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BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE GAME AND FISH  
COMMISSIONER  
COLORADO



COLORADO SILVER TIP.



# Biennial Report

of the

## State Game and Fish Commissioner

of the

State of Colorado

For the Years 1901 and 1902

CHARLES W. HARRIS  
Commissioner



Denver, Colorado  
The Smith-Brooks Printing Co., State Printers  
1902

STATE OF COLORADO.  
DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH.

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Charles W. Harris, Denver.....Commissioner  
Mrs. A. A. Gordon, Denver.....Chief Clerk  
T. J. Holland, Denver.....Superintendent State Fish Hatcheries  
F. B. Orman, Pueblo.....Chief Game Warden, First District  
H. C. Wheeler, Steamboat Springs.....Chief Game Warden, Second District  
Geo. B. Fravert, Rifle.....Chief Game Warden, Third District  
M. L. Allison, Grand Junction.....Chief Game Warden, Fourth District  
E. H. Norton, Montrose.....Chief Game Warden, Fifth District  
James S. Bush, Denver.....Special Chief Game Warden  
E. L. Hager, Denver.....Superintendent Denver Fish Hatchery  
H. S. Crooks, Gunnison.....Superintendent Gunnison Fish Hatchery  
Stanley A. Day, Durango.....Superintendent La Plata Fish Hatchery  
G. H. Franz, Steamboat Springs.....Superintendent Routt County Fish Hatchery  
W. E. Patrick, Durango.....Superintendent Emerald Lakes Fish Hatchery  
Charles Dowdell, Denver.....Assistant at Denver Fish Hatchery  
W. H. Craine, Gunnison.....Assistant at Gunnison Fish Hatchery  
C. C. Graham, Durango.....Assistant at La Plata Fish Hatchery

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH.  
DENVER, COLORADO, December 1, 1902.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,  
JAMES B. ORMAN,  
GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

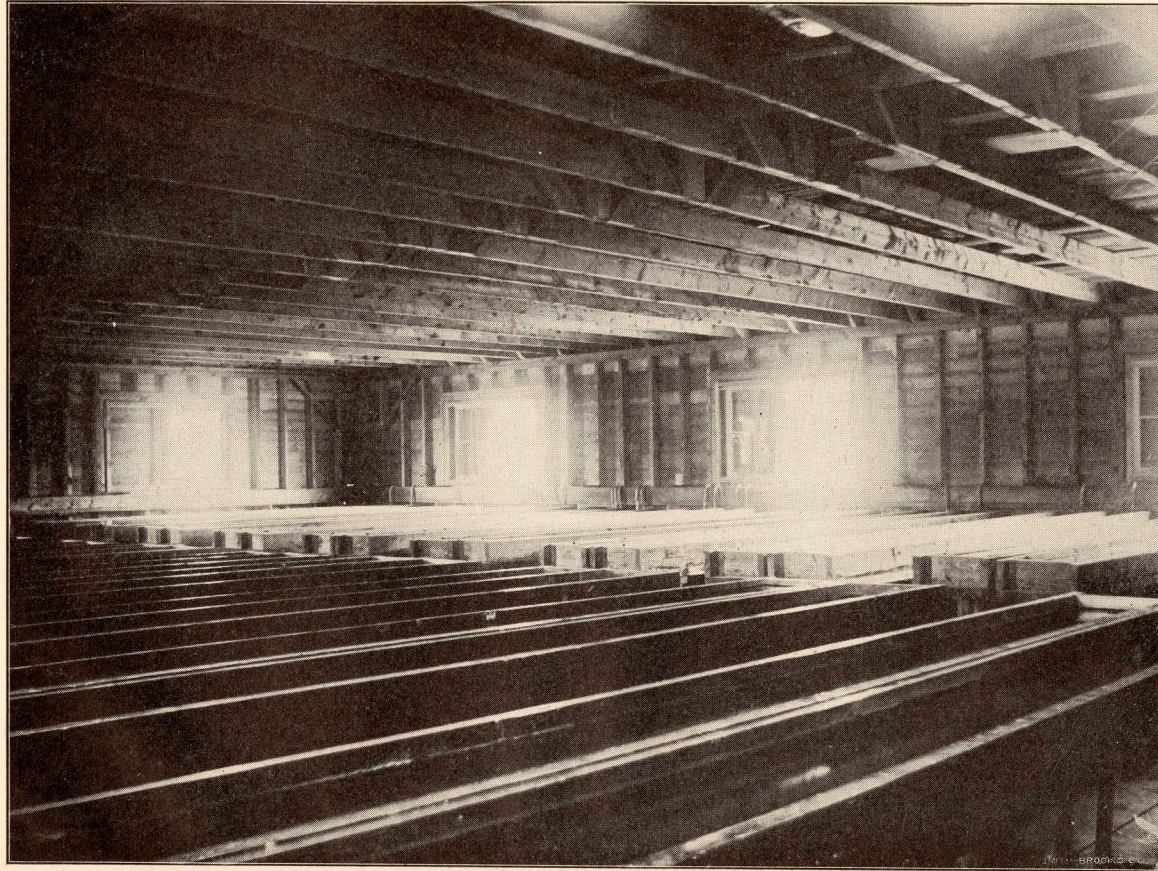
Sir—In accordance with the requirements of the law and the custom of this office, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the transactions of this Department, together with the account of all moneys received and expended and work done during the fiscal period of two years ending November 30, 1902. Also recommendations for future work.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. HARRIS,  
*Commissioner.*

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INTERIOR VIEW OF NEW ROUTT COUNTY HATCHERY.

Biennial Report  
OF THE  
State Game and Fish Commissioner

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The natural advantages which nature has so liberally bestowed upon Colorado in the way of numerous and beautiful streams and lakes, should, with the wise enactment of practical laws looking to the preservation of our fish and game, prove a great source of revenue. Sportsmen who come here to enjoy the hunting and fishing leave several times the value of the game they get. Other states realize the importance of preserving their fish and game, and are making every effort to improve their condition in this respect.

The success or failure of officials to enforce our game and fish laws depends largely upon public sentiment, and while there is a growing better sentiment in many localities of our state and little difficulty is met in securing convictions upon proof of guilt, there is still in some portions of our game districts a decided prejudice against the prosecution of violators, even when the evidence of guilt is absolute.

While more arrests and convictions for game law violations have been made during the past two years than during the history of this department, I have, nevertheless, encountered cases where, while the proof of guilt was beyond question, the juries brought in flat verdicts of acquittal. Such obstacles in the way of a strict enforcement of the law are real and tangible, and may be overcome only by the spread of the sentiment favoring the strict enforcement of the game and fish laws.

It is noteworthy that in the game districts on our eastern slope less difficulty is met in securing convictions upon reasonable evidence of guilt than in our more remote western districts. This is accounted for, probably, by the fact

that the attempt to enforce the laws against all alike, thereby abridging the rights of those in the more remote districts, who have, for many years, killed game at all seasons for domestic use, is in the nature of a new departure, and is resented by local public opinion.

I understand that in some of the other states, where it was necessary to contend with such a state of affairs, the Constitution has been so amended as to permit the game commissioner to demand and obtain a change of venue to a district other than that in which the violation was committed.

It has also been suggested that the law be so altered as to permit of an appeal by the state from the justice court to a higher court.

Also, for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to bring civil suits instead of criminal prosecutions against violators, that the state place a value of \$10 on each and every game bird and fowl, \$50 on each and every deer and antelope, \$200 on each and every elk, and \$500 on each and every mountain sheep and buffalo.

If it were possible to make such additions to our present game law, the work of this Department would be made a thousandfold simpler and more effectual, while without one or more of these additions the changes which will be suggested in this report as to reducing the number of deer which one person may kill and the closed season for elk and antelope would be of little avail, the facts being that the present conditions serve only to preserve the game for the use of the persons in the districts where these conditions prevail and deprive legitimate sportsmen of rights to which they are justly entitled while the game lasts.

#### INDIANS.

The slaughter of deer by the Uncompahgre, Uintah and White River Indian tribes, who make their raids into Colorado from their reservations in Utah each fall, has done more than all other agencies combined to reduce the number of our deer herds.

Repeated efforts have been made, both by myself and my predecessors, to compel the federal authorities to see to it that the Indians are not permitted to make these an-



nual raids, but with no success; and, with my predecessor, I am convinced that the Indian agents connive at their unlawful raids.

My investigations lead me to believe that these raids are encouraged by the Indian agents for the purpose of allowing the Indians in their charge to procure what meat they require and thus save the rations which, obviously, are not issued during the time of the raid and for some time thereafter.

This state of affairs as regards these raids has existed during the past six years to my personal knowledge, and unless extreme measures are resorted to to compel the federal authorities to force the Indian agents to do their duty and prevent the Indians from leaving the reservations, or provision is made by the legislature to keep a sufficient number of wardens on duty in that region during the season when the deer come down from their higher summer ranges, the extermination of our deer will be but a matter of a few years, and the money paid out by the state for the protection of its deer will have been expended for the benefit of the Indian agents and their Indians only.

The insincerity of the many promises made by Indian Agent Myton to prevent these raids may best be judged by the fact that I had the pleasure last year of apprehending the gentleman himself for violating the game law. Having received information that he was on a hunting trip and was encamped within our state, I quietly made a personal visit to his camp and was fortunate in coming upon him as he was in the act of conveying two deer out of the state without the required permit. A fee of \$10 was collected from him and the permit issued, as appears of record in my office under date of November 10, 1901.

In October of last year I received information that the Indians were hunting in the vicinity of White river in Rio Blanco county. I went there and succeeded in arresting seven Indians who had in their possession a wagon load of "jerked" venison, one hundred and forty odd deer hides, and some fawn and doe heads in hides. The Indians, with their booty, were conveyed forthwith to Meeker, in Rio Blanco county, and brought before a justice of the peace. A jury was called and evidence presented which would convict in any other court in the land, but, for reasons which at that time I did not understand, they were found not guilty. This

unlooked-for verdict led me to make some investigation as to the probable cause, and I was soon enlightened. It seems that the citizens, almost to a man, are opposed to these annual raids, but, as it is taken for granted that they will continue, and that, as heretofore, no successful measures will be taken to prevent them entirely, they are not inclined to incur the enmity of the Indians. Many of the citizens have cattle and other property in the localities where the Indians hunt and have frequent occasion to go there in person. These arrests, however, had the effect of hurrying the Indians back to their reservations, and I could not learn that there was any more hunting by the Indians during that season. The game and hides in their possession, and their guns, were seized, and the game and hides sold and the proceeds turned into the game fund. The guns are still held by this department.

This year, upon learning that the Indians were again making their appearance, I decided to visit their camps in person, with the view of persuading them to go back peacefully. I encountered a number of them at Gillen Draw, in Rio Blanco county, at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of October 6. After they had learned my business with them, they agreed to go back to the reservation. It seems, however, that instead of returning, they found another band in the vicinity and immediately followed my trail. Upon sight of me they began firing. I was shot in the left side, the bullet shattering a portion of the seventh rib. While the wound was painful, it was not serious, and I was still able to cling on my horse. Their fire was returned by me, but with what result I do not know. Later, my horse was shot from under me, and I was compelled to seek shelter in the brush. The loss of blood from the wound began to tell upon my strength by this time, and I was forced to lie down. At daylight, I made my way back to Rangely, and, after attending to my wound, asked for volunteers to go with me to the scene of the encounter for the purpose of getting my saddle and bridle. Some of the citizens of Rangely informed me that they "had lost no Indians," and I found only one man, F. S. Crunk, who was willing to go with me. After securing the saddle and bridle, we learned from a number of cowboys whom we met that the Indians were on their way back to the reservation.

The history of this Department during the past few years satisfies me that the Commissioner is not able to cope with



CAPTURED DEER HIDES (441) IN RIO BLANCO COUNTY, JANUARY, 1902.

these Indian depredations with the force at his command. While the law intends that in such cases the Commissioner may demand the aid of the sheriff of the county and may call to his assistance a sufficient number of persons to enforce the law, my experience convinces me that this mode of procedure is not satisfactory, and I would earnestly urge that the legislature make such provision in the way of an available appropriation as to enable the Commissioner, with the consent of the Governor, to place a force of at least twenty wardens in that locality when necessary.

#### CHANGES IN LAWS RECOMMENDED.

While it is not advisable to make too many alterations in our game law, for fear of confusing the public mind, it would be both advisable and expedient that the law permitting one person to kill two deer during the open season be changed so as to permit the killing of one only; also that the open season be confined to the period from September 15 to October 15. The reduction of the number to one, with horns, that one person may kill during the season seems to meet with the approval of most sportsmen. The killing of deer during the very warm weather, as is permitted by the present law, tends to an unavoidable waste of meat, hunters finding it impossible to keep the meat from spoiling longer than a few days. This necessitates a waste which may be obviated only by beginning the open season at a later period. The past two years have shown that there are more deer killed during the last twenty days of the open season than in the two months prior to that time. This is accounted for by the fact that at that season the deer herd together and begin their migration to their winter range in the lower altitudes. From my own observation and the best information obtainable, I am satisfied that deer are still plentiful in Colorado, and with the above changes in our present law there will be no prospect of their speedy extermination, if the Indians are kept within their reservations.

Elk are not holding their own, and I greatly favor a closed season for at least five years. Reports from the ranges of these fine animals indicate that their number has grown noticeably less since the change in the law in 1899, which permitted the killing of one elk with horns during a short

open season. The result of a few years' close protection would be a material increase in the elk herds.

Antelope are still to be found in considerable herds on the plains extending eastward from the mountains, as has been evidenced by the number killed during the past two seasons. The present law permits their killing from August 15 to November 5. In order to preserve this game, I am of the opinion that they should be protected all the year round for a period of five years.

The law making it a penitentiary offense to hunt or kill buffalo has resulted in a material increase in the two known herds. Regardless, however, of the severe penalty imposed, the law was violated, and I succeeded in apprehending four violators who, in company, had killed four buffalo in Lost Park. From the evidence obtained, it seems they killed the buffalo during the year of 1897, and, upon learning some of the facts, I arranged to have them prosecuted. They were arrested in August, 1901, and the case is now pending in the District Court at Leadville.

Doves are noticeably scarce, and I would recommend that the open season be confined to the period from August 15 to September 30. This would shorten the season only thirty days, and, besides leaving the doves undisturbed during the nesting season, would give the young ones a chance to learn to fly.

Spring shooting of waterfowl should be stopped entirely. The law permitting the shooting of ducks and other waterfowl between September 1 and April 15 encroaches too much upon the mating season, and I would recommend that the open season be limited to the time between September 15 and February 15.

Quails are increasing rapidly in the western part of the state; in fact, their increase in Mesa and Montrose counties has been so great that fear is entertained of their becoming destructive to crops.

On this side of the range, efforts to introduce them have not been so successful. I succeeded in procuring twenty-one dozen California quail and distributed them along the Platte, Arkansas and St. Charles rivers. From all accounts they are doing well.

The Department had shipped from Oregon fifteen pairs of Oregon pheasants at a cost of \$6.00 per pair. They were

turned loose in Pueblo, Larimer, Delta and Morgan counties. With proper protection they should increase rapidly.

Section 20 of Division A of the present law provides that on payment therefor to the Commissioner, the Commissioner may take, or authorize to be taken, from any of the waters of this state any fish or spawn for the purpose of propagation in or stocking of any private lake.

I desire to recommend that this section be so changed as to prohibit the Commissioner or any person from selling, for any purpose whatever, any of the fish or spawn belonging to the state.

#### HUNTING LICENSE.

There should be a provision added to the present law requiring every hunter to procure a hunting license. On the theory that those who hunt should pay all or a large share of the cost of preserving the game, instead of burdening the general taxpayers, a great majority of whom derive no benefit from game protection, a fee for a state license should be required from every person desiring to hunt. Such licenses should be issued by the Commissioner on blanks furnished by the Commissioner. A resident's license should be issued on the payment of \$1.00 and a non-resident's license should be issued on the payment of \$20.00. Applications for resident's licenses should be accompanied by evidence of residence satisfactory to the Commissioner.

#### TAXIDERMIST'S LICENSE.

The law should also provide for examination of the stock and the tagging of the specimens now held by taxidermists, and thus prevent the hide and horn hunters from passing their illegal acquisitions through the taxidermists' hands, as they can now do without the slightest danger of detection. Such tags should be supplied by the Commissioner at 15 cents each.

All taxidermists should be licensed. The fee should be, say, \$100.00 per year, to keep the business in responsible hands and protect them and their patrons in their lawful possessions only.

The taxidermist should be willing to contribute in this direction. He reaps more clear profit from the killing of

game than any other class, and should be interested in continuing its existence, and is recommended by the principal taxidermists of the state.

#### GUIDE LICENSE.

There should be a provision requiring guides to procure licenses. The fee for a guide license should be \$250.00 per year, in addition to the fee required for a hunting license, and every guide should have in his possession a state resident's hunting license while so acting.

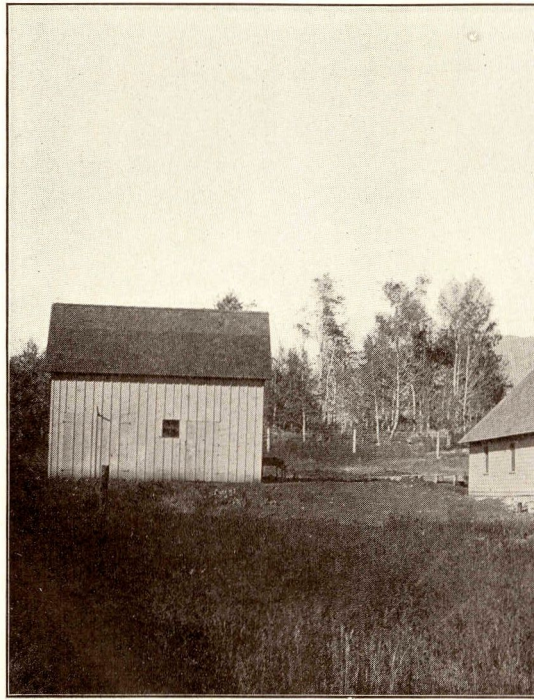
License should be required only in case of a professional guide, and not from a person who, as a member of a party, acts as guide temporarily. I find that the best professional guides are in favor of such a provision, as a protection against those who pretend to be guides and do injury to the tourist business.

There should be a provision in the law requiring ranchmen to place paddle-wheels, or some device, in the headgates of their irrigating ditches. Many fish are destroyed through the lack of such a requirement and since a simple contrivance costing only a few dollars and requiring but little care after being placed in position would prevent the destruction, the necessity for such a requirement is imperative.

#### FISH.

The work at the state hatcheries has been prosecuted with much diligence, and the output of fry for the various streams of the state has reached a number unprecedented in the history of the state. As will be seen in the detailed statement appended, there were distributed during the past two years 7,335,100 fry.

This production of fry should demonstrate that the question of the artificial propagation of trout in Colorado is no longer a doubtful one. The experimental stage has been passed, and with the improved facilities which are being added at each of the hatcheries as the appropriations permit, there seems to be no reason why our streams should not be made to teem with trout as in the days gone by. History tells us that the first settlers found our rivers and creeks literally filled with trout, and I am satisfied that with proper



NEW ROUT





T COUNTY HATCHERY.

and intelligent effort to increase the production of fry they can be made so again. The appropriations made for this purpose will always meet with the approval of our citizens.

The success at the various hatcheries is largely due to the intelligent and conscientious efforts of the State Superintendent and the assistant superintendents in charge of the several hatcheries.

#### DENVER HATCHERY.

The excellent facilities at this hatchery for the propagation and rearing of trout are second to none in the Western states. The supply of spring water, varying in temperature only about two degrees the year round, is especially favorable for the ova and the successful development of the fry. This supply may be largely increased at small expense, and I am much in favor of enlarging the facilities at this hatchery generally. The output of fry during the past two years was 2,789,000.

#### GUNNISON HATCHERY.

The production of fry at this hatchery has been attended with marked success. Comparatively few stock fish are kept at this hatchery, nearly all of the ova being obtained from fish seined from the Gunnison river and Tomichi creek. The services of Mr. H. S. Crooks and Mr. W. H. Craine, who are in charge of this hatchery, have been entirely satisfactory to me and to the citizens throughout that section. The product of fry at this hatchery amounted to 2,300,000 during the past two years.

#### ROUTT COUNTY HATCHERY.

As the result of the establishment of a hatchery at Steamboat Springs, in Routt county, it is now possible to restock some of the beautiful streams of Northwestern Colorado. On account of the time necessarily consumed in conveying the young fish to the streams in this vicinity, this section has heretofore been practically neglected in the distribution of fry from the state hatcheries. While the actual annual capacity of this hatchery is now about 3,000,000 fry, it will

be possible to enlarge the facilities so as to increase the output to nine or ten million fry annually.

Experience has shown that at this location the ova hatches more quickly than at any of the other hatcheries, and that the young fish grow more quickly. A liberal annual appropriation should be made for the maintenance and enlargement of this establishment. The output from this hatchery during the past year was 395,000 fry.

#### LA PLATA HATCHERY.

During the past two years 1,386,000 fry were distributed from this hatchery. The supply of water, being derived principally from the Las Animas river, became polluted during the past year and, besides causing the loss of some 200,000 ova, made it necessary to transfer all the stock fish to the river.

Considerable trouble has been had at this hatchery on account of the lack of a desirable water supply and I would recommend that its location be changed to a more suitable place in that locality.

#### GRAND MESA LAKES.

Through the courtesy of E. A. Tulian, Esq., Superintendent of the United States Hatchery at Leadville, I was enabled to secure 165,000 fry from this source. The ova were procured from the lakes by Mr. Tulian and conveyed by him to the Leadville hatchery without expense to this department. After being hatched, the fry was held subject to the pleasure of this Department for distribution in the streams of the state.

#### EMERALD LAKES HATCHERY.

As will appear in the distribution of fry account included in this report, 300,000 fry were distributed from this hatchery to the various streams and lakes throughout the state. Through the courtesy of W. T. Kirkpatrick, the owner, this Department was given the entire use of these lakes, and the hatchery thereon, during the past two years, without any expense to the state other than the salary paid to Mr. W. E. Patrick, who was placed in charge by this Department.

RAILROADS.

In conclusion, I desire to make acknowledgment of the very liberal courtesies extended to this Department by the railroads of the state in furnishing transportation for the fish and in returning the empty fish cans.

## STATE FISH HATCHERY ACCOUNT.

## DENVER.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1900 and 1901.....	\$1,800 00	
To maintenance .....	\$1,799 09	
To balance .....	91	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00

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## STATE FISH HATCHERY ACCOUNT.

## LA PLATA.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1900 and 1902.....	\$1,800 00	
To maintenance .....	\$1,799 88	
To balance .....	12	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00

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## STATE FISH HATCHERY ACCOUNT.

## GUNNISON.

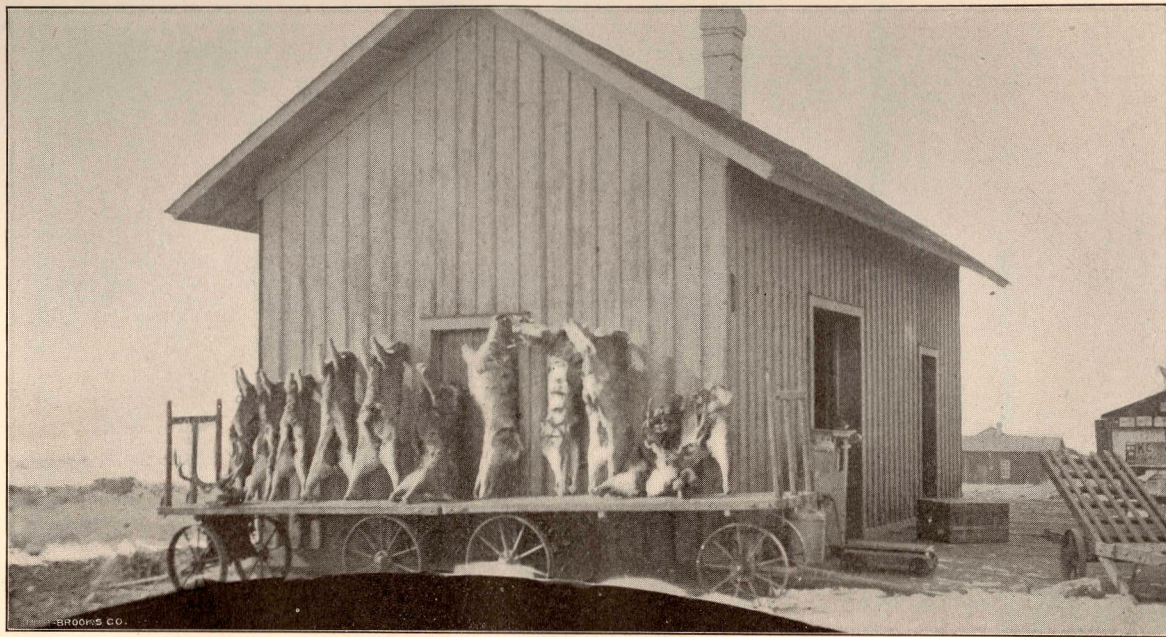
By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$2,600 00	
To maintenance .....	\$1,799 96	
To balance .....	04	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$2,600 00	\$2,600 00

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## STATE FISH HATCHERY ACCOUNT.

## ROUTT COUNTY.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$2,500 00	
To expense, building, etc. ....	\$2,498 97	
To balance .....	1 03	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00



CONFISCATED GAME IN GUNNISON COUNTY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902.

STATE FISH HATCHERY ACCOUNT.

EMERALD LAKES.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$ 500 00	
To expense .....	\$ 500 00	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$ 500 00	\$ 500 00

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FISH HATCHERY, LA PLATA.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$1,800 00	
To Stanley A. Day.....	\$1,800 00	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FISH HATCHERY, GUNNISON.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$1,800 00	
To H. S. Crooks.....	\$1,800 00	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00

ASSISTANT SUPERINTEDENT FISH HATCHERY, EMERALD LAKES.

SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$1,000 00	
To W. E. Patrick.....	\$1,000 00	
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

## ASSISTANT AT DENVER HATCHERY.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$1,200 00	
To Charles Dowdell .....	\$1,200 00	
		<u>          </u>
	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00

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## ASSISTANT AT LA PLATA HATCHERY.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$1,200 00	
To C. C. Graham.....	\$1,200 00	
		<u>          </u>
	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00

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## STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER'S CLERK.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$1,800 00	
To W. C. Baker.....	\$ 333 23	
To A. A. Gordon.....	1,466 77	
		<u>          </u>
	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00

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## CHIEF GAME WARDENS.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$9,000 00	
To salaries—five wardens.....	\$9,000 00	
		<u>          </u>
	\$9,000 00	\$9,000 00



## CHIEF GAME WARDENS.

## TRAVELING EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$3,000 00	
To expenses—five wardens.....	\$3,000 00	
		—————
	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00

## SPECIAL GAME WARDENS.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$1,800 00	
To Jas. S. Bush.....	\$1,800 00	
		—————
	\$1,800 00	\$1,800 00

## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FISH HATCHERY, DENVER.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....	\$2,400 00	
To E. L. Hager.....	\$2,400 00	
		—————
	\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00

## GAME FUND ACCOUNT.

By balance, December 1, 1900.....	\$ 88 79	
By receipts, December 1, 1900, to November 30, 1902.....	4,403 41	
		—————
		\$4,492 20
To salaries, traveling expenses, etc. ....	\$4,479 58	
To balance .....	12 62	
		—————
	\$4,492 20	\$4,492 20

## STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....		\$3,600 00
To T. H. Johnson.....	\$ 619 22	
To C. W. Harris.....	2,980 78	
		<u>          </u>
	\$3,600 00	\$3,600 00

## STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER.

## TRAVELING EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....		\$1,000 00
To T. H. Johnson.....	\$ 192 51	
To C. W. Harris.....	807 39	
To balance .....	10	
		<u>          </u>
	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT FISH HATCHERIES.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....		\$2,400 00
To T. J. Holland.....	\$2,400 00	
		<u>          </u>
	\$2,400 00	\$2,400 00

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT FISH HATCHERIES.

## TRAVELING EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....		\$ 800 00
To T. J. Holland.....	\$ 798 62	
To balance .....	1 38	
		<u>          </u>
	\$ 800 00	\$ 800 00

## ASSISTANT AT GUNNISON HATCHERY.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....		\$1,200 00	
To W. H. Craine.....	\$1,200 00		
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$1,200 00		\$1,200 00

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## ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FISH HATCHERY, ROUTT COUNTY.

## SALARY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....		\$1,900 00	
To J. H. Franz.....	\$1,900 00		
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$1,900 00		\$1,900 00

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## DISTRIBUTION OF FRY ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....		\$ 500 00	
To expense distribution.....	\$ 499 25		
To balance .....		75	
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$ 500 00		\$ 500 00

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## GATHERING SPAWN FOR ALL HATCHERIES ACCOUNT.

By appropriation for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.....		\$1,600 00	
To expense .....	\$1,599 89		
To balance .....		11	
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$1,600 00		\$1,600 00

## DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, 1901.

YEAR	HATCHERY	DISPOSITION	NUMBER
1901	Denver	Arapahoe county	20,000
1902	Denver	Arapahoe county	30,000
1901	La Plata	Archuleta county	90,000
1901	Denver	Boulder county	64,000
1901	Denver	Boulder county	150,000
1901	Denver	Clear Creek county	106,000
1902	Denver	Clear Creek county	240,000
1901	La Plata	Clear Creek county	20,000
1901	Gunnison	Chaffee county	20,000
1902	Denver	Chaffee county	50,000
1902	Gunnison	Chaffee county	60,000
1902	La Plata	Chaffee county	10,000
1901	Grand Mesa Lakes	Chaffee county	40,000
1901	La Plata	Conejos county	70,000
1902	La Plata	Conejos county	50,000
1901	Gunnison	Custer county	15,000
1901	La Plata	Dolores county	50,000
1901	Denver	El Paso county	19,000
1902	Denver	El Paso county	30,100
1901	Gunnison	Eagle county	30,000
1902	Gunnison	Eagle county	30,000
1901	Denver	Fremont county	20,000
1901	Gunnison	Fremont county	20,000
1901	La Plata	Gilpin county	20,000
1902	Denver	Gilpin county	30,000
1901	Denver	Gunnison county	185,000
1902	Gunnison	Gunnison county	580,000
1902	Denver	Gunnison county	20,000
1901	Denver	Garfield county	30,000
1901	Gunnison	Garfield county	130,000
1902	Gunnison	Garfield county	160,000
1901	Denver	Grand county	35,000
1902	Denver	Grand county	4,000
1901	Gunnison	Hinsdale county	30,000
1902	Gunnison	Hinsdale county	150,000
1902	La Plata	Huerfano county	10,000
1902	Denver	Huerfano county	30,000

## DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, 1901—Continued.

YEAR	HATCHERY	DISPOSITION	NUMBER
1901	Denver	Lake county	250,000
1901	Grand Mesa Lakes	Lake county	25,000
1902	Gunnison	Lake county	40,000
1902	Routt County	Larimer county	40,000
1901	Denver	Larimer county	150,000
1902	Denver	Larimer county	130,000
1901	Emerald Lakes	Larimer county	140,000
1901	La Plata	La Plata county	110,000
1902	Emerald Lakes	La Plata county	160,000
1901	La Plata	Las Animas county	25,000
1902	La Plata	Las Animas county	60,000
1901	Denver	Mineral county	55,000
1902	Denver	Mineral county	50,000
1902	La Plata	Mineral county	75,000
1901	Gunnison	Mesa county	75,000
1902	Gunnison	Montrose county	25,000
1901	Denver	Ouray county	25,000
1902	Gunnison	Ouray county	40,000
1901	Denver	Park county	134,000
1901	Gunnison	Park county	75,000
1902	Denver	Park county	455,000
1901	Grand Mesa Lakes	Pitkin county	40,000
1901	Denver	Pitkin county	45,000
1901	Gunnison	Pitkin county	50,000
1902	Denver	Pitkin county	180,000
1902	Gunnison	Pitkin county	100,000
1901	Grand Mesa Lakes	Pitkin county	40,000
1901	Grand Mesa Lakes	Pueblo county	60,000
1901	Denver	Pueblo county	10,000
1901	Gunnison	Pueblo county	20,000
1902	Gunnison	Pueblo county	20,000
1902	Denver	Pueblo county	70,000
1902	Denver	Rio Blanco county	50,000
1901	Gunnison	Rio Grande county	30,000
1901	La Plata	Rio Grande county	56,000
1902	Denver	Rio Grande county	100,000
1902	Routt County	Routt county	315,000

## DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, 1901—Concluded.

YEAR HATCHERY	DISPOSITION	NUMBER
1902 Routt County .....	Routt county.....	40,000
1901 Gunnison .....	Saguache county.....	555,000
1902 Gunnison .....	Saguache county.....	45,000
1902 La Plata .....	Saguache county.....	100,000
1901 La Plata .....	San Miguel county.....	50,000
1902 La Plata .....	San Miguel county.....	400,000
1902 La Plata .....	Summit county.....	180,000
1902 La Plata .....	Teller county.....	10,000
1901 Denver .....	Weld county.....	2,000
1902 Denver .....	Weld county.....	5,000
Total .....		7,335,100

## ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED

FOR MAINTENANCE OF GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT.

	1903.	1904.
Commissioner's salary .....	\$ 1,800 00	\$ 1,800 00
Commissioner's traveling expenses.....	500 00	500 00
Clerk's salary .....	900 00	900 00
Superintendent of hatcheries, salary .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Superintendent of hatcheries, traveling expenses.....	400 00	400 00
Five chief game wardens, salary \$900.00 each.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
Five chief game wardens, traveling expenses.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
One special game warden, salary .....	900 00	900 00
One special game warden, traveling expenses.....	300 00	300 00
Assistant superintendent's salary, Denver hatchery.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant's salary, Denver hatchery.....	600 00	600 00
Maintenance Denver hatchery.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant superintendent's salary, Gunnison hatchery.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant's salary, Gunnison hatchery.....	600 00	600 00
Maintenance Gunnison hatchery.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant Superintendent's salary, La Plata hatchery.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant's salary, La Plata hatchery.....	600 00	600 00
Maintenance La Plata hatchery.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant superintendent's salary, Routt County hatchery..	900 00	900 00
Assistant's salary, Routt County hatchery.....	600 00	600 00
Maintenance Routt County hatchery.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant superintendent's salary, Emerald Lakes hatchery	500 00	500 00
Gathering spawn for all hatcheries.....	800 00	800 00
Distribution of fry from all hatcheries.....	500 00	500 00
Totals .....	\$23,400 00	\$23,400 00