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BIENNIAL REPORTS of the
**STATE GAME AND
FISH COMMISSIONER**

COLORADO
1918 - 1922



ROLAND G. PARVIN
COMMISSIONER

MAY 24 1924

Biennial Reports *of the*
State Game and Fish
Commissioner
of the State of Colorado

For the Years 1918-1922



ROLAND G. PARVIN
Commissioner

EAMES BROS., PRINTERS
1923



HATCHERY AND RETAINING PONDS, BUILT IN 1921-22

State of Colorado
Department of Game and Fish
Capitol Building
Denver

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,
HON. OLIVER H. SHOUP,
Governor of Colorado.

Sir:

Herewith I have the honor to transmit the Biennial Reports, covering the operations, transactions, receipts and disbursements of the Department of Game and Fish from December 1, 1918, to November 30, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

ROLAND G. PARVIN,
State Game and Fish Commissioner.

BIENNIAL REPORTS

OF THE

STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER

1918-1922

As State Game and Fish Commissioner, I herewith present a report of my official activities for the biennial periods ending November 30, 1922.

Before entering upon a resumé of the department's business and a detailed account of its activities, I desire to express an appreciation of the hearty co-operation accorded me by the department's employes, by the heads of various branches of the state government and by those residents of the state interested in the propagation and preservation of the state's wild game and fish.

It gives me great pleasure indeed to acknowledge at this time the hearty support accorded this department by the true sportsmen of the state. Not only have the various sportsmen's organizations and the Forest Service supported the department, but hundreds of individuals as well have assisted in the enforcement of the game and fish laws and helped to educate the general public in these laws.

The support of those who indulge in and are fond of outdoor life, has been an important factor in re-establishing wild life in Colorado to the point that hunting and fishing are more attractive now than for many years.

Without this support, which has been so generously given, the department and its employes would have been unable to enforce the laws, the enforcement of which are so essential to the perpetuity of wild game life in our state. A continuation of this splendid co-operation will build for Colorado a paradise to which the hunter, the fisherman and those seeking health and recreation in our wonderful mountains will flock from all parts of the globe.

In providing fishing for the people of the state and the thousands of tourists who visit the state, the department has not confined all of its activities to the mountain streams and to fish of the great trout family. Realizing that the people living in that section of the state lying east of the mountains (the great plains country) are paying annually many thousands of dollars into the fish and game department and that these people are en-

titled to some return, the department is stocking the natural lakes and the irrigation reservoirs in that section with a variety of fish.

Approximately \$25,000.00 was spent for the purchase of black bass, ring perch and sun fish during the past two years, which have been placed in the lakes east of the Rockies. They are thriving wonderfully well and in a year or two will offer sport for the farmers living in the vicinity of these lakes. Trout fishing, as is well known, is at its best during the summer months and early fall, the time of the year when the farmers and ranchers are busy harvesting their crops and are unable to visit the mountain streams and fish for trout. This will afford them means to indulge in their favorite pastime without inconvenience or neglect of their work.

Elsewhere in this report a detailed statement of the distribution of the various varieties of fish will be found.

In the last biennial report of this department mention was made of the establishment of so-called nursery ponds for trout fry. During the four years covered by this report, the idea of establishing these ponds for the care of the newly hatched trout, where they may not be secure in the mountain streams, has been carried out until we now have located in various sections of the state numerous nursery ponds which enable us to take care of a considerable percentage of the products of our hatcheries. Should the finances of the department permit, it will continue to establish nursery ponds until enough have been established to take care of all the young trout hatched in the state-owned hatcheries.

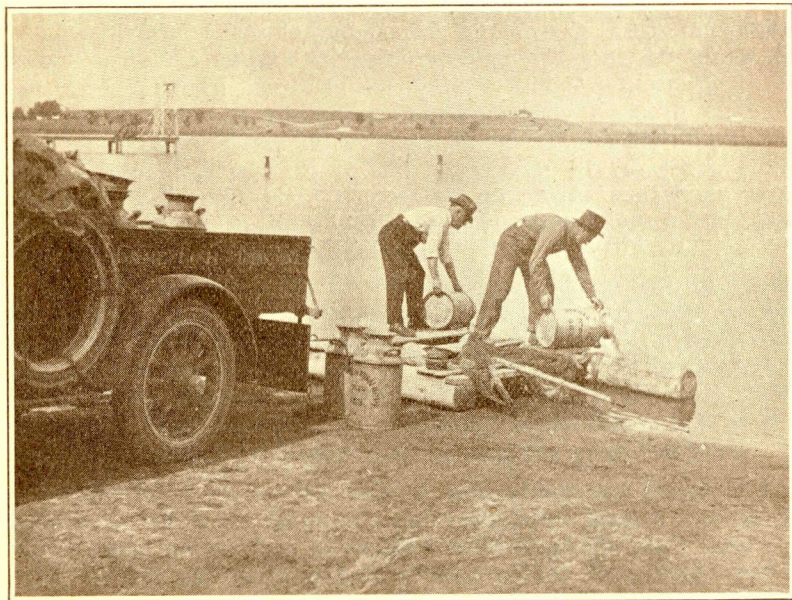
If was formerly the practice to implant the newly hatched trout, less than one inch in length and too weak to carry on the battle for life, into the swift mountain streams. According to the best authority and close observation, it is conservative to state that fully two-thirds of the little trout perished within a week after they had been put into the streams. If they did not become the prey of their natural enemies (the larger fish) they perished in the water, the frailty of their bodies making it impossible for them to withstand the swift currents. This method of planting the fry caused a considerable financial loss, a depletion of our trout streams, and is practically abolished under the present administration.

In the earlier days of our commonwealth, when the state was sparsely settled, mountain streams became clogged with debris at places, forming natural breeding ponds for young fry; the beaver in the building of dams formed others. But, with the advent of the settler, the streams were cleared of these natural dams and the beaver has gone his way.

This department recognized the fact that unless some way was found to keep the newly hatched trout until they had sufficient strength to shift for themselves, that a goodly portion of the money expended for restocking the streams would be lost and



DISTRIBUTION OF RING PERCH, 5 INCHES LONG



DISTRIBUTION OF BASS AND PERCH IN LAKE

that sooner or later Colorado's reputation as a state where trout is abundant would be a thing of the past. The establishment of nursery ponds was the outcome.

Nursery ponds are of two classes: Natural bodies of water and artificial ponds constructed by employes of the department in the vicinity of trout streams. Almost any natural body of water fed by a small fresh-water stream and located so that the small fish can be prevented from escaping, is suited for a nursery pond. A low dike thrown up in a depression causing the water to back up is usually all that is required to make a suitable pond for the nursing of the small fry.

Natural ponds are to be preferred, because they, as a rule, contain enough insect life to furnish food for the growing fish. In artificial ponds food must be provided. The experience of this department shows that so-called fresh water shrimp constitute the most convenient, and at the same time, the best food for trout. Fresh water shrimp is found in several of the state's lakes and can be easily transported and made to grow in any body of fresh water.

The nursery ponds will prove the salvation of Colorado as a trout state. The fish are placed in these ponds soon after they are hatched and have learned to swim. They are kept in the ponds until they have reached a length of from four to seven inches, or until they are fully able to take care of themselves in the mountain streams. Wherever a pond does not afford sufficient natural food, feeding with ground liver and other proper food is done by the department's deputy wardens.

The length of time which the fish are kept in the ponds varies, according to the amount of food available. In some instances the fish have acquired the required length and strength in three months; in others, it was seven months before it was deemed advisable to release them. The length of time of the nursing period depends almost entirely upon food conditions. To illustrate: Fish placed in a natural pond containing an ample supply of fresh water shrimp, grew seven inches in seven months from the time they were taken from the hatchery.

Every hatchery in the state is equipped with retaining ponds, the number varying according to the size and capacity of the hatchery. In addition, ponds have been established in numerous counties throughout the state, in each instance near to the headwaters of the streams in which the fish are to be liberated. The establishment of ponds will be continued to the full extent of the financial ability of the department during the next few years.

Observations made by trained men along the banks of the streams in which the nursery pond trout have been let at large, clearly show the wisdom of holding trout in ponds until they are strong enough to live in swiftly flowing water. Increased catches in streams heretofore considered poor trout fishing establishes the soundness of the nursery pond idea.

From the nursery ponds completed in the state, 10,000,000 trout, of all varieties, have been planted in the streams during the biennial period just closed.

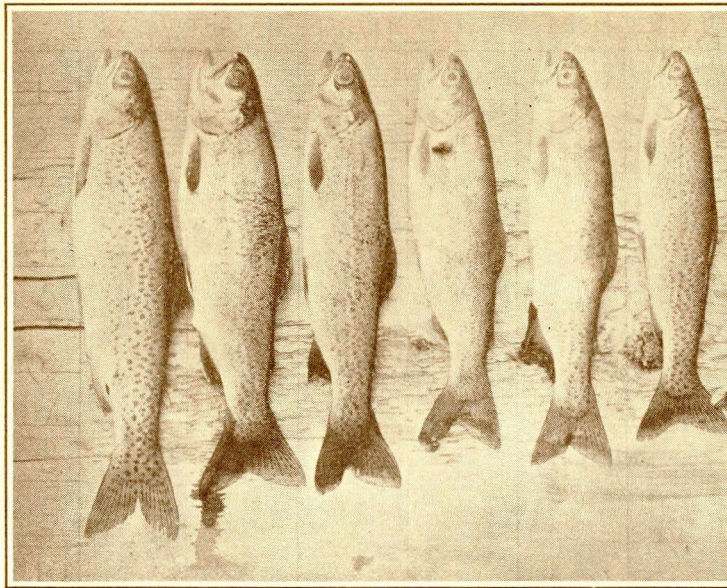
During the biennial periods covered by this report there was inaugurated a new system of financing the department's operations. For many years prior to December 1, 1920, the department's activities were financed in two ways: by the fees and fines collected by the department and the sale of permits of various kinds, and through appropriations by the general assembly. The appropriations by the general assembly averaged about \$25,000.00 a year.

Actuated by the thought that the department should be self-supporting and in view of the fact that the general financial condition of the state required stringent economy, the members of the Twenty-third General Assembly eliminated from the general appropriation bill during its regular session all appropriations for this department. To offset this decrease in the department's revenue, the Assembly amended the statute governing the sale of licenses for hunting and fishing by substantially increasing the fees for these licenses.

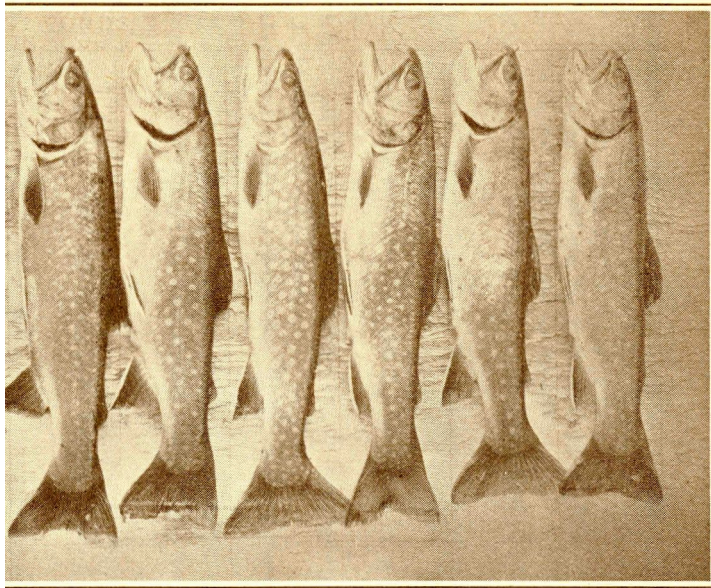
The increased fees during the past two years more than offset the appropriations, thus enabling the department to continue its work in all branches without any serious curtailment. Fears that the elimination of the appropriations would cripple the department proved groundless. By rigid economy the department has been able to make its revenues go even further than in the past and make some improvements which it had long been the desire of the department heads to make, but which, due to the lack of funds, have been put off from year to year. A detail of these improvements appear at another place in this report.

The increased fees in hunting and fishing licenses mentioned above concerned both combination hunting and fishing licenses as well as non-resident small game and non-resident fishing licenses. The price of the former was raised from \$1.00 to \$2.00, and that of the foreign licenses from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a year. The increase in the fees did not have any appreciable effect upon the number of licenses sold. As a matter of fact, a greater number of combination hunting and fishing licenses were sold after the increase had become effective than during the period before the higher price went into effect. The number of foreign licenses issued decreased slightly, but the loss in numbers of that kind of license was more than offset by the increase in the other forms of license.

In addition to changing the method of financing the department and increasing the license fees, the Twenty-third General Assembly made a number of changes in the state's game and fish laws. Briefly, these changes are as follows:



NURSERY POND RESULTS-



-9 INCHES IN 22 MONTHS

Increased salaries in the department as follows:

Commissioner from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Chief Clerk from \$1,200 to \$1,800.

Chief Game Wardens from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

Bookkeeper from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

Created the position of field superintendent with a salary of \$1,800.

Created the position of license investigator with a salary of \$1,800.

Reduced the bag limits of ducks to 15 birds in a day or in possession.

Created a bag limit for pheasants of 2 in one day or not more than 3 in possession at one time.

Decreed that coyotes, mountain lions, wolves, bob-cats and lynx are not big game.

Prohibited the transportation beyond the state of trout taken from public waters, except in five-pound shipments, accompanied by the owner.

Created the Colorado Antelope Refuge and the following three game refuges: Denver Mountain Parks, Pike's Peak and Spanish Peaks.

Since enactment of the law doing away with the open season on all migratory wading marsh fowl in the spring of the year, enactment of the Twenty-second General Assembly, there has been a noticeable increase in ducks, geese, brant and other water fowl of the state. The beneficial results of the law forbidding the shooting of these birds in the spring when they pass through Colorado on their way to the lakes in the North are noticeable. Instead of continuing their northern flight, these birds, notably the ducks, have made the lakes in this state their breeding places. There is hardly a large lake in the state where ducks cannot be found now nesting and hatching during the summer months.

The abolition of spring shooting has had its beneficial effect and made manifest by the vast number of migratory birds that cease their flight and breed in Colorado and the increased success in duck hunting proves the wisdom of that law.

The passage of this act makes our law conform to the Federal law and makes duck hunting possible in Colorado which heretofore was practically nullified on account of a conflict between the two laws.

The Twenty-third General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$25,000 for the eradication of predatory animals, this sum to be expended with a like sum set aside for the same purpose by the Federal government. A considerable number of coyotes, wolves and mountain lions were killed, but it is the belief that better results could be obtained if the state resorted to the so-called bounty system. It is convincing that more animals which prey on our

live stock and on our protected game would be eradicated if the state paid a bounty for the slaying of each such animal.

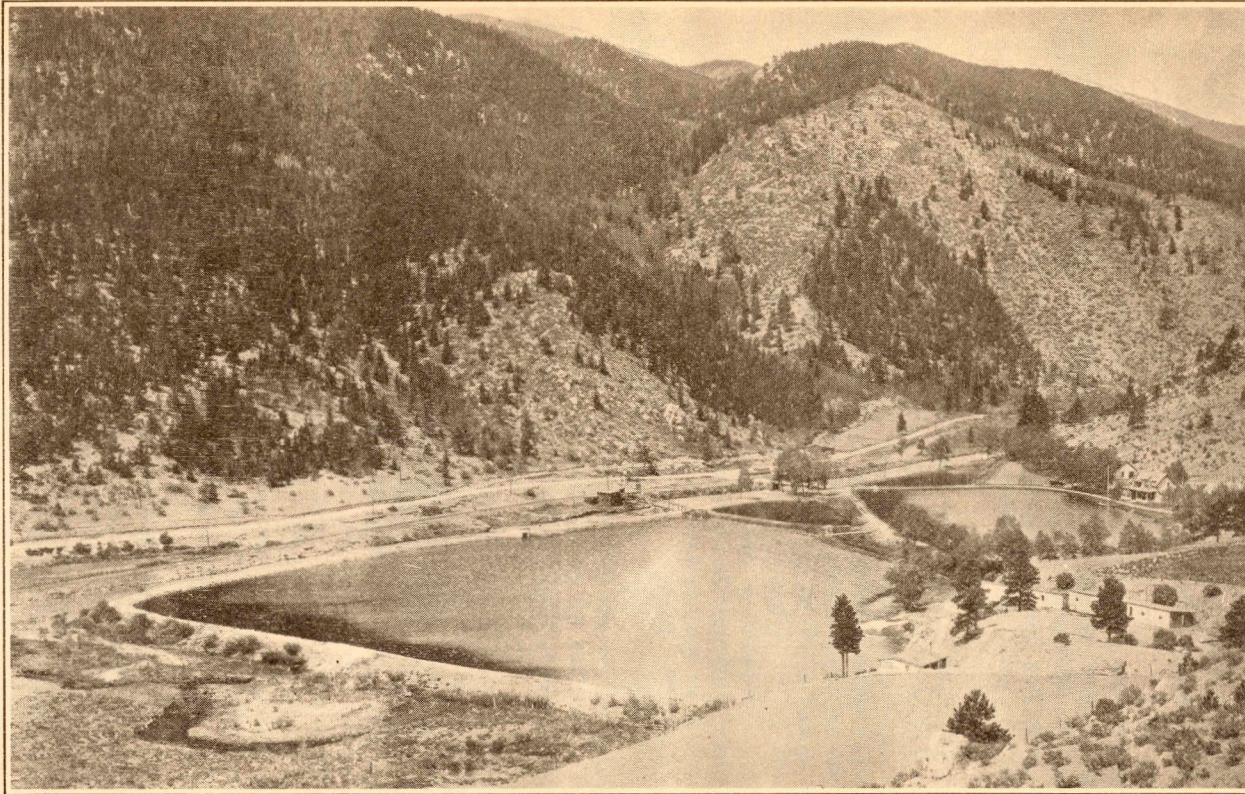
In this connection attention is called to the practice of a certain Colorado newspaper, one of the owners of which, an ardent sportsman interested in the protection of game, offers a bounty on mountain lions killed. The record shows that this paper has paid bounty on more mountain lions than have been slain by the government and state-paid hunters.

In the period covered by this report there was a continuation of the policy of the department to introduce new game life in the state and transplant birds and game indigenous to one section to other parts of the state. It is a pleasure to state that thus far the efforts of the department in this direction have been successful; that the chances are bright that within a few years the state will be able to boast of a variety of game birds which have never made Colorado their home, and that sections, heretofore devoid of all sorts of game, are now populated with game, big and little.

During the year 1922 what is known as the Hungarian partridge was introduced into Colorado. The department was able to purchase 100 pairs of these fine game birds in Hungary, their native land. The birds arrived in Denver in excellent condition. They were kept in the City Park Zoo for a time to acclimate them, and then shipped to various sections of the state believed to be the best suited for them. The species of partridge, the department was informed, are not accustomed to high altitudes but thrive best at low altitudes. Accordingly, the 100 pairs were liberated at fairly low levels. Yuma, Weld, Boulder, Jefferson, Arapahoe, Las Animas, Chaffee, Rio Grande, La Plata, Dolores and Montezuma were the counties selected to become the habitation of these birds. A close watch has been kept over the partridges and it is satisfying to report that the birds are doing well, that the prospects are good that they will feel at home in our state and will multiply rapidly.

A new game bird introduced during the period is the Blue or Scale Quail, whose home is in New Mexico. This department was able to obtain five dozen of these fine game birds through the courtesy of the New Mexico fish and game department. The Blue Quail thrives best in the open prairie country. To insure their welfare and rapid increase in their number, they were liberated in Sedgwick and Yuma counties where climatic and other conditions are ideal. Last reports indicate that this species of bird is doing well in its new habitat.

While discussing birds, attention is called to the fact that during the period 1,200 Chinese Ring Pheasant eggs were received from Oregon. Some birds were hatched at the "experiment farm" maintained at the Denver City Park by this department. The young pheasants were kept until they had grown sufficiently to take care of themselves and were then sent to parts of the state from which requests for pheasants were received. The fact that



RETAINING PONDS AT SINGLETON, ON NORTH FORK OF SOUTH PLATTE RIVER, WHERE 500,000 TROUT,
FROM 5 TO 7 INCHES, ARE RELEASED EACH YEAR

the pheasant is an insectivorous bird is well known to the farmers and ranchers of our state. They hope—and this hope is well justified by the experience had elsewhere in the state—that the pheasants will help greatly to diminish grasshoppers and other crop damaging insects, once they are increased sufficiently in numbers.

Besides pheasants, the department distributed a considerable number of California mountain quail, a bird whose home in this state is in Delta and Mesa counties. Large numbers of these birds were caught by employes of this department and shipped to other sections of the state where conditions for their existence are favorable.

While the activities of introducing or transplanting of game were confined chiefly to birds, big game was not neglected. A number of elk were liberated in sections of the state which in years gone by had been their habitat, but in which this fine animal in recent years had become extinct. Some twelve head of elk—cows and bulls—were set free in the vicinity of Twin Lakes, in Lake county, and another bunch in Ouray county. Both herds are doing splendidly. Observers have seen a number of fine calves in the herds and it is only a question of time until the elk will be again a familiar sight in these counties, just as it was a score of years ago. Both Lake and Ouray counties afford a summer and winter range for these animals.

The elk were captured in Routt county, crated by deputy wardens and shipped to Leadville and Ouray by railroad. Request for the elk had been made by the sportsmen organizations of the two counties.

The first steps were taken during this period to insure a first-class supply of rainbow trout in the streams of the state. One million and five hundred thousand rainbow eggs were obtained in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Oregon and Utah. Not that the department was unable to obtain sufficient spawn for its hatcheries, but because the department deemed it necessary and advisable to introduce new blood into the finny tribe. Fish, like any other animal, deteriorate through inbreeding. The introduction of new blood, it is assured, will have a beneficial result upon the size and number of the fish. The imported fish have, for the greater part, been placed into the streams after having been brought to considerable size in our nursery ponds.

With the exception of some 1,500,000 eggs imported from other states for the purpose of introducing new blood, all of the trout eggs hatched in the state's hatcheries were taken in this state. The state is fortunate in having a number of lakes in which large trout abound. Very little difficulty is experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of eggs to keep all of the hatcheries going at full capacity.

Rainbow and native trout spawn is taken in the spring, while in the fall spawn of the eastern brook is gathered.

Four spawning crews, each composed of three or four men, were employed in collecting the spawn. Some of the lakes in which the spawn was taken are difficult of access and the work of the crews is not without its hardships, but in the four years covered by this report the men composing the crews succeeded in getting a sufficient number of eggs to the hatcheries to enable each one to fill its hatching troughs.

While stringent laws are on our statute books providing severe penalties for those killing protected game or killing game out of season, the task of protecting the animals is not always an easy one. Especially is this the case in the uninhabited sections of the state where most of the big game animals are found. The department is, in this respect, handicapped by too small a number of field deputies.

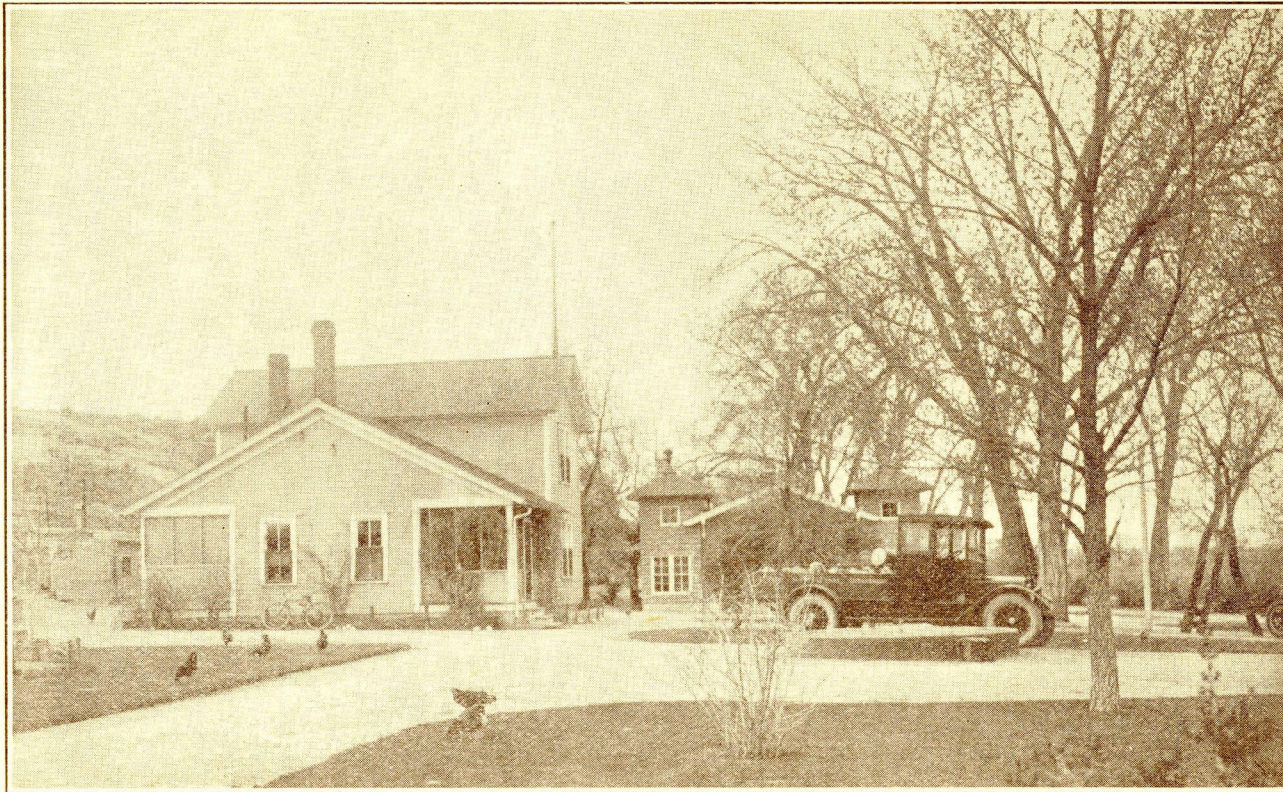
The Twenty-third General Assembly, realizing the value of big game to the state and recognizing the fact that this department cannot give the game full protection, took the first step in securing for our elk, deer, antelope and other animals the protection which guarantees their future by creating a series of game preserves. The boundaries of these preserves are closely guarded by wardens of this department, forest rangers and others. The severest of penalties are provided for those who enter these preserves without the permit required by law for the killing of the wolf, mountain lion and other animals preying upon the protected game.

Confidence is expressed that the creation of these game preserves will do much to save the elk, deer, mountain sheep and antelope of the state from extinction. It is to be hoped that the incoming legislatures will create further game refuges along the lines of those established in 1921.

All game laws have been rigidly enforced. A total of 848 arrests were made during the biennial periods, of this number 783 were found guilty, paying a total of \$9,255.11 in fines. In addition, jail sentences were meted out to 42 violators. Of the remaining cases, 23 resulted in acquittal.

Due chiefly to the efforts of this department thousands of elk, deer and mountain sheep were saved from death by starvation during the winters of 1921 and 1922. Had it not been for the fact that this department spent thousands of dollars in the purchase of hay and had it distributed at convenient places, the number of elk, deer and mountain sheep would have been reduced to an appreciable extent. Altogether the department expended about \$22,000 for hay during the two winters, and in addition paid men engaged to feed the starving animals.

The two winters referred to were characterized by unusually heavy snow falls in those counties where elk, deer and mountain sheep abound, notably Grand, Moffat, Rio Blanco, Garfield, Pitkin, Gunnison, Rio Grande and Boulder. A blanket of snow ranging in depth from eight to ten feet covered the winter pasture



DWELLING AND HATCHERY, DENVER

usually frequented by these animals when they are driven from their summer homes at high altitudes by snow storms. When they came down from the hillsides, they found the grass in the valleys covered with snow so deep that they were unable to reach it.

During those two severe winters, reports that hundreds of the noble animals were gathered in the valleys reached the department from the counties above mentioned. Coupled with these reports were statements that unless food was provided, the animals would perish by the thousands. Wherever obtainable, hay was purchased. Conveying the hay to the spots where the animals had congregated was, in many instances, no easy task. In one instance deputies of this department and special deputies hired for the occasion, carried the hay to places inaccessible on snow shoes.

The animals were fed regularly throughout the two winters until the snow had melted sufficiently to enable them to forage for themselves. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the deputies in the counties affected, there was practically no loss of life among these animals. It is not recorded that more than three elk, deer or mountain sheep died from starvation.

In addition to the feeding made necessary by the unprecedented severe winters, feeding as usual the mountain sheep in the vicinity of Ouray and Glenwood Springs, constituted part of the duties of the department. Into these two towns, the mountain sheep make their appearance immediately upon the first severe snow storm in the higher mountains. It has been the custom of the department, co-operated in by the citizens of the two towns, to provide provender for the sheep upon their arrival. The animals, by nature unusually shy during the summer months when they inhabit the higher places, appear to cast aside all sense of fear and roam at will the outlying streets of both towns. It is not an unusual sight to see fifty to seventy-five of them at the depot in Ouray any winter morning and one may walk among them as one would walk among so many milch cows.

The necessity of establishing artificial nursery ponds for our young trout is largely made necessary through the fact that the beaver is rapidly disappearing in this state, and it can only be a matter of time until the last beaver is trapped. The passing of the beaver is to be regretted; but, like the Red Man, the beaver must give way to the settler and the encroachment of civilization.

The waters stored behind the beaver dams in the past formed the finest natural nursery ponds for young trout, and in them the young fish grew until they were able to enter the swift-flowing streams. With the disappearance of the beaver, these natural nursery ponds are likewise going and the young fish become victims of rapid currents unless protected by the establishment of the artificial ponds.

This department is almost helpless to prevent the destruction of the beaver. It must, under the law, issue permits for the trapping of the animals if it is made evident that they are doing

damage to property. Efforts to dissuade ranchers from trapping beaver are usually fruitless. The new rancher is ignorant of the many good qualities of the animal; he only knows that they have cut down his trees and have built a dam which resulted in his ranch, or a part of it, becoming flooded. He cannot be convinced that the beaver is his friend. He has not learned what the man who came into the state many years ago learned: that the water stored behind the beaver dams is a reserve which can be used to save crops when a long period of drought is threatened.

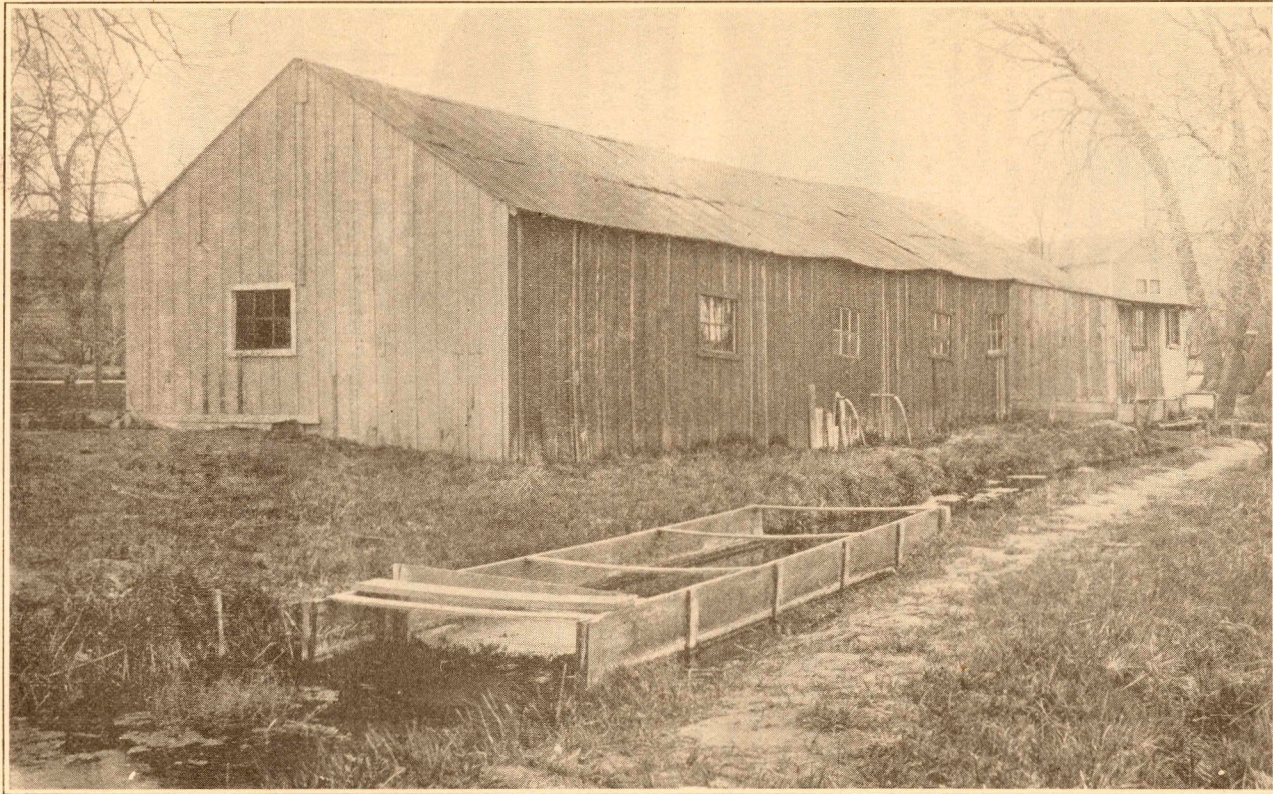
During the past year there was completed the first of a series of new hatchery buildings which this department is contemplating. Present-day buildings at the various hatcheries are antiquated and wholly inadequate to supply the demand for fry made upon the department. Due to the lack of sufficient appropriations the buildings, when erected, were built on a small scale, and in addition, appropriations for maintenance in succeeding years were equally small. The natural result being that some of the buildings today are in need of much repair and wholly incompatible with the demands of the department.

Following a careful survey of the various hatcheries and their equipment, this department worked out a comprehensive plan to remedy the situation and bring about improvements which will place Colorado in the front rank of all states and contribute toward sustaining the state's reputation as a fisherman's paradise. This plan, generally speaking, comprises the erection of new buildings for hatching, and the installation of the latest model hatching troughs and other modern appliances. To work out this program will require a number of years and an outlay of many thousands of dollars, but the belief is entertained that the results will justify the outlay and will redound to the interests of the state within a very few years.

Resident and visiting sportsmen are paying into this department the money which will be used for the improvements. None of the money comes out of the pockets of the general taxpayers.

The first new hatchery building was completed at the Denver hatchery, ten miles north of Denver in Adams county, during the fall of 1922, and is the finest of its kind in the state. It may be surpassed by some hatcheries in the United States in size and luxurious appointments, but doubt lingers if anywhere in the country can be found a hatchery which excels the new Denver hatching house when fitness of purpose which it is to serve is considered.

The new building was erected by this department's own employes. Fortunately for the state there are numbered among the wardens and deputy wardens, representatives of the building craft. From these a building crew was recruited. These men, under the direction of the field superintendent, erected the new hatching house. They excavated, laid the foundations, erected the building, installed the plumbing and constructed a water



THE "OLD TIMER," REPLACED BY MODERN HATCHERY

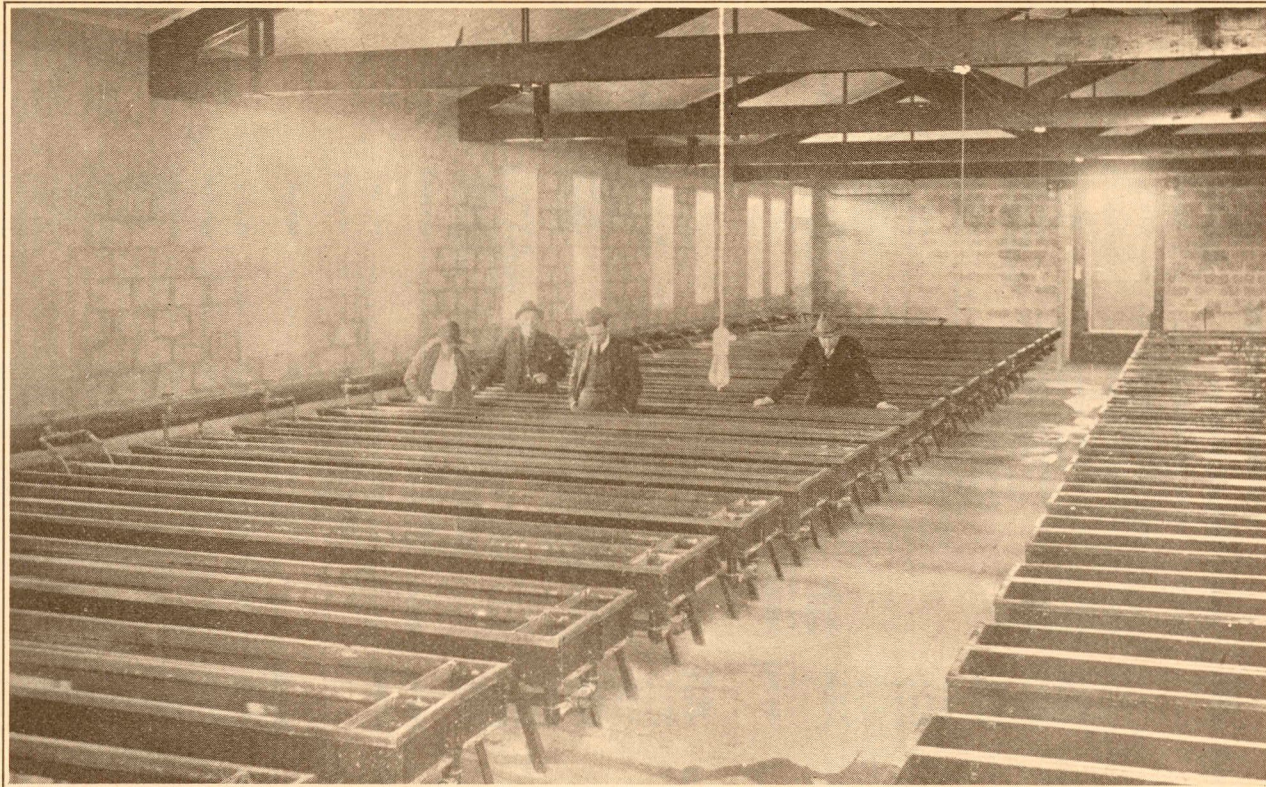
supply system consisting of a number of gathering bases and a pipe line 1,000 feet in length. The fact that these men built the hatching house resulted in a saving to the department of at least \$12,000.00. Conservative estimates of building contractors place the cost of construction by contract at not less than \$30,000.00. Actual cost of the building was \$18,000.00.

It is planned to have the same crew of men build the new structures contemplated for the other hatcheries of the state, thus saving to the department an equivalent of their salaries by being employed in this manner. In Gunnison, Cedaredge and Durango are located the hatcheries where it is contemplated replacement of the present inadequate hatching houses with new structures. The new building at the Denver hatchery will serve as a model for all future buildings. It is built of cement blocks made impregnable against water by a water-proofing process and is what might be termed a dry hatchery.

The visitor will be surprised to find not a drop of water on the concrete floor of the structure, quite in contrast to conditions usually encountered in a building of this sort, the installation of the very latest model steel trough for hatching and the very best of plumbing being responsible. Steel troughs, while more expensive than wooden ones are practically indestructible and will outlast wooden ones many years. They are leak-proof and will keep the hatching house dry and clean.

The installation of an all-year-round water system by the construction crew deserves special mention. The countryside in the immediate vicinity of the hatchery abounds with numerous small springs. Concrete gathering basins were constructed at various places and these were connected with a pipe line which, in turn, conveys the water into the troughs. A never failing supply of the finest clear spring water is assured.

The new hatching house affords three times the hatching capacity as the structure whose place it took. Instead of only 2,000,000 eggs the Denver hatchery is now capable of hatching at least 6,000,000 eggs twice a year. It is estimated that the yearly capacity of the state's hatcheries which now is approximately 20,000,000 eggs will be at least 50,000,000 if not greater when the building program has been completed.



INTERIOR OF NEW HATCHERY, EQUIPPED WITH STEEL TROUGHS

DISTRIBUTION OF BASS, RING PERCH AND CATFISH

YEARS OF 1921-1922

1921 Consignee	Location	Planting Station	Bass	Ring Perch	Catfish	Size Inches
City and County of Denver	Denver	Washington Park	40,000			3 to 3½
City and County of Denver	Denver	Cooper's Lake and Berkeley Lake	80,000			3 to 3½
Town of Broomfield City and County of Denver	Broomfield Denver	Church's Lake Rocky Mtn. Lake	8,000 15,000			3 to 3½
City of Pueblo	Pueblo	City Lakes	10,000	10,000		3 to 3½
City of Ordway	Ordway	City Reservoir	19,000	14,000		3 to 3½
City of Alamosa	Alamosa	City Lakes	22,000	13,000		3 to 3½
City of Walsenburg	Walsenburg	City Lake and Marian Lake		41,000		3 to 3½
Dr. P. B. Godsman	Burlington	No Man's Lake		15,000		3 to 3½
E. R. Chew	Pueblo	City Lakes and Teller Reservoir		10,000		3 to 3½
City of La Veta	La Veta	La Veta Lake		12,000		3 to 3½
City of Antonito	Antonito	Jer on Lake		8,000		3 to 3½
Dr. P. B. Godsman	Flagler	Dewey Lake		3,000		3 to 3½
J. P. Dickerson	Hugo	City Lakes		4,000		3 to 3½
J. L. Miller	Rocky Ford	City Lakes		5,000		3 to 3½
T. E. Moore	Las Animas	County Lakes		7,000		3 to 3½
Town of Hereford	Hereford	City Lakes	15,000	36,000		3 to 3½
E. E. Lucas	Glenwood Spgs.	Shoshone Reser.	1,500			3 to 3½
			Total, Year 1921	210,500	193,000	

1922 Consignee	Location	Planting Station	Bass	Ring Perch	Catfish	Size Inches
John Tobin	Montrose	Creek		4,000		3 to 3½
City of Montrose	Montrose	Butterfield Lake		4,000		5
Al Beavers	Lamar	Queen Lake		9,000		3 to 3½
City of Lamar	Lamar	Queen Lake		12,000		5
City of Lamar	Lamar	Nee No Shee Lake		12,000		5
C. W. Porter	Pueblo	C. F. & I. Lake No. 3		3,000		3 to 3½
City of Pueblo	Pueblo	Lake Minnequa, Lake Clara, City Lake		20,000		5
W. D. Carroll	Antonito	Twin Lakes		3,000		3 to 3½
J. W. Brown	Las Animas	Blue Lake		3,000		3 to 3½
City of Las Animas	Las Animas	Smith Capon Lake		4,000		5
Al Bennett	Trinidad	Mott's Lake		3,000		3 to 3½
Dr. P. B. Godsman	Burlington	No Mans Sloughs		3,000		3 to 3½
City and County of Denver	Denver	Washington Park (b. m.) Lake	40,000	8,000		3 to 3½
City and County of Denver	Denver	Cooper's Lake		26,000	10,500	5
City and County of Denver	Denver	Washington Park (South Lake)			10,500	5
City and County of Denver	Denver	Washington Park (North Lake)		30,000		5
City and County of Denver	Denver	Rocky Mtn. Lake		22,000		5
City and County of Denver	Denver	Berkeley		30,000		5
City and County of Denver	Denver	Sloan's Lake		24,000		5
City of Wray	Wray	Marshall Lake		7,000		5
City of Wray	Wray	Oliver Lake		7,000		5
City of Wray	Wray	Robb Lake		7,000		5
City of Trinidad	Trinidad	Model Lake		16,000		5
City of Ordway	Ordway	Meredith Lake		18,000		5
City of Hugo	Hugo	Woodridge Lake		6,000		5
City of Boulder	Boulder	Highlands Park Lake		4,000		5
City of Alamosa	Alamosa	City Park Lake		4,000		5
City of Longmont	Longmont	Mulligan Lake		5,000		5
City of Cortez	Cortez	Summit Reservoir		5,000		5
Adams County		Lee's Lake		1,000		5
City of Glenwood Springs	Glenwood Springs	Lucas Lake		2,000		5
			Year 1922, Total	40,000	302,000	21,000

DISTRIBUTION OF QUAIL

YEARS 1921-1922

1921

Name	Location	Number	Kind
C. B. Underhill	Rifle	12	California
William Hansen	Blanca	12	California
Gibson Company	Alamosa	12	California
W. H. Adams	Alamosa	12	Bob White
G. H. Pugh	Craig	12	Bob White
W. W. Williams	Yuma	12	Bob White
C. H. Bond	Estes Park	12	Bob White
Paul Godsman	Burlington	12	Bob White
Frank L. Edunstein	Pagosa Springs	12	Bob White
Frank A. Chlanda	Longmont	12	Bob White
M. E. Bashor	Ordway	12	Bob White
C. W. Porter	Pueblo	12	Bob White
Fred Fair	Boulder	12	Bob White
Game and Fish Department	Sullivan	18	Bob White
Game and Fish Department	Retreat Park	18	Bob White
Game and Fish Department	Arvada	18	Bob White
Game and Fish Department	Platte Canon	18	Bob White
Game and Fish Department	County Line and Colfax	18	Bob White
Game and Fish Department	Adams City	18	Bob White
Game and Fish Department	Brighton	18	Bob White
Frederick Jephcott	Bayfield	8	Bob White
J. MacFadzean	Del Norte	8	Bob White
	Total	298	Bob White

1922

Name	Location	Number	Kind
William Hutchinson	Deer Trail	12	Blue Quail
Game and Fish Department	Retreat Park	24	Blue Quail
W. D. Carroll	Antonito	20	Blue Quail
	Total	56	Blue Quail
	Grand Total	354	

DISTRIBUTION OF PHEASANT EGGS

YEAR 1922

Name	Location	Number of Eggs
Mrs. J. Moulton	Arvada	330
Clarence Goad	Alamosa	12
Henry Dietrich	Durango	69
H. Starkweather	Lakewood	12
Ben Matthews	Denver	75
J. O. Custer	Greeley	65
George A. Pugh	Craig	15
Earl Cooley	Trinidad	15
R. Callen	Rifle	15
M. P. Capp	Buena Vista	15
T. J. Tynan	Canon City	65
Samuel S. Sherman	Denver	15
W. D. Carroll	Antonito	13
F. N. Cochems	Salida	12
J. E. Lindquist	Denver	12
C. Fastenan	Siebert	15
	Total	755

TROUT DISTRIBUTION FROM HATCHERIES

YEAR OF 1919

Hatchery	Brook	Rainbow	Native	Total
Antonito		250,000	100,000	350,000
Aspen	260,000		300,000	560,000
Buena Vista	369,000		462,000	831,000
Cedaredge	350,000	216,000	152,000	718,000
Del Norte	411,000	344,000	255,000	1,010,000
Denver	994,000	425,000	205,000	1,624,000
Durango	495,000		918,000	1,413,000
Emerald Lake		190,000	100,000	290,000
Estes Park	555,000		170,000	725,000
Glenwood Springs	336,000		663,000	999,000
Grand Lake			500,000	500,000
Pitkin	496,000	149,000	84,000	729,000
Trappers Lake			385,000	385,000
Purchased from B. C. Hosselkus, Creede, Colo. (Fingerlings)			255,000	255,000
Total	4,266,000	1,574,000	4,549,000	10,389,000

FRY PLANTED IN STATE'S SPAWNING BEDS—SPRING AND FALL

Marvine Lake	100,000
Emerald Lake	325,000
Cheesman Lake	
West Lakes (Akin Lake)	35,000
Grand Mesa Lakes	398,000
Trappers Lake	225,000
Total	1,083,000
Total	11,472,000

TROUT DISTRIBUTION FROM HATCHERIES

YEAR OF 1920

Hatchery	Brook	Rainbow	Native	Steel-head	Total
Antonito		100,000	280,000		380,000
Aspen	375,000				375,000
Buena Vista	547,000		330,000		877,000
Cedaredge	771,500	200,000	206,000		1,177,500
Del Norte	549,000	142,000	267,000		958,000
Denver	1,045,000	430,000	890,000	77,000	2,442,000
Durango	1,594,000	210,000	460,000		2,264,000
Emerald Lake			300,000		300,000
Estes Park	360,000		250,000		610,000
Fort Collins	395,000				395,000
Glenwood	685,000		604,000		1,289,000
Grand Lake			310,000		310,000
Pitkin	803,000	426,000	90,000		1,319,000
Trappers Lake			360,000		360,000
Purchased from Clayton Wetherill, Hermit, Colo. ...	20,000				20,000
Total	7,144,500	1,508,000	4,347,000	77,000	13,076,500

FRY PLANTED IN STATE'S SPAWNING BEDS—SPRING AND FALL

Marvine Lake	100,000
Emerald Lake	300,000
Electra Lake	180,000
West Lakes (Akin Lake)	105,000
Grand Mesa Lakes	610,000
Trappers Lake	174,000
Total	1,469,000
Total	14,545,500

TROUT DISTRIBUTION FROM HATCHERIES

YEAR OF 1921

Hatchery	Brook	Rainbow	Native	Total
Buena Vista	565,000	.....	320,000	885,000
Cedaredge	402,500	516,000	105,000	1,023,500
Del Norte	680,000	135,000	165,000	980,000
Denver	750,000	512,000	800,000	2,062,000
Durango	1,280,000	210,000	327,000	1,817,000
Emerald Lake .....	.....	54,500	.....	54,500
Estes Park	300,000	.....	200,000	500,000
Fort Collins	230,000	100,000	155,000	485,000
Glenwood	920,000	.....	765,000	1,685,000
Grand Lake .....	.....	.....	364,500	364,500
Pitkin	677,500	514,000	.....	1,191,500
Steamboat Springs	281,000	252,000	50,000	583,000
Trappers Lake .....	.....	.....	380,000	380,000
Total	6,086,000	2,293,500	3,631,500	12,011,000

FRY PLANTED IN STATE'S SPAWNING BEDS—SPRING AND FALL

Marvine Lake	156,000	
Emerald Lake	54,500	
Electra Lake	200,000	
West Lakes (Akin Lake)	30,000	
Grand Mesa Lakes	618,000	
Trappers Lake	152,000	
		1,210,500
Total		13,221,500

TROUT DISTRIBUTION FROM HATCHERIES

YEAR OF 1922

Hatchery	Brook	Rainbow	Native	Total
Antonito .....	.....	.....	500,000	500,000
Buena Vista	600,000	.....	320,000	920,000
Cedaredge	660,000	147,000	498,000	1,305,000
Del Norte	895,000	.....	420,000	1,315,000
Denver	965,000	1,525,000	870,000	3,360,000
Durango	1,748,000	710,000	250,000	2,708,000
Estes Park	690,000	.....	300,000	990,000
Fort Collins	795,000	.....	.....	795,000
Glenwood	1,184,000	402,000	939,000	2,525,000
Pitkin	793,000	513,000	80,000	1,386,000
Steamboat Springs	621,000	.....	.....	621,000
Trappers Lake .....	.....	.....	446,000	446,000
Total	8,951,000	3,297,000	4,623,000	16,871,000

FRY PLANTED IN STATE'S SPAWNING BEDS—SPRING AND FALL

Marvine Lake	104,000	
Emerald Lake .....	.....
Cheesman Lake	150,000	
Electra Lake	475,000	
West Lakes (Akin Lake)	115,000	
Grand Mesa Lakes	525,000	
Trappers Lake	156,000	
		1,525,000
Total		18,396,000

TROUT DISTRIBUTION IN COUNTIES

County	Year of 1919	Year of 1920	Year of 1921	Year of 1922
Archuleta	599,000	685,000	309,500	660,000
Boulder	305,000	485,000	643,000	815,000
Chaffee	456,000	600,000	300,000	355,000
Clear Creek	130,000	145,000	68,000	110,000
Conejos	350,000	380,000	150,000	550,000
Costilla	100,000	100,000	75,000	150,000
Custer	104,000	124,000	105,000	220,000
Delta	386,000	623,000	452,500	605,000
Dolores	165,000	175,000	145,000	150,000
Douglas	25,000	60,000	20,000	150,000
Eagle	275,000	196,000	318,000	524,000
El Paso	154,000	256,000	197,000	275,000
Fremont	246,000	230,000	340,000	300,000
Garfield	486,000	454,000	500,000	910,000
Gilpin	80,000	105,000	50,000	110,000
Gunnison	400,000	870,000	642,000	1,000,000
Grand	555,000	505,000	450,000	135,000
Hinsdale	135,000	270,000	300,000	215,000
Huerfano	124,000	136,000	148,000	205,000
Jackson	55,000	100,000	130,000	100,000
Jefferson	115,000	340,000	251,000	415,000
Lake	150,000	155,000	225,000	430,000
Larimer	567,000	645,000	755,000	1,608,000
La Plata	460,000	700,000	850,000	825,000
Las Animas	180,000	145,000	226,000	200,000
Mesa	49,000	175,000	203,000	322,000
Mineral	500,000	375,000	500,000	390,000
Moffat	60,000	86,000	120,000	115,000
Montezuma	120,000	240,000	175,000	375,000
Montrose	154,000	327,000	255,000	305,000
Ouray	134,000	183,000	200,000	340,000
Park	200,000	175,000	180,000	585,000
Pitkin	600,000	550,000	353,000	415,000
Prowers	50,000	106,000	61,000	80,000
Pueblo	76,000	100,000	70,000	195,000
Rio Blanco	490,000	400,000	476,000	516,000
Rio Grande	514,000	329,000	205,000	650,000
Routt	60,000	615,000	750,000	481,000
Saguache	175,000	205,000	165,000	205,000
San Juan	235,000	205,000	130,000	300,000
San Miguel	110,000	135,000	300,000	250,000
Summit	125,000	180,000	148,000	85,000
Teller	80,000	135,000	40,000	80,000
Yuma	45,000	71,500	30,000	65,000
Total Distribution	10,389,000	13,076,500	12,011,000	16,871,000

FRY PLANTED IN STATE'S SPAWNING BEDS—SPRING AND FALL

Marvine Lake	100,000	100,000	156,000	104,000
Emerald Lake	325,000	300,000	54,500	
Cheesman Lake				150,000
West Lakes (Akin Lake)	35,000	105,000	30,000	115,000
Electra Lake		180,000	200,000	475,000
Grand Mesa Lakes	398,000	610,000	618,000	525,000
Trappers Lake	225,000	174,000	152,000	156,000
Total	11,472,000	14,545,500	13,221,500	18,396,000

**GENERAL CASH STATEMENT (COMMISSIONER'S
ACCOUNT)**

DECEMBER 1, 1918, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1919, INCLUSIVE

RECEIPTS

Resident Fishing Licenses.....	\$ 68,102.90
Resident Big Game Licenses.....	27,465.00
Non-resident Fishing Licenses.....	8,131.00
Non-resident Hunting Licenses.....	1,941.85
Lakes and Parks.....	707.00
Preserves	61.00
Importers	250.00
Guides	35.00
Taxidermists	90.00
Transportation	344.00
Specimens	150.00
Importation of Specimens.....	335.00
Seining Permits	63.00
Sale of Confiscated Game, etc.....	142.90
Sale of Beaver Hides.....	1,944.25
Fines for Law Violations.....	2,549.09
Beaver Permits	291.00
Pheasant Permits	279.00
Miscellaneous	730.70

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid State Treasurer—

December, 1918	\$ 7,195.07
January, 1919	9,839.82
February, 1919	4,036.78
March, 1919	1,568.46
April, 1919	5,949.46
May, 1919	5,542.07
June, 1919	6,754.21
July, 1919	21,177.42
August, 1919	7,475.54
September, 1919	5,017.37
October, 1919	29,699.70
November, 1919	9,356.79
Total	\$113,612.69 \$113,612.69

REMITTANCES FROM COUNTY CLERKS

DECEMBER 1, 1918, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1919, INCLUSIVE

County	Resident		Non-Resident		Total	
	Fishing	Big Game	Big Game	Fishing Bird Hunting		
Adams	\$ 378.75	\$ 61.25	\$ 10.50	\$ 4.75	\$ 455.25	
Alamosa	651.25	173.75	44.75		869.75	
Arapahoe	308.00	142.25	3.50		453.75	
Archuleta	200.25	72.00	61.25		333.50	
Baca	10.75				10.75	
Bent	236.50	106.00	20.00		362.50	
Boulder	1,930.50	147.75	346.75	23.75	2,448.75	
Chaffee	859.50	556.50	66.50		1,482.50	
Cheyenne	40.50	8.75			49.25	
Clear Creek	400.50	197.75	59.50	14.25	672.00	
Conejos	383.25	32.00	40.25	4.75	460.25	
Costilla	193.50	77.00	9.25		279.75	
Crowley	127.50	14.50			142.00	
Custer	140.25	170.25	3.50		314.00	
Delta	2,063.25	1,277.50	49.50	4.75	3,466.75	
Denver	492.00	75.25	78.75		646.00	
Dolores	96.00	43.75	10.50		150.25	
Douglas	165.25	211.75			377.00	
Eagle	453.00	576.25		14.25	1,082.00	
Elbert	54.00	38.50			92.50	
El Paso	916.25	500.50		23.75	1,993.50	
Fremont	1,326.50	1,161.25	96.00	23.75	2,780.75	
Garfield	1,906.50	2,479.50	148.50	38.00	4,716.00	
Gilpin	136.50	26.25		14.25	182.25	
Grand	533.50	634.00	24.75	38.00	1,331.75	
Gunnison	1,094.50	728.00		57.00	2,107.25	
Hinsdale	130.50	82.25			258.25	
Huerfano	490.25	400.75		3.50	894.50	
Jackson	427.75			57.00	624.75	
Jefferson	246.00	115.50		14.00	375.50	
Kiowa	151.75			7.00	158.75	
Kit Carson	113.25	1.75		5.25	120.25	
Lake	652.50	402.50		2.25	1,099.25	
La Plata	682.50	460.50		9.50	1,223.00	
Larimer	2,436.00	969.25	24.75	23.75	3,717.25	
Las Animas	1,545.25	483.00		185.25	2,322.00	
Lincoln	89.25	19.25			108.50	
Logan	625.25	7.00		12.25	644.50	
Mesa	1,751.25	1,650.25		4.75	3,427.25	
Mineral	335.00	96.25		14.25	641.50	
Moffat	316.50	761.25			1,104.00	
Montezuma	133.50	82.25			222.75	
Montrose	1,190.75	70.25		17.50	1,278.50	
Morgan	585.00	17.50			642.75	
Otero	740.25	393.75		9.50	1,143.50	
Ouray	197.25	136.75			335.75	
Park	349.50	575.75	24.75		1,025.25	
Phillips	13.50				13.50	
Pitkin	429.00	486.50			961.00	
Prowers	502.50	91.00		14.25	644.50	
Pueblo	2,308.50	732.25		14.25	3,231.50	
Rio Blanco	457.50	822.50		4.75	1,354.75	
Rio Grande	1,069.50	362.25			1,480.75	
Routt	1,110.00	850.50	24.75	47.50	2,227.00	
Saguache	432.75	329.00			800.25	
San Juan	158.00	67.50			241.25	
San Miguel	373.50	154.75			575.50	
Sedgwick	231.75	14.00			307.00	
Summit	205.50	180.25			399.75	
Teller	572.50	495.25			1,071.25	
Washington	58.50				58.50	
Weld	2,951.75	280.00		19.00	3,408.25	
Yuma	459.75	12.25			477.25	
Total	\$39,622.00	\$21,116.00	\$393.00	\$ 4,081.25	\$667.25	\$65,879.50

GAME CASH FUND (STATE AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT)

DECEMBER 1, 1918, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1919, INCLUSIVE

RECEIPTS

Balance, December 1, 1918.....	\$ 48,021.24
Received from Commissioner.....	113,612.69

DISBURSEMENTS

Warrants Issued for—

Salaries	\$ 33,165.49	
Traveling Expenses	9,144.07	
Scrip Books	5,340.00	
Groceries (Spawn Takers).....	643.65	
Truck and Auto, Service and Express..	2,120.95	
Refund, Commissions on Licenses.....	4,626.00	
Fish Eggs	4,346.80	
Lumber and Miscellaneous Supplies...	3,471.15	
Printing and Office Supplies.....	4,391.45	
Telegraph and Telephone.....	573.40	
Postage	500.00	
Express	219.80	
Rewards	475.00	
Premiums on Insurance.....	105.75	
Installing Electric Plant.....	588.65	
Installing Pumping Plant.....	413.00	
Maintenance of Hatcheries.....	3,693.46	
Rents	742.00	
Legal Services	467.50	
Dodge Car	1,356.40	
Settlement Mechanic's Lien.....	200.00	
Pheasants Delivered	10.00	
Miscellaneous	241.00	
		\$ 76,835.52
Balance, November 30, 1919.....		84,798.41
		<u>\$161,633.93</u>

GENERAL CASH STATEMENT**DECEMBER 1, 1919, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1920, INCLUSIVE**

RECEIPTS

Resident Fishing Licenses.....	\$ 65,454.80
Resident Big Game Licenses.....	25,973.00
Non-resident Fishing Licenses.....	8,861.00
Non-resident Hunting Licenses.....	2,579.50
Lakes and Parks.....	840.00
Preserves	400.00
Importers	325.00
Guides	70.00
Seining Permits	55.00
Taxidermists	110.00
Transportation Permits	443.75
Specimens	141.00
Importation of Specimens.....	533.00
Sale of Confiscated Fish and Game.....	101.59
Fines	2,320.94
Beaver Permits	371.00
Pheasant Permits	82.00
Miscellaneous	12,767.13
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	\$121,428.71

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid State Treasurer Dec., 1919	\$ 13,456.69
Paid State Treasurer Jan., 1920	4,804.23
Paid State Treasurer Feb., 1920	4,863.05
Paid State Treasurer Mar., 1920	4,511.31
Paid State Treasurer Apr., 1920	5,134.44
Paid State Treasurer May, 1920	5,566.92
Paid State Treasurer June, 1920	9,887.46
Paid State Treasurer July, 1920	18,560.91
Paid State Treasurer Aug., 1920	6,968.73
Paid State Treasurer Sept., 1920	6,261.21
Paid State Treasurer Oct., 1920	29,765.71
Paid State Treasurer Nov., 1920	11,648.05
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	\$121,428.71

REMITTANCES FROM COUNTY AGENTS

DECEMBER 1, 1919, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1920, INCLUSIVE

County	Resident		Non-Resident			Total
	Fishing	Big Game	Fishing	Bird Hunting	Big Game	
Adams	\$ 342.25	\$ 64.75	\$ 8.75			\$ 415.75
Alamosa	642.00	197.75	7.00			846.75
Arapahoe	207.75	94.50	3.50			305.75
Archuleta	213.00	70.00	40.25			323.25
Baca	125.00	20.00	100.00			245.00
Bent	209.25	138.25	7.00			354.50
Boulder	1,084.50	302.75	262.50			1,649.75
Chaffee						
Cheyenne	54.00					54.00
Clear Creek						
Conejos	225.00	22.75	8.75			256.50
Costilla	218.25	92.75	10.50			321.50
Crowley	280.50	78.75				359.25
Custer	139.50	218.75	10.50			368.75
Delta	748.25	675.25				1,423.50
Denver	386.25	78.75	49.00	4.75		518.75
Dolores	84.75	35.00	12.25			132.00
Douglas	152.25	178.50	15.75			346.50
Eagle	395.25	173.25	70.00	17.50	24.75	680.75
Elbert	32.25					32.25
El Paso						
Fremont	1,163.25	1,508.75	192.50	23.75	24.75	2,913.00
Garfield	449.25	129.50	24.50			603.25
Gilpin	110.25	24.50	3.50			138.25
Grand	89.25	10.50	17.50	4.75		122.00
Gunnison	493.50	19.25	49.00			561.75
Hinsdale	68.25		3.50			71.75
Huerfano	119.25	7.00				126.25
Jackson	364.50	398.50	127.75	47.50		938.25
Jefferson	234.00	122.50	21.00			377.50
Kiowa	191.25	1.75	28.00			221.00
Kit Carson	108.75	5.25	7.00			121.00
Lake	561.75	255.50	38.50		49.50	905.25
La Plata	580.50	330.75	91.00	4.75	24.75	1,031.75
Larimer	2,323.50	948.50	271.25	33.25	74.25	3,650.75
Las Animas	1,247.25	376.25	66.50			1,690.00
Lincoln	96.75	22.75				119.50
Logan	470.25		17.50			487.75
Mesa	343.50	33.25	10.75	4.75	24.75	417.00
Mineral	231.00	92.00	217.00	9.50	123.75	673.25
Moffat	296.25	763.00	15.75	9.50	123.75	1,208.25
Montezuma	1.50	8.75	3.50			13.75
Montrose	1,114.50	568.75	50.75			1,734.00
Morgan	552.75	40.25	28.00	4.75		625.75
Otero	738.75	372.75	1.75	4.75	49.50	1,167.50
Ouray	143.25	131.25				274.50
Park	222.00	211.75	42.00			475.75
Phillips	130.50	14.00				144.50
Pitkin	381.00	402.50	43.75			827.25
Prowers	243.00		19.25			262.25
Pueblo	165.00					165.00
Rio Blanco	417.00	1,004.50	63.00	4.75	99.00	1,588.25
Rio Grande	1,435.75	453.25	225.75	4.75	49.50	2,169.00
Routt	900.00	437.50	131.25			1,468.75
Saguache	300.75	374.50	35.00			710.25
San Juan	133.50	61.25	17.50			212.25
San Miguel	360.75	140.00	42.00	4.75		547.50
Sedgwick	207.00	15.75	175.00	33.25		431.00
Summit	198.75	204.75	22.75		24.75	451.00
Teller	519.00	332.50	8.75			860.25
Washington	108.75	10.50				119.25
Weld	2,514.75	313.25	152.25	23.75		3,004.00
Yuma	450.00	15.75	12.25	4.75		482.75
Total	\$26,320.50	\$12,604.75	\$ 2,882.75	\$245.50	\$693.00	\$42,746.50

GAME CASH FUND (AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT)**DECEMBER 1, 1919, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1920, INCLUSIVE**

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance, December 1, 1919.....	\$ 84,798.41	
Receipts from Commissioner.....	121,428.71	
		\$206,227.12

DISBURSEMENTS

Salary of Commissioner	\$ 2,000.04	
Salary of Deputy	1,500.00	
Salary of Field Superintendent	1,500.00	
Salary of Chief Wardens	5,900.00	
Salary of Deputy Wardens	18,096.25	
Salary of Hatchery Superintendent and Helpers.....	16,715.50	
Salary of Spawn Takers	4,365.00	
Salary of Clerks and Stenographers	3,106.45	
Legal Services	675.00	
Rewards	603.00	
Rents	1,000.00	
Insurance	387.03	
Traveling Expense	10,895.69	
Spawn Takers' Expense.....	9,320.05	
Maintenance of Hatcheries.....	9,595.61	
R. R. Scrip.....	6,300.00	
New Automobile	4,833.45	
Express	374.68	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	563.34	
Printing and Office Supplies.....	16,930.07	
Expense, Game Animals and Birds.....	5,352.41	
Auto Expense	2,745.27	
Beaver Hides	1,938.00	
Refunds of Licenses, etc.....	4,238.75	
Fish Eggs and Fry.....	5,648.50	
Miscellaneous	872.88	
	\$135,456.97	
Cash Balance November 30, 1920.....	70,770.15	\$206,227.12

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT**DECEMBER 1, 1918, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1920, INCLUSIVE**

Appropriation	Amount 1919-1920	Vouchers 1919	Vouchers 1920	Unexpended Balance
Special—				
Eradication of Predatory				
Animals	\$ 50,000.00	\$	\$27,194.17	\$22,805.83
Gunnison Hatchery	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00	.....
Cedaredge Hatchery	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....
Conejos County Hatchery.....	500.00	.....	493.69	6.31
Routt County Hatchery.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00	.....
Sweetwater Lake Hatchery..	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00
Total	\$ 59,500.00	.....	\$35,187.86	\$24,312.14

GENERAL CASH STATEMENT

DECEMBER 1, 1920, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1921, INCLUSIVE

RECEIPTS

Resident Fishing Licenses.....	\$ 74,134.20
Resident Hunting Licenses.....	39,181.75
Non-resident Fishing Licenses.....	11,338.75
Non-resident Hunting Licenses.....	1,884.00
Lakes and Parks.....	589.00
Preserves	329.00
Importers	450.00
Guides	50.00
Seining Permits	47.00
Taxidermists	135.00
Transportation Permits	662.50
Specimen Permits	483.00
Beaver Permits	257.00
Pheasant Permits	20.00
Refuge Permits	179.00
Storage Permits	68.00
Non-Game Permits	2.00
Scientific Bird Permits.....	8.00
Sale of Confiscated Fish and Game.....	128.50
Sale of Beaver Hides.....	5,863.25
Fines for Law Violations.....	2,481.57
Miscellaneous	1,399.60
	\$139,691.12

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid State Treasurer, Dec., 1920	\$ 21,846.21
Paid State Treasurer, Jan., 1921	2,150.47
Paid State Treasurer, Feb., 1921	1,794.93
Paid State Treasurer, Mar., 1921	2,306.33
Paid State Treasurer, Apr., 1921	2,924.52
Paid State Treasurer, May, 1921	3,282.66
Paid State Treasurer, June, 1921	10,920.04
Paid State Treasurer, July, 1921	13,280.63
Paid State Treasurer, Aug., 1921	5,410.09
Paid State Treasurer, Sept., 1921	8,497.34
Paid State Treasurer, Oct., 1921	22,716.57
Paid State Treasurer, Nov., 1921	44,561.33
	\$139,691.12

REMITTANCES FROM COUNTY CLERKS

DECEMBER 1, 1920, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1921, INCLUSIVE

County	Resident		Non-Resident		Total
	Fishing	Hunting	Fishing	Hunting	
Adams	\$ 325.50	\$ 134.75	\$ 14.25	\$ 3.50	\$ 478.00
Alamosa	493.50	-----	1.75	-----	495.25
Arapahoe	164.25	24.25	-----	-----	188.50
Archuleta	246.00	19.00	28.50	3.50	297.00
Baca	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent	204.75	218.50	9.50	-----	432.75
Boulder	2,298.00	694.75	480.50	14.25	3,487.50
Chaffee	945.00	612.50	227.50	14.25	1,799.25
Cheyenne	52.50	-----	-----	-----	52.50
Clear Creek	569.25	187.25	91.00	-----	847.50
Conejos	183.00	10.50	-----	-----	193.50
Costilla	187.50	28.75	23.75	-----	240.00
Crowley	295.50	1.75	9.50	-----	306.75
Custer	181.50	19.25	19.00	-----	219.75
Delta	859.50	989.25	85.50	14.25	1,948.50
Denver	339.75	127.50	61.75	-----	529.00
Dolores	76.50	74.50	-----	-----	151.00
Douglas	147.75	305.25	19.00	-----	472.00
Eagle	381.75	874.75	28.50	24.75	1,309.75
Elbert	112.50	185.25	-----	4.75	302.50
El Paso	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fremont	1,090.50	1,624.50	180.50	62.75	2,958.25
Garfield	1,674.75	2,776.25	283.75	93.25	4,828.00
Gilpin	147.00	73.00	13.00	-----	233.00
Grand	155.25	257.75	28.00	39.00	480.00
Gunnison	1,095.00	1,013.75	443.00	195.00	2,746.75
Hinsdale	129.75	71.75	87.75	-----	289.25
Huerfano	463.50	695.00	87.50	9.50	1,255.50
Jackson	278.25	346.75	324.75	9.50	959.25
Jefferson	273.00	268.50	33.25	-----	574.75
Kiowa	263.25	23.00	1.75	9.50	297.50
Kit Carson	166.50	14.25	-----	-----	180.75
Lake	408.75	332.50	19.00	4.75	765.00
La Plata	675.00	275.50	99.75	4.75	1,055.00
Larimer	2,515.00	1,415.50	408.50	138.00	4,477.00
Las Animas	1,551.75	717.50	228.00	4.75	2,502.00
Lincoln	137.25	66.50	-----	-----	203.75
Logan	895.50	40.25	24.00	-----	959.75
Mesa	1,708.25	1,001.50	47.25	79.00	2,836.00
Mineral	227.25	16.50	456.00	9.50	709.25
Moffat	212.25	688.75	33.25	79.00	1,013.25
Montezuma	96.75	14.75	58.75	-----	170.25
Montrose	1,067.25	89.00	39.75	-----	1,196.00
Morgan	418.50	71.25	38.00	-----	527.75
Otero	494.25	423.25	14.25	4.75	936.50
Ouray	102.00	61.75	-----	-----	163.75
Park	177.00	213.75	47.50	49.50	487.75
Phillips	195.00	-----	-----	-----	195.00
Pitkin	367.50	538.50	71.25	-----	977.25
Prowers	926.00	228.75	100.25	28.50	1,283.50
Pueblo	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rio Blanco	294.00	783.75	33.25	39.00	1,150.00
Rio Grande	777.50	-----	218.50	-----	996.00
Routt	665.25	759.50	200.25	61.75	1,686.75
Saguache	300.75	374.50	35.00	-----	710.25
San Juan	128.25	9.50	28.50	4.75	171.00
San Miguel	293.25	60.25	38.00	4.75	396.25
Sedgwick	188.25	-----	114.00	28.50	330.75
Summit	171.75	156.75	42.75	-----	371.25
Teller	458.75	714.25	9.50	-----	1,182.50
Washington	234.00	-----	-----	-----	234.00
Weld	2,424.75	826.50	185.25	54.25	3,490.75
Yuma	459.00	14.25	23.75	14.25	511.25
Total	\$32,371.50	\$21,567.00	\$ 5,197.50	\$ 1,107.50	\$60,243.50

GAME CASH FUND (STATE AUDITOR'S FUND)**DECEMBER 1, 1920, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1921, INCLUSIVE**

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance December 1, 1920.....		\$ 70,770.15
From Game and Fish Commissioner.....	\$139,691.12	
Canceled Warrants	400.55	
		<u>140,091.67</u>
Total		\$210,861.82

DISBURSEMENTS

Warrants Issued for—		
Salary Game and Fish Commissioner.....	\$ 2,150.21	
Salary Field Superintendent	1,445.00	
Salary Wardens and Deputies.....	24,428.33	
Salary Superintendents of Hatcheries.....	10,475.00	
Salary Spawn Takers	5,590.00	
Salary Miscellaneous Labor	8,043.50	
Salary Clerks and Stenographers.....	3,295.00	
Salary Attorneys	1,000.00	
Game Animals, Fish Eggs, etc.....	19,719.20	
Feeding Game Animals, etc.....	3,462.06	
Maintenance of Hatcheries, etc.....	13,432.88	
Traveling Expenses	17,050.06	
Auto Repairs and Expense.....	4,421.88	
Railroad Scrip	6,300.00	
Printing, Office Expense, etc.....	13,792.14	
Drayage, Express and Storage.....	1,144.39	
Equipment	1,605.55	
Commissions on Licenses.....	3,108.75	
Rent	886.47	
Insurance	335.60	
Beaver Hides	1,242.33	
Rewards	375.00	
Miscellaneous	1,635.66	
	<u>\$144,938.81</u>	
Cash Balance November 30, 1921.....	65,923.01	
		\$210,861.82

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT—ERADICATION OF
PREDATORY ANIMALS****DECEMBER 1, 1920, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1921, INCLUSIVE**

RECEIPTS

By Appropriation	\$ 25,000.00	
		\$ 25,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS

To Warrants Issued for—		
Salaries, Hunters and Trappers.....	\$ 3,554.17	
Supplies	58.13	
Traveling Expenses	16.00	
Railroad Scrip	30.00	
Gas and Oil.....	40.00	
	<u>\$ 3,698.30</u>	
Unexpended Balance	21,301.70	
		\$ 25,000.00

COMMISSIONER'S CASH STATEMENT**DECEMBER 1, 1921, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1922, INCLUSIVE**

RECEIPTS

Resident Fishing Licenses	\$117,903.25
Resident Hunting Licenses	34,265.00
Non-Resident Fishing Licenses	11,127.00
Non-Resident Hunting Licenses	1,220.75
Lakes and Parks.....	766.00
Preserves	312.00
Importers	275.00
Guides	85.00
Seining Permits	52.00
Taxidermists	115.00
Transportation Permits	388.00
Specimen Permits	62.00
Importation Permits	410.00
Beaver Permits	381.00
Pheasant Permits	13.00
Sales of Confiscated Game and Fish.....	204.02
Fines for Game Law Violations.....	1,928.54
Sale of Beaver Hides.....	8,842.75
Refuge Permits	193.00
Scientific Permits	16.50
Storage Permits	46.00
Sale of Posters and Tags.....	46.63
Refunds	241.57
Miscellaneous	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$178,914.01

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid to State Treasurer.....	\$178,914.01
	<hr/>
	\$178,914.01

REMITTANCES FROM COUNTY CLERKS
DECEMBER 1, 1921, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1922, INCLUSIVE

County	Resident Big Game	Non-Resident Fishing	Resident Hunting and Fishing	Non-Resident Hunting	Total
Adams	\$ 152.00	\$ 9.50	\$ 469.00	\$ 14.25	\$ 644.75
Alamosa	251.75	66.50	1,169.50	137.75	1,625.50
Arapahoe	80.75	.....	5.25	.....	86.00
Archuleta	133.00	.....	374.75	47.50	555.25
Baca	47.50	47.50	112.50	.....	207.50
Bent	180.50	9.50	644.00	4.75	838.75
Boulder	669.75	.....	2,528.00	375.25	4,573.00
Chaffee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne	19.00	.....	80.50	.....	99.50
Clear Creek	128.25	99.75	200.25	.....	428.25
Conejos	14.25	118.75	292.00	4.75	429.75
Costilla	118.75	.....	264.50	33.25	416.50
Crowley	204.25	.....	613.75	19.00	837.00
Custer	393.25	.....	364.00	33.25	790.50
Delta	.....	.....	873.25	.....	873.25
Denver	71.25	.....	549.50	47.50	668.25
Dolores	38.00	.....	190.75	9.50	238.25
Douglas	19.00	9.50	255.50	9.50	293.50
Eagle	327.00	.....	514.50	61.75	903.25
Elbert	104.50	.....	145.00	.....	249.50
El Paso	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	1,235.00	.....	1,858.50	137.75	3,231.25
Garfield	1,254.00	9.50	1,923.25	109.25	3,296.00
Gilpin	28.50	.....	176.75	9.50	214.75
Grand	370.50	90.25	370.25	47.50	878.50
Gunnison	261.25	19.00	640.50	195.75	1,116.50
Hinsdale	28.50	9.50	239.00	66.50	343.50
Huerfano	218.50	109.25	742.50	66.50	1,136.75
Jackson	199.50	.....	491.75	123.50	814.75
Jefferson	223.25	.....	572.25	14.25	809.75
Kiowa	23.75	.....	322.00	33.25	379.00
Kit Carson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	285.00	778.75	778.75	.....	1,063.75
La Plata	44.75	28.50	1,025.50	128.25	1,227.00
Larimer	1,287.25	4.75	4,758.25	341.25	6,391.50
Las Animas	517.75	38.00	2,702.00	118.75	3,376.50
Lincoln	66.50	.....	222.25	9.50	298.25
Logan	71.25	42.75	737.50	9.50	861.00
Mesa	1,368.00	.....	2,216.50	61.75	3,646.25
Mineral	190.00	9.00	396.50	432.25	1,027.75
Moffat	403.75	.....	392.00	28.50	824.25
Montezuma	213.75	9.50	213.25	.....	436.50
Montrose	1,211.25	.....	1,967.25	52.25	3,230.75
Morgan	.....	.....	659.75	19.00	678.75
Otero	327.75	.....	826.00	19.00	1,172.75
Ouray	28.50	.....	306.25	.....	334.75
Park	261.25	.....	382.75	42.75	686.75
Phillips	9.50	.....	274.75	42.75	327.00
Pitkin	503.50	4.75	663.25	76.00	1,247.50
Prowers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rio Blanco	726.75	.....	612.50	158.75	1,498.00
Rio Grande	555.75	66.50	1,391.25	39.00	2,052.50
Routt	223.25	.....	441.00	52.25	716.50
Saguache	380.00	42.75	265.50	.....	688.25
San Juan	9.50	.....	229.25	23.75	262.50
San Miguel	280.25	.....	537.75	19.00	837.00
Sedgwick	38.00	19.00	306.25	85.50	448.75
Summit	133.00	4.75	253.75	34.25	425.75
Teller	.....	14.25	1,092.00	9.50	1,115.75
Washington	9.50	.....	428.75	.....	438.25
Weld	570.00	9.50	4,793.75	180.50	5,553.75
Yuma	19.00	4.75	600.25	9.50	633.50
Total	\$16,530.25	\$897.25	\$47,457.75	\$ 3,595.25	\$68,480.50

STATE AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT**DECEMBER 1, 1921, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1922, INCLUSIVE**

Cash Balance, December 1, 1921.....	\$ 65,923.01	
From Game and Fish Commissioner.....	178,914.01	
		\$244,837.02

DISBURSEMENTS

Warrants Issued for—

Salary, Game and Fish Commissioner.....	\$ 3,000.00	
Salary, Field Superintendent	1,800.00	
Salary, Wardens and Deputies.....	28,825.63	
Salary, Superintendent Hatcheries	13,500.00	
Salary, Spawn Takers	6,900.00	
Salary, Miscellaneous Labor	10,658.60	
Salary, Clerks and Stenographers.....	4,024.21	
Salary, Attorneys	550.00	
Game Animals, Fish, Eggs, etc.....	19,582.45	
Feeding Game Animals, etc.....	1,463.91	
Maintenance of Hatcheries.....	24,236.14	
Expenses of Spawn Taking.....	9,703.08	
Traveling Expenses	12,975.39	
Auto Repairs and Expense.....	4,073.70	
Railroad Scrip	6,900.00	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	840.56	
Printing	12,886.15	
Office Expense, Postage, etc.....	934.94	
Drayage, Express and Storage.....	2,087.75	
Commission on Licenses.....	832.11	
Rent	1,926.00	
Insurance	569.13	
Beaver Hides	2,101.25	
Rewards	140.00	
Equipments (Trucks, Auto).....	5,222.45	
Enlarging Water Supply, Denver Hatchery.....	1,933.01	
Miscellaneous	738.82	
		\$178,405.28
Cash Balance, November 30, 1922.....		66,431.74
		\$244,837.02

**APPROPRIATION STATEMENT—ERADICATION OF
PREDATORY ANIMALS****DECEMBER 1, 1921, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1922, INCLUSIVE**

Unexpended Balance of Appropriation.....	\$ 21,301.70	
		\$ 21,301.70

DISBURSEMENTS

Warrants Issued for—

Salaries, Hunters and Trappers.....	\$ 13,492.84	
Supplies	441.62	
Traveling Expenses	91.68	
Gas and Oil.....	230.65	
Express	27.47	
Printing and Advertising.....	10.90	
		\$ 14,295.16
Unexpended Balance		7,006.54
		\$ 21,301.70