lack of equipment, such as a suitable aircraft, we were unable to cover the more remote areas.

Game Wardens, predator-hunters, and trappers all report a great decline in the wolf populations in the Prince George, Vanderhoof, and Burns Lake Districts.

The greatly increased moose-calf crop reported by the trappers and sportsmen is believed to have resulted from the Department's poisoning operations, as the increase is especially noticeable in those areas where poison has been used extensively.

Personally, I believe that if we had at our disposal an aircraft suitable for use in setting out poison for three successive winters, we could easily reduce the wolf population to a point where it would no longer be a major menace to our big game.

Because of the great many complaints received from stockmen regarding losses caused by predatory animals, permits were issued authorizing farmers and ranchers to set out poison on private property. The use of poison in such cases is strictly supervised by members of this Department, and good results have been obtained in most instances.

In my opinion, the bounty system is not satisfactory, but until such time as the Department is in a position to employ a sufficient number of predator-hunters and obtain the necessary equipment for efficient predator-control, the bounty system will have to remain in effect.

I am certain that with proper equipment and a sufficient number of predator-hunters, we could control the wolf population more efficiently and more cheaply than by the present bounty system.

Coyotes.—These predators are plentiful in the Vanderhoof, Burns Lake, and Pouce Coupe Districts, and are reported to be causing considerable losses to sheepmen and poultry-farmers. I hope that during the year 1951 we will be permitted to set out a few " 1080 " stations in the above areas for the destruction of these animals.

Cougar.—Very few cougar are destroyed in this Division. They are increasing slightly, but are still not numerous enough to cause alarm. Due to the severe winters, I do not think they will ever become very plentiful this far north.

Magpies.—From information received, there are indications that magpies are increasing and gradually moving farther north.

Eagles.—These birds have increased noticeably during the past few years, and we have received several reports of eagles killing ducks and trumpeter swans.

Game Protection

A launch is required in the Bella Bella, Ocean Falls, and Bella Coola areas for the purpose of checking poaching on trap-lines and other game infractions. I would recom-

mend that two men be stationed on such a launch in order that one may look after the boat while the other is ashore doing game work.

Due to the aluminium-manufacturing plant being established at Kitimat where this company is planning a townsite of 50,000 population, it will be necessary to have a Game Warden stationed either at Kitimat or Terrace. A highway is being constructed between these two points in the spring of 1951.

On checking American sportsmen it was noted that in many instances they stated that Customs officials had not advised them of the necessity of securing licences before motoring through British Columbia with firearms in their possession. If the co-operation of the Customs could be secured in this connection, there would be fewer violations of the "Game Act."

Game Propagation

Pheasants.—Ninety-six pheasant eggs were obtained by the Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club at Smithers, but few of these hatched as most of the eggs were not fertile. However, eight pheasants were released, and up until the end of the year they were known to have survived.

Pheasants released at Vanderhoof in 1948 and 1949 have survived, but have not increased in numbers. There were no pheasants liberated in this Division during 1950.

Beaver.—Beaver were released on the trap-lines of Alfred Harrison and Jack Gray. Both trappers report that these animals are in good condition and have established houses.

No information has been received regarding the beaver liberated on the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1949.

Game Reserves

There are only three small game reserves in this Division. These are more for the protection of the public than of game, as they cover areas surrounding cities or villages.

The Nechako Migratory Game-bird Sanctuary is proving to be a great asset, and is providing sportsmen with very good hunting in near-by grain-fields in the mornings and evenings.

Fur Trade

A slight increase in the over-all fur-catch in this Division is recorded for 1950. As in 1949, catches made were only fair, due to the fact that trappers have been conserving their fur because of poor prices.

Registration of Trap-lines

Practically all trap-lines in this Division are now registered. A large number of trap-lines in the Fort Nelson Detachment which have been pending for several years are nearly all registered, due to the greater efforts of Game Warden McCabe and to his untiring patrols and interviews.

The registration of trap-lines in this vast northern territory has been greatly handicapped owing to lack of accurate maps.

Registration of Guides

We have had very few complaints of guides infringing on the territories of other guides. Maps of the guiding areas have been supplied and overcrowding has practically been eliminated.

Special Patrols

Game Warden J. McCabe and Special Game Warden B. Villeneuve made a patrol into Hay Lakes on the Alberta Border, and were successful in settling several trap-line disputes and in completing a number of trap-line registrations.

Game Wardens McCabe and Stewart made two special patrols into Haines Road and into the Atlin area to check hunters and guiding activities. The distance covered by car and on foot was approximately 3,000 miles.

Hunting Accidents

I am sorry to report that five persons were injured in hunting accidents in this Division during 1950. These were as follows:—

John Croken, Prince George, suffered injuries to his left hand and slight facial abrasions when the shotgun he was using exploded at the breech. He has completely recovered.

Edward Sampson, of Port Simpson, was accidently wounded by Vernon Dudoward while they were hunting geese. Sampson sustained a fractured leg just above the ankle, and is still in hospital; however, it is expected that no amputation will be necessary.

Edward Pritchard Williams, of Dawson Creek, accidently shot the ring finger and knuckle off his left hand with a .270 Winchester rifle while trying to remove the hood from the front sight. Mr. Williams has completely recovered.

Roy Douglas Morrow, of Dawson Creek, was accidently wounded by shotgun pellets fired by Jack Franklin Wood while they were out hunting prairie-chicken. Mr. Morrow received approximately twelve pellet wounds about the head and shoulders, from which he has recovered.

John Caputo, a non-resident hunter from New York, suffered a fractured leg when he fell between two fallen trees while running to get a shot at a grizzly. He recovered in the Fort St. John Hospital after being flown out of the hunting territory.

Game-fish Culture

One hundred and fifty thousand eyed Kamloops trout eggs were supplied to the Prince George Rod and Gun Club. These were placed in the local hatchery, and approximately 113,000 fry liberated in the following lakes: Ness Lake, 20,000; Bednesti Lake, 15,000; Summit Lake, 8,000; Chief Lake, 10,000; Nadsilnich (West) Lake, 30,000; and Cluculz Lake, 30,000.

There were 50,000 eyed kokanee eggs planted in Cluculz Creek. These eggs arrived very late, and it was necessary to chop the ice in the stream before planting could be carried out.

In the Vanderhoof Detachment area, Kamloops eyed trout eggs were planted, under ideal conditions, in Deep, Sinkut, and Stony Creeks.

Sixty thousand Kamloops trout eggs were supplied to the Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club and placed in its hatchery. A very good hatch was obtained, but because of a break in the hatchery dam, all but approximately 2,000 fry died. These were liberated evenly in Ross and Kathlyn Lakes.

In the Prince Rupert area 75,000 Kamloops trout eyed eggs were planted in Rainbow Creek, and from reports received, a very successful hatch was obtained. This planting was carried out by Rod and Gun Club members and the local Game Wardens.

Forty thousand eyed trout eggs were planted in the Pouce Coupe Detachment area, and a good hatch resulted. Members of the Dawson Creek Rod and Gun Club assisted in these plantings.

Coarse-fish traps were again operated in both streams flowing into and out of Nadsilnich (West) Lake. Approximately 3 tons of coarse fish were removed. This was a marked decrease from 1949 when over 8 tons were taken out. Unfortunately, high water hindered the placing of traps in the creeks at an early date, and a considerable number of coarse fish had returned to the lake before the traps were installed. However, the coarse fish taken in 1950 were much smaller than those taken out in 1949.

Beaverley Creek, which flows out of this lake, was poisoned with fish tox, and very good results were obtained. A great many of the poisoned fish were shipped to Dr. P. A. Larkin, Fisheries Biologist, for investigation.

A coarse-fish trap was also installed on Cluculz Creek, the outlet of Cluculz Lake, and several tons of coarse fish were removed. In 1951 we hope to install coarse-fish

traps in all creeks flowing into and out of Cluculz Lake. Fish tox was also used in this creek, and thousands of coarse fish were destroyed, along with countless thousands of coarse-fish fry. Very few trout were killed by these poisonings, due to the fact that not many trout inhabit these streams in the late spring. The Prince George Rod and Gun Club members assisted us in this work.

Under the supervision of the local Game Wardens, a few coarse-fish traps were installed by the following Rod and Gun Clubs: The Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club at Smithers, Tweedsmuir Rod and Gun Club at Burns Lake, and the North Peace Rod and Gun Club at Fort St. John.

Summary and General Remarks on Game and Fish

From personal observation and reliable information, the 1950 moose-calf crop is by far the largest seen in a good many years, and this is especially noticeable in the areas where the wolf-poisoning programme was carried out extensively.

Visiting and local sportsmen were very successful in obtaining big-game animals. It is expected that moose will still be more plentiful in the southern portion of this Division for the 1951 harvest.

In this Division deer are still fairly scarce on the Mainland, and it is recommended that the season bag-limit of one remain in effect.

From reports received, caribou are increasing slightly, and a close season is again recommended for that portion of the Division lying south of the Jasper to Prince Rupert line of the Canadian National Railways.

In closing, I wish to thank all Wardens, clerks, officers of the B.C. Police and R.C.M.P., and Rod and Gun Club members for their co-operation, which contributed to more efficient administration in this vast Division, comprising approximately two-thirds of the Province.

"E" DIVISION (MAINLAND COAST NORTH TO TOBA INLET AND LOWER MAINLAND AS FAR INLAND AS NORTH BEND)

By R. E. Allan, Officer Commanding

I beg to submit herewith my annual report covering game conditions in "E" Game Division for the year ended December 31st, 1950.

Big Game

Deer (Coast or Columbian).—There has been no appreciable change in regard to the stand of deer in this Division during the past year. In some districts, such as that area between Squamish, North Vancouver, and the head of Burrard Inlet, they continue to be quite scarce. This is due more to the lack of suitable deer habitat than over-hunting. There are many similar areas in this Division, particularly in the inlets of the up-coast regions. Game Wardens F. Urquhart and H. P. Hughes, of Port Coquitlam and Cloverdale Districts respectively, report these animals to be on the increase. The latter has again recommended an open season on both sexes in the Langley and Surrey Municipalities. I concur with this recommendation, as it has been necessary to destroy large numbers of deer found doing damage to growing crops in these areas each year. In one instance, seven animals—mostly does—were destroyed on one farm within a period of a few days. Due to insufficient Departmental personnel and equipment, it was impossible to trap and move the animals elsewhere.

Mountain-goat.—These animals continue to be fairly plentiful in the Coquitlam, Mission, Chilliwack, and Powell River Districts.

Bear (Black or Brown).—Continue to be common throughout this Division and a source of considerable nuisance in the settled areas of the Lower Mainland.

Bear (Grizzly).—A few grizzly bear were taken throughout this Division.

Elk (Wapiti).—Owing to heavy timber and brush in the McNab Creek area of Howe Sound, a satisfactory check on the stand of elk, conducted on foot and by the use of B.C. Police aircraft, was not obtained. I would suggest that an elk survey of this area might be a suitable project for coverage by a summer group working under the supervision of our biological staff.

Fur-bearing Animals

Fur returns from this Division show no change from previous years—a good indication that the majority of trappers are "farming" their trap-lines. A non-existent market for racoon pelts has resulted in these animals being very numerous throughout the Division. They and the red fox continue to be bothersome and destructive, and should be considered as predators in the Lower Mainland District.

Upland Game Birds

Grouse (Blue).—Reported to be increasing on the several islands in Howe Sound and on many recently logged-off areas in the upper reaches of the Fraser Valley, where numerous bag-limits were obtained during the past open season. However, considering the Division as a whole, these birds are not plentiful. Reports received from Texada Island indicate that the Departmental planting of these birds on that island has been successful.

Grouse (Willow or Ruffed).—Reports received from most sections of the Division indicate that these birds have increased in numbers during the past year. Willow grouse are gradually supplanting blue grouse in many logged-off lands which are fast becoming reforested.

California Quail and European Partridge.—Very sparsely scattered coveys of these birds are to be found in the Fraser Valley and Delta areas. It would appear that there is little hope of them ever increasing in numbers to a point which would warrant an open season on them.

Pheasants.—The past open season on these birds was very disappointing. The breeding season was good, and this, coupled with a generous Departmental liberation of farm-raised birds, should have provided a normal Lower Mainland crop. Up to a few weeks prior to the opening day there was every promise of good hunting. At the present time I cannot offer any explanation as to why these birds should suddenly disappear in such great numbers. However, as this phenomenon occurred in other Game Divisions within the Province, no doubt our Departmental biologists will have a solution, be it cyclic decline or otherwise.

Migratory Game Birds

Ducks and Geese (Canada).—Plenty of ducks and a fair number of geese were in evidence during both halves of the split season on water-fowl. The better shooting was to be had during the first half of the open season. During the second half the weather was generally calm and mild, which caused the birds to "raft up" and rest on waters difficult to reach during the shooting-hours. The same weather conditions were responsible for fewer snow-geese being taken. Until late spring there were thousands of the latter off the Delta and Lulu Island foreshores.

Black Brant.—Late in arriving, but when they did put in an appearance, they were more than plentiful. Game Warden W. H. Cameron, of Ladner, in the Delta area where the best shooting is to be had, reported, "The last two weeks of the season is something to remember. There has been nothing like it for the past twenty-eight years." This abundant supply of brant created an abnormal interest on the part of sportsmen to hunt these birds. This in turn resulted in no little friction and ill-feeling in the scramble for the very limited number of suitable areas over which the birds can be successfully hunted. This situation reached such a degree that it was deemed advisable to call a meeting of the

Lower Mainland brant-hunters, at which it was hoped a solution would be found to the problem of too many hunters being crowded into a very confined area.

Band-tailed Pigeons.—Showed a slight increase in numbers this year. Pigeon Cove, in the Port Moody District, was again the favoured shooting area, and a fair number of these birds were taken.

Vermin

Game Wardens in this Division are constantly on the alert for predators, and fair numbers of red foxes, cougars, house-cats, crows, etc., were destroyed by them during the past year. Game Wardens A. J. Butler and P. M. Cliffe continue to be most active in this regard. The latter, in addition to his routine Detachment duties, has done excellent work in keeping a check on cougars in many parts of the Division. On one hunt, conducted in severe weather and in answer to a complaint received from the Seechelt Peninsula, Game Warden Cliffe, accompanied by Corporal Game Warden L. R. Lane of the launch P.M.L. No. 3, destroyed three cougars. Chief Predatory-animal Hunter J. Dewar and Predatory-animal Hunter A. L. Frost have also done excellent work in connection with up-coast complaints of predators.

Game Protection

A total of 429 prosecutions was instituted by officers of this Division during the past year. Routine work has increased to such a degree in some Detachments that I would again respectfully recommend that the Commission consider employing Assistant Game Wardens as funds permit.

Game Propagation

Considerable time was spent picking up and liberating farm-raised game birds by Game Wardens of the Lower Mainland. These officers made seven trips by night in Departmental trucks to points as far away as Vernon with birds to be liberated. This method of Interior pheasant-releases has been quite successful and superior to the former method of shipping by train.

Fur Trade

Game Warden F. R. Lobb, who covers the fur trade at Vancouver, reports that there has been a considerable change in the raw fur market since the commencement of the Korean War in the month of June, 1950. The first movement was downward, but soon new confidence was restored, and prices have now advanced sharply. This may be mainly due to, first, large expenditures of dollars for war purposes, thus creating buying power, and, second, the possibility of imports of fur from Russia and China being either curtailed or entirely cut off, resulting in anticipation by speculators of a strong demand by the public for furs. The December, 1950, approximate average prices were as follows:—

Type	1949	1950
Beaver	$18.30	$24.50
Muskrat	.85	2.10
Otter	17.00	26.50
Fisher	29.40	55.00
Fox, cross	2.50	3.00
Fox, red	1.75	2.75
Marten	15.00	28.40
Weasel	1.10	2.20
Mink, wild	16.50	29.50
Lynx	8.75	14.60
Racoon	1.00	1.25
Squirrel	.29	.65
Wolverine	9.10	35.00

Registration of Trap-lines

Nothing further to report, except that the system continues to function smoothly within this Division.

Registration of Guides

There are very few registered guides in " E " Division, and I have nothing to report.

Special Patrols

Although several patrols were made to remote sections of the Division, they were considered as being merely routine.

Hunting Accidents

It is with regret that I report several hunting accidents in this Division. Details of these accidents are to be found later on in this Report.

Game-fish Culture

Smiths Falls Hatchery at Cultus Lake operated over the year with good success. The continued output from this hatchery will undoubtedly contribute considerably toward maintaining the high standard of sport-fishing presently enjoyed on the many lakes and streams of the Lower Mainland. The output, as you are aware, is mainly Kamloops trout, reared from eggs collected from several Departmental stations in the Interior Districts of the Province. This egg-supply has been augmented by Fishery Officer F. Pells, who, acting upon his own initiative, trapped and stripped a number of spawning Kamloops trout from the hatchery creek. It has been learned that the trout from this local stock are less susceptible to normal hatchery losses and their growth far ahead that of Interior stock. At the year's end Fishery Officer Pells had on hand, as brood stock, 800 local trout, which should be ready for stripping early in 1952.

Early in the year under review, thirty-three adult cut-throat trout (native) were taken alive from Chilliwack Lake and transferred by aeroplane to the ponds at Smiths Falls. All but one of these trout died within a week or two of their being transferred, due, possibly, to a fungous growth which appeared over abrasions incurred incidental to their capture. Saline immersions of varying densities were administered with apparent beneficial results. At present time there are 1,000 cut-throat trout on hand at the above hatchery. These fish should be ready for stripping during the spring months of 1952.

Summary

Apart from the disappointing pheasant season, and allowance being made for the growth in population in the Lower Mainland areas, the past year was quite successful. Sport-fishing was generally good, and water-fowl were plentiful. Sportsmen found that generally they had to travel farther afield for deer, the principal big-game animal in this Division. On the other hand, however, fair numbers of these animals were taken from the Pitt Meadows, Langley, and Surrey Districts, a few miles distant from the heavily populated area of Greater Vancouver.

As in recent years, Game Wardens and myself spent considerable time attending meetings and gatherings of sportsmen and others in an effort to create between the farmer and land-owner a mutual feeling and understanding of each other's problems.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to the many individuals and organizations—Governmental and private—who have so generously assisted the personnel of this Department within this Division during the past year, and also to the Game Wardens, Fishery Officers, and staff who have carried out their various duties cheerfully and efficiently.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE DIVISION OF GAME MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH, 1950

By James Hatter, Chief Game Biologist

During the year 1950 game research and management studies were undertaken mainly during the spring and summer months. Students in wild-life management at the University of British Columbia were employed on a number of projects from May until September. The nature of our work in the past has been influenced primarily by the employment of temporary personnel, available only upon close of the University term in April. The work of these non-permanent student employees has been of a high quality and has provided the Game Department with information necessary to the requirements of a well-informed game-management organization.

Although it is anticipated that seasonal employment of wild-life students will continue in succeeding years, the major part of our management and research will in the future stem from the services of permanent regional game biologists. Up to the present it must be admitted that we have been fighting a rear-guard action, awaiting the time until fully trained personnel is available and funds placed at our disposal for their employment. Up to now much needed winter studies on big game and upland game birds have not been possible due to the lack of trained wild-life managers permanently employed by the Game Department.

The year 1950 has marked an important step ahead in game management and research in British Columbia. E. W. Taylor entered the services of the Department last May, to be permanently employed as upland game-bird biologist. In addition, plans were laid last year for the employment in 1951 of two regional biologists. It is indeed a pleasure to report that these two positions have recently been filled with the appointment of P. Martin as game biologist for the Interior districts, and D. Robinson as game biologist on Vancouver Island.

Bighorn Sheep

A Game Survey of the Camel Foot Mountains

Thirteen days were spent in the Camel Foot Mountains, which comprise a vast area west of the Fraser River from Lillooet north-west to the headwaters of Big Creek. The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the following:—

(1) Possible competition for food between the native bighorn and domestic sheep.

(2) General game conditions.

W. O'Keeffe, of Rexmount, guided K. DeBeck, agrologist in charge of the Grazing Division of the Forest Service at Kamloops, and myself on this inquiry.

On the basis of present information there is no important competition for food among wild and domestic sheep in the area. For the most part, different types of country are utilized as summer range by these two animals. Reports that disease has been spread to the wild sheep by domestic animals could not be investigated in detail. Further opportunities will be taken to obtain information concerning this important subject.

The native sheep in the Lillooet area have suffered a noticeable decline in numbers during the past fifteen years. The cause for this decline is being investigated, but at present no conclusive data are available.

The area traversed is excellent big-game summer range. In thirteen days, thirty-six mule-deer, fourteen moose, fifty-five bighorn sheep, one goat, four black bears, and one grizzly were seen. So much summer range exists in relation to the restricted carrying capacity of the winter ranges that the above figures by no means denote a scarcity of big-game animals, with the possible exception of bighorn sheep and grizzly bears. A summer range will carry no more animals than the more restricted winter range can support.

Our preliminary investigations of the region in question would indicate that the killing of grizzly bears which appear near flocks of domestic sheep is detrimental to the conservation of the local grizzly-bear population.

Winter Range of Bighorn Sheep in Churn Creek Basin

A preliminary inspection of Churn Creek basin was made in June. Portions of the winter range used by bighorn sheep were found to be severely overgrazed. In places there were indications that domestic cattle had been in competition with the sheep for winter food. More intensive investigations are planned for 1951 in this area.

Winter Range of Bighorn Sheep in the Riske Creek Area

L. G. Sugden made a survey of the bighorn sheep which frequent the region between the Fraser and Chilcotin Rivers. Over a hundred head presently comprise the band of sheep in this area, and over the years their numbers have apparently remained relatively stable.

Adequate escape habitat appears to be lacking and likely constitutes an important factor preventing noticeable increases. Coyote predation has probably been an important limiting factor, causing escape facilities to be particularly necessary for survival.

Management possibilities appear to centre about intensive predator-control, to be followed either by a permit system for removing surplus rams or by removal of the animals for introduction into other areas where opportunities for an increase are greater. In their present location these valuable sheep have little or no æsthetic value and to date have not provided a harvest. Further investigation will be undertaken in 1951 to determine the survival of last year's lambs to yearling age and to obtain more detailed information on limiting factors.

Bighorn Sheep of the Ashnola River Area

In May Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, accompanied by W. W. Mair, and guided by H. Clarke and Bob Parsons, of Keremeos, made a preliminary inspection of the sheep range bordering the Ashnola River. A second survey was made in December. In May a total of 98 sheep was observed. This total was composed of 25 rams, 43 ewes, 14 yearlings, and 16 lambs.

Important limiting factors appear to be predation and illegal killing. Bait-stations using 1080 poison have been established in order to lower the coyote population.

Portions of the Ashnola range have suffered in the past from overuse by domestic cattle. Efforts are being made to remedy this situation and in general to bring the sheep population back to former numbers. Further more intensive studies and investigations in the Ashnola area are planned for the future.

Elk, Deer, and Moose Studies

Princeton Elk and Deer

A preliminary study of the elk herd at Princeton was made in May by Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan. At this time the population was estimated at 180 head.

Little evidence of important competition between elk and mule-deer was encountered. On the benches along the north side of the Similkameen, west of Princeton, there was, however, evidence of a shortage of deer-food, but this apparently had resulted from horses being left on the range all winter. In places along the Tulameen River overbrowsing by deer was evident.

On the basis of 103 adult deer observed, a ratio of 1 buck to 2.7 does indicates that so far the Princeton deer herd has stood up well to the hunting pressure exerted upon it.

A short open season on bull elk was recommended for the Princeton area. Such a season was put into effect, and approximately 14 bull elk were killed and about 5

reported wounded. This high crippling-loss is not good and is partially due to the use of rifles of inadequate ballistics for the hunting of such large animals. It was estimated from the survey that 20 bull elk could be removed without damage to the herd.

Carrying capacity of the elk winter range seems adequate to support an elk herd larger than that now present without serious competition with deer. Those herds wintering on important deer range should, however, be kept down to little more than present numbers.

Moose South of Canadian Pacific Railway

A reconnaissance of areas reported to be inhabited with moose south of the Canadian Pacific Railway and west of the Okanagan Valley was undertaken by the writer in company with L. G. Sugden.

The winter carrying capacity for moose in this southern district is low, and, therefore, no important population increase is expected. A further small increase will probably result, but numbers will never approach those found in parts of the Cariboo. Within the next few years a limited harvest of bulls might be considered under a permit system. An important consideration, however, is the future æsthetic value of moose about fishing resorts, such as those on Lac la Jeune, Tepee Lake, and Penask Lake.

Park Mountain Grazing Lease

An inspection of the Park Mountain summer range near Lumby was made in July. Representatives of the Vernon Fish and Game Association, the Forest Service, and ranching interests were present on this reconnaissance. Purpose of the study was to determine the probable effect of putting cattle on Park Mountain, which is credited with being an important spring, fall, and summer range for mule-deer.

A grazing lease has been granted for Park Mountain, with several important provisions. First, that a proper grazing rotation be maintained so as not to spoil large acreages of alpine flowers, and, second, that no grizzly bears be destroyed without first notifying the Game Department. Competition for forage between deer and the 100 head of stock permitted to graze the area will not be detrimental to the deer population in so far as it was possible to determine. It will be our policy to inspect the area at a future date to confirm or disprove the validity of this judgment. In the meantime it is certain that no irreparable damage can be done by grazing cattle on Park Mountain under terms of the agreement.

Moose Winter-range Surveys

As part of our programme to maintain contact with the moose populations in the Interior, several important winter ranges were examined. Information on winter food is essential before we can recommend the best possible seasons and bag-limits for moose.

Critical overuse of winter food was observed in the Gang Ranch area. In the vicinity of Bridge Lake also there is every evidence that certain localities are continually being overbrowsed, and, as a result, winter forage is declining in amount. Further studies in 1951 will be conducted, with the view to making further recommendations on the management of moose in Central British Columbia. These recommendations will almost certainly involve the killing of cow moose under a permit system. There is every evidence that overpopulation is the most serious problem confronting us in the perpetuation of a large moose population in the future.

Experimental Burning

The Game Department is conducting intensive studies on the effect of burning in an experimental area set up by the Forest Service near Pass Lake.

Last summer L. G. Sugden and the writer established a large number of plots for study after burning. Three weeks were spent in this work.

Initial attempts at burning were made by the Forest Service last summer and fall, but unfortunately these attempts largely failed. It is anticipated, however, that greater success will be achieved in 1951.

The area in question is ideal for our purposes, since it is typical of winter range generally. It has been heavily browsed by moose during the past six or seven years.

Moose-tagging

R. C. Cleveland, of Eagan Lake, was employed during May to continue our programme of tagging calf moose. To date over 30 young moose have been marked with aluminium ear-tags, and we anticipate the recovery of several of these in 1951. This will provide us with information on distance travelled from birthplace and a positive means for developing methods of ageing moose.

Beaver Habitat Study

During the summer of 1950, W. H. Cottle, a graduate student in wild-life management at the University of British Columbia, made a study of beaver management on the trap-line of Eric Collier. Information gained from this study will be of much value in future beaver management in British Columbia. The help and assistance afforded by Mr. Collier in this project is gratefully acknowledged.

WATER-FOWL

Water-fowl Banding

Banding operations in 1950 marked the third year in our five-year programme to determine the migration routes and population behaviour of ducks raised on the breeding-grounds of Central British Columbia. Banding was done by F. C. Macleod, G. Mitchell, and L. G. Sugden. From July 1st until August 31st our three-man crew banded over 2,000 ducks from Riske Creek south to Kamloops.

Water-fowl Breeding-ground Survey at Stum Lake

A two-man party consisting of F. C. Macleod and G. Mitchell spent the months of May and June at Stum Lake in the Alexis Creek area. Purpose of this investigation was to determine the importance of the Stum Lake region in the production of water-fowl.

It was determined that due to the characteristics of the country the area in question is inferior in productivity by comparison to areas of equivalent size farther south and at lower elevations in the grass-land region.

It is now apparent to us that very few good waterfowl-producing areas remain uncatalogued in Southern and Central British Columbia. The western Chilcotin plateau is definitely low in water-fowl production as compared to the grass-land areas.

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Studies on Toxic Sprays in the Okanagan

In 1950 the testing of toxicity of orchard sprays to pheasants in the fruit-growing areas of the Okanagan was continued.

D. Rye, student in wild-life management at the University, spent the summer at Summerland doing research on this subject. Since the work will continue again in 1951, and further attention given to the use of newly developed sprays, general conclusions will not be given at this time, except to say that under concentrations currently being applied, D D T, Parathion, Hexafoss, and Lindane are toxic to pheasants and may result in a high mortality in birds raised in orchard areas.

However, it is becoming apparent that toxic sprays are not the only source of pheasant mortality in orchard areas. Mowing of nesting cover under the trees and sprinkler irrigation are apparently having a pronounced effect on pheasant production.

In 1951 it is our plan to investigate more fully the effect of such relatively new developments in orchard agriculture and to search for possible methods of lessening the tremendous loss resulting to young pheasants as a result of modern fruit cultural practices.

The co-operation of the staff at the Dominion Experimental Station at Summerland in our pheasant studies in the Okanagan Valley is gratefully acknowledged.

Introduction of Chukar Partridges

The first release of chukar partridges by the Game Department was made in September. Seventeen birds were released between Kamloops and Monte Creek on the north side of the Thompson River. More chukars will be released in 1951, and the success of the 1950 plant will be investigated.

Checking-stations

An almost complete check of transient hunters was made at Cache Creek. As a result of fine co-operation with the enforcement staff, a very gratifying set of records is now at our disposal.

Other temporary checking-stations were operated on the Ladner Delta, at Campbell River, and in the Cowichan Valley.

The data obtained from these stations have provided us with pertinent management information. It is hoped that an additional full-time checking-station on the Hope–Princeton Highway will be realized in the future.

Game Returns

L. G. Sugden was employed almost full time from December until April, 1951, compiling and analysing the 5-per-cent sample of hunter returns gathered under the follow-up system.

Public Relations

In addition to the above projects, a considerable amount of technical information was supplied to the public in the form of correspondence and lectures. Numerous sportsmen's meetings were attended, and every effort was taken to inform the public of our game-management activities. Several radio broadcasts at Kamloops were made possible through the kindness of the station there and the enthusiasm of Bill Ward at the Kamloops Game Office.

Briefs were prepared for submission to the Fourth Provincial Resources Conference in Victoria in February, 1950.

The writer wishes to express his thanks to many persons for their assistance in our work for the year 1950. Dr. W. A. Clemens and Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, scientific advisers to the Game Department, rendered advice on many aspects of our work and were active in various phases of it.

To the Inspectors and Game Wardens of the Province, the biological staff extends its appreciation for assistance and interest shown in its research and management studies.

It is hoped that in 1951 our contributions to the management of the wild life of the Province will continue to increase. The Division of Game Management and Research extends its appreciation to all persons interested and concerned in the wise management of our game resources.

PREDATOR-CONTROL

By W. W. Mair, Supervisor of Predator-control

During 1950 a revised predator-control system has been effected, following the appointment, late in 1949, of a biologist as Supervisor of Predator-control. The predatory-animal hunters, while still working within the various Game Divisions, are now

under central control of the Supervisor at the headquarters of the Game Commission. Thus, in effect, a Predator-control Branch has been formed to ensure uniformity of control methods and continuity of planning and supervision. This system, it is believed, will permit the predator-control programme to be carried out with maximum efficiency and according to scientifically determined need. Emphasis has been laid upon the need for each predatory-animal hunter to show a high standard of initiative, responsibility, and accomplishment.

The control programme has been based on the following plan: To attempt near-complete control in agricultural and built-up areas; to attempt partial-to-complete control on game areas, need to be determined by research; and to attempt some light control in wilderness areas to protect trappers and big-game reserves, at least until such time as research can demonstrate the exact need. Following this basic plan, the main effort for the year has been directed toward a coyote-control programme for the Interior. Traps and coyote-getters (cyanide guns) have been used with success throughout the year. A survey was carried out during the summer from Quesnel south to the International Boundary, and from Princeton east to the Alberta Boundary, with a view to establishing 1080 (sodium fluoracetate) poison stations. Baiting of these stations commenced in November and continued to the end of the year. It is too early to say what the success of the programme will be, but it is believed it will prove to be the best answer to the coyote problem in these regions.

It should be noted that any poison programme requires the employment of utmost caution and supervision. Thus four months were spent in selecting 1080-poison sites, with a view not only to ensuring efficient kill, but also to providing best possible protection from the poison to humans, domestic live stock, and beneficial wild life—particularly fur-bearers. The stations selected and baited have each been marked with at least two poison warning-signs, placed on trees or posts at the approaches to the areas. If at any time a poison-station should appear to menace public interests, it will at once be removed. All baits will be destroyed in the early spring. Coyote-getters are being placed with similar care and consideration.

Permits to poison predators on registered trap-lines or on private property have been issued to a few residents of the Province. It is desired to encourage private enterprise in predator-control, but it should be remembered that the eventual success of any programme of predator-poisoning rests upon the exercise of utmost caution and supervision in its operation. Thus it is hoped eventually to have all poisoning done at least under the supervision of Departmental personnel, if not done by them. Such a situation is desirable, since members of the Predator-control Branch staff are kept constantly informed upon the various types of poisons and their effects, and thus they should be able to avoid the harm, economically and psychologically, that has in the past arisen from injudicious use of poison.

Considerable success has been attained in wolf-control by use of poison "pills." These pills are made up by our own personnel and are placed, for the most part, on lakes, streams, and open meadows to avoid danger to fur-bearers. In "D" Game Division a heavy toll of wolves was taken during the winter and early spring months by means of baits placed from aircraft; it is hoped to carry on this programme in the spring of 1951. A good kill of wolves was made in the Cariboo area during the early winter, and it is anticipated that there will be further kills. It is felt that with improved transportation methods for our personnel, the major wolf problem will be readily solved.

It has not been possible to devote much time during 1950 to inventing new methods in cougar-control. However, certain changes in organization have resulted in increases in efficiency that are most gratifying. On Vancouver Island the duties of the hunters have been divided; one hunter is now detailed to do all "call" or emergency hunting. This permits the other hunters to devote their full time to hunting on specified game areas. This system has assisted greatly in enabling these predatory-animal hunters to increase their

kills. Game Wardens and predatory-animal hunters throughout other cougar areas of the Province have been most active and successful in cougar-hunting. For a summary of total predators taken, *see* page 71.

An Assistant Supervisor and another predatory-animal hunter have been added to the staff. This brings the number of personnel on predator-control to eleven, distributed throughout the Province as follows: Supervisor at Vancouver; four predatory-animal hunters in "A" Game Division (also operate in " E " Game Division); two predatory-animal hunters in " B " Game Division; Assistant Supervisor and two predatory-animal hunters in " C " Game Division; and one predatory-animal hunter in " D " Game Division. It will be seen that the Predator-control Branch staff is faced with a wide variety of problems and terrain. Between them, the hunters combine a wide range of skills and experience. A predator school was held at Kamloops in September, and these skills were demonstrated, practised, and exchanged. Benefits have already been noted from this school, and it is hoped to hold further such meetings to ensure a continued high standard of efficiency.

Considerable equipment has been purchased during the year, and it is hoped to further increase our equipage in the future. A good man deserves good tools, and personnel of Predator-control Branch, who frequently carry out their work under difficult and even dangerous conditions, deserve the best in equipment. Several new cougar dogs have been purchased, one of them an import from the United States. Coyote-getters have been purchased from the United States, and special snare-wire for bears, cougars, and wolves has been purchased locally. Some preliminary plans have been laid for the building of patrol cabins in rough areas to permit better control operations.

It is desired to express thanks to all members of the Game Department for their whole-hearted and interested co-operation. Likewise, many citizens of the Province have been most helpful and interested, and our thanks go out to them. To the members of the Predator-control Branch staff, my " thank you " and congratulations upon a hard job well done.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1913 TO 1950, INCLUSIVE

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	14	.....	1,763.50	65,487.50	.....
1918	194	167	17	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	4,758.00	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	157,647.30	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
1941	446	430	16	9	4,977.50	213,267.67	63,125.30
1942	409	392	17	27	5,079.50	205,451.71	68,475.07
1943	356	342	14	18	5,554.50	207,661.72	58,354.03
1944	379	372	7	8	5,570.50	238,902.36	70,363.23
1945	652	632	20	30	8,381.50	352,228.85	104,250.95
1946	819	798	21	39	10,921.00	502,555.25	107,357.72
1947	895	878	17	56	11,837.50	597,529.30	99,344.14
1948	1,142	1,117	25	74	17,537.00	610,383.56	73,392.08
1949	1,115	1,099	16	86	18,148.50	656,997.38	61,543.26
1950	1,359	1,337	22	69	22,923.00	706,591.06	71,335.44
Totals	18,934	17,976	938	1,151	$269,833.07	$7,962,473.53	$1,813,003.39

SUMMARY OF TOTAL REVENUE DERIVED FROM SALE OF VARIOUS LICENCES, COLLECTIONS, ETC., JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1950

Revenue derived from—

Sale of resident firearms licences, and deer, moose-elk, goat, and pheasant tags	$321,691.88
Sale of resident anglers', guides', and prospectors' firearms licences	86,649.00
Sale of non-resident firearms and outfitters' licences	64,474.00
Sale of non-resident anglers' licences	142,614.00
Sale of fur-traders', taxidermists', and tanners' licences, and royalty on fur	71,335.44
Sale of confiscated and surrendered fur	255.03
Sale of confiscated firearms	56.65
Collection of big-game trophy fees from non-residents	88,145.00
Prosecutions—fines imposed under the "Game Act"	22,923.00
Miscellaneous revenue	2,705.50
	$800,849.50

Statement of Resident Firearms Licences, January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Government Agency	O.F.L.		G.F.L.		Extra-G.F.L.		S.F.L.		Extra-S.F.L.		Duplicates		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Alberni	1,584	$4,752.00	29	$132.00	2	$24.00	61	$604.00	8	$20.00	4	$2.00	$5,534.00
Ashcroft	217	651.00	38	216.00	1	12.00					2	1.00	880.00
Atlin	8	24.00	28	168.00			25	238.00			1	.50	430.50
Barkerville	129	387.00	83	450.00	1	12.00	19	190.00					1,039.00
Burns Lake	364	1,092.00	478	2,778.00	6	72.00	162	1,500.00	29	72.50	6	3.00	5,517.50
Clinton	579	1,737.00	491	2,898.00	2	24.00	153	1,462.00			4	2.00	6,123.00
Cranbrook	1,182	3,546.00	1,320	7,485.00	2	24.00	41	404.00			16	8.00	11,467.00
Creston	785	2,355.00	211	1,164.00	2	24.00	28	274.00			12	6.00	3,823.00
Cumberland	2,678	8,034.00	59	312.00	6	72.00	156	1,533.00	45	112.50	28	14.00	10,077.50
Duncan	1,499	4,497.00	35	159.00	2	24.00	16	148.00			18	9.00	4,837.00
Fernie	446	1,338.00	531	3,174.00	15	180.00	66	633.00			18	9.00	5,334.00
Golden	390	1,170.00	424	2,460.00	14	162.00	87	849.00			5	2.50	4,643.50
Grand Forks	401	1,203.00	22	108.00	1	12.00	29	284.00			5	2.50	1,609.50
Greenwood	349	1,047.00	9	48.00	1	12.00	1	10.00			2	1.00	1,118.00
Kamloops	1,999	5,997.00	669	3,675.00	10	120.00	157	1,522.00			30	15.00	11,329.00
Kaslo	139	417.00	39	231.00	1	12.00	14	134.00			3	1.50	795.50
Kelowna	1,729	5,187.00	252	1,170.00	3	36.00	17	170.00			12	6.00	6,569.00
Lillooet	362	1,086.00	98	630.00	1	12.00	38	380.00			2	1.00	2,109.00
Merritt	482	1,446.00	39	186.00	1	12.00	33	318.00	2	5.00	6	3.00	1,970.00
Nanaimo	2,340	7,020.00	89	435.00	4	48.00	32	311.00			15	7.50	7,821.50
Nelson	1,251	3,753.00	179	1,011.00	6	72.00	105	1,047.00			15	7.50	5,890.50
New Denver	328	984.00	58	348.00			2	20.00					1,352.00
New Westminster	8,028	24,084.00	1,424	8,175.00	8	96.00	209	2,050.00			49	24.50	34,429.50
Oliver	626	1,878.00	56	294.00	2	24.00					5	2.50	2,198.50
Penticton	1,793	5,379.00	226	1,218.00	10	120.00	26	233.00			16	8.00	6,958.00
Pouce Coupe	1,115	3,345.00	1,111	6,285.00	5	60.00	416	3,931.00	9	22.50	14	7.00	13,650.50
Powell River	511	1,533.00	28	153.00			27	267.00			4	2.00	1,955.00
Prince George	871	2,613.00	1,327	7,734.00	9	108.00	227	2,198.00	11	27.50	19	9.50	12,690.00
Prince Rupert	1,234	3,702.00	425	2,265.00	16	192.00	233	2,315.00	9	22.50	12	6.00	8,502.50
Princeton	915	2,745.00	133	693.00	3	36.00	23	215.00			18	9.00	3,698.00
Quesnel	522	1,566.00	409	2,340.00	7	72.00	82	793.00	3	7.50	10	5.00	4,783.50
Revelstoke	286	858.00	127	735.00	3	36.00	48	480.00			3	1.50	2,110.50
Rossland	1,655	4,965.00	204	1,044.00	3	36.00	14	140.00			12	6.00	6,191.00
Salmon Arm	852	2,556.00	172	915.00	1	12.00	61	586.00			3	1.50	4,070.50
Smithers	299	897.00	378	2,130.00	3	36.00	66	648.00	61	152.50	6	3.00	3,866.50
Stewart	17	51.00	9	54.00			9	90.00					195.00
Telegraph Creek	3	9.00	6	36.00			47	470.00	3	7.50			522.50
Vancouver	9,251	27,753.00	1,571	8,790.00	30	357.00	180	1,743.00			111	55.50	38,698.50
Vernon	1,956	5,868.00	282	1,425.00	1	12.00	44	422.00			15	7.50	7,734.50
Victoria	4,095	12,285.00	114	552.00	6	72.00	29	263.00			27	13.50	13,185.50
Williams Lake	614	1,842.00	329	1,899.00	7	81.00	209	2,030.00			12	6.00	5,858.00
Totals	53,884	$161,652.00	13,512	$75,975.00	195	$2,316.00	3,192	$30,905.00	180	$450.00	540	$270.00	$271,568.00
Less refunds													1,382.50
Total													$270,185.50

REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF MOOSE-ELK, DEER, GOAT AND PHEASANT TAGS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1950

Government Agency	Moose-Elk Tags		Deer Tags		Goat Tags		Pheasant Tags		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Alberni	28	$28.00	2,534	$633.50	1	$1.00	110	$110.00	$772.50
Ashcroft	39	39.00	229	57.25	7	7.00	33	33.00	136.25
Atlin	40	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00
Barkerville	78	78.00	170	42.50	1	1.00	.....	.....	121.50
Burns Lake	518	518.00	430	107.50	11	11.00	.....	.....	636.50
Clinton	637	637.00	996	249.00	12	12.00	5	5.00	903.00
Cranbrook	1,436	1,436.00	4,344	1,086.00	620	620.00	4	4.00	3,146.00
Creston	182	182.00	1,601	400.25	46	46.00	223	223.00	851.25
Cumberland	.....	.....	3,917	979.25	4	4.00	427	427.00	1,410.25
Duncan	26	26.00	1,975	493.75	.....	.....	131	131.00	650.75
Fernie	665	665.00	1,865	466.25	219	219.00	.....	.....	1,350.25
Golden	567	567.00	1,544	386.00	334	334.00	.....	.....	1,287.00
Grand Forks	16	16.00	688	172.00	3	3.00	51	51.00	242.00
Greenwood	6	6.00	802	200.50	1	1.00	5	5.00	212.50
Kamloops	797	797.00	2,485	621.25	73	73.00	402	402.00	1,893.25
Kaslo	10	10.00	300	75.00	36	36.00	.....	.....	121.00
Kelowna	247	247.00	1,714	428.50	2	2.00	660	660.00	1,337.50
Lillooet	75	75.00	448	112.00	54	54.00	24	24.00	265.00
Merritt	28	28.00	374	93.50	2	2.00	48	48.00	171.50
Nanaimo	75	75.00	3,572	893.00	5	5.00	291	291.00	1,264.00
Nelson	113	113.00	2,165	541.25	68	68.00	5	5.00	727.25
New Denver	6	6.00	568	142.00	44	44.00	.....	.....	192.00
New Westminster	2,341	2,341.00	10,572	2,643.00	106	106.00	4,563	4,563.00	9,653.00
Oliver	269	269.00	1,204	301.00	37	37.00	140	140.00	747.00
Penticton	251	251.00	2,384	596.00	3	3.00	365	365.00	1,215.00
Pouce Coupe	1,116	1,116.00	1,690	422.50	97	97.00	.....	.....	1,635.50
Powell River	11	11.00	744	186.00	3	3.00	.....	.....	200.00
Prince George	1,607	1,607.00	2,082	520.50	95	95.00	.....	.....	2,222.50
Prince Rupert	350	350.00	1,625	406.25	103	103.00	14	14.00	873.25
Princeton	132	132.00	985	246.25	6	6.00	53	53.00	437.25
Quesnel	434	434.00	821	205.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	639.25
Revelstoke	78	78.00	288	72.00	43	43.00	34	34.00	227.00
Rossland	126	126.00	3,126	781.50	33	33.00	34	34.00	974.50
Salmon Arm	169	169.00	868	217.00	9	9.00	204	204.00	599.00
Smithers	354	354.00	429	107.25	84	84.00	.....	.....	545.25
Stewart	.....	.....	2	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50
Telegraph Creek	30	30.00	.....	.....	32	32.00	.....	.....	62.00
Vancouver	1,542	1,542.00	9,502	2,375.50	78	78.00	4,491	4,491.00	8,486.50
Vernon	230	230.00	1,671	417.75	13	13.00	836	836.00	1,496.75
Victoria	98	98.00	5,550	1,387.50	8	8.00	997	997.00	2,490.50
Williams Lake	409	409.00	862	215.50	21	21.00	4	4.00	649.50
Totals	15,136	$15,136.00	77,126	$19,281.50	2,314	$2,314.00	14,154	$14,154.00	$50,885.50
Less refund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166.92
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$14,154.00	$50,718.58
Pheasant Tags[1]									
Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.10	
Greenwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	
New Westminster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529.00	
Penticton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132.90	
Salmon Arm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	
Vancouver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.70	
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.30	
									787.80
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$14,941.80	$51,506.38

[1] Sold in 1949 but accounted for in 1950.

Revenue Derived from Sale of Resident Anglers', Guides', Free Farmers', and Prospectors' Firearms Licences, January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Government Agency	Anglers		Guides		Free Farmers	Prospectors		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		No.	Amount	
Alberni	1,641	$1,641.00	1	$10.00	7	5	.....	$1,651.00
Ashcroft	272	272.00	.....	.....	9	9	.....	272.00
Atlin	34	34.00	3	30.00	.....	12	.....	64.00
Barkerville	221	221.00	6	75.00	.....	37	.....	296.00
Burns Lake	944	944.00	74	650.00	32	36	.....	1,594.00
Clinton	1,008	1,008.00	163	1,785.00	6	10	.....	2,793.00
Cranbrook	2,643	2,643.00	15	125.00	25	29	.....	2,768.00
Creston	1,066	1,066.00	8	80.00	22	7	.....	1,146.00
Cumberland	2,448	2,448.00	12	115.00	33	5	.....	2,563.00
Duncan	1,229	1,229.00	5	50.00	66	1	$1.00	1,280.00
Fernie	1,324	1,324.00	42	410.00	2	.....	.....	1,734.00
Golden	746	746.00	76	795.00	28	7	.....	1,541.00
Grand Forks	521	521.00	18	170.00	9	8	.....	691.00
Greenwood	330	330.00	.....	.....	20	10	1.00	331.00
Kamloops	3,394	3,394.00	92	930.00	86	24	4.00	4,328.00
Kaslo	319	319.00	1	10.00	9	15	.....	329.00
Kelowna	2,593	2,593.00	2	20.00	63	8	4.00	2,617.00
Lillooet	537	537.00	10	95.00	7	60	1.00	633.00
Merritt	671	671.00	.....	.....	9	2	.....	671.00
Nanaimo	2,542	2,542.00	.....	.....	66	2	.....	2,542.00
Nelson	3,132	3,132.00	7	70.00	39	27	.....	3,202.00
New Denver	667	667.00	.....	.....	6	7	.....	667.00
New Westminster	13,613	13,613.00	3	30.00	132	40	4.00	13,647.00
Oliver	601	601.00	.....	.....	2	2	.....	601.00
Penticton	2,478	2,478.00	8	90.00	16	8	1.00	2,569.00
Pouce Coupe	1,041	1,041.00	88	780.00	64	29	6.00	1,827.00
Powell River	821	821.00	.....	.....	7	4	.....	821.00
Prince George	1,602	1,602.00	44	445.00	43	29	1.00	2,048.00
Prince Rupert	1,111	1,111.00	5	65.00	9	15	1.00	1,177.00
Princeton	1,512	1,512.00	12	100.00	.....	37	1.00	1,613.00
Quesnel	684	684.00	40	405.00	50	47	4.00	1,093.00
Revelstoke	605	605.00	8	70.00	11	10	.....	675.00
Rossland	2,444	2,444.00	.....	.....	14	13	.....	2,444.00
Salmon Arm	1,342	1,342.00	10	105.00	62	5	.....	1,447.00
Smithers	593	593.00	13	120.00	47	25	.....	713.00
Stewart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Telegraph Creek	.....	.....	14	140.00	.....	5	.....	140.00
Vancouver	13,358	13,358.00	1	5.00	5	136	1.00	13,364.00
Vernon	2,299	2,299.00	5	50.00	153	32	.....	2,349.00
Victoria	3,981	3,981.00	1	10.00	80	15	.....	3,991.00
Williams Lake	567	567.00	174	1,845.00	17	24	5.00	2,417.00
Totals	76,934	$76,934.00	961	$9,680.00	1,256	803	$35.00	$86,649.00

REVENUE DERIVED FROM SALE OF NON-RESIDENT FIREARMS LICENCES AND OUTFITTERS' LICENCES, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1950

Government Agency	General Firearms Licences		General Firearms Licences (Alternative)		General Firearms Licences (Special)		Ordinary Firearms Licences		Outfitters		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Ashcroft	1	$25.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$25.00
Atlin	1	25.00	---	---	1	$15.00	7	$21.00	---	---	61.00
Barkerville	1	25.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.00
Burns Lake	21	525.00	---	---	3	45.00	---	---	---	---	570.00
Clinton	57	1,425.00	---	---	---	---	2	6.00	---	---	1,431.00
Cranbrook	152	3,800.00	---	---	2	30.00	1	3.00	---	---	3,833.00
Creston	39	975.00	---	---	1	15.00	---	---	---	---	990.00
Cumberland	5	125.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	125.00
Duncan	7	175.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	175.00
Fernie	121	3,025.00	---	---	4	60.00	---	---	1	$50.00	3,135.00
Golden	105	2,625.00	---	---	4	48.00	3	9.00	2	100.00	2,782.00
Grand Forks	5	125.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	125.00
Greenwood	17	425.00	---	---	1	15.00	---	---	---	---	440.00
Kamloops	51	1,275.00	---	---	4	60.00	---	---	---	---	1,335.00
Kaslo	6	150.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	150.00
Kelowna	5	125.00	---	---	1	15.00	---	---	---	---	140.00
Lillooet	3	75.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75.00
Merritt	3	75.00	---	---	1	15.00	---	---	---	---	90.00
Nanaimo	7	175.00	---	---	1	15.00	---	---	---	---	190.00
Nelson	3	75.00	---	---	---	---	1	3.00	---	---	78.00
New Westminster	1,211	30,275.00	1	$50.00	1	15.00	---	---	---	---	30,340.00
Oliver	287	7,175.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,175.00
Penticton	39	975.00	---	---	2	30.00	---	---	---	---	1,005.00
Pouce Coupe	96	2,400.00	---	---	17	255.00	21	63.00	2	100.00	2,818.00
Powell River	1	25.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.00
Prince George	45	1,125.00	---	---	4	60.00	---	---	---	---	1,185.00
Prince Rupert	11	275.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	275.00
Princeton	2	50.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.00
Quesnel	3	75.00	---	---	---	---	1	3.00	---	---	78.00
Revelstoke	8	200.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200.00
Rossland	6	150.00	---	---	1	15.00	---	---	---	---	165.00
Salmon Arm	1	25.00	1	50.00	---	---	1	3.00	---	---	78.00
Smithers	2	50.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50.00
Telegraph Creek	27	675.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	675.00
Vancouver	150	3,750.00	---	---	6	90.00	7	21.00	1	50.00	3,911.00
Vernon	12	300.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300.00
Victoria	9	225.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	225.00
Williams Lake	13	325.00	---	---	1	15.00	---	---	---	---	340.00
Totals	2,533	$63,325.00	2	$100.00	55	$813.00	44	$132.00	6	$300.00	$64,670.00
Less refund	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	196.00
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	$64,474.00

Revenue Derived from the Sale of Non-resident Anglers' Licences, January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Government Agency	N.R.A.L. (Amer.)		N.R.A.L. (Can.)		N.R.A.L. (Minor)		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Alberni	53	$371.00	4	$14.00	2	$2.00	$387.00
Ashcroft	18	126.00	.....	.....	3	3.00	129.00
Atlin	19	133.00	7	24.50	.....	.....	157.50
Barkerville	8	56.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.00
Burns Lake	79	553.00	10	35.00	5	5.00	593.00
Clinton	265	1,855.00	11	38.50	77	77.00	1,970.50
Cranbrook	473	3,311.00	88	308.00	30	30.00	3,649.00
Creston	722	5,054.00	69	241.50	78	78.00	5,373.50
Cumberland	383	2,681.00	27	94.50	51	51.00	2,826.50
Duncan	41	287.00	4	14.00	1	1.00	302.00
Fernie	117	819.00	778	2,723.00	37	37.00	3,579.00
Golden	151	1,057.00	323	1,130.50	68	68.00	2,255.50
Grand Forks	350	2,450.00	3	10.50	47	47.00	2,507.50
Greenwood	72	504.00	.....	.....	5	5.00	509.00
Kamloops	605	4,235.00	54	189.00	83	83.00	4,507.00
Kaslo	107	749.00	14	49.00	11	11.00	809.00
Kelowna	1,120	7,840.00	33	115.50	163	163.00	8,118.50
Lillooet	11	77.00	1	3.50	4	4.00	84.50
Merritt	77	539.00	2	7.00	12	12.00	558.00
Nanaimo	121	847.00	14	49.00	4	4.00	900.00
Nelson	858	6,006.00	100	350.00	74	74.00	6,430.00
New Denver	12	84.00	6	21.00	2	2.00	107.00
New Westminster	8,009	56,063.00	56	196.00	1,179	1,179.00	57,438.00
Oliver	2,556	17,892.00	5	17.50	264	264.00	18,173.50
Penticton	318	2,226.00	33	115.50	46	46.00	2,387.50
Pouce Coupe	129	903.00	356	1,246.00	30	30.00	2,179.00
Powell River	23	161.00	30	105.00	.....	.....	266.00
Prince George	48	336.00	11	38.50	10	10.00	384.50
Prince Rupert	61	427.00	4	14.00	.....	.....	441.00
Princeton	71	497.00	3	10.50	8	8.00	515.50
Quesnel	23	161.00	5	17.50	15	15.00	193.50
Revelstoke	41	287.00	21	73.50	10	10.00	370.50
Rossland	271	1,897.00	6	21.00	23	23.00	1,941.00
Salmon Arm	669	4,683.00	62	217.00	69	69.00	4,969.00
Smithers	2	14.00	5	17.50	3	3.00	34.50
Telegraph Creek	11	77.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	77.00
Vancouver	520	3,640.00	25	87.50	51	51.00	3,778.50
Vernon	241	1,687.00	16	56.00	10	10.00	1,753.00
Victoria	196	1,372.00	10	35.00	31	31.00	1,438.00
Williams Lake	66	462.00	.....	.....	3	3.00	465.00
Totals	18,917	$132,419.00	2,196	$7,686.00	2,509	$2,509.00	$142.614.00

Revenue Derived from Sale of Fur-traders', Taxidermists', and Tanners' Licences, and Royalty on Fur, January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Government Agency	Resident Fur-traders' Licences		Resident Fur-traders' Licences (Transient)		Agent for Non-resident Fur-traders' Licences		Royalty or Tax on Furs		Taxidermists' or Tanners' Licences		Total
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
Atlin	2	$50.00					7	$67.90			$117.90
Burns Lake	13	325.00					36	1,162.23			1,487.23
Clinton	1	25.00					4	20.40			45.40
Cranbrook			1	$100.00			5	4.25	1	$2.00	106.25
Creston							1	.25			.25
Cumberland	1	25.00					4	7.50			32.50
Fernie							6	40.65			40.65
Golden	2	50.00					2	10.92			60.92
Grand Forks							1	22.50			22.50
Kamloops	2	50.00					5	43.29	1	2.00	95.29
Kelowna							1	1.70			1.70
Lillooet	2	50.00					1	6.00			56.00
Merritt	3	75.00									75.00
Nanaimo									1	2.00	2.00
Nelson							13	38.87			38.87
New Westminster							5	8.25			8.25
Penticton	3	75.00					1	.50			75.50
Pouce Coupe	23	575.00	2	200.00	1	200.00	318	10,840.52	4	8.00	11,823.52
Prince George	5	125.00	3	300.00			42	4,777.73			5,202.73
Prince Rupert	7	175.00	4	400.00			31	689.90			1,264.90
Quesnel	7	175.00	1	100.00			1	16.00			291.00
Salmon Arm							4	1.00			1.00
Smithers	5	125.00					36	1,349.71			1,474.71
Stewart	1	25.00									25.00
Telegraph Creek	1	25.00					32	1,379.93			1,404.93
Vancouver	47	1,175.00	9	900.00			184	44,598.94	5	10.00	46,683.94
Vernon	2	50.00					6	8.50	1	2.00	60.50
Victoria							15	94.25	2	4.00	98.25
Williams Lake	22	550.00	3	300.00			4	13.75			863.75
Totals	149	$3,725.00	23	$2,300.00	1	$200.00	765	$65,205.44	15	$30.00	$71,460.44
Less refund											125.00
Total											$71,335.44

Total Collections from Fur Trade, 1921 to 1950, Inclusive

Year	Fur Royalty or Tax	Fur-traders', Tanners', 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
1941	56,755.30	6,370.00	63,125.30
1942	63,176.07	5,299.00	68,475.07
1943	52,122.03	6,232.00	58,354.03
1944	63,412.23	6,951.00	70,363.23
1945	93,793.40	10,559.00	104,352.40
1946	98,766.72	8,591.00	107,357.72
1947	92,637.14	6,707.00	99,344.14
1948	66,939.08	6,453.00	73,392.08
1949	56,563.26	4,980.00	61,543.26
1950	65,205.44	6,255.00	71,460.44
Totals	$1,645,626.45	$187,782.00	$1,833,408.45

Comparative Statement Showing Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals on Which Royalty Has Been Collected during the Period 1921 to 1950, Inclusive

Calendar Year	Number and Kind of Pelts on Which Royalty Has Been Collected																				Amount of Royalty Collected
	Bear	Badger	Beaver	Fisher	Fox, Silver	Fox, Cross	Fox, Red	Fox, Blue (Farmed)	Fox, Black	Fox, Platinum (Farmed)	Lynx	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Racoon	Skunk	Squirrel	Weasel	Wolverine	
1921	2,489	.....	473	711	62	259	297	.....	.....	.....	1,240	11,128	10,693	75,185	666	2,651	361	.....	26,285	329	$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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	40,769.89
1930	1,105	.....	17,137	681	150	601	579	.....	.....	.....	1,584	9,172	8,995	84,500	838	3,790	837	.....	62,630	354	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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
1941	94	.....	21,107	585	2,144	597	863	265	.....	.....	1,295	9,200	20,675	116,722	706	2,648	313	400,938	32,949	246	56,755.30
1942	92	44	18,266	1,289	2,351	1,083	1,447	354	.....	.....	1,373	8,351	43,424	89,759	485	2,125	477	672,415	57,299	196	63,176.07
1943	151	28	17,257	446	2,130	1,696	2,612	274	.....	.....	1,520	6,540	30,408	93,931	417	3,170	321	475,859	52,114	128	52,122.03
1944	234	21	18,147	685	1,902	3,234	4,688	223	2	1	2,419	11,077	39,307	88,182	721	3,546	582	379,299	32,236	209	63,412.23
1945	189	34	23,968	788	1,560	3,156	5,696	602	1	.....	3,235	11,345	35,805	88,146	685	3,238	427	471,854	34,239	260	93,793.40
1946	230	13	22,899	782	1,570	1,549	3,030	221	.....	.....	2,046	11,604	37,693	65,573	844	3,019	286	621,969	52,811	272	98,766.72
1947	209	15	20,427	814	1,599	790	993	707	.....	47	1,992	11,971	41,275	60,433	724	2,647	142	553,812	52,492	164	92,637.14
1948	173	3	15,892	731	296	327	374	22	.....	5	1,194	7,798	33,451	73,432	653	1,796	31	345,444	28,135	209	66,939.08
1949	159	.....	15,120	482	39	114	165	.....	.....	.....	580	5,950	9,249	80,678	450	1,577	11	351,598	20,769	182	56,563.26
1950	136	.....	14,822	572	39	105	120	.....	.....	.....	848	7,454	14,311	103,890	657	594	9	349,152	36,270	158	65,205.44
Totals	20,817	158	537,080	20,938	40,920	33,284	45,150	6,082	3	53	79,111	291,004	670,925	2,651,016	21,888	102,678	15,215	5,274,492	1,252,451	7,591	$1,645,626.45

NOTE.—Royalty first put into effect in July, 1921.

Particulars of Various Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals on Which Royalty Has Been Paid, January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Government Agency	Number and Kind of Pelts on Which Royalty Has Been Paid															
	Bear	Beaver	Fisher	Fox, Silver	Fox, Cross	Fox, Red	Lynx	Marten	Mink	Muskrat	Otter	Racoon	Squirrel	Skunk	Weasel	Wolverine
Atlin		19				4	6	8	13	75			25		9	
Burns Lake	3	232	26	2	15	16	35	169	144	903	5		7,769		938	2
Clinton		2	1						1	71	1		20		64	
Cranbrook	3							2	1							
Creston	1															
Cumberland								3	4			4				
Fernie	1	10		1			1	14	6						4	
Golden								5	5				11		7	
Grand Forks		15														
Kamloops			10			1	2	9	8				17		17	
Kelowna										17						
Lillooet								4								
Nelson	2			1		1	1	20	11				6			1
New Westminster					1	1		2	5	5						
Penticton	2															
Pouce Coupe	38	4,338	73	15	16	24	150	1,059	379	3,711	17		62,446		4,565	34
Prince George	6	2,215	57	3	12	17	60	360	241	2,932	12		8,989		595	22
Prince Rupert	1	58	2	2	4	1		114	726	9	36		290		117	1
Quesnel									4				700			
Salmon Arm	4															
Smithers		246	19	3	19	19	4	259	83	490	17		14,433		1,018	6
Telegraph Creek		485	22	1	1	1	49	179	125	699	5		2,809		576	23
Vancouver	48	7,202	362	11	31	32	536	5,238	12,407	94,978	561	582	251,637	9	28,360	69
Vernon						2	4		2							
Victoria	26				6	1			146		3	8				
Williams Lake	1							9								
Totals	136	14,822	572	39	105	120	848	7,454	14,311	103,890	657	594	349,152	9	36,270	158

List of Fur Confiscated under "Game Act," January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Date of Confiscation	Confiscated from—	Confiscated at—	Kind of Fur Confiscated						
			Beaver	Mink	Muskrat	Weasel	Squirrel	Lynx	Marten
Jan. 3	O. R. Woods	Nass River	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
" 18	Peke Peters	Sardis	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
" 18	R. Remple	Sardis	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
" 20	Garnet Harrold	Fort Nelson	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb. 4	Art Rabie	Notch Hill	—	—	—	1	11	—	—
" 9	J. E. Stuhl	Flagstone	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
" 28	Jack Pollock	Tupper Creek	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar. 8	Thor Hird	Slocan City	—	—	—	3	17	—	—
" 13	T. F. Reay	Vernon	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
" 20	Nellie Ferguson	McBride	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
" 23	Leslie Black	Lytton	—	—	—	1	10	—	—
" 29	R. H. Cormier	Okanagan Landing	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
" 30	Gordon Horner	Notch Hill	—	—	—	1	14	—	—
" 30	John Sovenko	Salmon Arm	—	—	—	5	—	1	—
" 30	R. H. Cormier	Okanagan Landing	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Apr. 13	Thor Hird	Slocan City	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
" 13	Miss E. Wendt	Tupper Creek	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
May 8	Earl Van Gilder	Malakwa	—	1	—	2	4	—	3
" 15	F. F. Glazier	Jaffray	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
June 2	K. C. Cameron	Marguerite	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
" 15	Accidentally killed by Game Warden A. Monks while trapping live beaver	Penticton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
July 4	J. W. Harrold	Fort Nelson	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov. 18	Victor Chmelyk	Clayhurst	—	—	—	38	20	—	—
	Totals		10	4	51	62	83	2	3

Note.—The sum of $255.03 was received during 1950 from the sale of confiscated and surrendered fur.

List of Firearms Confiscated under "Game Act," January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Date of Confiscation	Confiscated from—	Confiscated at—	Kind of Firearms Confiscated	
			Rifles	Shotguns
Jan. 11	R. S. Sheaves	Sunbury	---	1
„ 11	C. Sheaves	Sunbury	---	1
„ 12	E. Grinder	Jesmond	1	---
„ 12	C. Marino	Jesmond	1	---
„ 16	Frank Nemoth	Mission	1	---
„ 16	G. J. Stewart	Northlands	1	---
„ 23	K. Boubette	Lulu Island	1	---
„ 23	Elmer Roblin	Lulu Island	1	---
„ 26	J. Sambarn	Tuslack, Calif.	1	---
Feb. 3	D. W. Simpson	Langley	1	---
„ 13	Frank Vincen	Fernie	1	---
„ 15	A. Johnson	Hope	1	---
„ 15	H. Garner	Hope	1	---
„ 15	D. Little	Sardis	1	---
„ 15	K. Miller	Sardis	1	---
„ 24	E. J. Barman	Kimberley	1	---
„ 25	J. Cenname	Youbou	1	---
„ 28	M. Walters	Howser	1	---
Mar. 6	John Zogac	Prince George	---	1
„ 8	Frederick Houston	North Vancouver	1	---
„ 16	Carl Ostman	Vancouver	1	---
„ 21	Jacob Mantel	Houston	1	---
„ 30	C. R. Hunt	Victoria	1	---
Apr. 11	R. McMullin	Chilliwack	1	---
„ 11	V. Favro	Prince Rupert	---	1
„ 12	John Skillings	Victoria	1	---
„ 12	Bob Campbell	Victoria	1	---
„ 21	R. McMillan	Prince George	1	---
„ 22	R. Knight	Vancouver	1	---
„ 22	R. Rise	New Westminster	1	---
„ 28	P. J. Jack	Creston	1	---
May 2	A. M. Groat	Sunset Prairie	1	---
„ 10	George West	Esquimalt	1	---
„ 11	Roy Theros	Esquimalt	1	---
„ 11	Ned George	Kakawis	---	2
„ 18	John Gilman	Mission	1	---
June 2	N. C. Hartbauer	Colville, Wash.	---	1
„ 12	W. D. McKane	Vancouver	1	---
„ 22	E. Zalinko	New Westminster	1	---
„ 10	Unknown	California	1	---
„ 15	Ralph Gedak	Lulu Island	1	---
„ 15	Steve Lasota	Steveston	---	1
„ 21	Ronald Farrell	Bowen Island	1	---
Aug. 16	John Chernenkoff	Taghum	1	---
Sept. 13	Robert Hutchinson	Vancouver	1	---
„ 13	James Rimmer	Vancouver	1	---
„ 13	Walter Dyck	Abbotsford	1	---
„ 13	E. R. Gehrke	Port Angeles, Wash.	1	---
Oct. 18	Arnold Elliott	Manitoba	---	1
„ 18	R. Shambrook	Sooke	1	---
„ 18	John Isaac	Sooke	---	1
Nov. 3	P. Belanger	Kitchener	1	---
„ 3	R. F. Walsh	Kersley	1	---
„ 13	Edward Ayley	Abbotsford	1	---
„ 13	Abe Karnelson	Yarrow	1	---
„ 13	A. J. Janzen	Chilliwack	1	---
„ 14	J. A. Johnson	Rolla	1	---
„ 20	A. L. Johnson	Cluculz Lake	---	1
„ 27	A. Advocaat	Matsqui	1	---
„ 28	W. L. McKinley	Burns Lake	1	---
Dec. 11	Jack Scommell	Kamloops	1	---
„ 12	O. Mangnall	Port McNeill	1	---
„ 12	R. M. Blackmore	Port McNeill	1	---
„ 12	John Sarich	Port McNeill	---	1
„ 12	Robert Carate	Port McNeill	1	---
„ 12	James Weir	Port McNeill	1	---
„ 14	R. Buckland	White Rock	1	---
„ 18	John Gosse	Red Deer, Alta.	1	---
	Totals		57	12

Note.—The sum of $56.65 was received during 1950 from the sale of confiscated firearms.

Bounties Paid during the Year Ended December 31st, 1950

Government Agency	Wolves		Cougar, $20	Coyote, $4	Amount
	$40	$25			
Alberni	.....	3	10	.....	$275.00
Atlin	.....	4	.....	13	152.00
Barkerville	4	.....	.....	7	188.00
Burns Lake	.....	274	5	650	9,550.00
Clinton	7	.....	15	629	3,096.00
Cranbrook	.....	.....	6	526	2,224.00
Cumberland	.....	5	49	.....	1,105.00
Duncan	.....	2	26	.....	570.00
Fernie	.....	.....	3	95	440.00
Golden	.....	1	4	225	1,005.00
Grand Forks	.....	.....	8	172	848.00
Kamloops	17	12	42	1,078	6,132.00
Kaslo	.....	.....	1	17	88.00
Kelowna	.....	.....	3	198	852.00
Lillooet	4	.....	5	78	572.00
Merritt	.....	.....	7	885	3,680.00
Nanaimo	.....	2	22	.....	490.00
Nelson	.....	.....	13	204	1,076.00
New Westminster	.....	.....	3	18	132.00
Penticton	.....	.....	6	360	1,560.00
Pouce Coupe	.....	126	2	256	4,214.00
Powell River	.....	.....	3	.....	60.00
Prince George	.....	264	4	500	8,680.00
Prince Rupert	.....	66	8	35	1,950.00
Princeton	.....	.....	8	237	1,108.00
Quesnel	58	.....	19	464	4,556.00
Revelstoke	.....	.....	1	9	56.00
Rossland	.....	.....	1	47	208.00
Smithers	.....	38	1	145	1,550.00
Salmon Arm	.....	.....	17	106	764.00
Stewart	.....	2	.....	.....	50.00
Telegraph Creek	.....	73	.....	37	1,973.00
Vancouver	1	2	10	51	494.00
Victoria	.....	2	28	2	618.00
Vernon	.....	.....	14	278	1,392.00
Williams Lake	24	.....	51	2,500	11,980.00
Totals	115	876	395	9,822	$73,688.00

Comparative Statement of Bounties Paid from 1922 to 1950, Inclusive

Calendar Year	Wolves	Cougars	Coyotes	Crows	Magpies	Eagles	Owls	Amount
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
1941	1,002	196	1,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,868.00
1942	1,039	261	1,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,397.00
1943	1,017	265	1,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,587.00
1944	1,321	301	1,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,243.00
1945	1,202	472	5,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,627.00
1946	932	461	2,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,392.00
1947	1,102	519	2,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,386.00
1948	1,156	725	3,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,344.00
1949	1,180	524	6,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,501.00
1950	991	395	9,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,688.00
Totals	20,239	11,412	108,515	69,431	8,230	7,204	20,615	$912,577.80

Big-game Trophy Fees Paid by Non-residents, January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Government Agency	Species									Amount
	Bear, Grizzly	Bear, Black or Brown	Caribou	Deer, Coast	Deer, Mule or White-tailed	Mountain-goat	Mountain-sheep	Moose	Wapiti (Elk)	
Barkerville	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	$65.00
Burns Lake	3	5	1	-----	1	8	2	37	-----	2,595.00
Clinton	8	38	-----	-----	202	23	4	707	-----	48,605.00
Cranbrook	2	2	-----	-----	17	10	7	11	16	2,505.00
Creston	-----	1	1	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	155.00
Fernie	10	6	-----	-----	12	39	4	22	52	5,545.00
Golden	10	16	-----	-----	40	47	4	49	40	7,425.00
Grand Forks	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	50.00
Greenwood	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	175.00
Kamloops	2	3	-----	-----	1	3	-----	9	-----	725.00
Kaslo	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	50.00
Lillooet	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	-----	75.00
Nelson	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.00
New Westminster	4	6	-----	3	9	3	-----	20	-----	1,745.00
Oliver	1	3	-----	-----	65	-----	-----	33	1	3,720.00
Pouce Coupe	24	12	43	-----	2	49	45	26	-----	5,425.00
Prince George	9	12	12	-----	1	18	7	46	-----	4,265.00
Prince Rupert	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	-----	160.00
Quesnel	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	9	-----	605.00
Revelstoke	5	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	450.00
Rossland	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	80.00
Salmon Arm	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	135.00
Smithers	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	6	-----	400.00
Telegraph Creek	5	2	3	-----	-----	19	14	7	-----	1,125.00
Vancouver	2	5	-----	-----	-----	2	2	3	-----	410.00
Williams Lake	2	2	-----	-----	11	9	-----	19	-----	1,660.00
Totals	90	123	60	3	376	238	90	1,012	109	$88,155.00
Less refund										10.00
Total										$88,145.00

Prosecutions (Provincial Game Divisions), January 1st to December 31st, 1950

Description of Offence	Divisions (*See* Foot-note) "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	Dismissals	Convictions	Total No. of Informations Laid	Fines or Penalties Imposed
Game Animals									
Allowing dogs to run or hunt deer	----	2	4	----	2	----	8	8	$125.00
Buying or selling big game illegally	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	2	30.00
Exceeding bag-limit on deer	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	25.00
Hunting, killing, or possession of big-game animals of female sex	1	2	13	11	----	----	27	27	2,360.00
Killing or possession of big-game animals during close season	3	14	7	15	8	2	45	47	2,220.00
Killing or possession of big-game animals under one year of age	----	----	2	3	2	----	7	7	130.00
Pit-lamping or hunting deer at night	2	----	2	----	----	----	4	4	2,000.00
Possession of untagged deer or moose	1	4	8	3	----	----	16	16	190.00
Possession of game animals from which evidence (sex) removed	----	1	1	3	----	----	5	5	60.00
Firearms									
Carrying firearms or hunting on game reserve	1	1	----	----	----	----	2	2	20.00
Carrying loaded firearms or discharging same in or from automobile	22	33	37	37	31	----	160	160	2,470.00
Carrying or in possession of unplugged shotgun	1	----	3	1	5	----	10	10	120.00
Minors carrying firearms unaccompanied by an adult	3	4	2	3	2	2	12	14	80.00
Fur Trade and Trapping									
Allowing traps to remain set after close of season	----	1	----	1	----	----	2	2	35.00
Baiting traps with game meat	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	1	10.00
Exporting fur without a permit	----	----	1	1	----	----	2	2	60.00
Failing to make returns on trapping licence	----	----	1	1	----	----	2	2	20.00
Fur-trader failing to keep proper record-book	----	----	1	1	----	----	2	2	100.00
Interfering or trapping on another person's trap-line	----	----	2	1	----	2	1	3	----
Possession of untagged beaver-pelts	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	2	----
Trading in furs without a licence	----	2	----	1	----	----	3	3	50.00
Trapping fur-bearing animals without a licence	----	5	12	4	8	----	29	29	460.00
Trapping fur-bearing animals during close season	----	----	4	----	----	----	4	4	75.00
Trapping on game reserve	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	----
Licences									
Allowing one's licence to be used by another person	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	100.00
Non-resident carrying firearms without a licence	2	1	9	6	----	1	17	18	725.00
Non-resident angling without a licence	6	34	14	8	5	----	67	67	715.00
Resident carrying firearms without a licence	54	30	62	22	97	2	263	265	2,881.00
Resident angling without a licence	50	26	40	31	102	2	247	249	2,345.00
Using another person's licence	2	1	----	----	----	----	3	3	150.00
Migratory Game Birds									
Exceeding bag or possession limit on migratory game birds	2	----	----	----	----	----	2	2	60.00
Hunting migratory game birds from power-boat	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	100.00
Hunting, killing, or in possession of migratory game birds during close season	6	4	3	3	19	3	32	35	665.00
Hunting, killing, or in possession of migratory non-game birds	2	----	1	----	3	----	6	6	35.00
Hunting migratory game birds during prohibited hours	28	----	2	----	34	----	64	64	635.00
Hunting migratory game birds with a rifle	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----
Taking or in possession of migratory game-bird eggs	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	1	10.00
Special Fishery Regulations									
Angling for trout during close season	----	2	9	3	39	----	53	53	645.00
Exceeding bag-limit on trout	----	----	10	----	----	----	10	10	165.00
Jigging fish or illegally taking kokanee	----	4	8	----	5	1	16	17	270.00
Molesting fish on spawning-grounds	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	2	20.00
Possession of or using fish-roe in prohibited area	12	----	----	----	2	----	14	14	220.00
Taking trout otherwise than by angling	----	3	6	----	----	----	9	9	220.00
Taking or possession of undersized trout	6	10	7	----	4	----	27	27	312.50
Using more than one line	1	----	4	----	5	----	10	10	115.00
Using gear designed to catch more than one fish	1	----	1	----	5	----	7	7	34.50

PROSECUTIONS (PROVINCIAL GAME DIVISIONS), JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1950—*Continued*

Description of Offence	Divisions (*See* Foot-note) "A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	Dismissals	Convictions	Total No. of Informations Laid	Fines or Penalties Imposed
Upland Game Birds									
Allowing dogs to hunt game birds during prohibited time	-----	1	3	-----	1	-----	5	5	20.00
Exceeding bag-limit on upland game birds	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	5	5	105.00
Hunting pheasants during prohibited hours	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	2	4	6	40.00
Hunting, killing, or possession of game birds during close season	11	8	4	1	10	-----	34	34	610.00
Hunting or killing upland game birds when snow is on the ground	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	10.00
Hunting pheasants with a rifle	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	2	-----
Possession of untagged pheasants	1	-----	2	-----	2	-----	5	5	45.00
Possession of game birds with plumage removed	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	2	20.00
Trapping pheasants	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	2	2	40.00
Miscellaneous									
Allowing dogs to run on a game reserve	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	10.00
Giving false information to a Game Warden in order to obtain a licence, etc.	-----	7	2	6	5	2	18	20	185.00
Guide failing to make return of hunting-trip	-----	-----	4	3	-----	-----	7	7	70.00
Guiding in other than his own area	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	25.00
Guiding more than two persons at one time	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	25.00
Guiding without a licence or permit	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	3	3	45.00
Hunting game on a game reserve	-----	1	3	1	10	-----	15	15	95.00
Keeping live game animals without a permit	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	15.00
Killing big game with a .22 rifle	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Non-resident hunting big game without a guide	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----	4	4	120.00
Obstructing a Game Warden in the discharge of his duties	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	2	2	25.00
Possession of game on premises of an eating-place	-----	-----	-----	2	1	1	2	3	125.00
Trespassing on private property	4	2	-----	-----	16	1	21	22	230.00
Totals	225	210	312	184	428	22	1,337	1,359	$22,923.00

Gaol Sentences

1—Resident angling without a licence, five days.
1—Killing big game with a .22 rifle, thirty days.
2—Killing moose of the female sex, sixty days.
1—Trapping without a licence, thirty days.

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.

Hunting and Fishing Accidents, 1950

Date	Name of Wounded Person	Name of Person Responsible for Accident	District	Cause of Accident	Nature of Injuries	Result of Injuries
Jan. 29	Edward Sampson	Vernon Dudoward	Port Simpson	Accidental discharge of shotgun	Shot in left leg	Possible amputation.
Mar.	C. M. Kirkendall	Self	Deer Park	Discharge of .22 rifle while slipping	Shot in hand	Not serious.
,, 12	John C. Peat		Cowichan River	Rowboat upset hitting snag		Drowned.
July 28	Merle R. Shaw	Self	Port McNeill	Fell off a log	.22 bullet in left shoulder	Not serious.
Sept. 16	Jesse Mycock	Don Mycock	Hill 60, Duncan	In line of fire while hunting grouse	Shotgun pellets in face and neck	Not serious.
,, 16	Gilbert E. Heal	Don Mycock	Hill 60, Duncan	In line of fire while hunting grouse	Shotgun pellets in various parts of body	Not serious.
,, 16	Eric Hutchinson	Harold Parlby	Mount Prevost, V.I.	In line of fire while hunting grouse	Pellets in face and neck	Not serious.
,, 17	Clarence Gravelle	Self	Robertson River, V.I.	Ricochet from shotgun	Shotgun pellets in body	Not serious.
,, 17	Harvey Carnell	Clarence Gravelle	Robertson River, V.I.	Ricochet from shotgun	Shotgun pellets in body	Not serious.
,, 17	Harold M. Hames	Stan Cresswell	Comox	In line of fire while hunting grouse	Shotgun pellets in face and neck	Not serious.
,, 24	Glenn Holton	Herbert J. Lloyd	Williams Lake	In line of fire during target practice	Shot in liver and stomach	No complications.
Oct. 5	John Caputo	Self	Fort St. John	Leg caught between trees	Broken leg	Not serious.
,, 6	Roy D. Morrow	J. F. Wood	Dawson Creek	In line of fire while hunting prairie-chicken	Pellets in face	Not serious.
,, 8	E. P. Williams	Self	Hart Highway	Accidental discharge of rifle, hand on muzzle	Blew finger off	Not serious.
,, 8	Charles R. Gilmore	Thomson Baillie	Valdes Island	Mistaken for deer	Shot through head	Killed.
,, 29	William Parker	Self	Ladner	Dragging shotgun from boat, muzzle first	Shot in arm and chest	Killed.
Nov. 4	William B. Paton	W. G. Robertson	Gambier Island	Accidental discharge of rifle	Shot in back	Died.
,, 5	Frank Howlett	Peter Ritco	Torrent	Placing loaded rifle in truck	Shot in chest	Died.
,, 19	George Tabberner	Self	Cowichan River	Pulling loaded shotgun from boat, muzzle first	Shattered right arm	Serious.
,, 21	William W. Barker	Self	Sidney, V.I.	Cleaning mud from muzzle with finger	Shot off fourth finger of left hand	Serious.
Dec. 9	Kenneth Gauthier	Self	Campbell River	Fell over loaded shotgun	Shot in left thigh	Serious.
,, 10	Roland Hilton	Lawrence Gray	Courtenay	Accidental discharge of falling shotgun	Shot in both legs	Recovered.
,, 11	Allan Ozust	Self	Kootenay Lake	Accidental discharge of rifle	Shot in right foot	Removal of toe.
,, 19	Benneta Oakley	F. M. Childs	Nulki Lake	Mistaken for moose	Shot in neck	Killed.
,, 21	John Croken	Self	Vanderhoof	Explosion of breech of shotgun	Injuries to left hand	Not serious.
,, 26	Colin Mackay	Self	Crescent Beach	Threw shotgun into boat, butt first	Shot in right hand	Not serious.

Analysis

Self-inflicted	13
No licences	4
Died, including one drowning	6
Not serious	18
Serious, amputations, etc.	2
Died—caused by other persons	4
Died—through own carelessness	2

Summary

Accidents through being in line of fire	6
Handling firearms, muzzle first	3
Cleaning mud from muzzle with finger	2
Mistaken for deer or moose	2
Falling with firearms	5
Loaded firearms in automobile	1
Ricochetting	2
Falling guns, etc.—accidental discharge of	4
Drowning	1
Total	26

SUMMARY OF GAME-FISH CULTURE DISTRIBUTIONS, SHOWING EGGS, FRY, AND FINGERLINGS, 1950

Kind of Game Fish	Eggs	Fry	Fingerlings
Cut-throat trout	426,155	341,172	.....
Eastern brook trout	.....	443,337	.....
Kamloops trout	3,551,500	2,369,785	1,258,710
Kokanee trout	1,420,000	60,952	.....
Totals	5,397,655	3,215,246	1,258,710

SUMMARY OF GAME-FISH EGGS, FRY, AND FINGERLINGS AT DEPARTMENTAL HATCHERIES, DECEMBER 31ST, 1950

Hatchery	Cut-throat Eggs or Fry	Eastern Brook Eggs or Fry	Kamloops Fingerlings or Fry	Kokanee Eggs or Fry
Nelson	.....	304,300	224,490	59,600
Puntledge Park	.....	.....	365,794	.....
Smiths Falls	995	.....	393,850	.....
Summerland	.....	.....	250,367	.....
Totals	995	304,300	1,234,501	59,600

Summary

Eggs	5,397,655
Fry	3,215,246
Fingerlings	1,258,710
Total distributions	9,871,611
On hand at hatcheries, December 31st, 1950	1,599,396
Total	11,471,007

Game-fish Culture Branch—Summary of Trout Plantings, 1950

Hatchery or Station (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations)	Kind of Fish or Eggs										
	Cut-throat		Eastern Brook		Kamloops			Kokanee		Hatcheries	
	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Finger-lings	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fingerlings or Fry
Vancouver Island											
Puntledge Park Hatchery											
Boomerang Lake							7,000				
Cameron Lake							7,000				
Comox Lake							26,000				
Long Lake							10,000				
Powell River							10,000				
Quesnel Lake							13,000				
Rogers Lake							5,000				
Shawnigan Lake							40,000				
Thetis Lake							5,000				
Westwood Lake							10,000				
Totals							133,000				
Lower Mainland											
Smiths Falls Hatchery											
Alouette River							5,000				
Campbell River							10,000				
Coquitlam River							3,500				
Cultus Lake							76,900				
Deer Lake							8,500				
Elbow Lake							5,000				
Elsie Lake							5,000				
Hatzic Lake							10,000				
Hicks Lake							5,000				
Hope Slough							5,000				
Kakawa Lake							7,000				
Lake of the Woods							12,000				
Little Sumas River							5,000				
Mill Lake							1,000				
Nicomekl River							10,000				
Salmon River							7,500				
Serpentine River							10,000				
Seymour Creek							20,000				
Silver Lake							10,000				
Suicide Creek							10,000				
W. W. Ewing (private sale)					5,000						
W. O. Olson (private sale)							200				
A. H. Peppar (private sale)					5,000	1,000					
Totals					10,000	1,000	226,600				

Okanagan District											
Lloyd's Creek Hatchery											
Adams Lake						40,000					
Alta Lake					30,000						
Andy Lake						5,000					
Anstey Lake					50,000						
Aylmer Lake						10,000					
Barriere Lake (East)					25,000						
Beaver (Devick) Lake						10,000					
Big Gun Lake					25,000						
Blind Bay						25,000					
Bolean Creek						10,000					
Bouchie Lake					10,000						
Bowron Lake					10,000						
Caverhill Lake					40,000						
Cheakamus River					30,000						
Crown Lake						10,000					
Dairy Lake						5,000					
Davis Lake						10,000					
Dewey, Bob, Pine Rock, Grants, and Frankie Lakes						25,000					
Dutch Lake						20,000					
Eagle Bay						20,000					
Eagle River					50,000						
Edith Lake						10,000					
Eleanor Lake						5,000					
Genier Lake						10,000					
Granite Creek					30,000						
Harper Lake						10,000					
Heffley Lake					30,000						
Hyas Lake						25,000					
Johnson Lake						10,000					
Kamloops Lake						50,000					
Kelly Lake						20,000					
Kinney Lake					10,000						
Knouff Lake						75,000					
Kwotlenemo Lake					20,000						
Lac la Hache					30,000						
Lac la Jeune						50,000					
Latremeuille Lake					10,000						
Little Mamquam River					25,000						
Loon Creek					140,000						
Lucerne Lake					30,000						
Maindley, Morgan, Round, and Seymour Lakes					100,000						
Meldrum Creek						10,000					
Milburn Lake					20,000						
Miller Lake						15,000					
Monte Lake						10,000					
McConnell Lake						10,000					
McKay Lake (private sale)						5,000					
Nita Lake					20,000						

Game-fish Culture Branch—Summary of Trout Plantings, 1950—*Continued*

Hatchery or Station (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations)	Kind of Fish or Eggs										
	Cut-throat		Eastern Brook		Kamloops			Kokanee		Hatcheries	
	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Finger-lings	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fingerlings or Fry
Okanagan District—*Continued*											
Lloyd's Creek Hatchery—Continued											
Palmer Creek					150,000						
Paul Lake						100,000					
Pavilion Lake						25,000					
Pemberton Lake						5,000					
Pinantan Lake						130,000					
Pinaus Lake					40,000						
Puntchesakut Lake					20,000						
Rosemond Lake						20,000					
Ross Creek					25,000						
Scotch Creek					100,000						
Seymour Creek					50,000						
Sock Lake					5,000						
Spanish Lake						5,000					
Spring Lake					20,000						
Stake Lake						10,000					
Tunkwa Lake						25,000					
Turquoise Lake						10,000					
Twin Lakes						5,000					
Tyaughton Lake					25,000						
Willowgrouse Lake					20,000						
Wolf Lake						20,000					
Woods Lake						10,000					
Bulkley Valley Rod and Gun Club					60,000						
Dawson Creek Sportsmen's Club					40,000						
Prince George Rod and Gun Club					150,000						
Prince Rupert Rod and Gun Club					75,000						
Vanderhoof Rod and Gun Club					90,000						
Loon Creek Hatchery										465,600	
Puntledge Park Trout-hatchery										300,000	
Smiths Falls Hatchery										450,000	
Totals					1,605,000	870,000				1,215,600	
Beaver Lake Hatchery											
Arlington Lake						10,000					
Barclay Creek					50,000						
Bard Lake						15,000					
Bear Lake						20,000					
Beaver Lake					50,000	49,000					

Brown Lake						5,000					
Coldwater Creek					10,000						
Crooked Lake						35,000					
Dee Lake						35,000					
Deer Lake						30,000					
Doreen Lake						10,000					
Echo Lake						6,000					
Echo Lake (Lumby)						35,000					
Edwin Lake						10,000					
Eight Mile Creek					50,000						
Hidden Lake						15,000					
Island Lake						35,000					
King Edward Lake						10,000					
Lost Lake						5,000					
Mabel Lake (south end)					100,000						
McCullough Lake						10,000					
Oyama Lake						10,000					
Pats Lake						15,000					
Postill Lake						15,000					
Round Lake						10,000					
Swan Lake						20,000					
Trapper Lake						5,000					
Wilma Lake						5,000					
Revelstoke Rod and Gun Club					102,000						
Cranbrook Hatchery										255,200[1]	
Lloyd's Creek Hatchery										854,000[1]	
Nelson Hatchery										505,400[1]	
Puntledge Park Trout-hatchery										204,000[1]	
Summerland Hatchery										668,980[1]	
Kelowna Rearing-ponds					252,000						
Totals					614,000	415,000				2,487,580	
Penask Lake Hatchery											
Boss Lake						5,000					
Cowan Lake						3,000					
Crater Lake						7,000					
Davis Lake						5,000					
Gillis Lake						5,000					
Glimpse Creek					15,000						
Gordon Lake						5,000					
Harmon Lake						10,000					
Harvey Hall Lakes						20,000					
Hornet Lake						5,000					
Loosemore Lake						5,000					
Ludwig Lake						10,000					
Moore Creek					100,000						
Nevue Lake						5,000					
Nicola Lake						5,875					
Penask Creek						3,400					
Stoney Lake						5,000					

[1] Kamloops.

Game-fish Culture Branch—Summary of Trout Plantings, 1950—*Continued*

Hatchery or Station (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations)	Kind of Fish or Eggs										
	Cut-throat		Eastern Brook		Kamloops			Kokanee		Hatcheries	
	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Finger-lings	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fingerlings or Fry
Okanagan District—*Continued*											
Penask Lake Hatchery—Continued											
Thalia Lake						10,000					
Cranbrook Hatchery										190,000[1]	
Lloyd's Creek Hatchery										1,070,000[1]	
Nelson Hatchery										550,000[1]	
Totals					115,000	109,275				1,810,000	
Summerland Hatchery											
Agar Lake							5,000				
Allendale Lake							15,000				
Alleyne Lake							2,500				
Allison Lake							2,500				
Baker Lake							5,000				
Bear Lake							21,000				
Birch Lake				2,000							
Borgeson Lake							1,800				
Chain Lake							5,000				
Chute Lake							2,000				
Coquihalla Lakes							10,000				
Dam Lake No. 2							1,000				
Divide Lake							5,000				
Dry Lake							1,800				
Fish Lake				25,000							
Gallagher Lake (marked fish)							150				
Garnet Valley Dam							3,000				
Glen Lake							10,000				
Griffin Lake (marked fish)							500				
Horne Lake				25,000							
Joe Lake							1,000				
Kalamalka Lake							4,000				
Kentucky Lake							2,500				
Keremeos Creek				9,000							
Laird Lake							1,400				
Lilly Lake							1,000				
Link Lake							5,000				
Loon (Gardom) Lake				30,000							
Mabel Lake							12,000				
Madden Lake				20,000							

Martin Lake				10,000							
Mill Creek				10,000							
Missezula Lake							20,000				
Murray Lake							7,500				
McCaffery Lake							700				
Norman Lake							5,000				
Okanagan Lake							71,237		6,283[2]		
Osoyoos Lake							20,000				
Osprey Lake							10,000				
Otter Lake							19,000				
Peachland (Dam) Lake						10,000					
Pillar Lake							4,000				
Silver Lake							5,000				
Similkameen River						20,000	12,000				
Skaha Lake							50,000				
Solko (Fish) Lake							5,000				
Sugar Lake							4,000				
Summers Creek				1,087							
Summit Lake							300				
Taylor Lake							10,000				
Taylor (Summit) Lake							10,000				
Three Valley Lake (marked fish)							800				
Tulameen River							20,000				
Twin Lakes				25,000							
Victor Lake (marked fish)							400				
Wolf Lake							6,500				
Woods Lake							4,000				
Cranbrook Hatchery										97,968[1]	
Nelson Hatchery										327,177[1]	
Vernon Rearing-ponds						45,000	30,000				
Oroville Sportsmen's Association							60,000				
Mrs. L. Chase (private sale)				1,000							
J. F. Dawson (private sale)							1,000				
E. A. Malacord (private sale)									1,000		
Totals				158,087		75,000	494,587		7,283	425,145	
Kelowna Rearing-ponds											
Kalamalka Lake							10,110				
Woods Lake							11,232				
Totals							21,342				
KOOTENAY DISTRICT											
Nelson Hatchery											
Akokli (Goat) Creek					20,000						
Arrow Lake (Lower)							50,000				
Arrow Lake (Nakusp)							10,000				
Barriere Lake (North)								50,000			

[1] Kamloops. [2] Fingerlings.

GAME-FISH CULTURE BRANCH—SUMMARY OF TROUT PLANTINGS, 1950—*Continued*

Hatchery or Station (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations)	Kind of Fish or Eggs										
	Cut-throat		Eastern Brook		Kamloops			Kokanee		Hatcheries	
	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Finger-lings	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fingerlings or Fry
Kootenay District—*Continued*											
Nelson Hatchery—Continued											
Bear Lake					5,000						
Beaver Creek				30,000							
Big Sheep Creek				40,000							
Bjerkness Bay							6,800				
Boundary Creek					25,000						
Boundary Lake				50,000							
Box Lake						30,000					
Canim Lake								100,000			
Carpenter Creek					10,000						
Champion Lake							2,300				
Christina Lake							48,768				
Cluculz Lake								50,000			
Columbia River (above Trail)							25,000				
Cottonwood Lake						5,000					
Crawford Creek						15,000		60,000			
Echo Lake									20,000		
Erie Lake				30,000							
Goat Creek								100,000			
Goat River								80,000			
Goat River (below canyon)					50,000						
Hill Creek					15,000						
Jewel Lake						10,000					
Kalamalka Lake								50,000			
Kaslo Bay							800				
Kemball Lake						3,000					
Kettle River					30,000						
Kokanee Creek							8,400	50,000			
Kootenay Lake							39,177				
Kootenay Lake (West Arm)							8,200				
Kootenay River							21,000				
Lac la Hache								100,000			
La France Creek								30,000			
Little Slocan Lake				20,000							
Loon Lake				10,000							
Lost Dog Lake				6,000							
Meadow Creek				30,000							
Mirror Lake Bay							13,600				
McKenzie Creek					15,000						

Nakusp Creek					25,000						
Nine Mile Creek								30,000			
Okanagan Lake								100,000			
Outlet Pass Creek							25,000				
Palmer Bar Creek				6,000							
Peavine Creek								30,000			
Pen Creek					25,000						
Porcupine Creek					10,000						
Redfish Creek							9,600	50,000			
Rock Creek					20,000						
Rosebud Lake				30,250							
Salmon River						35,000					
Salmon River (North Fork)						10,000					
Salmon River (South Fork)						10,000					
Salmon River (upper reaches)				8,000							
Salmon River (nursery waters)						30,000					
Shea Creek					25,000						
Shuswap Lake								100,000			
Sitkum Creek								30,000			
Slocan Pool							30,000				
Sugar Lake								50,000			
Sugar Lake (Shuswap River)									30,000		
Summit Lake							5,000				
Wasa Lake				15,000							
Whatshan Lakes					60,000						
Wild Horse Creek				10,000							
Wilgress Lake						5,000					
Wilson Lakes					40,000						
Woods Lake								100,000			
Zenia Lake						20,000					
Summerland Hatchery										200,000[3]	
Federated Sportsmen, Redding, Calif.					50,000			210,000			
Idaho Department of Fish and Game							5,140				
Totals				285,250	425,000	173,000	308,785	1,370,000	50,000	200,000	
Gerrard Hatchery											
Staubert Lake								30,000			
Nelson Hatchery										1,450,000[4]	
Totals								30,000		1,450,000	
Kaslo Hatchery											
Kootenay Lake (Armstrong Bay)						36,000					
Kootenay Lake (Bjerkness Bay)						60,000					
Kootenay Lake (Crawford Bay)						25,000					
Kootenay Lake (Fletcher Creek Bay)						21,180					
Kootenay Lake (Kaslo Bay)						48,845					

[3] Eastern brook. [4] Kokanee.

Game-fish Culture Branch—Summary of Trout Plantings, 1950—*Continued*

Hatchery or Station (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations)	Kind of Fish or Eggs										
	Cut-throat		Eastern Brook		Kamloops			Kokanee		Hatcheries	
	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Finger-lings	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fingerlings or Fry
Kootenay District—*Continued*											
Kaslo Hatchery—Continued											
Kootenay Lake (Mirror Lake Bay)						63,000					
Kootenay Lake (Woodbury Creek Bay)						36,000					
Totals						290,025					
Cranbrook Hatchery											
Bark Shanty Creek	37,315										
Bartholomews Lake	9,355										
Blackwater Lakes						20,000					
Brewery Creek Pond		10,000									
Bull River (between dam and falls)	16,605										
Cartwright Lake						6,000					
Columbia Lake					165,500						
Connor Lake	50,000										
Deer Lake						20,000					
Dunbar, Twin, and Bott Lakes	50,000										
Echo Lake						4,000					
Edwards Lake					26,400						
Elk River (south of Fernie)	89,590										
Elk River (north of Fernie)	89,450										
Fish Lake	22,155										
Fish Lake (above Munroe Lake)		5,000									
Garbutts Lake					25,000						
Goat River	41,685										
Grave Lake						8,000					
Holgrave Lake		10,000									
Horseshoe Lake						5,000					
Johnson Lake						3,500					
Lead Queen Lakes		15,000									
Lillian Lake						12,000					
Little Bull Pond		3,985									
Little Sand Creek	20,000										
Loon Lake						10,000					
Lund Lake						5,000					
Manistee Lake						10,000					
Michel Creek		20,000									
Mirror Lake						4,740					
Monroe Lake		42,835									

Moyie Lake		16,000				10,375					
Moyie River		19,360									
Moyie River (below lakes)						9,837					
McBains Lake						8,971					
McDonald Lake						3,000					
New Lake						4,000					
North Star Lake						3,500					
Paddy Ryan Lakes						8,000					
Peavine Creek (backwater)						8,233					
Perry Creek		10,000									
Premier Lake						32,000					
Quartz Lake						2,000					
Rock Lake						8,000					
Rothwell Lake						1,282					
Seven Mile Lake		8,000									
Skookumchuck River		35,000									
Smith Lake						19,330					
St. Mary Lake		70,560									
Surveyor's Lake						7,000					
Tamarac Lake						4,000					
Ta Ta Creek		5,000									
Tic Lake						8,000					
Twin Lakes						5,000					
Windermere Lake					40,000						
Revelstoke Hatchery										50,000[5]	
Matthew Creek Rearing-ponds		12,000									
Trites Ponds		10,000				5,000					
Judge Cogan (private sale)						4,000					
Totals	426,155	292,740			256,900	259,768				50,000	
Revelstoke Hatchery											
Begbie Lake						3,200					
Butterball Lake						5,000					
Griffin Lake		10,000				25,000					
Jordan River		5,000									
Paul Creek		2,032									
Summit Lake		6,400				15,116					
Three Valley Lake		15,000				35,000					
Victor Lake		10,000				15,000					
Totals		48,432				98,316					
CARIBOO DISTRICT											
Loon Creek Hatchery											
Big Bar Creek					25,600						
Bradley Creek					100,000						
Bridge Creek					70,000						
Crystal Lake						19,366					

[5] Cut-throat.

Game-fish Culture Branch—Summary of Trout Plantings, 1950

Hatchery or Station (Particulars of Plantings or Liberations)	Kind of Fish or Eggs										
	Cut-throat		Eastern Brook		Kamloops			Kokanee		Hatcheries	
	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fry	Finger-lings	Eggs	Fry	Eggs	Fingerlings or Fry
Cariboo District—*Continued*											
Loon Creek Hatchery—Continued											
Eighty-three Mile Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hathaway Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105-Mile Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rail Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorty Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spout Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timothy Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watch Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williams Lake Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	525,600	78,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Returns from 4,147 Holders of Special Firearms Licences, Showing Big Game, Fur-bearing Animals, and Predatory Animals Killed, Season 1950–51

Big Game

Bear	989	Mountain-goat	88
Caribou	37	Mountain-sheep	19
Deer	1,102	Wapiti (Elk)	36
Moose	566		

Fur-bearing Animals

Beaver	15,570	Otter	622
Fisher	852	Racoon	1,107
Fox	597	Skunk	197
Lynx	1,092	Squirrels	303,141
Marten	12,393	Weasels	38,970
Mink	11,627	Wildcat	304
Muskrat	47,039	Wolverine	236

Predatory Animals

Cougar	196	Wolves	465
Coyotes	3,898		

Statement of Vermin Destroyed by Game Wardens during the Year 1950

Kind of Animals or Birds Destroyed	Game Divisions					Total
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	
Animals						
Bear	3	2	28	26	2	61
Bobcats	.....	8	9	.....	9	26
Cougar	35	62	14	1	4	116
Coyotes	.....	164	577	183	14	938
Fox	.....	.....	.....	7	39	46
Gophers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ground-hogs	2	32	75	.....	.....	109
Wild cats	175	77	150	27	337	766
Wild dogs	78	53	67	5	44	247
Wolves	.....	.....	45	166	.....	211
Birds						
Crows	236	306	1,217	250	1,117	3,126
Eagles	43	16	53	57	38	206
Hawks	57	41	140	33	115	386
Magpies	.....	33	790	22	1	846
Mergansers	.....	.....	1	13	3	17
Owls	3	28	121	22	13	186
Ravens	51	33	148	164	44	440
Starlings	.....	.....	16	.....	2	18

Summary of Liberation of Game Birds, 1950

Area	Pheasants
Vancouver Island—	
Alberni	156
Courtenay	687
Ladysmith	15
Nanaimo-Parksville	276
Victoria (North and South Saanich)	911
Total	2,045
Lower Mainland—	
Agassiz	711
Chilliwack	1,971
Delta	1,402
Lulu Island	275
Matsqui	980
Mission (Hatzic and Nicomen Island)	2,287
Pitt Meadows	2,533
Sumas Prairie	2,001
Surrey	1,963
Total	14,123
Interior—	
Ashcroft	75
Cache Creek	50
Clinton	50
Creston	246
Grand Forks	211
Kamloops	600
Kelowna	100
Keremeos	150
Lillooet	98
Merritt	100
Nakusp	24
Oliver	101
Penticton	350
Salmon Arm	350
Summerland	100
Vernon	700
Total	3,305

Summary

District	
Vancouver Island	2,045
Lower Mainland	14,123
Interior	3,305
Total	19,473

During the year 127 California quail were purchased, and of these 64 were liberated in the South Saanich District and 63 in the Metchosin District. Seventeen partridge were purchased and liberated in the South Okanagan District.

Note.—Total cost covering purchase of all game birds listed was $36,646.70.

STATEMENT OF GAME-BIRD FARMERS, 1950

Number and Kind of Birds on Hand as at January 1st, 1950

Pheasants	5,472	Partridge	19
Quail	147		

Number and Kind of Birds Raised, 1950

Pheasants	24,228	Partridge	104
Quail	39		

Number and Kind of Birds Purchased, 1950

Pheasants	747	Ducks	10

Number and Kind of Birds Sold, 1950

Pheasants	2,618	Partridge	17
Quail	127		

Number and Kind of Birds Killed, 1950

Pheasants	4,003	Ducks	1
Quail	3		

Number and Kind of Birds on Hand, December 31st, 1950

Pheasants	4,826	Partridge	106
Quail	56	Ducks	9

NOTE.—During the year 1950 there were 132 licensed game-bird farmers in the Province, but during the year 1950 ten of these farmers discontinued business. There were five *nil* returns, and two farmers did not submit a return. Game-bird bands sold to licensed game-bird farmers during the year 1950 amounted to $223.20 (2,232 bands at 10 cents each).

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE, 1950

Sale of Lists of Various Licence-holders, etc.

32 Game Convention minutes at 75 cents per copy	$24.00
2,232 game-bird bands at 10 cents each	223.20
322 trap-line transfer fees at $2.50 each	805.00
3,593 game maps at 10 cents each	359.30
Proceeds, sale of trout eggs	1,034.00
Proceeds, export of live fur-bearing animals	145.00
Proceeds, permits to export game meat	115.00
Total	$2,705.50

LIST OF GUIDES AND NON-RESIDENT OUTFITTERS, 1950

Definition of Guide Licence Classifications

A First-class Guide shall be one who has acted as a guide in the Province for a period of at least three years in the ten years immediately preceding his application for a guide's licence and who has suitable equipment for outfitting any person desiring to hunt game.

A Second-class Guide shall be one who has acted as a guide in the Province for a period of at least three years in the ten years immediately preceding his application for a guide's licence, but who cannot qualify as a First-class Guide.

An Assistant Guide shall be one who cannot qualify as either a First-class or Second-class Guide, and shall be entitled to act as a guide in the hunting of game birds or in angling for trout, and after securing a permit so to do from the Game Commission when employed by, or under the supervision of a First- or Second-class Guide to guide big-game hunters.

Cariboo District "A" (100-Mile House South to Ashcroft and Including Canim Lake and Lillooet)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Abbs, Richard, Fawn	Asst.
Alex, Stanley, Big Bar	Asst.
Archie, George, Forest Grove	1st
Baher, Fred, Ashcroft	2nd
Baher, J. A., Ashcroft	2nd
Baher, R. M., 70-Mile House	1st
Barker, A. S., Mahood Lake	2nd
Bayns, A. H., Canim Lake	2nd
Bissette, A., Loon Lake	2nd
Bob, Edward, Canim Lake	1st
Bones, Alex, Clinton	1st
Bones, Frank, Clinton	1st
Bones, Peter, Clinton	1st
Bones, Teresa, Clinton	2nd
Bothwick, Hector, Forest Grove	2nd
Brooke, H. A., Cache Creek	2nd
Camille, Francis, Dog Creek	2nd
Chabara, Anna, 70-Mile House	2nd
Chisholm, J. R., Big Bar	Asst.
Christopher, David, Forest Grove	2nd
Christy, Frank, Moha	2nd
Christy, Thomas, Moha	2nd
Cleveland, J. G., Bridge Lake	1st
Cleveland, L. C., Bridge Lake	1st
Cleveland, R. C., Bridge Lake	1st
Coldwell, H. W., Jesmond	1st
Colin, A. A., 100-Mile House	Asst.
Colin, Grover, 100-Mile House	Asst.
Collins, E. M., Ashcroft	1st
Collins, Jack E., Ashcroft	2nd
Cunningham, Charles B., Bralorne	1st
Dahlgren, C., Bridge Lake	Asst.
Dean, J. C., Fawn	2nd
Decker, English, Forest Grove	2nd
Dougall, Vivian, Bridge Lake	Asst.
Dougherty (Jr.), Charles, Clinton	1st
Dougherty, E. C., Clinton	1st
Duncan, Peter, Clinton	Asst.
Dyer, G. H., 70-Mile House	2nd
Edall, I. K., Fawn	2nd
Eden, Donald D., Fawn	2nd
Eden, R. E., 70-Mile House	2nd
Erickson, S. W., Canim Lake	2nd
Faessler, Charles J., Fawn	1st
Farmer, Frank, 70-Mile House	Asst.
Fenton, Charlie, Clinton	1st
Fenton, Henry C., Jesmond	Asst.
Fenton, Walter, Big Bar Creek	1st
Flaherty, R. J., Fawn	1st
Flaherty, R. W., 93-Mile House	Asst.
Forde, H. D. W., Clinton	2nd
Fowler, Norman A., Clinton	2nd
Gaines, Clinton, Fawn	2nd
Gammie, H. G., 70-Mile House	2nd
Gammie, Ruth, 70-Mile House	Asst.
George, Henry, Cache Creek	2nd
Graf, Joe, Fawn	Asst.
Graf, Mike, Fawn	1st
Greenlee, E. L., Canim Lake	1st
Grice, Percy, 70-Mile House	2nd
Grinder, Bert, Clinton	2nd
Grinder, Isidor, Clinton	1st
Grinder, J., Jesmond	1st
Grinder, Mrs. L., Clinton	2nd
Grinder, Walter, Jesmond	1st
Grypuik, Sam, Ashcroft	Asst.
Hall, Marvin T., Fawn	1st
Haller, Francis, Clinton	Asst.
Hannah, L. B., Clinton	2nd
Hansen, John F., Bridge Lake	1st
Hansen, Wesley B., Bridge Lake	2nd
Hendricks, Ike, Ashcroft	2nd
Higginbottom, Alfred, Jesmond	1st
Higgins, C. L., R.R. 1, Fawn	1st
Higgins, Ed, Fawn	1st
Higgins, Elmer, Bridge Lake	Asst.
Higgins, K. E., Fawn	Asst.
Higgins, Marion, Bridge Lake	1st
Higgins, Ronald A., R.R. 1, Fawn	1st
Hodges, E. W., R.R. 1, Fawn	2nd
Horn, Walter A., Fawn	2nd
Houseman, J. J., 100-Mile House	1st
Hubel, Roy, Mahood	Asst.
Huckvale, Jim, Fawn	1st
Hunter, Mickey, Ashcroft	2nd
Johnson, Claude, Bridge Lake	1st
Johnson, J. A., 100-Mile House	1st
Johnson, Wayne C., Bridge Lake	Asst.
Johnson, Zale A., Bridge Lake	1st
King, Gordon, Fawn	2nd
King, C. J., Fawn	2nd
Knauf, H. G., Fawn	2nd
Koster, Henry, Canoe Creek	2nd
Krebs, L. B., 100-Mile House	1st
Langley, Arthur L., 70-Mile House	2nd
Larson, John O., Bridge Lake	1st
Larson, Karel J., Fawn	2nd
Larson, L. L., Fawn	1st

Cariboo District "A" (100-Mile House South to Ashcroft and Including Canim Lake and Lillooet)—*Continued*

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Leavitt (Jr.), F. W., Fawn	1st
Lebourdois, Joe, Clinton	2nd
Levick, J. D., Fawn	2nd
Loring, Edwin, Clinton	2nd
Louie, Freddie, Canoe Creek	1st
Louis, Gavy, Jesmond	2nd
MacDonald, J., Big Bar	Asst.
McDougall, Robert, Big Lake	1st
McKay, John V., Lytton	2nd
MacKilvington, B. W., Anahim Lake	2nd
MacLean, D., Fawn	2nd
McMahon, Jesse C., 70-Mile House	2nd
McNeil, B. S., Fawn	1st
McNeil, H. M., Fawn	1st
Mackie, J. C., Fawn	1st
Madden, E. E., Cache Creek	2nd
Martin, R. H., Bridge Lake	2nd
Matier, H., Clinton	2nd
Mobbs, B. H., 70-Mile House	2nd
Mooring, Alex, Fawn	2nd
Morris, D. L., Forest Grove	1st
Odian, E. J., Fawn	2nd
O'Keefe, Hugh, McGillivray Falls	2nd
O'Keefe, Wally, Rexmount Ranch, Shalalth	1st
Olafson, H. J., Fawn	2nd
Oleman, Patrick, Shalalth	Asst.
Osterlund, Ed, Moha	2nd
Parent, S. J., Fawn	2nd
Park, Arlie H., 70-Mile House	2nd
Park, Jack P., 70-Mile House	2nd
Parkes, L. G., 70-Mile House	2nd
Paul, Louis, Canoe Creek	2nd
Peavler, W. C., Clinton	2nd
Perault, J., Jesmond	2nd
Petrie, D. M., Bridge Lake	2nd
Pierro, Alex, Cache Creek	Asst.
Pierro, John, Cache Creek	2nd
Pigeon, Aure, Clinton	2nd
Pigeon, C. L., Clinton	2nd
Pigeon, J. R., Clinton	1st
Pigeon, Norman, Clinton	Asst.
Pinkney, Robert, Canim Lake	1st
Powell, H. J., Fawn	1st
Powell, Thomas G., Fawn	1st
Prydatok, S., 70-Mile House	2nd
Reynolds, A. J., Big Bar	1st
Reynolds, H. D., Big Bar Creek	1st
Roberts, Roy K., Ashcroft	Asst.
Roberts, R. V., Fawn	1st
Roper, Alfred, Forest Grove	2nd
Rosette, A., Gang Ranch	1st
Rosette, Willie, Gang Ranch	Asst.
Scheepbouwer, J. A., 70-Mile House	2nd
Scheepbouwer, John C., 70-Mile House	2nd
Scheepbouwer, William, 70-Mile House	2nd
Schwartz, Thomas, Bralorne	Asst.
Sedman, J. E., Fawn	2nd
Siebert, John, Jesmond	2nd
Singleton, Wilfred, Fawn	2nd
Thomason, T. D., Bridge Lake	1st
Thorsteinson, Charles, 93-Mile House	2nd
Turney, R. J., Fawn	1st
Umphrey, S. T., Fawn	2nd
Van Horlick, Buster, Clinton	2nd
Vecqueray, A. E., Clinton	2nd
Vecqueray, Richard J., Clinton	2nd
Walsh, F. C., 70-Mile House	2nd
Watkins, Allan, Ashcroft	Asst.
Watt, James D., Clinton	2nd
Watt, Lloyd, Ashcroft	2nd
Whitley, W. P., 70-Mile House	2nd
Wilkinson, Charles, 70-Mile House	2nd
Wilkinson, T. H., Fawn	2nd
Winteringham, Frank, Fawn	2nd
Womack, C. B., Lone Butte	1st
Wrigley, E. W., 70-Mile House	2nd
Young, William, Clinton	2nd

Cariboo District "D" (Chilcotin District, Cariboo West of Fraser River)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Baptiste, Peter, Alexis Creek	Asst.
Blatchford, J. A., Alexis Creek	1st
Bliss, William, Alexis Creek	1st
Bobb, E. R., Marguerite	2nd
Bonner, James, Big Creek	2nd
Bryant, A. L., Anahim Lake	1st
Bullion, Sammy, Alexis Creek	2nd
Butler, Len, Tatla Lake	2nd
Butler, Lee, Tatla Lake	Asst.
Cahoose, Gus, Anahim Lake	2nd
Castleman, Jack, Big Creek	Asst.
Cheta, Johnnie, Alexis Creek	2nd
Church, R. H., Big Creek	1st
Clayton, John, Anahim Lake	2nd
Collier, Eric, Meldrum Creek	2nd
Collier, Veasy Mel, Meldrum Creek	Asst.
Dester, Baptiste, Kleena Kleene	1st
Dorsey, Lester, Anahim Lake	1st
Elkins, Joe, Alexis Creek	2nd
Elkins, Marvin, Alexis Creek	Asst.
Elkins, Thomas, Alexis Creek	1st
Erickson, Arthur, Anahim Lake	Asst.
Erickson, Carl B., Anahim Lake	Asst.
French, Robert, Redstone	2nd
Garland, Ed, Riske Creek	Asst.
George, Andy, Alexis Creek	2nd
George, Willie, Alexis Creek	Asst.
Hance, Grover, Hanceville	1st
Hansen, Fred, Kleena Kleene	2nd
Haynes, Harry K., Tatlayoko	2nd
Haynes, Kenneth W. G., Tatlayoko	2nd
Henderson, John, Tatlayoko	1st
Henry, Cecil, Big Creek	1st
Henry, Eagle Lake, Tatlayoko	1st
Holte, Andrew, Anahim Lake	2nd
Holte, Andy, Anahim Lake	2nd
Holte, Thomas, Anahim Lake	2nd
Holtey, Louis, Anahim Lake	2nd
Howarth, Dewey, Hanceville	Asst.
Hugo, Mark A., Big Creek	1st
Hutchinson, William, Big Creek	2nd
Jack, Johnny, Alexis Creek	2nd
Jasper, Delmer, Riske Creek	Asst.
Johnson, William, Riske Creek	1st

Cariboo District "D" (Chilcotin District, Cariboo West of Fraser River)—*Continued*

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Johnston, Victor G., Riske Creek	Asst.
Knoll, Alvis, Redstone	2nd
Kosmonk, A., Hagensborg	Asst.
Lavington, Arthur, Nazko	1st
Leitz, William, Big Creek	Asst.
Le Lievre, Lind, Penticton	1st
Lulua, Felix, Alexis Creek	2nd
Lulua, Tommy, Alexis Creek	2nd
McKill, Clarence, Kleena Kleene	1st
Mack, Maxine, Alexis Creek	2nd
Maindley, John, Alexis Creek	2nd
Maxted, William, Big Creek	2nd
Mecham, Floyd M., Hagensborg	2nd
Moore, Ken B., Tatlayoko	2nd
Mullins, B. A., Tatla Lake	2nd
Mulvahill, R., Redstone	1st
Mulvahill, William, Redstone	2nd
Nicholson, Donald R., Tatla Lake	2nd
Nicholson, Terence, Tatla Lake	2nd
Paxton, Alex, Alexis Creek	1st
Petal, Henry, Alexis Creek	2nd
Phillips, Floyd, Anahim Lake	1st
Quilt, Fred, Hanceville	2nd
Quilt, Jack, Hanceville	2nd
Quilt, Johnny, Hanceville	Asst.
Rafferty, A. T., Riske Creek	Asst.
Roberts, C. F., Riske Creek	1st
Robertson, Ole, Anahim Lake	2nd
Ross, Eddie, Redstone	2nd
Ross, Peter, Redstone	2nd
Sammy, Eugene, Alexis Creek	2nd
Scallon, Felix, Big Creek	Asst.
Scallon, James, Big Creek	2nd
Schuk, Edward, Tatlayoko	2nd
Scotty, Frank, Kleena Kleene	2nd
Shuttleworth, Gerald, Penticton	Asst.
Sill, Frank, Anahim Lake	Asst.
Sing, Isaac, Anahim Lake	Asst.
Squinas, Thomas, Anahim Lake	1st
Stecyh, Nick, Big Creek	Asst.
Stephenson, Donald, Alexis Creek	2nd
Sulin, Sam, Anahim Lake	2nd
Sulin, Willie, Anahim Lake	2nd
Turner, Timothy, Kleena Kleene	2nd
Watt, Bruce, Big Creek	Asst.
Weir, Donald J., Alexis Creek	1st
Wilson, David F., Tatla Lake	1st
Witte, D., Big Creek	1st
Witte, Frank, Big Creek	1st
Woods, William F., Hanceville	1st

West Kootenay (Including Creston-Nelson-Slocan-Kootenay-Arrow and Trout Lakes Districts)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Brett, Art, Arrow Creek	Asst.
Cummings, Arnold, Boswell	2nd
Cummings, Ray, Boswell	Asst.
Currie, Haskett S., Ainsworth	2nd
Gimlet, Louis, Salmo	2nd
Kachuck, J., Trout Lake	2nd
Koch, Charles A., Sanca	2nd
MacNicol, J. W., Johnson's Landing	2nd
Newbrand, Emil, Box 109, Nakusp	2nd
Oliver, George J., Gray Creek	2nd
O'Neil, Richard, Creston	2nd
Rodgers, Floyd C., Creston	1st
Rodgers, James L., Creston	1st
Schwartzenhauer, Carl, Deer Park	2nd
Small, R. G., Beaton	1st

Grand Forks-Greenwood (Including Kettle Valley)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Abel, Cummine, Kettle Valley	2nd
Anschetz, Chris, Rock Creek	2nd
Bohnet, James, Rock Creek	Asst.
Bradshaw, George A., Westbridge	2nd
Brooke, Ernest C., Westbridge	2nd
Carey, Bertram Charles, Westbridge	2nd
Carey, Joseph, Westbridge	2nd
Cochran, Fred M., Westbridge	2nd
Fernstrom, Fred, Kettle Valley	2nd
From, Helge, Westbridge	2nd
From, Ingvall, Westbridge	2nd
From, Oliver, Westbridge	2nd
Hall, Elmer, Westbridge	2nd
Lockhart, Fred, Beaverdell	2nd
Lutner, E. C., Beaverdell	2nd
Noren, C. S., Westbridge	2nd
Smith, Howard J., Westbridge	2nd
Turcotte, James D., Greenwood	Asst.

Prince George District "A" (East to Jasper)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Berghammer, Joe, Fort Graham	2nd
Buchanan, Edward G., South Fort George	2nd
Buchanan, Frank L., South Fort George	2nd
Bricker, William, South Fort George	2nd
Brooks, George, South Fort George	1st
Cannon, Walter, Sinclair Mills	Asst.
Carr, Stanley Joseph, Tête Jaune	1st
Chesser, Charles A., Mount Robson	2nd
Corless (Jr.), Richard F., Prince George	1st
Crate, Lloyd, Lucerne	2nd
Gaugh, Allen H., Prince George	1st
Hansen (Jr.), Anund, Hansard	Asst.
Hansen (Sr.), Anund, Hansard	1st
Hargreaves, Roy F., Mount Robson	1st
Henry, G. K., Prince George	1st
Henry, Mack G., Prince George	Asst.
Henry, Walter J., Prince George	1st
Hobe, Henry, Hansard	2nd
Hooker, Clarence C., Dome Creek	Asst.
Hooker, James B., Dome Creek	1st

PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT "A" (EAST TO JASPER)—*Continued*

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Hooker, Kenneth W., Dome Creek	2nd
Jensen, Arne, Dome Creek	2nd
Jenson, Ernest H., Dome Creek	1st
Johnson, Howard T., South Fort George	2nd
Labonte, Leo J., Prince George	Asst.
Lotucha, Antoni, Prince George	2nd
Miller, D. N., Prince George	1st
Mills, Marshall, Tête Jaune	1st
Mintz, Arthur J., Tête Jaune	2nd
Neighbor, Hersch, Tête Jaune	1st
Olson, John V., Prince George	Asst.
Sande, Walter, Sinclair Mills	1st
Shalapata, Joseph, Mount Robson	Asst.
Simmons, Herbert J., Prince George	2nd
Van Somer, Art, Ware	Asst.
Van Somer, James, Prince George	2nd
Wade, Gordon D., South Fort George	Asst.
Warren, Robert O., Finlay Forks	Asst.
Williams, John, Mount Robson	Asst.
Witter, Henry L., Prince George	Asst.

CARIBOO DISTRICT "C" (QUESNEL-BARKERVILLE FROM MARGUERITE NORTH)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Allen, George H., Quesnel	1st
Armstrong, Wilfred R., Quesnel	2nd
Bowers, Charlie, Alexandria	Asst.
Cochran, James D., Barkerville	1st
Coldwell, Harry B., Punchaw	2nd
Coldwell, Reg, Punchaw	Asst.
Crick, Burton F., Quesnel	Asst.
Ellison, Ray, Quesnel	2nd
Forster, Hubert H., Quesnel	1st
Harrington, Alexander, Quesnel	1st
Heaton, William F., Buck Ridge	2nd
Henrickson, Arvid, Wells	2nd
Hortness, Sigurd, Cinema	2nd
Iverson, Otto, Quesnel	Asst.
Knudson, Leonard, Quesnel	2nd
Laurens, Louie, Nazko	Asst.
Lavington, H. A., Quesnel	1st
La Voie, George C., Batnuni Lake	2nd
McKitrick, Arnold, Wells	2nd
McKort, Clarence C., Alexandria	1st
McKort, Irvine, Alexandria	Asst.
McKenzie, Albert, Cinema	Asst.
McKenzie, James, Cinema	1st
McKitrick, Roy D., Wells	1st
Marsh, Ruric L., Quesnel	2nd
Merz, Walter C., Quesnel	Asst.
Miller, Isaac Edward, Punchaw	1st
Moffat, Ronald H., Alexandria	1st
O'Leary, Arthur, Quesnel	1st
Orr, William M., Chilliwack	2nd
Paley, Bob, Quesnel	Asst.
Paley, Harold, Quesnel	Asst.
Paley, Wayne, Quesnel	Asst.
Quanstrom, Carl, Quesnel	2nd
Quanstrom, Harry, Quesnel	1st
Quanstrom, Julius, Quesnel	2nd
Rawling, Arden, Quesnel	2nd
Rawling, Arnold B., Quesnel	Asst.
Rogers, Alfred, Moose Heights	2nd
Rogers, Samuel, Moose Heights	Asst.
Sorum, Erick, Quesnel	2nd
Tibbles, Fred, Quesnel	1st
Twan, John David, Quesnel	1st
Webster, Jim, Buck Ridge	1st
Youngs, Grover A., Wells	1st

CARIBOO DISTRICT "B" (100-MILE HOUSE NORTH TO MARGUERITE)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Abram, A. E., Lac la Hache	2nd
Alexander, Norman J., Lac la Hache	1st
Ash, Chris, Big Lake	2nd
Asserlind, H. C., Keithley Creek	2nd
Atkins, Dan, Horsefly	2nd
Barton, Thomas, Lac la Hache	1st
Bowe, Alfred, Williams Lake	2nd
Brown-John, Victor, Likely	2nd
Curtis, Rae, Williams Lake	2nd
Dick, Mathew, Alkali Lake	2nd
Dick, W., Alkali Lake	Asst.
Dixon, Morris, Lac la Hache	2nd
Eagle, C. B., Lac la Hache	1st
Eagle, Elsie, Lac la Hache	Asst.
Felker, W. R., Williams Lake	2nd
Gibbons, M. L., Horsefly	1st
Goetjen, C. E., Horsefly	1st
Goudie, William J., Lac la Hache	Asst.
Graham, James, Horsefly	2nd
Graham, John, Horsefly	2nd
Gunn, John M., Horsefly	1st
Haller, August, Lac la Hache	2nd
Hamilton, G. G., Williams Lake	2nd
Hamilton, Herbert M., Lac la Hache	1st
Hamilton, Peter, Williams Lake	2nd
Hamilton, Theodore, Lac la Hache	1st
Hamilton, Thomas, Williams Lake	2nd
Hinsche, Fred, 150-Mile House	2nd
Hockley, George, Horsefly	1st
Hooker, F. P., Horsefly	2nd
Hooker, F. C., Horsefly	1st
Hooker, S. B., Horsefly	1st
Hubard, S. H., Horsefly	2nd
Jacobson, John, Williams Lake	2nd
Jefferson, Jesse, Big Lake	2nd
Jenner, Ernest, Horsefly	1st
Johnson, Floyd, Williams Lake	2nd
Jones, Fred, Horsefly	1st
Jones, Lawrence, Horsefly	2nd
Junek, R., Horsefly	2nd
Kelly, James A., Soda Creek	2nd
Knight, Roy, Likely	Asst.
McBurney, Aubrey, Keithley Creek	2nd
Mann, A. R., Likely	2nd
Mikkelson, Claus, 108 R., 150-Mile House	2nd
Mitchell, Samuel, Williams Lake	2nd
Moore, John, Ochiltree	2nd
Oak, Ernest, Horsefly	2nd
Ogden, Lawrence, Lac la Hache	Asst.
Ogden, P. S., Lac la Hache	Asst.

Cariboo District "B" (100-Mile House North to Marguerite)—*Continued*

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Palmer, R. N., Ochiltree	2nd
Paxton, H. E., Macalister	2nd
Petrowitz, Arthur, 150-Mile House	2nd
Renner, George, Williams Lake	2nd
Robertson, A. H., Macalister	2nd
Sharp, William, Ochiltree	2nd
Speed, Douglas, Likely	2nd
Thygesen, Julius, Horsefly	1st
McKenzie, K., Big Lake	1st
Morgan, Dallas, Likely	1st
Nicol, A., Horsefly	1st
Nicol, Shelly, Horsefly	1st
Pulver, George, 150-Mile House	1st
Racher, W. J., Horsefly	1st
Scott, Doug, 100-Mile House	1st
Vaness, John, Horsefly	1st
Walters, Glen, Horsefly	1st
Walters, I. R., Likely	2nd
Walters, Leonard, Horsefly	1st
Webster, Alister, Horsefly	2nd
Westwick, Burton, 150-Mile House	1st
Westwick, Fred, 150-Mile House	2nd
Westwick, Lawrence, 150-Mile House	2nd
Wiggins, H. W., Miocene	2nd
Williams, Aubrey, Horsefly	1st
Williams, Thelma, Horsefly	2nd
Wotzke, Herbert, Williams Lake	2nd
Wynstra, J. W., Horsefly	2nd

East Kootenay District "B" (Cranbrook East to Crow's Nest (Including Fernie and Natal)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Arbuckle, David, Fernie	Asst.
Baker, Frederick, Natal	Asst.
Baker, Martin C., Natal	1st
Baher, Mathias, Natal	1st
Barnes, Alfred, Corbin	1st
Barnes, J. N., Fernie	1st
Bower, Glen, Bull River	2nd
Cloarec, Leon J., Cranbrook	Asst.
Cunliff, Thomas, Natal	Asst.
Cutts, Jack, Fernie	2nd
Dvorak, Frank, Fernie	1st
Dvorak, Wenzel, Fernie	2nd
Earl, Gordon, Newgate	Asst.
Eftoda, Gordon, Natal	1st
Firstel, Emil, Natal	Asst.
Gravelle, Alex, Flagstone	Asst.
Gravelle, Nick, Flagstone	2nd
Holly, Tom, Natal	2nd
Hammer, Andy, Wardner	Asst.
Hicks, Frank, Fernie	1st
Hicks, Phillip, Fernie	1st
Kaisner, George, Natal	Asst.
Kubinec, Pete, Fernie	2nd
Logan, Doris May, Wardner	Asst.
McDonald, Sam, Flagstone	2nd
MacFarlane, Kenneth, Michel	Asst.
McGinnis, Earl, Natal	1st
McGuire, Albert, Flagstone	2nd
McKenzie, Fergus, Fernie	Asst.
Matevic, Louis, Natal	Asst.
Phillips, Frank, 1551 St. Andrew Ave., North Vancouver	1st
Porco, Albert, Box 289, Natal	1st
Porco, John, Natal	Asst.
Porco, Ralph, Box 289, Natal	1st
Reay, Charles D., Jaffray	2nd
Riddell, Harry S., Wardner	2nd
Rosicky, Andrew, Wardner	Asst.
Rosicky, Anton, Wardner	1st
Rothel, Malcolm, Natal	1st
Simmon, Robert, Natal	Asst.
Siple, Alfred, Jaffray	1st
Smolek, Rudolph, Fernie	Asst.
Talbot, Percy K., Natal	2nd
Travis, Frank, Natal	Asst.
Venzi, Guy, Natal	Asst.
Volpatti, Benjamin, Natal	1st
Williams, Robert C., Fernie	Asst.
Wiekwier, Merlin, Creston	Asst.

Revelstoke-Salmon Arm and Okanagan Districts

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Akin, Ray, Revelstoke	Asst.
Cullis, Bert, Taft	2nd
Durrand, W. D., Revelstoke	2nd
Engler, John, Lumby	2nd
Gardiner, Robert, Albas	1st
Gordon, William, Kelowna	Asst.
Hansen, Lee, Salmon Arm	1st
Hanson, Charles E., Cherryville, R.R.1, Lumby	2nd
Laforme, George W., Revelstoke	1st
Martin, Pete, Sicamous	Asst.
Softing, Berger, Lumby	2nd
Udy, A. E., R.R. 3, Armstrong	2nd
Wallis, Edward H., Taft	Asst.
Werner, Carl, R.R. 1, Lumby	2nd
Young, A. H., Sicamous	Asst.

Cassiar District (Telegraph Creek-Atlin District)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Asp, Phillip, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Bacon, George, Tulsequah	2nd
Brooks, Ned, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Carlick, Walter L., Telegraph Creek	2nd
Clever, Gene B., Bennett	2nd
Day, Alfred, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Dennis, Thomas, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Dennis, Robbie, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Dennis, John C., Telegraph Creek	2nd
Dennis, Alex, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Inkster, Charlie, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Jack, Alex, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Jackson, Richard, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Noland, John W., Atlin	2nd
Quock, Charles, Telegraph Creek	Asst.
Tashoots, Frank P., Telegraph Creek	2nd
Tashoots, Jack P., Telegraph Creek	2nd
Williams, Mike, Telegraph Creek	2nd
Williams, Johnny, Telegraph Creek	2nd

PEACE RIVER (INCLUDING FORT NELSON, FORT ST. JOHN, LOWER POST, AND POUCE COUPE)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Anderson, Stewart B., Dawson Creek	1st
Artemenko, William, Fort St. John	2nd
Beattie, Donald, Hudson Hope	Asst.
Beattie, Robert, Gold Bar	2nd
Belcourt, Adolphus, Hazelmere P.O., Alta. (Big Slough, B.C.)	2nd
Belcourt, Muglorie, Mt. Valley P.O., Alta. (Big Slough, B.C.)	2nd
Belcourt, William, Goodfare P.O., Alta. (Kelly Lake, B.C.)	Asst.
Brady, Otto S., Mile 147, Fort St. John	Asst.
Brown, Wesly J., Mile 175, Fort St. John	1st
Calliou, Joe, Little Prairie	Asst.
Calliou, John, Goodfare P.O., Alta. (Kelly Lake, B.C.)	2nd
Calliou, Pete, Little Prairie	Asst.
Callison, Dennis W., Fort Nelson	1st
Callison, E. O., Toad River Lodge, Mile 422, Alaska Highway	1st
Cameron, Patrick, Moberly Lake	1st
Cameron, Ralph E., Moberly Lake	Asst.
Campbell, Lectave, Goodfare P.O., Alta. (Kelly Lake, B.C.)	Asst.
Cardinal, Joseph H., Mile 147, Fort St. John	Asst.
Clovis, Roy J., Baldonnel	Asst.
Courvoisier, Henry C., Fort Nelson	1st
Courvoisier, Lawrence, Bear Flat	Asst.
Couterille, Fred, Moberly Lake	Asst.
Dahl, Joel O., Fort Nelson	2nd
Dalziel, George C. F., Lower Post	2nd
Davidson, J. O., Lower Post	1st
Desjarlais, Joseph, Moberly Lake	Asst.
Dhenin, Rene G., Fort St. John	1st
Dopp, Edgar, Fort St. John	1st
Durney, Milo, East Pine	1st
Edzerza, Charles, Lower Post	2nd
Edzerza, George, Lower Post	1st
Elden, Otto, Moberly Lake	Asst.
Ferguson, Fraser, Goodfare P.O., Alta. (Kelly Lake, B.C.)	Asst.
Fleet, Delbert, Fort St. John	Asst.
Fox, Sammy, Mile 147, Fort St. John	Asst.
Frank, Ernest, Lower Post	Asst.
Gairdner, Edward, Fort Nelson	Asst.
Garbitt, Patrick, Moberly Lake	Asst.
Garbitt, Theophile S., Moberly Lake	1st
Gauthier, Eugene, Goodfare P.O., Alta. (Kelly Lake, B.C.)	Asst.
Gladu, Isadore, Goodfare P.O., Alta.	2nd
Golata, Francis W., Rolla	1st
Goodrich, George, Little Prairie	2nd
Gray, George D., Goodfare P.O., Alta. (Kelly Lake, B.C.)	Asst.
Groat, Allen H., Sunset Prairie	Asst.
Hambler, Albert, Goodfare P.O., Alta. (Kelly Lake, B.C.)	2nd
Hambler, George, Goodfare P.O., Alta., (Kelly Lake P.O.)	Asst.
Haralson, Lorne M., Fort Nelson	1st
Henio, Lenord, Lower Post	2nd
Holly, James, Mile 147, Fort St. John	Asst.
Houle, Joe, Arras	2nd
Johnson, Freddie, Teslin Lake, Y.T.	2nd
Keech, Jack, Little Prairie	Asst.
Kruger, William, Hudson Hope	2nd
Lamont, Al, Fort St. John	2nd
La Roche, Robert, Fort Nelson	Asst.
Larson, Albin, Fort Nelson	1st
Longhurst, William J., Mile 147, Fort St. John	1st
McDonald, Charlie, Fort Nelson	2nd
McGarbey, George, Hudson Hope	Asst.
McGarvey, Morris M., Taylor	1st
McLean, William, Little Prairie	1st
MacLean, Arthur J., Fort St. John	2nd
McLeod, Rene, Fort St. John	Asst.
McGuire, Colum, Rolla	Asst.
Mitchell, Gabriel, Moberly Lake	Asst.
Moses, Wokley, Mile 147, Fort St. John	Asst.
Mould, Thomas John, Muncho Lake	1st
Mykoose, Joe, Moberly Lake	Asst.
Napoleon, Felix, Moberly Lake	Asst.
Paquette, Mervin, Moberly Lake	Asst.
Paquette, Morris, Moberly Lake	1st
Peck, Bruce, Hudson Hope	Asst.
Peck, Donald R., Trutch	1st
Peck, O. Keith, Hudson Hope	2nd
Peterson, Adolf F., Muncho Lake	1st
Powell, Gary James, Hudson Hope	2nd
Powell, Hubert L., Fort St. John	Asst.
Powell, Jack K., Bear Flat	Asst.
Rutledge, Leo, Hudson Hope	1st
Stringer, Clifford G., Fort Nelson	Asst.
Supranent, John, Goodfare P.O., Alta. (Kelly Lake, B.C.)	2nd
Tipton, Ross, Dawson Creek	Asst.
Varley, James, Coal River	Asst.
Warn, William F., Groundbirch	2nd
Watson, Donald H., Bear Flat	Asst.
Young, Andrew, Dawson Creek	Asst.
Young, Louis, Dawson Creek	Asst.

Kamloops District

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Archibald, D. A., Clearwater	2nd
Bagg, Melvin, Savona	Asst.
Bisehoff, Fred, Magna Bay	1st
Blackman, William, Valemount	2nd
Boule, James, Savona	1st
Brousseau, Clifford, Savona	1st
Brown, Chauncey, Clearwater	Asst.
Burdett, George, Savona	1st
Burdett, Loretta, Savona	2nd
Cahoon, Charles, North Kamloops	2nd
Cameron, James B., Savona	Asst.
Carter, Cecil, Black Pool	2nd
Clayton, W. A. S., Barriere	2nd
Clearwaters, Ralph, Westsyde	1st
Cochran, Marvin, Darfield	2nd
Comeau, William R., Savona	1st
Cooper, Norman T., Savona	2nd
Cooper, Phillip, Westsyde	1st
De Lisle, Henry G., R.R. 1, Louis Creek	2nd
Dunbar, George R., Mile-High, Kamloops	2nd
Dunlop, William, Barriere	2nd
Ellis, Douglas K., Kamloops	2nd
Farquharson, Jim, Kamloops	2nd
Felton, E. M., Valemount	2nd
Fennell, Amos C., Chu Chua	2nd
Gaglardi, Charles, Kamloops	Asst.
Gourlay, James R., Barriere	1st
Grant, Gordon, McLure	1st
Hagen, Harry, Barriere	2nd
Haggstrom, Hjalmar, Westbank	1st
Harrington, McCall, Clearwater	1st
Helset, Ted, Clearwater	1st
Hogue, John S., Clearwater	2nd
Hoover, Eldred, Black Pines	1st
Humphrey, Ashton, Knutsford	Asst.
Irvine, C. A. Princeton	Asst.
Johnson, Jack, Savona	1st
Johnson, Ralph T., Savona	Asst.
Johnston, Stanley, Black Pool	Asst.
King, Edwin, Westwold	2nd
Kipling, John, McLure	2nd
Korsvick, George, Valemount	2nd
LaFave, John, Louis Creek	1st
LaFave, Ted, R.R. 1, Louis Creek	2nd
Latremouille, Joseph, Little Fort	1st
Lean, Theodore, Clearwater	1st
Lloyd, Mrs. William, Red Lake	Asst.
Lloyd, William, Red Lake	2nd
Loveway, Thomas V., Little Fort	2nd
Ludtke, Charles, Clearwater	2nd
Ludtke, Laurence, Clearwater	1st
McAbee, Cyril, Walhachin	Asst.
McBee, Melvin, Sorrento	2nd
McConnell, K. R., Louis Creek	2nd
McDiarmid, Garfield, Clearwater	1st
MacDougall, Harold, Darfield	Asst.
MacDougall, Wallace, Darfield	Asst.
McGarrigle, William, Little Fort	2nd
McLean, Clifford, McLure	Asst.
McLelland, Francis B., Sorrento	2nd
Marriott, Robert, Heffley Creek,	2nd
Marsden, Gladstone, Savona	Asst.
Mathews, Maurice, Kamloops	Asst.
Morton, Alf, McLure	1st
Mostrom, George, Prince George	2nd
Mason, Allen, R.R. 1, Louis Creek	2nd
Miller, Robert G., Blue River	2nd
Murray, George, Savona	1st
Nelson, Gerald, Black Pines	2nd
Newman, Jack, Notch Hill	1st
Neilson, Rendel, Pinantan	Asst.
Peel, Murrill, Pinantan	1st
Petell, Seymour, Savona	2nd
Potts, Bill, Sorrento	2nd
Rainer, Karl, Darfield	2nd
Richards, Ralph, Magna Bay	2nd
Ritcey, Ralph W., Clearwater	2nd
Scott, Duncan, Barriere	1st
Small, Reginald, Clearwater	1st
Thacker, George, Savona	2nd
Threkeld, Richard, Savona	2nd
Turner, John, Criss Creek	2nd
Tuson, Clifford, Savona	1st
Wagner, Martin, Kamloops	Asst.
Walters, Jack, Sorrento	1st
Welland, John, Red Lake	2nd
Welland, Thomas, Red Lake	Asst.
Whitlock, Phil, X Bar J Ranch, Savona	Asst.
Whittaker, John, Lac la Jeune	2nd
Wilson, Don, Vinsulla	2nd
Woodman, W. R., Savona	Asst.
Woodward, John, Little Fort	Asst.

Similkameen (Penticton-Princeton-Keremeos District)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Armstrong, Allan C., Keremeos	2nd
Beale, Robert, Princeton	Asst.
Clark, Herbert G., Keremeos	1st
Clark, Howard L., West Summerland	2nd
Gold, Robie Booth, Osprey	2nd
Gold, Robin Birch, Osprey	Asst.
Holding, Richard, Princeton	2nd
Lewis, James W., Princeton	1st
MacFarlane, Edward, Hedley	Asst.
Mainon, Bert R., Tulameen	Asst.
Manion, William B., Tulameen	2nd
Nesbitt, Harry, Princeton	Asst.
Tower, Stan, Princeton	2nd
Wright, Brian, Princeton	2nd

East Kootenay District "A" (Cranbrook-Invermere-Golden District)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Alexander, Michael, Spillimacheen	Asst.
Allan, William, Parson	Asst.
Anderson, Charles, Windermere	1st
Baldry, Charles A., Windermere	2nd
Barbour, James A., Wilmer	Asst.
Belcher, Walter L., Canal Flats	2nd
Bjorn, Henry Manning, Fort Steele	2nd
Brewer, Carl, Invermere	2nd
Buckonan, Alan, Fort Steele	Asst.
Canning, Lester, Skookumchuck	2nd
Capilo, Louie, Shuswap Reserve, Athalmere	1st
Carlson, Stan, Ta Ta Creek	Asst.
Coates, Robert F., Spillimacheen	Asst.
Cooper, Albert, Invermere	2nd
Dobbie, Alexandra, Invermere	2nd
Du Bois, Vaughn, Windermere	1st
Feuz, Walter, Golden	1st
Fisher, Toney, Fairmont	2nd
Gabry, Michael, Brisco	2nd
Goodwin, Dave A., Invermere	Asst.
Goodwin, Ellwood L., Edgewater	2nd
Goodwin, Lester, Invermere	Asst.
Gould, Percy, Canal Flats	1st
Hammond, Lyle, Golden	1st
Hansen, Trygvert, Wilmer	2nd
Harrison, William O., Edgewater	1st
Hill, Wallace, Parson	Asst.
Hogan, Charles A., Harrogate	1st
Hogan, Charles M., Harrogate	1st
Hunt, Fredric H. A., Invermere	Asst.
Hynes, Ben, Spillimacheen	Asst.
Jimmie, Joe, Invermere	2nd
Johnson, Alexander, Invermere	2nd
Jorimann, Paul, Golden	Asst.
Joseph, Jerome, Fairmont	2nd
Kain, Isidor, Wilmer	2nd
King, Norman, Golden	1st
King, S. R., Golden	Asst.
Kohorst, Henry, Edgewater	Asst.
Kohorst, William F., Edgewater	Asst.
Lindborg, Axel, Golden	1st
Lum, George, Fort Steele	Asst.
Lum, Peter Charles, Fort Steele	1st
McClain, J. I., Spillimacheen	1st
McClain, Mrs. J. I., Spillimacheen	Asst.
McIntosh, Ewen, Athalmere	2nd
McKay, Gordon, Invermere	1st
McKay, James, Invermere	Asst.
Michel, Abraham, Invermere	2nd
Miller, Roy E., Ta Ta Creek	2nd
Mitchell, Robert, Brisco	2nd
Morigeau, Martin, Fairmont	1st
Morris, Edward, Golden	Asst.
Nicholas, Dominic, Fairmont	1st
Nixon, Walter J., Invermere	1st
Pommier, Emile, Skookumchuck	2nd
Rad, Gordon, Invermere	1st
Rauch, Harold, McMurdo	Asst.
Richter, Frank, Invermere	1st
Rodgers, James L., Creston	Asst.
Romane, C. G., Parson	Asst.
Romane, William, Golden	1st
Seward, Arvid, Golden	1st
Sheek, Wesley P., Spillimacheen	1st
Sparrow, John H., Windermere	2nd
St. Eloi, C. D., Brisco	Asst.
Stewart, Douglas, Spillimacheen	2nd
Stewart, C. William, Spillimacheen	2nd
Strain, George, Spillimacheen	2nd
Tegart, George, Edgewater	1st
Tegart, Hiram W., Brisco	1st
Tegart, James, Brisco	1st
Tegart, Raymond, Windermere	Asst.
Thomas, Robert, Parson	1st
Thompson, James E., Fort Steele	Asst.
Thompson, James, Brisco	1st
Thompson, Jack, Edgewater	2nd
Thompson, Lionel, Edgewater	1st
Thornton, George, Invermere	Asst.
Tyler, Graham, Invermere	2nd
Vernon-Wood, Nello, Windermere	1st
White, James Freeman, Fort Steele	1st
Wieden, Frederick, Wilmer	2nd
Wiedenman, Otto, Parson	2nd
Wolfenden, Winston, Brisco	1st

Prince George District "B" (West to Terrace)

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Alexis, Jimmy, Fort St. John	Asst.
Andros, Ralph W., Vanderhoof	Asst.
Bennett, Vernon, Southbank	2nd
Benson, Allen, Hazelton	1st
Bird, Jim, Fort St. James	Asst.
Bjornestad, Jorgen, Pinchi Lake	Asst.
Braaten, Edwin, Southbank	2nd
Brown, Jack Stewart, Burns Lake	2nd
Campbell, Theodor B., Hazelton	2nd
Christie, Ellis D., Southbank	Asst.
Conlon, Henry R., Burns Lake	2nd
Cooke, Ted, Vanderhoof	2nd
Craker, Ronald J., North Bulkley	2nd
Darby, Linzy E., Isle Pierre	Asst.
Davidson, Charlie B., Vanderhoof	1st
Donald, Jimmie, Burns Lake	2nd
Erickson, John, Manson Creek	Asst.
Evans, William R., Vanderhoof	Asst.
Fletcher, Allen E., Smithers	2nd
Foote, Charles H., Fraser Lake	2nd
Freeman, George, Fort St. James	Asst.
Gardiner, William C., Smithers	2nd
George, Thomas S., Telkwa	2nd
Gilliland, Donald W., Germansen Landing	2nd
Grainger, Barrington H., Noralee	2nd
Hagen, Norman, Hazelton	Asst.
Harding, Clifford R., Fort St. James	2nd
Harrison, Alford J., Wistaria	Asst.
Harrison, Bryan R., Wistaria	1st
Harrison, Robert O., Wistaria	2nd
Henry, Stanley B., Ootsa Lake	1st
Henson, Frank E., Marilla	1st
Hindmarch, Floyd Ellis, Vanderhoof	2nd
Hipp, Anthony J., Terrace	2nd
Hughes, Rolland I., Vanderhoof	Asst.
Jaenecke, John, Ootsa Lake	Asst.
Johnson, George M., Vanderhoof	2nd
Johnson, John H., Isle Pierre	2nd
Johnson, John K., Fort St. James	1st
Knox, John, Ootsa Lake	1st
Kohse, Louis, Vanderhoof	2nd
Lee, John T., Hazelton	2nd
Leon, Paddy, Topley	2nd
Leon, Wassa, Fort St. James	Asst.
Loos, Halmer, Topley	2nd
Lord, Roy E., Tchesinkut Lake	Asst.
Lord, Samuel V., Tchesinkut Lake	Asst.
Lord, Walter H., Tchesinkut Lake	2nd
McConachie, Harry R., Fort St. James	Asst.
McDonald, Edward H., Nithi River	Asst.
McNeil, Clifford, Ootsa Lake	1st
McNeil, John W., Ootsa Lake	1st
Martin, Betty J., Smithers	Asst.
Martin, Eric S., Smithers	Asst.
Menard, Gerard, Nithi River	2nd
Moran, Thomas E., Vanderhoof	Asst.
Morgan, James E., Ootsa Lake	1st
Murray, Ronald A., Fort St. James	Asst.
Murray, Ronald W., Fort St. James	Asst.
Nelson, George William, Vanderhoof	1st
Nelson, J. N., Clemretta	2nd
Pease, Clarence A., Nithi River	1st
Plowman, Clarence, Endako	2nd
Plowman, Enid Alice, Endako	Asst.
Plowman, William C., Endako	Asst.
Prince, Alex, Fort St. James	2nd
Prince, Benoit, Fort St. James	Asst.
Prince, David, Fort St. James	Asst.
Prince, Dixon, Fort St. James	2nd
Prince, Jean Marie, Fort St. James	Asst.
Prince, John, Fort St. James	1st
Prince, Teddy, Fort St. James	2nd
Rassmussen, Ross P., Vanderhoof	2nd
Sam, Duncan, Fort St. James	Asst.
Schultz, Albert L., Vanderhoof	2nd
Seyfarth, Joe, Fort St. James	2nd
Shea, James B., Telkwa	1st
Smith, Harold Craig, Fort St. James	1st
Smith, Richard Herbert, Fort St. James	2nd
Tourond, Pete, Noralee	Asst.
Vantine, Douglas, Ootsa Lake	Asst.
Vantine, Edward, Ootsa Lake	1st
Vantine, James H., Ootsa Lake	Asst.
Vantine, William, Tatalrose	2nd
Van Zanten, James H., Francois Lake	2nd
Walker, Thomas A., Fort St. James	1st
Watson, Paul Eugene, Quick	Asst.
Wheeler, William A., Burns Lake	2nd
Wiley, Alvin John, Southbank	2nd
Wiley, Glen William, Southbank	Asst.
Winsor, William J., Isle Pierre	2nd

Lower Mainland Coast and Fraser Valley

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Christian, John J., Box 290, Chilliwack	Asst.
Herman, John, 3064 West Eleventh Ave., Vancouver	Asst.
Gilbert, Walter E., Box 290, Chilliwack	2nd
Wells, Ray E., Cultus Lake	1st

Vancouver Island

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Alsdorf, William, Campbell River	2nd
Cathcart, John G., Sayward	2nd
Crouch, Alex, Campbell River	2nd
Durrant, Kenneth S., Campbell River	Asst.
Flesher, Eric Reed, Phillips Arm	2nd
Gillespie, G. K., Lake Cowichan	Asst.
Hancock, Arthur, Lake Cowichan	2nd
Hancock, Joseph, Lake Cowichan	1st
Johnson, Oscar, Allison Harbour	1st
Kay-Nichols, Cæsar, Sayward	2nd
Marshall, Donald, Campbell River	2nd
Palliser, C. H., Lake Cowichan	2nd
Palliser, W., Lake Cowichan	2nd
Robertson, George R., 2329 Blanshard St., Victoria	2nd
Stanton, James R., Knight Inlet	1st
Wilson, Jack, Sproat Lake	2nd

Coastal Mainland to Prince Rupert

Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade	Name and Address of Guide	Licence Grade
Corbould, Gordon C., Bella Coola	1st	Nygaard, Martin, Bella Coola	1st
Casperson, Morten, Hagensborg	2nd	Robson, Bert, Atnarko	2nd
Mack, Clayton, Bella Coola	1st	Lindsay, George, Masset	2nd

Non-resident Outfitters

Hargreaves, J. A., Box 201, Jasper, Alta.
Harrison, George H., Banff, Alta.
McCullough, Henry, Wembly, Alta.
Ray, Jack, Hinton Trail, Alta.
Russell, Andy, Twin Butte, Alta.
Strom, Erling, Mt. Assiniboine, Banff, Alta.

PERSONNEL OF GAME COMMISSION AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1950

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

Scientific Branch

Scientific Advisers	Dr. W. A. Clemens	Vancouver.
	Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan	Vancouver.
Game Biologist	J. Hatter	Vancouver.
Assistant Game Biologist	E. Taylor	Vancouver.
Fisheries Biologist	Dr. P. A. Larkin	Vancouver.
Assistant Fisheries Biologist	S. Smith	Vancouver.
Supervisor of Predator-control	W. W. Mair	Vancouver.
Assistant Supervisor of Predator-control	E. Samann	Kamloops.

Headquarters

Chief Clerk	H. D. Simpson	Vancouver.
Intermediate Clerk	J. McLellan	Vancouver.
Intermediate Clerk	Miss I. Lawson	Vancouver.
Clerk	W. Fowkes	Vancouver.
Secretarial Stenographer	Miss J. Smith	Vancouver.
Clerk-Stenographer	Miss P. Golder	Vancouver.
Clerk-Stenographer	Miss E. Kerr	Vancouver.
Clerk-Stenographer	Miss A. Petty	Vancouver.
Clerk-Stenographer	Miss J. Mortimer	Vancouver.
Clerk-Stenographer	Miss R. McKay	Vancouver.

Game-fish Culture Branch

Fishery Supervisor	C. H. Robinson	Nelson.
Fishery Officer	E. Hunter	Nelson.
Hatchery Officer	A. S. Frisby	Nelson.
Hatchery Officer	J. D. S. Inverarity	Courtenay.
Hatchery Officer	I. C. Inglis	Courtenay.
Fishery Officer	F. Pells	Cultus Lake.
Hatchery Officer	F. H. Martin	Cultus Lake.
Hatchery Officer	C. O. Mellor	Cultus Lake.
Fishery Officer	R. A. McRae	Kaslo.
Fishery Officer	A. Higgs	Summerland.
Hatchery Officer	D. E. Agur	Summerland.

"A" Division (Vancouver Island and Portions of Lower Mainland)

Inspector	G. C. Stevenson	Victoria.
Clerk	D. Keirs	Victoria.
Game Warden	J. W. Jones	Victoria.
Game Warden	R. W. Sinclair	Victoria.
Game Warden	W. S. Webb	Alberni.
Corporal Game Warden	O. Mottishaw	Alert Bay.
Game Warden	R. S. Hayes	Campbell River.
Game Warden	C. E. Estlin	Courtenay.
Game Warden	F. P. Weir	Duncan.
Game Warden	F. H. Greenfield	Nanaimo.

"B" Division (Kootenay and Boundary Districts)

Inspector	C. F. Kearns	Nelson.
Clerk-Stenographer	Mrs. E. H. Edgar	Nelson.
Game Warden	R. A. Rutherglen	Nelson.
Game Warden	P. D. Ewart	Castlegar.
Game Warden	J. W. Bayley	Cranbrook.
Game Warden	B. Rauch	Cranbrook.
Game Warden	G. A. Lines	Creston.
Game Warden	J. J. Osman	Fernie.
Game Warden	N. Cameron	Golden.
Corporal Game Warden	A. F. Sinclair	Grand Forks.
Game Warden	J. V. Mackill	Invermere.
Game Warden	A. Monks	Penticton.
Game Warden	A. F. Gill	Princeton.

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

Inspector	R. M. Robertson	Kamloops.
Senior Stenographer	Miss H. Swadling	Kamloops.
Game Warden	J. P. C. Atwood	Kamloops.
Game Warden	H. J. Lorance	Kamloops.
Game Warden	H. Tyler	Kamloops.
Game Warden	W. T. Ward	Kamloops.
Game Warden	K. R. Walmsley	Alexis Creek.
Game Warden	W. I. Fenton	Clinton.
Game Warden	D. D. Ellis	Kelowna.
Game Warden	R. S. Welsman	Lillooet.
Game Warden	E. M. Martin	Merritt.
Game Warden	W. J. Hillen	Quesnel.
Game Warden	E. D. Cameron	Revelstoke.
Game Warden	D. Cameron	Salmon Arm.
Game Warden	R. Farquharson	Vernon.
Game Warden	E. Holmes	Wells.
Game Warden	L. Jobin	Williams Lake.

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

Inspector	W. A. H. Gill	Prince George.
Clerk	R. J. Guay	Prince George.
Stenographer	Miss F. Sutton	Prince George.
Game Warden	A. J. Jank	Prince George.
Game Warden	W. H. Richmond	Burns Lake.
Game Warden	J. A. McCabe	Fort Nelson.
Game Warden (Special)	B. Villeneuve	Fort Nelson.
Game Warden	J. D. Williams	Fort St. John.
Game Warden	J. W. Stewart	Lower Post.
Game Warden	R. W. C. Tate	Pouce Coupe.
Game Warden	L. J. Cox	Smithers.
Corporal Game Warden	E. Martin	Prince Rupert.
Game Warden	J. O. Jamieson	Prince Rupert.
Clerk-Stenographer	Miss M. Boulter	Prince Rupert.
Game Warden	L. G. Smith	Vanderhoof.

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

Inspector	R. E. Allan	Vancouver.
Game Warden	R. S. King	Vancouver.
Corporal Game Warden	L. R. C. Lane	Vancouver.
Game Warden	F. R. Lobb	Vancouver.
Game Warden	H. D. Mulligan	Vancouver.
Game Warden	H. L. Rose	Vancouver.
Game Warden	A. J. Butler	Chilliwack.
Game Warden	H. P. Hughes	Cloverdale.
Game Warden	W. H. Cameron	Ladner.
Game Warden	P. M. Cliffe	Mission.
Game Warden	F. Urquhart	Port Coquitlam.

Predatory-animal Hunters

Chief Predatory-animal Hunter	J. Dewar	Extension.
Predatory-animal Hunter	A. L. Frost	Extension.
Predatory-animal Hunter	A. W. Hames	Extension.
Predatory-animal Hunter	K. Moores	Alert Bay.
Predatory-animal Hunter	C. G. Ellis	Kamloops.
Predatory-animal Hunter	G. Haskell	Nelson.

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