

REF.

TERRITORY OF ALABKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

June

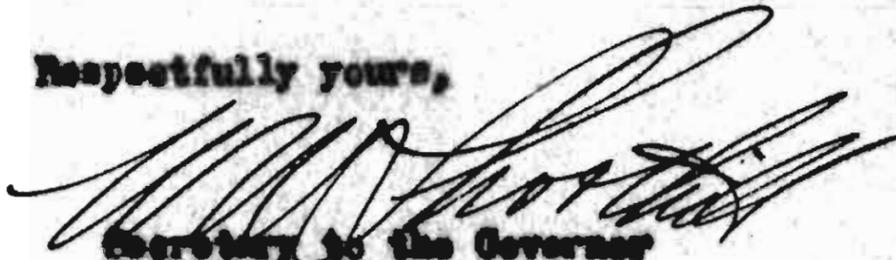
CIRCULAR NO. 1.

July 16, 1915.
4

TO ALL GAME WARDENS:

In connection with your monthly reports to this office covering your operations, it is requested that in future each report be closed with a statement of the exact amount of your expenses for the month. If no expenses are incurred during a given month the report should state the fact so that this office will be definitely informed.

Respectfully yours,



Secretary to the Governor
and S.D.A.

COPIES SENT TO:

J. A. Daughman, Seward
Aron Ericson, Roosevelt
Peter S. Erickson, McCarthy
Andrew Hoey, Fairbanks
R. S. McDonald, Fairbanks
Charles Neuhaus, Nome
Adam Schneider, Juneau
Robert E. Steel, Eagle
Julius Sternberg, Ketchikan.

Ref

February 1, 1915.

4

Mr. H. F. Horton,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Your temporary appointment as a Special Game Warden will be continued during the month of February, 1915. Your compensation for the month will be \$150.00, and you will be allowed actual and necessary expenses of travel and subsistence when absent from Juneau, which will be your official headquarters.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

RF

January 29, 1918.

Mr. Julius Sternberg,
Ketchikan, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska game law, I hereby appoint you a Game Warden for the Territory of Alaska, with official headquarters at Ketchikan, the appointment to be effective February 1, 1918. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1800 per annum, payable in monthly installments of \$150, and you will be allowed an expense account of not to exceed \$75 per month to cover subsistence (meals and room) and travel expenses when absent from your headquarters on official business.

Your special field of operations will include that portion of the First judicial division lying south of Cape Fushum and Sitka, and extending to the southern boundary of the Territory.

You will be required to submit a written report to this office at the end of each calendar month, showing your operations, points visited, cases investigated, etc. This report should be in daily diary form, to show each day's operations.

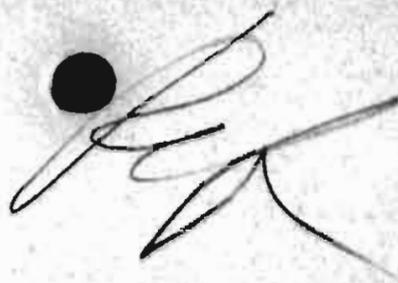
On or before February 1st, or immediately upon receipt of this letter if it reaches you after that date, you will arrange to take the oath of office, using the two blanks herewith enclosed, and mailing both copies of the oath to this office.

My secretary, who is the special disbursing agent of the game protection appropriation, will give you the necessary instructions as to your expense accounts, etc., and will see that you are kept supplied with stationery, game law circulars, etc.

Respectfully yours,

3 enclosures.

Governor.



January 20, 1915.

Mr. Robert E. Steel,
Eagle, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska game law, I hereby appoint you a Game Warden for the Territory of Alaska, with official headquarters at Eagle, Alaska, vice C. L. Larson of Chichen, resigned. The appointment to be effective March 1, 1915, and compensation to be at the rate of \$1200 per annum, payable in monthly installments of \$100. You will be allowed an expense account to cover actual and necessary expenses of travel and subsistence when absent from headquarters on official business; such expense allowance to be limited to an average of not to exceed \$50 per month for each fiscal quarter.

On or before March 1, 1915, you will arrange to take the oath of office, duplicate blanks for which are herewith enclosed, and forward both copies to this office.

You will be expected to render a written report in letter form to this office at the end of each month, covering your operations and investigations. It is suggested that these reports be in diary form, showing each day's operations, giving places visited and all other information of interest to this office.

My secretary, who is the special disbursing agent of the game protection appropriation, will give you the necessary instructions as to your expense accounts, etc., and will see that you are kept supplied with stationery, game law circulars, etc.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosures.

Governor.

66
K

January 27, 1913.

4

Mr. L. F. Shaw,
Game Warden,
Knik, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

In connection with your appointment as a Special Game Warden under the provisions of the Alaska game law, with headquarters at Knik, Alaska, made this date, I have to advise you that in addition to your other duties as such officer you are instructed to make a comprehensive investigation of game and game conditions in the Third judicial division, and especially in the Kenai Peninsula and tributary country, including the Matanuska and Susitna valleys and contiguous regions.

The investigations which you are directed to make will include generally such matters as game law violations, the disposition of the residents of the sections named as to the observance of the game law and the regulations thereunder; the number, approximately, of moose in the several districts; food conditions for these animals, etc.; the approximate number of sheep, goats, caribou, and such other game animals as may be noted.

You are also to examine into the feasibility of establishing a reservation for moose in the vicinity of Kachemak Bay or some other point, with a view to the setting aside of a suitable area of land for this purpose.

The deportment of the various licensed guides in the Kenai Peninsula, and their general efficiency, as well as their observance or non-observance of the law and regulations, should also be inquired into, as well as the efficiency of the present Game Wardens at Seward and Resurrection.

In the discharge of these duties you are enjoined to use care and discretion to the end that tangible results may be obtained, with the avoidance of as much friction as may be possible. It is desirable that the law and regulations be strictly enforced, but it must always be borne in mind that prevention of offenses against the law is much better than prosecution.

Very truly yours,

Governor.

January 27, 1915.

4

Mr. L. F. Shaw,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

In connection with your appointment as a Special Game Warden, which is effective February 1, 1915, I enclose herewith copies of circular letters issued to Game Wardens under dates of July 10, 1913, May 11, 1914, October 23, 1914, and December 21, 1914, to which your attention is invited.

Particular attention should be given to the circular letter of July 10, 1913, relative to monthly expense accounts, and the taking of sub-vouchers, or receipts, covering expenditures.

The circular of May 11, 1914, relative to the limitation of subsistence expense (board and room) to five dollars per day is of importance, also. In the event groceries and provisions are purchased for camp on the trail and the cost of the same exceeds five dollars, it is necessary that the Warden submit with his expense account in which the item is taken up, a statement showing the number of days during which the groceries or provisions were used, giving dates.

Under separate cover I send you a supply of monthly expense account voucher forms, also official stationery. A supply of copies of office circular No. 3, covering the game law and all regulations now in effect thereunder, as also copies of the Governor's annual report for 1914 on the game law, goes to you under another cover. Additional vouchers, stationery, circulars, etc., will be furnished as needed upon your request for same.

You will understand from the circular letter of December 21, 1914, that it is unnecessary to pay charges on any official messages which are transmitted solely over the Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph lines in the Territory. If messages are sent over private lines, either wholly or in part, the necessary tolls must, of course, be paid over such private lines; in which case you will take receipts in duplicate and also submit duplicate copies of such messages with your monthly expense account.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor,
and S. B. A.

Encls.

Ref

January 27, 1915.

4

Mr. L. F. Shaw,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska game law I hereby appoint you a Special Game Warden for the Territory of Alaska, effective February 1, 1915, with headquarters at Knik, Alaska. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1800 per annum, payable in monthly installments of \$125. You will be allowed a monthly expense account of not to exceed \$75, to cover actual and necessary expenses of travel and subsistence when absent from your official headquarters on official business. You may incur expenses exceeding \$75 in a given month, but your average monthly expense for each fiscal quarter should not exceed that amount.

On or before February 1, 1915, you will arrange to take the oath of office, duplicate blanks for which are herewith enclosed. Both copies of the oath should be signed and executed in due form, and transmitted to this office.

My secretary, who is the special disbursing agent of the game appropriation, will give you the necessary instructions with respect to vouchers, expense accounts, etc., and will see that you are supplied with official stationery, copies of game circulars, etc.

You will be expected to render a written report in letter form at the end of each month to this office covering your operations and investigations. It is suggested that this report be in diary form, showing each day's operations, giving places visited, etc.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosures

Governor



January 2, 1915.

Mr. Peter S. Erickson,
McCarthy, Alaska.

Sir:

Under authority of the provisions of the Alaska Game Law, I hereby appoint you a Game Warden for the Third judicial division of Alaska, with official headquarters at McCarthy, the appointment to be effective January 20, 1915. On or before that date you will please arrange to take the oath of office, executing the same in duplicate and forwarding both copies to this office. Blanks are enclosed herewith.

Your compensation will be at the rate of Fifteen Hundred Dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. You will be allowed actual and necessary expenses of travel and subsistence when absent from headquarters on official business, but the same shall not exceed Seventy-five Dollars per month. You will be required to submit a monthly report on conditions in your district, and particularly as to any cases prosecuted by you for violations of the game law. My secretary, who is the special disbursing agent of the game appropriation, will advise you with respect to your expense accounts, salary vouchers, and other matters, and will forward copies of the game law circulars to you, with official stationery.

I trust that you will use your best efforts to the end
that the game law may be properly observed in your district.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosures

Governor

December 30, 1914.

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise that I have this day designated the following named persons as Special Game Wardens, without compensation or expense allowance, the appointments to be effective January 1, 1915, and to continue until further notice:

Joseph A. Snow, Juneau, Alaska

Joseph A. Bourke, Valdez, Alaska

Thomas Gaffney, Nome, Alaska

A. E. Light, Ruby, Alaska.

Each of these persons now holds an appointment as a regular Special Employee in connection with the appropriation for the enforcement of the law prohibiting the furnishing of liquors to Indians. As they are in most cases stationed at points other than those where the regular Game Wardens are stationed, it is believed that they can be of considerable assistance in the enforcement of the Alaska game law without in any way interfering with their duties as Special Employees. I trust that this action will meet with your approval.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

December 30, 1914.

Mr. Thomas Gaffney,
Special Employee,
Nome, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska game law, I hereby appoint you a Special Game Warden, without compensation or expense allowance, the appointment to be effective January 1, 1915, and to continue until further notice. It will not be necessary for you to execute an oath of office.

Your work as such Special Game Warden will be incidental to your regular duties as a Special Employee for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives, but you will be expected to exercise due diligence, within the limitations herein prescribed, in the enforcement of the game law and the regulations issued thereunder. In this work you will, of course, consult freely with the United States Attorney and Marshal and their assistants, the U. S. Commissioners, and with the regularly appointed Game Warden for the Second judicial division.

You will be advised in due course as to making reports of operations in connection with this appointment.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

December 30, 1914.

4

Mr. A. E. Light,
Special Employee,
Ruby, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska game law, I hereby appoint you a Special Game Warden, without compensation or expense allowance, the appointment to be effective January 1, 1915, and to continue until further notice. It will not be necessary for you to execute an oath of office.

Your work as such Special Game Warden will be incidental to your regular duties as a Special Employee for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives, but you will be expected to exercise due diligence, within the limitations herein proscribed, in the enforcement of the game law and the regulations issued thereunder. In this work you will, of course, consult freely with the United States Attorney and Marshal and their assistants, the U. S. Commissioners, and with the regularly appointed Game Wardens for the Fourth judicial division.

You will be advised in due course as to making reports of operations in connection with this appointment.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

December 30, 1914.

Mr. Joseph A. Bourke,
Special Employee,
Valdez, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska game law, I hereby appoint you a Special Game Warden, without compensation or expense allowance, the appointment to be effective January 1, 1915, and to continue until further notice. It will not be necessary for you to execute an oath of office.

Your work as such Special Game Warden will be incidental to your regular duties as a Special Employee for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives, but you will be expected to exercise due diligence, within the limitations herein prescribed, in the enforcement of the game law and the regulations issued thereunder. In this work you will, of course, consult freely with the United States Attorney and Marshal, and their assistants, the U. S. Commissioners, and with the regularly appointed Game Wardens for the Third judicial division.

You will be advised in due course as to making reports of operations in connection with this appointment.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

December 30, 1914.

Mr. Joseph A. Snow,
Special Employee,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska game law, I hereby appoint you a Special Game Warden, without compensation or expense allowance, the appointment to be effective January 1, 1915, and to continue until further notice.

Your work as such Special Game Warden will be incidental to your regular duties as a Special Employee for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the natives, but you will be expected to exercise due diligence, within the limitations herein prescribed, in the enforcement of the game law and the regulations issued thereunder. In this work you will, of course, consult freely with the United States Attorney and Marshal, and their assistants, the U. S. Commissioners, and with the regularly appointed Game Wardens for the First judicial division.

You will be advised in due course as to making reports of operations in connection with this appointment. It will not be necessary for you to execute an oath of office.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

December 29, 1914.

4

Mr. H. F. Horton,
Special Game Warden,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that the temporary appointment given you on the 7th instant by the Acting Governor will be continued during the month of January, 1915, at the same rate of compensation, and with an allowance of actual and necessary expenses of travel and subsistence when absent from headquarters on official business. Your headquarters will be at Juneau, as heretofore.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
JUNEAU.

December 21, 1914.

-4-

TO ALL GAME WARDENS:

A recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury holds that there was no authority of law for the issuance by the Secretary of War of regulations requiring that after July 1, 1914, a charge of one-half of the regular commercial rates should be made on all government telegrams transmitted over the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System.

In view of the decision referred to, you are advised that all official telegrams sent by you over the Washington-Alaska System are to be transmitted free, the same as was done prior to July 1, 1914. Every such message should be marked "Official Business" or "O. B.", and should be certified by you in the usual form, the same as heretofore.

Where a message is to be transmitted in part over a commercial line you should pay the tolls charged by such line, taking a receipt therefor in duplicate, and attaching a copy of the message to each copy of the receipt.

Respectfully yours,



Secretary to the Governor and
Special Disbursing Agent.

December 7, 1914.

Mr. H. F. Horton,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under authority of the Alaska game law you are hereby given a temporary appointment as Acting Game Warden for the First judicial division of Alaska, for the purpose of making special investigations of alleged violations of the game law; the appointment to terminate on or before December 31, 1914. Your headquarters will be at Juneau, and your compensation will be at the rate of Five Dollars per day. You will be allowed necessary and actual expenses of transportation, subsistence, etc. The special disbursing agent of the game appropriation will give you necessary instructions as to expense account, etc. You will arrange to execute an oath of office in duplicate, filing both copies in this office. The appointment herein given will become effective December 8, 1914, on which date the oath of office should be executed.

Respectfully yours,

Acting Governor.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
JUNEAU

October 23, 1914.

-4-

TO ALL GAME WARDENS:

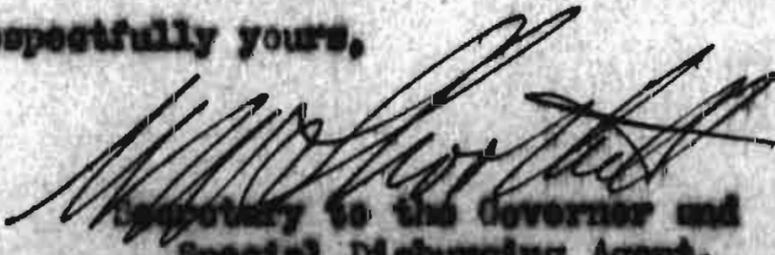
You are hereby directed to submit to this office on December 31, 1914, or as soon thereafter as possible, a complete inventory of all Government property in your possession. This inventory should specify each item, giving date acquired by you, value at that time, whether paid for from game appropriation, furnished by this office, or otherwise, condition at date of inventory, and approximate value at that date.

The inventory referred to need not include any stationery, voucher forms, receipt blanks, badges, or gas circulars, but only articles used in connection with your official operations, such as this office may have authorized you to purchase, or as have been furnished you by this office or by some other department.

A semi-annual inventory will be required of you in future, the same to be made out as of June 30 and December 31 of each year; the first being rendered as of December 31, 1914, as above specified.

Respectfully yours,

OCT. 23, 1914, SENT TO:
JAA. Baughman, Seward,
Aron Ericson, Roosevelt,
Andrew Hoey, Fairbanks,
C. L. Larson, Chicken,
R. S. McDonald, Fairbanks,
Chas. Neuhaus, Nome,
Adam Schneider, Juneau.


Secretary to the Governor and
Special Disbursing Agent.



October 29, 1914.

-4-

Mr. Henry Alheid,
McCarthy, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, advising the forwarding of government property, correspondence, etc., which had been in your possession while acting as Game Warden under this office. The several packages forwarded by you have come to hand, and upon opening and checking same I find they agree with the list in your letter, and receipt is hereby acknowledged of the following articles:

- 1 Envelope containing correspondence, telegrams, etc.
- 1 Official badge. Receipt given by you for this badge is herewith enclosed.
- 1 Monocular "Porplex No. 12", with case and strap.
- 1 Can opener.
- 1 Holocene warmer.
- 2 " " feed tubes.
- 1 Aycofee alcohol gas stove.
- 1 1-3/4 hunting case Compass.
- 1 Driving lantern.

It is noted you state that the portable heater and coal briquets were burned up, and that the pair of snowshoes were worn out.

Respectfully yours,

October 3, 1914.

Dr. J. A. Naughtman,
Game Warden,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 26th ultimo inquiring if there would be any violation of existing game laws should Judge S. O. Morford of Seward secure four bull moose calves alive and raise them for use as a team for hauling supplies to his mining property.

In reply I have to advise you that so long as the bull moose calves are taken during the open season for moose, there would seem to be nothing in the law to prevent Judge Morford from taking the bull moose calves for the purpose mentioned. Having done so, he would, of course, be subject to the provisions of the game law during the close season, and would have no right to kill any of his captive moose.

You may therefore advise Judge Morford in accordance with the foregoing. For purposes of record it would be well to have him advise you of the dates on which he captures the young moose, and you will kindly make due report to this office.

Very truly yours,

Governor.

[Handwritten signature]
September 26, 1914.

Mr. Martin Hansen,

Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska Game Law, I hereby appoint you a Game Warden for the First judicial division of Alaska, effective this date, at a salary of \$150 per month, and with an expense allowance of \$3 per day to cover subsistence (meals and room rent) when absent from headquarters on official business. Your official headquarters will be at Juneau. You will arrange to execute an oath of office today, filing the same in duplicate in this office.

This appointment is temporary only, and subject to termination at any time at the option of this office.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

*Badge given to Hansen 9/26/14
No receipt taken x
[Handwritten signature]*

TERMINATION OF ALASKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

JUNEAU

September 25, 1914.

-4-

TO ALL GAME WARDENS:

On certain telegrams received at this office recently there has appeared the notation: "Interior Department", or an abbreviation of these words, presumably intended to indicate the Department to which the expenses of such telegrams should be charged. In this connection I wish to say that when you have occasion to send official telegrams over government lines, or government and connecting lines, and do not wish to pay the charges in cash, you should note on the face of such telegrams (which must be filed in duplicate) the following:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. CHARGE: "PROTECTION GAME ALASKA, 1915". By so doing you will insure the charge being made against the Game appropriation. Messages bearing the notation "Interior Department" only would in all probability be charged to the appropriation for "Contingent expenses" of the Governor's office -- an appropriation which can ill afford to bear such charge.

When you pay the charges on official messages, whether over government or other lines, you should take the usual receipt in duplicate therefor; and such payments will, of course, be included in your monthly expense accounts.

Respectfully yours,

MAILED TO:
Baughman, Ericson, Hoey,
Larson, McDonald, Neuhaus,
Schneider.

Secretary to the Governor
and S. D. A.

Ref

August 18, 1914.

Mr. Charles Neuhaus,
Game Warden,
Nome, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find a number of personal service voucher blanks which you will please sign on the line preceded by the stamped words "Sign here," after which please return the vouchers to this office where they will be used in making salary payments to you.

Under separate covers (three packages) I am mailing to you a supply of expense account vouchers, official letter-heads and envelopes and one hundred copies of Circular No. 3 issued by this office, some containing the full text of the Alaska Game Law and all regulations in force on the date of issuance of this circular. The regulations contained on pages 12 and 13 of this circular have been superseded by regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture under date of July 14th, 1914 and I am mailing you in a separate package one hundred copies of the new regulations. With the exception of Regulation 6 on page 12 of Circular No. 3, all of the regulations appearing on pages 12 and 13 of the circular have been reissued by the department in its circular of July 14th, 1914.

I enclose herewith also copy of letter of July 10th, 1913, issued by me to all game wardens, containing instructions relative to monthly expense accounts and would request that you give the same a very thorough perusal so that you may be able to submit your monthly expense accounts in the proper form for approval of the auditing department at Washington. Particular attention should be given to the instructions contained in paragraph No. 3 with reference to the taking of receipts for expenditures.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor
and S. D. A.

Enc. 3

August 17, 1914.

-4-

Mr. J. A. Baughman,
Game Warden,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find triplicate copy of a telegram addressed to you by the Governor under date of the 15th instant in respect to your expense allowance for the fiscal year 1915.

As stated in the telegram your expense allowance for the current fiscal year will be the same as that allowed during the fiscal year 1914, namely, \$100.00 per month. Your expenses for subsistence (board and room) must not exceed \$5.00 on any one day; this in accordance with a recent act of Congress. Your monthly expense accounts should be submitted in the same manner as heretofore.

The act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1915 and which includes the appropriation for the protection of game in Alaska, was approved on August first and any official expenses incurred by you since that date may properly be charged in your expense account under authority of the Governor's telegram.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor
and S. D. A

Enc. 1

August 17, 1914.

-4-

Mr. Aron Ericson,
Game Warden,
Roosevelt, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find triplicate copy of a telegram addressed to you by the Governor under date of the 15th instant in respect to your expense allowance for the fiscal year 1915.

As stated in the telegram your expense allowance for the current fiscal year will be the same as that allowed during the fiscal year 1914, namely, \$75.00 per month. Your expenses for subsistence (board and room) must not exceed \$5.00 on any one day; this in accordance with a recent act of Congress. Your monthly expense accounts should be submitted in the same manner as heretofore.

The act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1915 and which includes the appropriation for the protection of game in Alaska, was approved on August first, and any official expenses incurred by you since that date may properly be charged in your expense account under authority of the Governor's telegram.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor
and S. D. A.

Enc. 1

August 17, 1914.

-4-

Mr. Andrew Hooy,
Game Warden,
Fairbanks, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Under date of the 15th instant the Governor telegraphed
Game Warden McDonald at Fairbanks as follows:

"Expense allowance fiscal year nineteen fifteen
you and Hooy same as last year. Expense for
subsistence must not exceed five dollars on any
one day. Letter follows."

As stated in the telegram, your expense allowance for the
current fiscal year will be the same as that allowed during the
fiscal year 1914, namely, \$100.00 per month. Your expense for
subsistence (board and room) must not exceed \$5.00 on any one day;
this in accordance with a recent act of Congress. Your monthly
expense accounts should be submitted in the same manner as heretofore.

The act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the
government for the fiscal year 1915 and which includes the appro-
priation for the protection of game in Alaska, was approved on August
first and any official expenses incurred by you since that date may
properly be charged in your expense account under authority of the
Governor's telegram.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor
and S. D. A.

August 17, 1914.

-4-

Mr. Christian L. Larson,
Game Warden,
Chicken, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find triplicate copy of a telegram addressed to you by the Governor under date of the 15th instant in respect to your expense allowance for the fiscal year 1915.

As stated in the telegram, your expense allowance for the current fiscal year will be the same as that allowed during the fiscal year 1914, namely, \$25.00 per month. Your expenses for subsistence (board and room) must not exceed \$5.00 on any one day; this in accordance with a recent act of Congress. Your monthly expense accounts should be submitted in the same manner as heretofore.

The act making the appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1915 and which includes the appropriation for the protection of game in Alaska, was approved on August first, and any official expenses incurred by you since that date may properly be charged in your expense account under authority of the Governor's telegram.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor
and S. D. A.

Enc. 1

August 17, 1914.

-4-

Mr. R. S. McDonald,
Game Warden,
Fairbanks, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find triplicate copy of a telegram addressed to you by the Governor under date of the 15th instant in respect to your expense allowance for the fiscal year 1915.

As stated in the telegram, your expense allowance for the current fiscal year will be the same as that allowed during the fiscal year 1914, namely, \$100.00 per month. Your expenses for subsistence (board and room) must not exceed \$5.00 on any one day; this in accordance with a recent act of Congress. Your monthly expense accounts should be submitted in the same manner as heretofore.

The act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1915 and which includes the appropriation for the protection of game in Alaska, was approved on August first and any official expenses incurred by you since that date may properly be charged in your expense account under authority of the Governor's telegram.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor
and S. D. A.

Enc. 1

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
GAME IN ALASKA, 1915.

CLASS: "PROTECTION"

Juneau, August 15, 1914. G. B. Govt. rate.

Deagman,

Seward.

Expense allowance fiscal year nineteen fifteen same as last year. Expense for subsistence must not exceed five dollars for any one day. Letter follows.

STRONG, GOVERNOR.


SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. CHARGE: "PROTECTION GAME
IN ALASKA, 1915."

—4—

Juneau, August 15, 1914. O. B. Govt. rate.

Arvo Ericson,

Game Warden,

Roosevelt, via Seward.

Expense allowance fiscal year nineteen fifteen same as last year. Expense
for subsistence must not exceed five dollars on any one day. Letter
follows.

STRONG, GOVERNOR.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. CHARGE "PROTECTION CHIEF
IN ALASKA, 1915."

WJ James, August 18, 1914. G. B. Govt. rate.

G. L. Larson,

Chicago, via mail from Eagle.

Expense allowance fiscal year nineteen fifteen same as last year. Expense
for subsistence must not exceed five dollars on any one day. Letter follows.

STRONG, GOVERNOR.


SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
GAME IN ALASKA, 1915.

CHARGE: "PROTECTION"

-4-

Juneau, August 15, 1914, O. B. Govt. rate.

McDonald, Game Warden,

Fairbanks.

Expense allowance fiscal year nineteen fifteen you set May same as last year.

Expense for subsistence must not exceed five dollars on any one day. Letter follows.

STRONG, GOVERNOR.


SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.

Ref

August 14, 1914

evatt

-4-

Mr. Charles Hutchins,
Nome, Alaska

15

Dear Sir:-

Confirming telegram addressed to you this date, you are hereby appointed Game Warden for the Second Judicial Division of Alaska with headquarters at Nome, the appointment being effective August 14, 1914. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1500.00 per annum payable in monthly installments of \$125.00 each. You will be allowed subsistence and traveling expenses when absent from headquarters on official business, the same being limited to \$75.00 per month. Your expenses for subsistence must not exceed \$5.00 on any given day. On the 15th instant you should execute an oath of office in duplicate, forwarding both copies to this office.

My Secretary who is special disbursing agent of the appropriation for the protection of game in Alaska, will forward salary and expense account vouchers and instructions with reference to your monthly expense account, etc.

Copies of Game Circular No. 3 issued by this office and containing the game law and all regulations now in force will be sent you in due course.

Respectfully yours,

Governor

Ref

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. CHARGE: "PROTECTION
OF GAME IN ALASKA, 1915."

Juneau, August 14, 1914. O. G. Serv. rate.

Charles Neuhaus,

Nome.

(4)

You are appointed game warden second judicial division with official headquarters Nome effective August fifteenth salary fifteen hundred dollars per annum and expense allowance not exceeding \$ seventy-five dollars per month. Expenses for subsistence must not exceed five dollars on any one day. Take oath of office in duplicate and forward to this office. Letter and instructions follow.

STRONG, Governor.

I certify that this telegram is on official business, and necessary for the public service, and will not bear the delay incident to the mails.


Secretary to the Governor.

July 6, 1914.

-4-

Mr. Geo. H. Peterson,

Acting Game Warden,

Sitka, Alaska

Dear Sir:

You are hereby advised that your services as an Acting Game Warden under appointment of this office have been terminated on this date. This action becomes necessary as a result of frequent complaints to this office that you have not made any effort to enforce the game law in your district, which complaints are corroborated by investigation recently made.

Respectfully yours,

Governor

CCW to Mr. W. S. Weigle,
Forest Supervisor,
Etchikan, Alaska

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
JUNEAU

June 5, 1914.

-10-

To all Game Wardens:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a circular letter of this date which is being sent to all of the newspapers in the Territory, requesting their assistance in efforts to locate the missing persons named in the letter. This office is frequently called upon to aid in matters of this kind, and the usual course is to send a circular letter to the newspapers asking them to publish a request for information. In future, in addition to this method, a copy of each such circular letter will be sent to each Game Warden and each Liquor Agent working under the direction of this office, who will be expected to make note of the persons mentioned and lend such assistance as they can to the efforts to locate them. Any information obtained should be promptly communicated to the Governor's office.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor.

To Wardens Alheidt,
Baughman,
Ericson,
Heey,
Larsen,
McDonald,
Schneider.

Ref

June 1, 1914.

-4-

Sir:

Upon the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture and in accordance with the authority conferred upon me by the provisions of the Alaska game law, I hereby appoint you a Special Game Warden, without compensation, for the First Division, Territory of Alaska, with headquarters at Furber Island, for a period of three months beginning this date.

Copies of the game law and regulations now in force are being sent to you under separate cover.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. George Willett,

Furber Island,

Ketchikan, Alaska.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
 GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
 BUREAU.

Ref

May 11, 1914.

+

To All Game Warden:

In connection with your official expenses for subsistence your attention is called to that portion of the Budget Deficiency law of April 6, 1914, which provides that:

On and after July 1st, 1914, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer or employe of the United States shall be allowed or paid any sum for subsistence in excess of expenses actually incurred while traveling on duty * * * and away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of \$5 per day.

The foregoing provision has no effect whatever on expenses other than for subsistence -- meals and room rent.

[Handwritten Signature]
Secretary to the Governor, and

H. D. A.

Copies to Wardens:

- J. A. Baughman, Seward,
- Aron Ericson, Roosevelt,
- Andrew Hoey, Fairbanks,
- Henry Alheidt, McCarthy,
- R. S. McDonald, Fairbanks,
- C. L. Larson, Chicken,
- Adam Schneider, Juneau,

Put a copy of opinion of Comptroller of Treasury in file "D Treasury" +
[Handwritten Signature]

MEMO of Game Warden Badges issued.

March 24, 1913, received from Lowman & Hanford Co., Seattle, as per our order, 10 badges as follows:

1st Division - 2 badges

3rd " - 4 "

4th " - 4 "

ISSUED TO WARDENS:

1st Division: 3/24/14 - Adam Schneider, 1 badge

3rd Division: 3/24/14 -- J. A. Baughman, 1 badge
Aron Erierson, 1 "
Henry Alheidt, 1 "

4th Division: 3/24/14 - R. S. McDonald, 1 badge
Andrew Hoey, 1 "
C. L. Larson, 1 "

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
JUNEAU

March 24, 1914.

--4--

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find one Game Warden badge for your use. This badge is to be kept by you until further notice. Please sign the receipt form on the bottom of this letter, tear the same off and mail it to me in the envelope which accompanies this letter.

Respectfully yours,

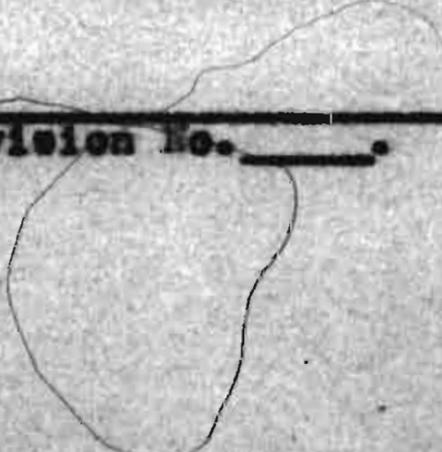
Secretary to the Governor.

RECEIPT FORM.

_____, 1914.

RECEIVED one Game Warden badge this day from the Governor's office, the same to be kept and used by me until further notice, and to be returned or otherwise disposed of as may be directed by the Governor.

Game Warden, Division No. _____



February 24, 1914.

--4--

Sir:

For the information of the Auditor in passing upon the accounts of the disbursing agent of the appropriation "Protection of Game in Alaska, 1914", I have the honor to advise that the salary of Adam Schneider, game warden at Juneau, Alaska, has been increased from \$1500 to \$1620 per annum, the change having been authorized by me on February 1st. The change is effective to June 30, 1914.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1914.

--4--

Mr. Adam Schneider,
Game Warden,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby informed that your salary
from February 1 to June 30, 1914, will be at the rate
of \$1620 per annum instead of \$1500 as heretofore.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

R. H. S. L.

December 8, 1913.

--4--

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of the Alaska game law, and under the authority thereby conferred upon me, I hereby appoint you a game warden for the Third judicial division of Alaska, effective December 15, 1913, with temporary headquarters at McCarthy, Alaska. Your salary will be at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, payable in monthly installments of \$150 each, and you will be allowed a monthly expense account not exceeding \$100. You will not necessarily be limited to \$100 per month in any given month, but your total expenses for each quarter should not exceed the sum of \$300. I have wired you today advising you of your appointment and instructing you to take the oath of office on or before the 15th and to forward the same in duplicate to this office. My secretary, who is the disbursing agent of the game appropriation, will advise you fully as to your accounts, etc.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Henry Alheid,

McCarthy, Alaska.

Ref

November 22, 1913.

--4--

Sir:

Under the authority conferred upon me by the Alaska Game Law, I hereby appoint you a Special Game Warden, without compensation, for the first judicial division of Alaska, with headquarters at Sundum, Alaska.

Respectfully yours,

G O V E R N O R.

Mr. James A. York,
Sundum, Alaska.

R. F. Felt

August 20, 1913.

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of the Alaska Game Law, approved May 11th, 1906, you are hereby appointed a game warden for the Fourth Judicial division of Alaska with headquarters at Fairbanks, the appointment being effective this date. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1800.00 per annum, payable in monthly instalments of \$150.00. For necessary expenses of travel and subsistence when absent from headquarters on official business, you will be allowed not to exceed \$100.00 per month.

Immediately upon receipt of notice of your appointment, you will arrange to take the oath of office in duplicate, forwarding both copies to this office by first mail. Your compensation will begin with the date on which you execute the oath of office.

Full instructions with reference to the making up of your monthly expense accounts will be sent to you in another letter.

It is requested that you keep this office advised by telegraph from time to time as to your whereabouts.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Robert S. McDonald,

Fairbanks, Alaska.

July 21, 1913.

Sir:

You are hereby appointed a Game Warden under the provisions of the Alaska Game Law, approved May 11, 1908, your appointment to be effective Sept. 1, 1913. Your official headquarters will be at Seward, Alaska. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1800.00 per annum, payable in monthly installments of \$150.00 each. For necessary traveling expenses when absent from headquarters on official business, you will be allowed not to exceed \$100.00 per month. Instructions as to accounts will be sent you in an early mail. On or before Sept. 1st you will arrange to execute an oath of office in duplicate, both copies of which should be forwarded to this office.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and advise acceptance of the appointment.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. J. A. Baughman,

Seward, Alaska.

July 21, 1913.

Sir:

You are hereby appointed a Game Warden under the provisions of the Alaska Game Law, approved May 11, 1908, your appointment to be effective Sept. 1, 1913. Your official headquarters will be at Resurrection, Alaska. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$31620.00 per annum, payable in monthly installments of \$2635.00 each. For necessary traveling expenses when absent from headquarters on official business, you will be allowed not to exceed \$75.00 per month. Instructions as to accounts will be sent you in an early mail. On or before September 1st you will arrange to execute an oath of office in duplicate, both copies of which should be forwarded to this office.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter and advise acceptance of the appointment.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Aron Ericson,

Seward, Alaska.

Ref H

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
JUNEAU

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO MONTHLY EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

July 10, 1913.

To All Game Wardens:

In connection with operations under the Alaska game law, the Game Wardens working under appointment and direction of the Governor's office are required to observe the following instructions relative to their monthly expense accounts:

1. Voucher forms will be furnished by the Governor's office upon request of the Wardens. Two of these blanks are to be used for each month's expense account, one to be marked "Duplicate" and to which the duplicate receipts hereinafter mentioned are to be attached in the Governor's office. The Warden will make up his expense account promptly at the end of each calendar month, noting complete reference detail thereon from his receipts (sub-vouchers), and referring to the sub-vouchers by number under the heading "Sub-voucher No." on the main voucher blank. The Warden must fill out the affidavit on the first page of the original expense voucher and execute the same before an officer authorized to administer oaths. The duplicate voucher is not to be signed or sworn to, it being intended merely as a memorandum for use of the Governor's office. Each month's receipts or sub-vouchers should begin with number one. They must be taken in duplicate in every instance. Do not attach the sub-vouchers to the main voucher, but send them in detached, as the vouchers are filled in on the typewriter after they reach the Governor's office, to show the date of payment, etc., and the sub-vouchers are then permanently attached to the main vouchers.

2. Duplicate receipts must be taken for every item of expenditure. They must contain the fullest possible information as to the purpose of the expenditure, as, place, date of payment, amount paid, itemized details as to meals, lodging, supplies, etc., included therein, showing the inclusive dates, rate per meal, per lodging, per day, quantities and unit prices of all provisions purchased, etc. Where meals and lodging are charged for at a "rate per day" for both, each meal is regarded as a quarter of a day and the lodging is regarded as one-quarter of a day. Thus, if two meals and a lodging are had at a "per day" rate, the amount taken up in the receipt should be for three-quarters of the daily rate. Too much care cannot be exercised in the matter of showing details of expenditures on the sub-vouchers.

3. Wardens are authorized to purchase receipt books in convenient form for use in connection with their expenditures, including the cost of same in their monthly expense account covering the month in which the purchase is made, and submitting the usual receipt covering the item.


Secretary to the Governor, and
Special Disbursing Agent.

Ref (4)

COPY

Juneau, July 11, 1913. O. B.

C. L. Larson,

Chicken, via mail from Eagle.

Governor issued letter dated July one continuing you as game warden until further notice at same compensation and expense allowance as heretofore.

Shorthill, Secretary.

Secretary to the Governor.

Ref

Juneau, July 8, 1913. O. B.

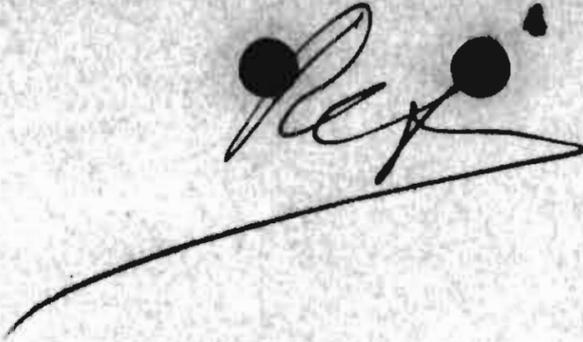
Andrew Hoey,

Fairbanks.

By letter of this date I have appointed you game warden for fourth division with headquarters at Fairbanks, effective July fifteenth. On or before that date execute oath office in duplicate and mail both copies this office. Your salary will be eighteen hundred dollars per annum with monthly allowance for necessary travel expenses when away from headquarters not exceeding one hundred dollars until further notice. Consult Lloyd relative expense accounts and ask him give you voucher blanks. Instructions will be sent you in early mail relative to accounts.

STRONG, Governor.

Secretary to the Governor.



July 8, 1913.

Sir:

You are hereby appointed a Game Warden, under the provisions of the Alaska Game Law, approved May 11, 1908, with official headquarters at Fairbanks, Alaska, effective July 15, 1913. On or before that date you will arrange to execute an oath of office in duplicate, both copies of which should be forwarded by first mail to this office. Your compensation will be at the rate of \$1800 per annum, payable in monthly instalments of \$150 each. For necessary travel expenses when absent from headquarters on official business, you will be allowed not to exceed one hundred dollars per month. Instructions as to accounts will be sent you in an early mail.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Andrew Hoey,

Fairbanks, Alaska.

July 1, 1913.

Sir:

This is to advise you that you will be continued in the service as a Game Warden under this office until further notice. Your rate of compensation and expense allowances to be the same as that heretofore paid you, and as in the past, your headquarters will be at Juneau.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Adam Schneider,

Game Warden,

Juneau, Alaska.

Copy for let. file

4
8

July 1, 1913.

Sir:

You are hereby advised that you will be continued in service as a game warden under this office, until further notice, at the same rate of compensation and expense allowance as heretofore, namely, \$75.00 per month salary and not to exceed \$25 per month for necessary travel expense when absent from headquarters. Your headquarters will be at Chicken, Alaska, as heretofore.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Christian L. Larson,

Game Warden,

Chicken, Alaska.

July 1, 1912.

Sir:

Your temporary appointment as Game Warden, which was made effective September 1, 1911, at a salary of \$100 per month, is hereby made permanent at a salary of \$900 per annum, or at the rate of \$75 per month, conditioned upon the renewal of the appropriation for the protection of game in Alaska for the fiscal year 1913. There is a strong presumption that the appropriation will be renewed at an early date.

This office regrets that by reason of the vast extent of territory in which it is necessary to provide proper agencies for the protection of game animals and birds, it is impossible to appoint you permanently at a salary of \$100 per month, as was paid to you as a temporary game warden. At the time your temporary appointment was made, however, it was entirely beyond the expectation of this office that it would continue throughout the fiscal year; and it will certainly be impossible under the new appropriation, with the increased needs of the service, to pay you \$100 per month for the whole fiscal year. It is much preferred to have your services during the whole year at \$75 per month than to have you act for only six or nine months at the higher salary. I hope that this adjustment of salary will be acceptable to you and that you will early advise this office of your acceptance of a permanent appointment and this readjustment of salary thereunder. A new oath of office will not be required.

Please keep your expenditures for travel and subsistence while

(Mr. Christian L. Larson, Game Warden, p. 2)

engaged in official duty within the limit of \$75 for each fiscal quarter, which is an average of \$25 per month; but expenditures for any one month will be authorized up to a maximum of \$65, provided the quarterly average of \$75 is not exceeded.

Respectfully yours,

G O V E R N O R.

Mr. Christian L. Larson,

Game Warden,

Chickena, Alaska.

MEMO in re: GAMES APPROPRIATION, 1915. Statement showing apportionments made for salaries and expenses of wardens, estimated expenses for telegrams and incidental office expenses, and balance available for extension of the service.

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|
| APPROPRIATION | | \$20,000.00 ✓ |
| Apportionments made for salaries of present wardens . . | \$11,081.67 | |
| " " " expenses " " " . . | 5,514.89 | |
| Estimated expenses of telegrams and incidentals | <u>150.00</u> | <u>16,746.26</u> ✓ |
| Unapportioned -- available for extension of service | | 3,253.74 ✓ |

NOTE: Apportionments of salaries and expenses of wardens include services of Alheidt to August 15th, and of Neuhaus from that date. The salaries and expense allowances of the wardens now in service are as follows:

| Warden. | Monthly salary. | Monthly expenses. |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Baughman, J. A. | \$150 | \$100 |
| Eriksen, Aron | 135 | 75 |
| Heey, Andrew | 150 | 100 |
| Larson, C. L. | 75 | 25 |
| McDonald, R. S. | 150 | 100 |
| Neuhaus, Charles | 125 | 75 |
| Schneider, Adam | 100 | 25 |

Suggestion as to possible use of available funds as per foregoing sheet.

Give Larson's successor increase of \$25 per month in salary and \$15 per month expenses -- making his salary \$100 per month and expenses \$40 per month.

Appoint fur warden Walker as game warden at salary of, say, \$50 per month, with expense account of like amount; period of service probably being about 9 months.

Appoint another warden in some locality where may be needed, at salary of \$135 per month, with expense account of \$50 per month; period of service, 9 months.

On the foregoing basis, the following apportionments would be made:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Larson's successor, salary (additional) | \$ 225.00 |
| " " expenses " | 135.00 |
| Walker, salary, 450 expenses, \$450, | 900.00 |
| Additional warden, salary \$1215, expenses \$450 | <u>1665.00</u> |
| | 3025.00 |
| ----- | |
| Unapportioned balance as per sheet 1 | \$3,253.74 |
| Suggested apportionments as above | <u>3,025.00</u> |
| Balance available for other purposes | 228.74 |

Ref

June 9, 1914.

--4--

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Alaska game law, you are hereby appointed a Licensed Guide of the first class in and for Koniak Peninsula, Alaska, for the period of two years from this date, unless this license be sooner revoked.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Theodor Chistalush,

Koniak, Alaska

April 18, 1966.

-4-

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Alaska game law, you are hereby appointed a Licensed Guide of the first-class for Kasil Peninsula for a period of two years from this date, unless this license be sooner revoked.

Respectfully yours,

Governor.

Mr. Charles Schulz,

Seward,

Alaska.

April 15, 1914.

-4-

Mr. Charles Schulz,

Seward,

Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant making application for appointment as a licensed guide for Kasil Peninsula, and enclosing the usual form of affidavit enclosed by you, and postoffice money order in the sum of \$25.00 to cover the required fee for the license. Your application has the endorsement of Game Warden Ericson.

In accordance with instructions given me by the Governor prior to his recent departure on a trip to the States, you are advised that a letter has today been issued appointing you a licensed guide for Kasil Peninsula for a period of two years from this date. This letter of appointment will be forwarded to you in due course, and in the meantime, you are hereby authorized to act as a licensed guide.

I am requesting the game warden at Seward to supply you with a guide badge.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor.

Ref file

March 30, 1914.

--4--

Mr. W. W. Sherthill,
Secretary to the Governor,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

If any applications reach this office during my coming absence from the Territory, for the appointment of licensed guides for Kenai Peninsula, or for the renewal of existing licenses, you are directed to issue letters to the applicants authorizing them to act pending my return to the Territory, and advising them that upon such return the regular letter of appointment will be signed by me and the usual identification card issued. This will apply, of course, only to those applications which have the endorsement of the resident game warden and are accompanied by the proper fee and the oath of office required by this office.

Faithfully yours,

Governor.

Ref File (4)

July 24, 1913.

Sir:

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant making application for appointment as a Licensed Guide for Kenai Peninsula, the application being endorsed by Game Wardens J. C. Tolman and G. C. Cantwell and accompanied by postal money order in the sum of \$25.00 payable to the Governor of Alaska to cover the fee for the license.

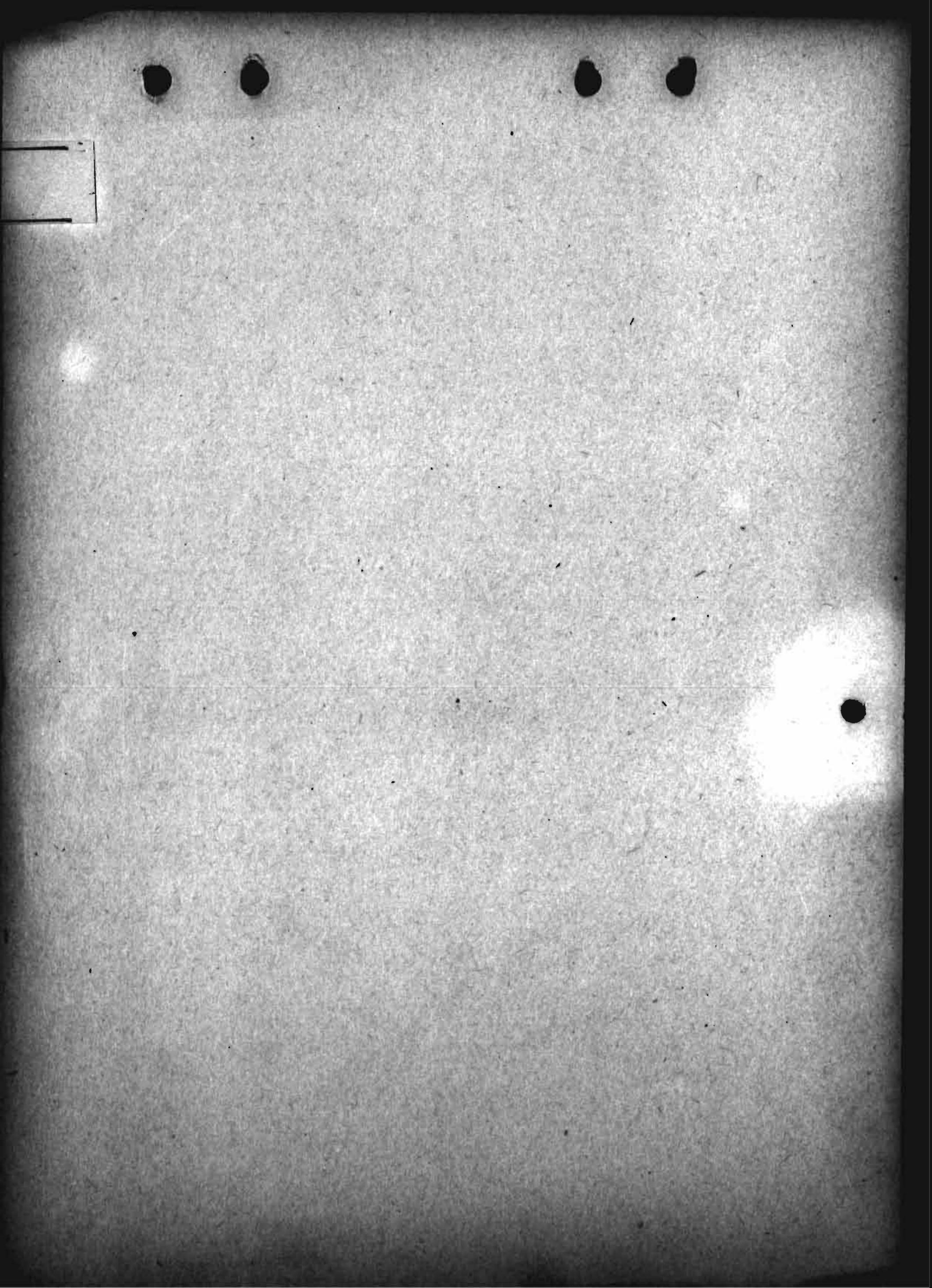
In accordance with instructions given me by the Governor prior to his departure on a trip through the interior of the Territory, you are advised that a letter of appointment has today been issued to you appointing you a Licensed Guide for Kenai Peninsula for the period of two years from this date. The letter of appointment will be forwarded to you in due course and in the meantime, you are hereby authorized to act as such Licensed Guide.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor.

Mr. G. C. Tolman,

Seward, Alaska.



United States Department of Agriculture,
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

E. W. NELSON, Chief of Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA
ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW, 1916.

1916

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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, December 1, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.¹

Respectfully,

J. F. A. STRONG, *Governor.*

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

During the past year the Alaska game law has been enforced as efficiently as the appropriation available for that purpose would permit; and while there have been a number of violations for which convictions have been secured in the courts, there were doubtless many violations that were not reported. The game animals, waterfowl, and shorebirds of the Territory are scattered over a large area, and only nine game wardens are employed regularly. The greater proportion of the violations occur in the more remote districts seldom reached by game wardens. Violations of the game law are frequently reported at points along the international boundary between Alaska and Canada, where hunters on both sides of the line kill game for shipment into Yukon Territory and elsewhere. In order to meet

¹ Regulations approved July 24, 1916, and Sept. 20, 1916, are also included in the appendix and comments thereon made in the body of report in order that it may be brought more nearly up to date.

this situation an international understanding of some kind for the protection of game would seem to be the only solution.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reports of this office, the Alaska game law is inadequate in many respects. Recommendations have been so often made, with the purpose of having its weak spots strengthened, that it is considered a work of supererogation in this annual report to repeat them. When the game animals of Alaska shall have been practically exterminated perhaps action will be taken looking toward their proper conservation. But it will be then too late.

The regulations that have been promulgated by the Department of Agriculture from time to time have been useful, especially in the protection of the deer of southeastern Alaska, of mountain goats of the same section, and of moose and sheep and goats on the Kenai Peninsula. In the other game sections where moose and caribou are found, there are greater opportunities for violations of the law by market hunters, except possibly on the Kenai Peninsula, because of the large areas where these animals are found. In interior Alaska, along the Yukon River and tributary streams, caribou and moose afford the fresh meat supply of many communities. Of course, it is always claimed when fresh moose or caribou meat is found in the possession of people after the open season has elapsed, that the meat was taken during the open season, and the officers of the law have no way of proving that such is not the case. A few years ago a stock raiser in the Circle district of the Yukon started a cattle ranch, his purpose being to afford a fresh beef supply to the people of the district. His cattle have done well, but he has not been able to dispose of his entire product for the reason that the residents will not buy fresh beef so long as they can get fresh moose or caribou for the taking. It is undoubted that the raising of beef cattle is thus discouraged, and a promising industry is retarded because the miner and prospector are able to secure game meat in any season, either by actual violation of the game law or by assuming, as many do, that they are exempt from its operation, inasmuch as "miners and explorers" are permitted to "kill any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time, *when in need of food*," the same privilege being extended to Indians and other natives. It, therefore, frequently happens that miners and prospectors are always in need of food of this kind, although their larders may be replete with bacon, ham, beans, and canned goods of various kinds; and it may be even possible for them to secure supplies of fresh beef and other fresh domestic meats with little inconvenience. These men reason that they have a perfect right to get their supply of fresh meat from the game of the country—a right which, it seems to me, is not carried in the law, this privilege being accorded them only when they have no other food upon which to subsist.

DEER IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Deer are found only in southeastern Alaska, principally upon the many islands of the coastal waters, although at times these animals may be found on the mainland. Whether deer are decreasing in this section is problematical. On this point there is a marked difference

of opinion among hunters and other observers, some claiming that these animals are increasing in number, while others aver that they are becoming fewer each year, especially on the islands near the larger towns, which can be easily reached and where, consequently, the hunting is more intensive. It is also true that many deer are destroyed each year by wolves, although a law passed by the Territorial Legislature places a bounty on these animals, and they are now being exterminated to some extent. The number of deer taken by hunters during the open season of the present year was smaller than for many years past. One cause of this decrease is probably that the number of deer that may be killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska has been reduced from six to three.

KENAI PENINSULA MOOSE.

The regulation promulgated by the department on July 24, 1916, which prohibits the sale of moose meat on the Kenai Peninsula, has already been productive of excellent results. In this connection, Chief Game Warden Baughman, whose headquarters are at Seward, says that the sale of moose and mountain sheep meat has been stopped completely through the operation of this regulation. He adds:

The issuance of the new regulation has saved at least 25 moose and, perhaps, 15 sheep from market hunters in a single month at Seward and vicinity. The regulation is received by all of our best citizens as the greatest game saver ever passed in Alaska. Moose are reported as being plentiful and mountain sheep are on the increase on the Kenai Peninsula.

Moose are also reported in increasing numbers in some parts of the Yukon Valley and the country contiguous thereto, as, for instance, in the Tanana Valley region. It is to be doubted, however, whether there is any substantial increase in the number of moose in those sections. However, it is not believed that these animals are in danger of complete extinction at this time, nor will they be until the permanent settlement of the regions where they now have their habitat has taken place, a matter of many years to come. A number are killed each year by Indians and white men, and it is a matter of regret that some of these white hunters seem to exercise no thought for the preservation of these animals.

CARIBOU.

There are still vast numbers of caribou in interior Alaska, and some are found in the Alaska Peninsula, the Kenai Peninsula, and in northwestern Alaska. Interior Alaska, however, is their favorite feeding ground. On the vast interior plateaus, on the hills and in the valleys, during the time of their annual migration, literally hundreds and thousands of these animals may be seen, according to the reports of game wardens and prospectors and miners. This animal furnishes the principal source of meat supply for people of the more remote mining camps and hamlets during the winter season.

DISAPPEARANCE OF PTARMIGAN.

From interior, northwestern, and southwestern Alaska come reports of the almost total disappearance of ptarmigan. A year ago

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these birds were reported very plentiful in the different sections of the Territory; now hunters and others state that they are seldom seen and never in the large flocks of previous years. A similar condition is reported as to grouse. Game Warden Baughman, of Seward, reports that ptarmigan and grouse are very scarce in that section, and he attributes the scarcity to "migration to other parts." But from Nome, in northwestern Alaska, and from the Yukon country comes the same story, and the question naturally arises, Whither have these birds migrated? So far as can be learned, there has been no disease of any kind among them; the past winter was not unfavorable, neither was the breeding season the past spring and summer. A legend among the Eskimos of northwestern Alaska is to the effect that more than 30 years ago the ptarmigan of that section suddenly disappeared only to return a few years later in greater numbers than before.

On the Pacific coast of Alaska the past winter was exceedingly cold for a short period, and numbers of ducks were reported as having been frozen and starved to death in the ice which formed at the heads of various bays and inlets. The game wardens report that because of this these wild fowl are not so numerous as in former years.

BROWN BEAR.

The brown bears of Alaska, and especially those on Kodiak Island and the contiguous mainland, continue to take their toll of human life, besides aiding in the decimation of wild animal life. During the past year no less than three white men were reported to have been killed by these animals, and, besides, the death of a number of Indians was reported from the same cause. Why the brown bear should be protected is an inexplicable mystery to the resident of Alaska who has first-hand knowledge of the habits of this beast.

AS TO RECOMMENDATIONS.

No specific recommendations are made in this report as to changes needed in the Alaska game law. This has been done in previous annual reports, but, as no results have been apparent, I have refrained from repeating the recommendations contained in previous annual reports and shall content myself with saying that the present game law needs a thorough revision, or, better still, it should be repealed and a new and comprehensive law enacted in its stead.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1916 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 18, all of whom were citizens of the United States. In the fiscal year 1915 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 22, all but one of whom were citizens of the United States. Residents of Alaska are not required to take out hunting licenses, even on the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance

of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, is shown in detail in the table following:

Hunting licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 132..... | Aug. 5, 1915 | Canceled..... | |
| 133..... | Aug. 10, 1915 | Citizen of United States..... | \$50 |
| 134..... | Aug. 24, 1915 | do..... | 50 |
| 135..... | do..... | do..... | 50 |
| 136..... | Aug. 27, 1915 | do..... | 50 |
| 137..... | do..... | do..... | 50 |
| 138..... | Sept. 4, 1915 | do..... | 50 |
| 139..... | Sept. 8, 1915 | do..... | 50 |
| 140..... | do..... | do..... | 50 |
| 141..... | Sept. 25, 1915 | do..... | 50 |
| 1..... | Mar. 24, 1916 | do..... | 50 |
| 2..... | Apr. 15, 1916 | do..... | 50 |
| 3..... | do..... | do..... | 50 |
| 4..... | Apr. 21, 1916 | do..... | 50 |
| 5..... | do..... | do..... | 50 |
| 6..... | Apr. 26, 1916 | do..... | 50 |
| 7..... | May 12, 1916 | do..... | 50 |
| 8..... | do..... | do..... | 50 |
| 9..... | May 13, 1916 | do..... | 50 |
| Total..... | | | 900 |

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the fiscal year 1916 was 9, to 6 different persons, all of whom were citizens of the United States. These licenses were for the shipment of moose trophies taken south of latitude 62° only. In the fiscal year 1915 there were 11 special moose-shipping licenses issued, to 8 different persons, all of whom were citizens of the United States.

The number of general game-shipping licenses issued in the fiscal year 1916 was 22, to residents of the Territory. In the fiscal year 1915 there were 25 general game-shipping licenses issued to residents of the Territory.

The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year 1916 is shown in detail in the two tables following:

Special moose-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.¹

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 60..... | Oct. 15, 1915 | Citizen of United States..... | \$150 |
| 61..... | do..... | do..... | 150 |
| 62..... | do..... | do..... | 150 |
| 63..... | do..... | do..... | 150 |
| 64..... | Oct. 23, 1915 | do..... | 150 |
| 65..... | Oct. 28, 1915 | do..... | 150 |
| 66..... | Nov. 4, 1915 | do..... | 150 |
| 67..... | do..... | do..... | 150 |
| 1..... | Mar. 2, 1916 | do..... | 150 |
| Total..... | | | 1,350 |

¹ Each of the special moose-shipping licenses listed above covered the shipment of one moose trophy taken south of latitude 62°.

General game-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

| No. of license. | Date. | Game or trophy. | Fee. |
|-----------------|----------------|---|------|
| 89 | July 2, 1915 | 1 moose head, 1 caribou head, 1 set caribou horns, 1 mountain sheep head. | \$40 |
| 90 | July 15, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin and skull. | 5 |
| 91 | July 26, 1915 | do. | 5 |
| 92 | Aug. 2, 1915 | do. | 5 |
| 93 | Sept. 15, 1915 | 1 pair caribou antlers. | 10 |
| 94 | Nov. 1, 1915 | 1 caribou head. | 10 |
| 1 | Nov. 19, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin. | 5 |
| 2 | Dec. 1, 1915 | 1 mounted deer head. | 5 |
| 3 | Dec. 13, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin and skull. | 5 |
| 4 | do. | do. | 5 |
| 5 | Dec. 15, 1915 | 1 mountain sheep head, mounted. | 10 |
| 6 | Feb. 11, 1916 | 1 brown bear skin. | 5 |
| 7 | do. | 1 mountain goat head. | 5 |
| 8 | do. | 1 brown bear skin. | 5 |
| 9 | Feb. 12, 1916 | 1 brown (silver tip) bear skin. | 5 |
| 10 | Mar. 2, 1916 | 1 mountain sheep head. | 10 |
| 11 | Mar. 6, 1916 | do. | 10 |
| 12 | do. | do. | 10 |
| 13 | Mar. 10, 1916 | 1 brown bear skin, mounted. | 5 |
| 14 | Mar. 15, 1916 | 1 brown bear skin. | 5 |
| 15 | June 1, 1916 | 1 mountain sheep head, mounted. | 10 |
| 16 | June 21, 1916 | 1 brown bear skin. | 5 |
| Total..... | | | 180 |

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is kept of the number of shorebirds and waterfowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting and shipping licenses and fees for issuing guide licenses for the Kenai Peninsula, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, were \$2,555. Of this amount \$1,855 was paid in during the period from July 1 to December 1, 1915, which is the principal hunting season for big game. The total receipts in the fiscal year 1915 were \$3,190.

GAME TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The table following is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year 1916, under licenses issued by this office, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports.

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

| License No. | Date of shipment. | Kind and number of game or trophies. | Residence of shipper. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| HUNTING LICENSES. | | | |
| 106 | July 8, 1915 | 3 caribou heads and capes, 3 mountain sheep heads and capes, 1 brown bear skin and skull. | United States. |
| 107 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 110 | do. | 3 brown bear skins and skulls, 2 caribou heads and capes, 3 mountain sheep heads and capes. | Do. |
| 123 | July 1, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin. | Do. |
| 130 | July 2, 1915 | 2 brown bear skins. | Do. |
| 133 | Sept. 19, 1915 | 3 mountain sheep heads. | Do. |
| 134 | Oct. 14, 1915 | 3 mountain sheep heads and capes, 2 brown bear skins and skulls. | Do. |
| 135 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 136 | Oct. 26, 1915 | 3 mountain sheep heads and hides, 2 brown bear skins and skulls. | Do. |
| 137 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 141 | Nov. 2, 1915 | 3 mountain sheep heads, 1 brown bear skin. | Do. |
| 2 | June 6, 1916 | 3 brown bear skins and skulls. | Do. |
| 3 | June 21, 1916 | 2 brown bear skins and skulls. | Do. |
| 5 | May 24, 1916 | do. | Do. |
| 8 | June 26, 1916 | do. | Do. |
| SPECIAL MOOSE-SHIPPING LICENSES. | | | |
| 59 | July 2, 1915 | 1 moose head. | Do. |
| 60 | Oct. 14, 1915 | 1 moose head and cape. | Do. |
| 61 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 62 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 63 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 64 | Oct. 26, 1915 | 1 moose head. | Do. |
| 65 | Nov. 2, 1915 | do. | Do. |
| 1 | Mar. 3, 1916 | do. | Do. |
| GENERAL GAME-SHIPPING LICENSES. | | | |
| 57 | May 5, 1916 | 1 moose head, 2 caribou heads, 1 brown bear skin. | Alaska. |
| 92 | Sept. 22, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin. | Do. |
| 93 | Sept. 15, 1915 | 1 pair of caribou antlers. | Do. |
| 2 | Dec. 1, 1915 | 1 deer head, mounted. | Do. |
| 3 | Dec. 23, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin and skull. | Do. |
| 4 | Dec. 30, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin. | Do. |
| 6 | Feb. 22, 1916 | do. | Do. |
| 7 | Mar. 9, 1916 | 1 mountain goat head and hide. | Do. |
| 8 | do. | 1 brown bear skin. | Do. |
| 10 | Mar. 3, 1916 | 1 mountain sheep head and cape. | Do. |
| 14 | Mar. 30, 1916 | 1 brown bear skin. | Do. |

¹ Moose trophy taken north of latitude 62°.

Appendix A contains the full text of the Alaska game law (act of May 11, 1908, with amendments), and all regulations now in force thereunder, together with a list of the game wardens now serving under appointment by the governor.

Appendix B contains a list of the licensed guides appointed for the Kenai Peninsula and the regulations issued by the governor relative to guides and packers.

Appendix C contains the full text of chapters 3 and 62, session laws of Alaska, 1915, the one providing for a bounty on wolves and the other prohibiting the wanton destruction of game animals.

APPENDIX A.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 7, 1902 (32 Stat., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are given special protection; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and the registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the Governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

[35 Stat. L., 102; Comp. Laws of Alaska, 1918, secs. 830-837.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the kill-

ing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"*Sec. 2. Season.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided*, That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"*Sec. 3. Number.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"*Sec. 4. Sale.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"*Sec. 5. Licenses.*—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$40, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$10, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$5, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license for which he shall pay a fee of \$150, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desir-

¹ See regulations 1-8, and 8 amended, pp. 13-14.

ing to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except \$1 from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska, of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked, and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"Sec. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without license they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited

to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"Sec. 7. *Penalties*.—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"*Enforcement*.—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors, or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Approved May 11, 1908.

AMENDMENT.

By act of Congress approved March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1360), an open season for game birds is provided in the region north of latitude 62°. The act referred to reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska."

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations, dated, August one, nineteen hundred and eight, were prescribed to take effect October one, nineteen hundred and eight:

1. PERMITS.

Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the customhouse. If several shipments are made under one permit, the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game con-

tained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public museums or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the customhouse.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. LIVE ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in a close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. PARKS EXCEPTED.

Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent: Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Lincoln Park, Chicago. Menagerie of Central Park, New York. National Zoological Park, Washington. New York Zoological Society, New York City. Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. RESERVED RIGHTS OF DEPARTMENT.

The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of re-shipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. EXAMINATION OF SHIPMENTS.

Specimens or live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only

upon instructions from the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That all goods not released within 60 days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment (at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOATS IN ALASKA.

(Approved July 24, 1916.)

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 102), entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1902," the following regulations for the protection of deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and mountain goats in Alaska are made and published, to take effect August 1, 1916:

REGULATION 1.—OPEN SEASON FOR DEER.

The killing of deer in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to deer having horns not less than 3 inches long, and the season for killing such deer in southeastern Alaska is limited to the period from August 15 to October 31, both dates inclusive.

REGULATION 2.—LIMITS.

The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to three.

REGULATION 3.—SALE.

The sale of deer carcasses in southeastern Alaska is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 4.—DOES AND FAWNS.

The killing of female deer and fawns in southeastern Alaska is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 5.—DEER ON CERTAIN ISLANDS.

The killing of deer on Kodiak Island and Long Island, and the killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Kruzof Island, west of Sitka; San Juan Island and Suemez Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangel, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 6.—MOOSE IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

The killing of moose in southeastern Alaska, east or south of the Lynn Canal, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 7.—MOUNTAIN GOATS.

The killing of mountain goats in southeastern Alaska and on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 8.—KENAI PENINSULA.¹

The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

The killing of mountain sheep in the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula, east of longitude 150° (the location of which is indicated approximately by a north and south line passing through the Stalter Place on the Kenai River), is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accom-

¹ See amendment to Regulation 8, under date of September 20, 1916, p. 14.

panied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

The regulations of March 24, 1914, July 14, 1914, and June 30, 1915, for the protection of game in Alaska, are hereby revoked, effective August 1, 1916.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 24th day of July, 1916.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOOSE AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AND ADJOINING REGION IN ALASKA.

(Approved September 20, 1916.)

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 102), entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1902," paragraph 3 of Regulation 8 of the regulations for the protection of deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and mountain goats in Alaska, effective August 1, 1916, is hereby amended, effective October 1, 1916, to read as follows:

The sale of carcasses or parts thereof of moose and sheep in the region south of latitude 62° north and between longitude 141° west and the western outlet of Lake Clark in longitude 155° west, or the shipment of carcasses or parts thereof of said animals for sale from Anchorage, Seward, or other points on the Kenai Peninsula, is hereby prohibited until October 1, 1918, and no carcasses or parts thereof of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed this twentieth day of September, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

LIST OF GAME WARDENS.

| Name. | Residence. | Name. | Residence. |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Baughman, J. A. | Seward. | McDonald, R. B. | Fairbanks. |
| Ericksen, Peter S. | McCarthy. | Neubaus, Charles. | Nome. |
| Ericson, Aron. | Anchorage. | Nickett, Charles. | Ketchikan. |
| Hoey, Andrew. | Nenana. | Steel, Robert E. | Eagle. |
| McDonald, J. F. | Juneau. | | |

APPENDIX B.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSED GUIDES AND PACKERS IN THE KENAI PENINSULA.

Under the provisions of the Alaska game laws the following rules and regulations have been issued by the governor of Alaska, governing the appointment, compensation, and conduct of licensed guides:

1. Licensed guides shall be of two classes, (1) white citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life—Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts—all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.

2. Each licensed guide of the first class shall pay a license fee of \$25 for the period for which his commission is issued or remains in effect. Each guide of the second class shall pay a license fee of \$7.50 for the period for which his commission is issued or remains in effect.

3. The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not

less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per day during the time he is employed: *Provided*, Any guide may, in his discretion and with the full consent of the hunting party, enter into special arrangements whereby he shall charge for his services the above-named per diem rates for a minimum period of 30 days for a hunting trip.

4. No licensed guide shall shoot or kill any moose or other game animal while engaged in conducting a hunting party.

5. An official badge is furnished to each licensed guide, who shall surrender the badge to the nearest game warden whenever his term of service shall be terminated for any cause.

6. Licensed guides, while appointed by the governor and held generally responsible to him, will be held accountable to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such guides, and packers will be held responsible to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such packers.

7. Packers shall be appointed by the game wardens, who shall keep a register of their names and report such registration to the governor. The compensation of packers shall not exceed \$3.50 per day for the period during which they are employed.

8. It shall be the duty of every guide and packer to report to the nearest game warden, or any other officer charged with the enforcement of the game law, at the earliest possible moment any and all infractions of the law or the regulations thereunder which may have come within his observation or knowledge.

9. Whenever a guide is employed by any person or party, such guide shall, at the expiration of the period of time for which he is employed, make a written statement to the nearest game warden in the district, stating the number of days he was employed, the number of persons guided, their names, residence, and the number of each kind of game killed; and if nonresidents, the number of their license.

LIST OF LICENSED GUIDES ON THE KENAI PENINSULA.

| Name. | Residence. | Name. | Residence. |
|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Swesey, Andrew | Kenai. | Swesey, B. F. | Seward. |
| Ericksen, Emil | Do. | Tolman, C. C. | Do. |
| Whitt, William | Seward. | Towle, Thomas B. | Do. |
| Smith, Frits | Do. | Votaw, C. L. | Do. |
| Simons, Andrew | Do. | | |

All guides listed above are of the first class.

APPENDIX C.

LAWS PASSED BY 1915 SESSION OF ALASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE FOR PROTECTION OF GAME ANIMALS.

CHAPTER 3.

AN ACT To preserve the food supply of Alaska, placing a bounty on certain wild animals and providing for the payment of same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

Sec. 1. There is hereby placed upon every wild wolf within the Territory of Alaska, a bounty of ten dollars, said sum to be paid in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. To obtain said bounties, any person capturing or killing a wolf within the Territory of Alaska, after the passage of this act, shall, as soon as possible forward the pelt or skin of such animal, properly prepared for sale, said pelts or skins must be head and tail pelts thoroughly dried, retaining "Ulna-Radius" forearm on left forearm of said pelt or skin to the Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska, accomplished by the following oath which shall be placed in an envelope, and securely fastened to said pelt or skin.

The Treasurer of the Territory of Alaska will be provided with a suitable punch, not less than one-eighth of an inch, five pointed star punch; and will then and there punch the left ear of said pelt or skin and remove or cause to be removed the "Ulna-Radius" or forearm of said pelt or skin:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, that on the _____ day of _____, 191____, I took the wolf whose skin is herewith attached, in the vicinity of _____ in the Territory of Alaska; that no poisons or other means that might cause the wanton destruction of any fur bearing animal were used in the capture of said pelt; that I have exhibited said pelt or skin to _____ and _____, who are both citizens of the United States, and residents of Alaska, and who are witnesses to this oath; that I am justly entitled to the bounty of _____ dollars under the laws of Alaska; that my Post Office address is _____, Alaska.
Witness:

I, _____, a Notary Public for the Territory of Alaska, residing at _____, certify that on this _____ day of _____, 191____, personally appeared before me _____ who signed the foregoing oath in my presence, and declared the same to be true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Notary Public for Alaska.

SEC. 3. Upon receipt of any pelt or skin accompanied by proper oath in accordance with Section 2 of this Act, the Treasurer of Alaska shall forward the amount due to the person capturing said animal.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer of Alaska shall from time to time cause to be held sales of all pelts or skins which may come into his keeping, and shall apply the proceeds of such sales, first to the expense of caring for and disposing of such pelts and the balance toward the payment of the aforesaid bounties. The Treasurer of Alaska shall cause to be destroyed any skins which may prove to be worthless and unsalable.

SEC. 5. *False affidavit.*—Any person making a false affidavit for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining any money from the Treasury of the Territory of Alaska under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of \$100.00 for the first offense or \$250.00 for a second or other offenses, or be confined in the Territorial jail for a period of six months for the first offense and for a period of one year for a second and other offenses, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Approved March 31, 1915.

CHAPTER 62.

AN ACT To prevent the wanton destruction of game animals within the Territory of Alaska, and providing punishment therefor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:

SEC. 1. From and after the passage of this Act, any person killing a deer or other wild food animal within the Territory of Alaska, with intent to wantonly destroy said animal and without making every effort to have such animal utilized for food, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall have knowledge of any violation of this Act and who shall fail to report the same to the authorities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200 or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Approved April 29, 1915.

1915

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW, 1915.

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GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, November 1, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Respectfully,

J. F. A. STRONG,
Governor.

HON. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

Alaska is, by far, the most extensive wild-game country of the North American continent. In the number of moose it is preeminent, while deer, mountain sheep, mountain goats, and caribou are widely distributed. Besides these, the brown, grizzly, polar, glacier, and black bears are numerous in some of the geographical divisions. The lakes and rivers, bays and inlets are the homes of myriads of waterfowl of many species. Shorebirds also are plentiful.

The principal habitat of the moose in central Alaska is found on the Kenai Peninsula, but moose are also present in considerable numbers in the regions drained by the Yukon and Tanana Rivers and their tributaries. In the latter sections moose are probably decreasing in number, while the moose of the Kenai Peninsula are possibly slowly increasing, this condition being due to the possibility of stricter enforcement of the game law. In the vast regions of the Yukon and Tanana Valleys it is much more difficult to enforce the law because of the great distances to be covered by the few game wardens employed, the fund for this purpose being limited to \$20,000 annually. When it is considered that Alaska embraces 591,000 square miles of territory and that in all these vast regions game of some kind is found the inadequacy of the appropriation becomes vividly obvious.

The great caribou region is found in the interior of Alaska, in the districts drained by the Yukon, Tanana, Fortymile, and other rivers and their tributaries. The annual migration of these animals takes place in September and October, the caribou traveling in great herds many miles wide at a leisurely pace. During this period there is considerable slaughter by hunters and settlers. Caribou are also found on the Alaska Peninsula and to some extent on Seward Peninsula, northwestern Alaska.

The common, or Sitka, deer are found only in southeastern Alaska, for the most part on the numerous islands that form an almost continuous network along the coast. The only other game animal found in southeastern Alaska is the brown bear, although black bears are numerous in nearly all sections of the Alaska Panhandle.

Mountain sheep are found on the Kenai Peninsula, in the Copper River region, in the Mount McKinley district, interior Alaska, and in other sections of mountainous country.

Mountain goats are found in some districts of southeastern Alaska north to the Chugach and Wrangel Mountains.

Although the deer of southeastern Alaska have been rigidly protected for some years, and although preserves have been established for their conservation, it is probable that they are slowly decreasing. This is due in part to excessive hunting during the open season and to the ravages of wolves on some of the larger islands. To obviate the destruction of deer by wolves, the Alaska Legislature, session of 1915, placed a bounty of \$10 per head on all wolves killed. As the law has been but a short time in operation, it is too early to form an accurate idea as to its usefulness. As an instance of the destruction of deer during the present year, it is stated on excellent authority that the soldiers stationed at Fort William H. Seward, on Lynn Canal, up to October 15 had killed about 200 deer. These men are not charged with violation of the law, but the practice followed in thus hunting deer, if continued, will inevitably lead to their almost complete extinction. The soldiers hunt in squads of 15 or 20 men, and while none may exceed the limit allowed by law, and probably do not, the havoc wrought in deer slaying by 150 or more men can be easily understood.

The game of Alaska is a valuable asset of the Territory, but it will continue to be such only so long as it can be adequately protected. Indeed, it is an asset of the Nation, and the existing game law should be thoroughly revised in order to furnish the protection which the settlement of the Territory renders more imperative with the passing of each year. In order to protect the deer of southeastern Alaska the killing of fawns less than 2 years old should be prohibited, and does should also be protected for a time. If this were done there would be no doubt as to a substantial increase within a comparatively few years. The law should be amended so as to require a hunting license for all persons hunting game, whether resident or nonresident, a nominal sum to be charged for each license issued. In this way a check could be kept on all hunters, which now is impossible.

While the sale of deer is prohibited by law, this inhibition does not apply to other kinds of game. For instance, moose may be sold during the open season, and this should be prohibited. Section 4 of the Alaska game law permits dealers to dispose of game meat in their possession for a period of 15 days after the close of the open season. This seems to be an open invitation to violate the law, as the seller may easily claim that the meat was killed in the open season, a state-

ment difficult to disprove very frequently, and the burden of proof is thus thrown upon the prosecutor, the game warden, or other official charged with the execution of the law. The law, therefore, should be amended so as to make having game in possession, for sale, 15 days after the close of the season a misdemeanor unless it were shown that the meat was not intended for sale. Such a restriction would not necessarily apply to the prospector or miner actually in need of game for food. Or if the law prohibited any person from having game in his possession after February 1 of each year, no injustice would be done to anyone, as it would allow six months of a year in which game could be killed and meat made use of. Why not, then, prevent the sale of moose for a period, say, of three years? This would work a hardship on no one save the market hunter, and market hunting should be discouraged.

With respect to the migratory game birds of interior Alaska, the game wardens say:

It is almost impossible to prevent people from hunting in that section after August 15. Minor violations of the law occur after that date, but no waterfowl are found in the markets until after September 1, the beginning of the open season. These early law violations are due to the fact that, in interior Alaska, waterfowl have practically left by September 1, and it is only by the cooperation of the public and the sportsmen themselves that the game wardens can enforce the law successfully. The real danger lies in spring shooting, and the appeal of the game wardens to hunters to observe the law as regards shooting wild fowl after May 1 is generally respected, and, as a result, waterfowl and shorebirds are more plentiful than in former years.

One of the finest game sections of central Alaska is that surrounding the Totlanika, the Toklat, and Bearpaw Rivers. In the opinion of the game wardens, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep are increasing in that region. However, these streams drain but a small portion of the Tanana Valley, and elsewhere moose are decreasing, particularly in the territory contiguous to Fairbanks. Caribou and mountain sheep are still abundant in that section.

The game wardens of the Kenai Peninsula report that a considerable number of moose calves are killed by brown bears. These animals are particularly destructive of not only wild game but domestic animals as well. In the fall of last year brown bears killed 41 sheep of a flock kept at the Government agricultural experiment station at Kodiak; and it is stated that unless these animals can be exterminated the raising of sheep and cattle on Kodiak Island must be abandoned. Since the last annual report of this office a badly mutilated body of a hunter was found in a remote section of Kenai Peninsula, since which time the people residing there have found it necessary to carry firearms for self-protection; and a repeal of the protective clause of the present law is urgently demanded.

WILD-GAME CONDITIONS ON KENAI PENINSULA.

The following report of game conditions on the Kenai Peninsula was prepared by Special Game Warden L. F. Shaw, of Anchorage, in June of this year. He had been instructed to make a detailed report of game matters in that section:

The Kenai Peninsula enjoys the reputation among students of natural history and hunters of big game as being unexcelled as the habitat of that most majestic member of the deer family, the moose. The species that inhabits this peninsula

and the region to the northward is the largest of its kind in the world. The world's record moose horns, with a spread of over 78 inches, came from a moose killed on the peninsula. Horns showing a spread of 60 inches are quite common.

Because of its accessibility, being bounded by water on three sides, the Kenai Peninsula is a popular hunting place for the seeker after trophies. It has an area of approximately 9,000 square miles and is bounded on the east by Prince William Sound, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Cook Inlet. A railway line, starting at Seward, located at the southern extremity, heads northward for a distance of 72 miles, thus making the peninsula accessible from almost any point.

While the moose is the chief game animal of the Kenai Peninsula, mountain sheep and brown and black bear are also quite numerous. In fur animals there are the black and silver-gray fox, wolverine, marten, and mink, although none of these animals are numerous enough to be of commercial importance. The feathered tribes consist of the rock and willow ptarmigan, willow grouse, geese and ducks, and shorebirds of several varieties. Eagles are numerous, especially the species known as the bald eagle.

According to a native legend, a century ago there was not a moose to be found on the Kenai Peninsula. Then they appeared in numbers, coming from the Iliamna country, and gradually increasing from year to year until they were exceedingly numerous. Wolves, their most persistent natural enemy, and severe winters were about the chief factors in their destruction as the peninsula was but sparsely settled.

Then came the stampede for gold in the late nineties to the Cook Inlet country. The stamperers settled on the western side of the peninsula, founding the towns of Hope and Sunrise. At one time there were over 1,000 people in the two settlements. The people depended for a meat supply almost wholly on the moose and mountain sheep, and there was a wanton and wasteful killing of these valuable food animals. Indeed, some of the old-timers made it their boast that they killed a moose merely for what they considered the choice part—the tongue—leaving the carcass to go to waste.

The beginning of construction on the Alaska Central Railway in 1903, and continuing until 1906, on which hundreds of men were employed during the greater part of the time, raised havoc with the moose and mountain sheep. Hunters were engaged at all times to keep the various camps along the line of work supplied with moose and sheep meat, it being cheaper than domestic meats shipped from the States. This condition of wanton and excessive killing of the wild game of the country continued with little cessation until the Sixtieth Congress passed certain amendments to the original game law. Now conditions are much improved. The game law, as applied to moose and mountain sheep, gives them immunity from needless slaughter, with the result that a gradual increase in their numbers is manifest. Without the restraining effect of the game law, these fine game animals would by this time be practically extinct, as far as the Kenai Peninsula is concerned.

HABITS OF THE MOOSE.

The moose derives its food from birch, willows, and the various grasses native to the country. When snow covers the ground to any considerable extent, birch and willows alone suffice to maintain life. Like cattle, the moose chew their cud. The wolf is the natural enemy of the moose, but the wolf is now practically extinct on the Kenai Peninsula, as well as in the country northward. The brown bear, which is carnivorous, kills and eats the calves. The moose is naturally a hardy animal and suffers little from disease. A form of bladder trouble has been noted, but, on the whole, the health condition of the moose is excellent. The cow moose gives birth to offspring in April and May. Very often two calves are born to a cow. The cow goes well above timber line to breed and remains there until the calf is able to gain its own livelihood. In the rutting season, in the fall, the moose congregate in herds, but at all other times go about mostly in pairs. The bull moose sheds its horns in December and January. Soon after shedding a new growth begins to appear, and until the new horns become hardened the moose remains above timber line. During the summer months the moose daily visit a "lick," which occurs in dried-up streams at the foot of glaciers, and partake of a mouthful or two of "mineral mud." This probably supplies the salt necessary to most wild game animals.

The wolf and the brown bear—and man may also be included—are not now important in the destruction of the moose. The climatic condition is now the chief factor. A heavy fall of snow prevailing throughout the long winter months means death by starvation to hundreds of moose, because the food supply is not easily obtainable. Then, in deep snow, the moose does not travel far, because of the attendant difficulties, and can not browse around in different places. The past winter was exceedingly mild and but few moose died. The winter preceding was unusually severe and hundreds starved to death.

The weight of a full-grown bull moose, on foot, varies from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, although some will turn the scales at 1,500 pounds. Dressed, the carcass weighs from 600 to 1,000 pounds. The cow moose is considerably lighter.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

The natural enemy of the mountain sheep is the eagle, very numerous on the Kenai Peninsula, which destroys the lambs. The wolverine and fox also kill the lambs, but these animals are not plentiful and loss from this direction is not important. As a rule, the sheep remain well up on the higher ridges and mountains and subsist on grasses, mosses, and shrubs. The sheep go about in bands. It has been generally accepted as a fact that sheep are subject to tuberculosis of the joints, but Chief Game Warden Baughman, himself a physician, disputes this statement. Lump jaw is another disease which attacks the sheep. A full-grown sheep, male, on foot, will weigh about 175 pounds. Dressed, the carcass will weigh about 100 pounds. Mountain-sheep meat is considered by many people as the most edible of all wild game.

THE MOUNTAIN GOAT.

The mountain goat has its habitat among the big glaciers of southeastern Alaska and, with this exception, its habits of life are very similar to those of the mountain sheep. The meat of the goat is not considered a very desirable food.

NUMBER OF MOOSE AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP ON THE KENAI PENINSULA.

After diligent inquiry and consultation with Game Wardens Baughman and Ericson, on duty on the Kenai Peninsula, I place the number of moose and mountain sheep on the peninsula as follows: Moose, 5,000; mountain sheep, 2,000.

THE REGION NORTH OF THE KENAI PENINSULA.

The region lying north of the Kenai Peninsula, which comprehends the Matanuska Valley, the Susitna Valley, and the Talkeetna country, is likewise the habitat of the moose, mountain sheep, and mountain goats. Caribou also inhabit the Talkeetna and upper Susitna Valley, but are not numerous. The nature of the country forms a protection, especially for the moose. A heavy growth of willows in the valleys and of alders on the side hills effectually hides the animals from the view of the hunter, and, if he should, by chance, see a moose, the undergrowth makes hunting difficult.

GAME PRESERVES.

Undoubtedly the most effective way to preserve to posterity the wild game of the Kenai Peninsula, is to set aside a certain area as a game preserve in which moose, mountain sheep, or other game life shall be immune from slaughter at all times of the year. However, I do not believe that the time has arrived for the setting aside of such a preserve. I am of the opinion that other methods should first be tried out before establishing a preserve, namely:

- (1) The prohibition of hunting for the market.
 - (2) The prohibition of trapping or killing fur animals on the Kenai Peninsula.
- For the violator of the game law, for the most part, is the market hunter and the trapper. Place a ban on his vocation and force him into other occupations and a wholesome effect will be obtained. If this were done, I do not believe a game preserve would be necessary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GAME LAW RECOMMENDED.

I respectfully recommend that the protection now given the brown bear be withdrawn. This animal has proved itself, on numerous occasions, a distinct menace to human life and is likewise destructive to domestic live stock, as well as young moose. The animal has no virtues or uses which justify its protection

by law. An attempt at prosecution for violation of this provision of the game law always meets with failure, because of the general prejudice of the people against it. It also tends to discredit the meritorious provisions of the game law.

The provision that it shall be unlawful for any person to "kill or have in his possession in any one day more than 25 grouse, ptarmigan, shorebirds or waterfowl," has been of great value in saving from extermination in certain areas the game birds enumerated. A like limitation as to the amount of the meat of game animals in the possession of any person at any one time is absolutely necessary to a faithful and adequate prosecution of persons who may violate the law with respect to moose and mountain sheep, etc. As it now stands, the law limits the number of these animals that may be lawfully killed during the open season, but it does not limit the amount of meat any one person may have in his possession at any one time. Hence, wardens find it difficult to sustain a prosecution in cases where they are morally certain of a person's guilt, but have not the evidence to support their suspicion. A limitation of the amount of meat one person may have in his possession at any one time will correct this fault.

In section 330, Compiled Laws of Alaska—Exemptions—after the words "when in need of food," should be added, "to prevent starvation." This section of the law is violated by so-called prospectors and miners, who are almost always excused under the simple excuse that they follow these vocations, when in fact they may be well supplied with all necessary supplies. Mining companies, particularly, dodge the clear intent of the law under the guise of being miners and entitled to the wild game of the country at all times.

GENERAL GAME CONDITIONS.

Under the provisions of the game law, which is satisfactory, save in those respects which I have endeavored to point out, I have no hesitation whatever in declaring that conditions have vastly improved in the matter of the preservation of the wild game native to the Kenai Peninsula and the region to the northward. The immunity given the game by this law, from the ravages of the "hog" game hunter, and the selfish or unthinking individual, is perceptibly tending to increase the number. The elements are now chiefly responsible for the death of these fine food animals. By this statement I do not wish to be understood as insisting that moose and mountain sheep are not now wantonly and wastefully killed. There are violations of the game law. With but two game wardens covering such a vast country it is manifest that they can not wholly eradicate the evil. But I do maintain that conditions, on the whole, are remarkably good.

GAME WARDENS.

The game wardens employed are capable, conscientious officials, who are attending to their duties and handling the situation on the Kenai Peninsula very well, indeed. They would be aided in their patrol of the Cook Inlet waters by having at their disposal a large dory equipped with a motor.

The licensed guides on the Kenai Peninsula are, on the whole, capable men.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations, some of which were contained in my report for 1914, are respectfully submitted:

That the hunting and killing of fawns in southeastern Alaska be prohibited, and that does be protected for a period of, say, 3 years.

That hunting licenses be required from all residents and nonresidents of Alaska for the killing of all game animals, waterfowl, and shorebirds, except in the case of miners, prospectors, and Indians when actually in need of food to prevent starvation. Under the present game law, Indians, miners, and prospectors may kill game animals at any time when in need of food, but there is reason to believe that game animals are killed when other kinds of food are comparatively abundant. The license fee to be exacted from resident hunters should be of nominal amount, say \$2 for each license issued; the licenses to be supplied through the governor's office to game wardens for issuance to applicants in their districts.

That it be made unlawful for any person to have deer meat in his or her possession after December 15 of each year, and moose meat after February 1 of each year.

That the protection of the brown bear be abolished.

That bona fide residents of Alaska be given more latitude in the matter of shipping licenses. In order to accomplish this they should be permitted to obtain one \$40 license or two \$10 and \$5 licenses in any one calendar year. For instance, if they are permitted to obtain one \$40 license and two \$5 licenses in any one calendar year a larger revenue would be derived than at present, and many game trophies which now go to waste would be utilized.

The number of mountain goats which may be killed in any one year should be limited. Under the present law there is no limit to the number that may be killed.

While section 4 of the Alaska game law provides that it shall be unlawful at any time to sell, or offer for sale, any hides, skins, or heads of game animals or game birds, during the close season, no provision is made as to the giving away of game meat, and especially with respect to deer meat in southeastern Alaska. The law is a source of continual trouble to the game wardens, and under the guise of giving it is no doubt true that actual sales of deer meat take place. The same condition appears to exist in the sale of moose meat in the moose sections of the Territory. If the law prohibited the giving of game meat during the close season, except from one bona fide miner or prospector to another, and then only where fresh domestic meats can not be obtained, a stop would be put to numerous violations of the law which undoubtedly occur at the present time.

Section 7 of the game law provides that a person violating the law, upon conviction, shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds, etc., in his possession. No provision is made, however, for the sale of such confiscated game, etc., or the disposition of the proceeds obtained therefrom, and the law should be amended so as to define what procedure shall be taken therein.

Bona fide residents of Alaska should be permitted, under proper and reasonable safeguard, to ship trophies to the States in order to have them mounted and have them returned without the issuance of a permit, for which they must now pay from \$5 to \$150. This amendment is suggested by the fact that it is frequently impossible to secure the services of a competent taxidermist in the Territory.

The law should also be amended so as to enable the game warden, or other duly authorized officer, to secure the issuance of warrants for the searching of premises where there is reason to believe that game killed in violation of the law is secreted. Some of the Alaskan courts have held that search warrants can not be granted for violations of the game law.

The amount of game that any one person should have in his possession at any one time should be strictly limited, the same, for instance, as is now done in the case of game birds, waterfowl, etc.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1915 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 22, of whom 21 were citizens of the United States and 1 was a resident of a foreign country. In the fiscal year 1914 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 26,

REPORT ON ALASKA GAME LAW.

of whom 24 were citizens of the United States and 2 were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to take out hunting licenses, even on the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, is shown in detail in the table following.

Hunting licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 109 | July 13, 1914 | Resident of foreign country | \$100 |
| 110 | July 20, 1914 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 111 | Aug. 3, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 112 | do | do | 50 |
| 113 | Aug. 4, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 114 | do | do | 50 |
| 115 | Aug. 6, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 116 | do | do | 50 |
| 117 | do | do | 50 |
| 118 | do | do | 50 |
| 119 | Aug. 10, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 120 | Aug. 31, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 121 | do | do | 50 |
| 122 | Sept. 8, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 123 | Apr. 9, 1915 | do | 50 |
| 124 | Apr. 19, 1915 | do | 50 |
| 125 | do | do | 50 |
| 126 | Apr. 24, 1915 | do | 50 |
| 127 | do | do | 50 |
| 128 | May 1, 1915 | do | 50 |
| 129 | do | Cancelled | 50 |
| 130 | May 10, 1915 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 131 | do | do | 50 |
| Total | | | 1,150 |

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the fiscal year 1915 was 11, to 8 different persons, all of whom were citizens of the United States. These licenses were for the shipment of moose killed south of latitude 62° only. In the fiscal year 1914 there were 15 special moose-shipping licenses issued, to 10 different persons, of whom 5 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries.

The number of general game-shipping licenses issued in the fiscal year 1915 was 25, to residents of the Territory. In the fiscal year 1914 there were 27 general game-shipping licenses issued to residents of the Territory.

The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, is shown in detail in the two tables following.

Special moose-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 49 | Oct. 13, 1914 | Citizen of United States | \$150 |
| 50 | do | do | 150 |
| 51 | do | do | 150 |
| 52 | do | do | 150 |
| 53 | do | do | 150 |
| 54 | Oct. 18, 1914 | do | 150 |
| 55 | Nov. 17, 1914 | do | 150 |
| 56 | do | do | 150 |
| 57 | do | do | 150 |
| 58 | Dec. 4, 1914 | do | 150 |
| 59 | June 14, 1915 | do | 150 |
| Total | | | 1,650 |

REPORT ON ALASKA GAME LAW.

General game-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

| No. of license. | Date. | Game or trophy. | Fee. |
|-----------------|----------------|---|------|
| 63 | July 1, 1914 | 1 caribou head and horns | \$10 |
| 64 | Aug. 7, 1914 | Cancelled | 5 |
| 65 | do | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 66 | Sept. 10, 1914 | do | 5 |
| 67 | do | do | 5 |
| 68 | Sept. 14, 1914 | do | 5 |
| 69 | Oct. 9, 1914 | do | 5 |
| 70 | do | 1 mountain sheep head | 10 |
| 71 | Oct. 12, 1914 | 1 caribou head | 10 |
| 72 | Oct. 14, 1914 | 1 caribou head and skin, 1 set caribou horns, 1 brown bear skin | 40 |
| 73 | Oct. 19, 1914 | 1 caribou head | 10 |
| 74 | Oct. 21, 1914 | 1 mountain sheep head | 10 |
| 75 | Oct. 24, 1914 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 76 | Nov. 2, 1914 | do | 5 |
| 77 | Nov. 14, 1914 | 1 mountain goat head | 5 |
| 78 | Dec. 4, 1914 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 79 | Jan. 9, 1915 | 1 mountain goat skin | 5 |
| 80 | Jan. 15, 1915 | do | 5 |
| 81 | Jan. 18, 1915 | do | 5 |
| 82 | Feb. 8, 1915 | 1 mountain sheep head | 10 |
| 83 | Apr. 24, 1915 | 1 mountain goat head | 5 |
| 84 | May 19, 1915 | 1 brown bear head | 5 |
| 85 | do | 1 mountain goat head (mounted) | 5 |
| 86 | June 28, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 87 | do | 1 mountain goat head | 5 |
| 88 | June 30, 1915 | 1 deer head | 5 |
| Total | | | 190 |

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is kept of the number of shorebirds and waterfowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting and shipping licenses and fees for issuing guide licenses for the Kenai Peninsula, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, were \$3,190. Of this amount, \$2,205 was paid in during the period from July 1 to December 1, 1914, which is the principal hunting season for big game. The total receipts in the fiscal year 1914 were \$4,550.

GAME TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The table following is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports.

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Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

| No. of hunting or shipping license. | Date of shipment. | Kind and number of game or trophies. | Residence of shipper. |
|---|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| HUNTING LICENSES. | | | |
| 103 | July 9, 1914 | 1 brown bear skin and skull | United States. |
| 104 | July 8, 1914 | 3 brown bear skins and skulls, 2 mountain sheep heads | Do. |
| 105 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 113 | Sept. 28, 1914 | 3 mountain sheep heads | Do. |
| 114 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 115 | Oct. 16, 1914 | 2 mountain sheep heads and hides | Do. |
| 117 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 119 | do. | 3 mountain sheep heads | Do. |
| 120 | Nov. 14, 1914 | 2 mountain sheep heads and hides, 1 brown bear head and skin | Do. |
| 126 | May 30, 1915 | 3 brown bear skins | Do. |
| SPECIAL MOOSE-SHIPPING LICENSES. | | | |
| 49 | Oct. 15, 1914 | 1 moose head and cape | Do. |
| 50 | do. | 1 moose head and skin | Do. |
| 51 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 52 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 53 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 54 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 55 | Nov. 14, 1914 | do. | Do. |
| 56 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 57 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 58 | Jan. 4, 1915 | 1 pair moose horns | Do. |
| GENERAL GAME-SHIPPING LICENSES. | | | |
| 45 | Aug. --, 1914 | 1 moose head, 1 caribou head, 2 brown bear skins | Alaska. |
| 63 | Sept. 9, 1914 | 1 caribou head and horns | Do. |
| 65 | Aug. 18, 1914 | 1 brown bear skin | Do. |
| 66 | Sept. 9, 1914 | do. | Do. |
| 67 | do. | do. | Do. |
| 68 | Jan. 23, 1915 | do. | Do. |
| 70 | Oct. 16, 1914 | 1 mountain sheep head | Do. |
| 72 | July 11, 1914 | 1 caribou head and hide, 1 brown bear skin, 1 pair caribou horns | Do. |
| 73 | Oct. 28, 1914 | 1 caribou head | Do. |
| 75 | Oct. 14, 1914 | 1 brown bear skin | Do. |
| 76 | Nov. 22, 1914 | do. | Do. |
| 77 | Nov. 14, 1914 | 1 mountain goat head | Do. |
| 79 | Jan. 9, 1915 | 1 mountain goat skin | Do. |
| 80 | Jan. 15, 1915 | do. | Do. |
| 81 | Jan. 18, 1915 | do. | Do. |
| 84 | May 20, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin | Do. |
| 85 | do. | 1 mountain goat head (mounted) | Do. |
| 86 | June 29, 1915 | 1 brown bear skin | Do. |
| 87 | do. | 1 mountain goat head | Do. |

¹ Moose trophy taken north of latitude 62°.

Appendix A contains the full text of the Alaska game law and all regulations now in force thereunder, together with a list of the game wardens now serving under appointment by the governor.

Appendix B contains a list of the licensed guides appointed for the Kenai Peninsula, and regulations issued by the governor relative to guides and packers.

APPENDIX A.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 7, 1902 (32 Stat., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are protected until 1912; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

[35 Stat. L., 102; Comp. Laws of Alaska, 1913, secs. 330-337.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"Game defined.—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"Exemptions.—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the killing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"Sec. 2. *Season.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided*, That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"Sec. 3. *Number.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"Sec. 4. *Sale.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"Sec. 5. *Licenses.*—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$40, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$10, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$5, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license for which he shall pay a fee of \$150, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is

not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except \$1 from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska, of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked, and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"Sec. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without license they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"SEC. 7. *Penalties.*—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"*Enforcement.*—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Approved May 11, 1908.

AMENDMENT.

By act of Congress approved March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1360), an open season for game birds is provided in the region north of latitude 62°. The act referred to reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska."

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations, dated August one, nineteen hundred and eight, were prescribed to take effect October one, nineteen hundred and eight:

1. PERMITS.

Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the customhouse. If several shipments are made under one permit, the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game contained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public

museums or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the customhouse.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. LIVE ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in a close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. PARKS EXCEPTED.

Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.
Lincoln Park, Chicago.
Menagerie of Central Park, New York.
National Zoological Park, Washington.
New York Zoological Society, New York City.
Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. RESERVED RIGHTS OF DEPARTMENT.

The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of re-shipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. EXAMINATION OF SHIPMENTS.

Specimens or live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only upon instructions from the Treasury Department; provided that all goods not

released within 60 days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment (at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MOOSE AND SHEEP IN ALASKA.

[Issued Mar. 31, 1914.]

By virtue of the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the Alaska game law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, which in part provides—

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close season hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting the killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality"—

the following regulations additional to those of August 1, 1908, July 1, 1912, December 9, 1912, and July 23, 1913, are hereby promulgated to take effect April 1, 1914:

REGULATION 1. Killing moose in southeastern Alaska.—The killing of moose in southeastern Alaska, east or south of the Lynn Canal, is hereby prohibited until April 1, 1916.

REGULATION 2. Killing mountain sheep on the Kenai Peninsula.—The killing of mountain sheep in the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula, east of longitude 150° (the location of which is indicated approximately by a north and south line passing through the Stalter Place on the Kenai River), is hereby prohibited until April 1, 1916.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOATS IN ALASKA.

[Issued July 19, 1915.]

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 102), entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes,' approved June 7, 1902," regulations 2 and 3 of the "Regulations for the protection of deer, moose, caribou, sheep, and mountain goats in Alaska," made and published July 14, 1914, are hereby amended, effective on and after August 1, 1915, so as to read as follows:

"REGULATION 2. Limits.—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to three.

"REGULATION 3. Sale.—The sale of deer carcasses in southern Alaska is hereby suspended until August 1, 1916."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 30th day of June, 1915.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

REGULATIONS AS AMENDED.

The regulations for the protection of deer, moose, caribou, sheep, and mountain goats in Alaska, as amended June 30, 1915, are as follows:

REGULATION 1. Open season for deer.—The season for killing deer in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 15 to November 1, both inclusive.

REGULATION 2. Limits.—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to three.

REGULATION 3. Sale.—The sale of deer carcasses in southern Alaska is hereby suspended until August 1, 1916.

REGULATION 4. Killing deer on certain islands.—The killing of deer on Kodiak Island and Long Island and the killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Kruzof Island, west of Sitka; Suemez Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangel, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

REGULATION 5. Kenai Peninsula.—The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

REGULATION 6. Open season for mountain goats.—The season for killing mountain goats in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 1 to February 1, both inclusive.

LIST OF GAME WARDENS.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. | Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Baughman, J. A. | Seward..... | Sept. 1, 1913 | Neuhans, Charles. | Nome..... | Aug. 15, 1914 |
| Erickson, Peter S. | McCarthy..... | Jan. 20, 1915 | Steal, Robert E. | Eagle..... | Mar. 1, 1915 |
| Erickson, Aron..... | Roosevelt..... | Sept. 1, 1913 | Sternberg, Julius. | Ketchikan..... | Feb. 1, 1915 |
| Hoey, Andrew..... | Fairbanks..... | July 15, 1913 | York, James ¹ | Sumdum..... | Nov. 22, 1913 |
| McDonald, J. F. | Juneau..... | Sept. 1, 1915 | Owens, J. E. ¹ | Rampart House. | Aug. 12, 1915 |
| McDonald, R. S. | Fairbanks..... | Aug. 20, 1913 | | | |

¹ Special game warden without pay.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF LICENSED GUIDES ON THE KENAI PENINSULA.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. | Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Schulz, Charles..... | Seward..... | Apr. 13, 1914 | Berg, Andrew..... | Kenai..... | Aug. 10, 1914 |
| Wik, John..... | Kenai..... | May 23, 1914 | Johnston, Franklin..... | Anchorage | Nov. 18, 1914 |
| Chickalush, Theodor..... | do..... | June 8, 1914 | Simons, Andrew..... | Seward..... | July 20, 1915 |
| Kaiser, William..... | Seward..... | June 20, 1914 | Towle, Thomas B..... | do..... | Aug. 21, 1915 |
| Lean, John..... | do..... | Do. | Swesey, B. F..... | do..... | Sept. 9, 1915 |
| Bell, M. L..... | do..... | June 24, 1914 | Tolman, C. C..... | do..... | Do. |
| Strathcona, C. I..... | do..... | July 9, 1914 | Posth, Fritz..... | do..... | Sept. 17, 1915 |

All guides listed above are of the first class.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSED GUIDES AND PACKERS IN THE KENAI PENINSULA.

Under the provisions of the Alaska game law the following rules and regulations have been issued by the governor of Alaska, governing the appointment, compensation, and conduct of licensed guides:

1. Licensed guides shall be of two classes, (1) white citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life—Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts—all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.

2. Each licensed guide of the first class shall pay a license fee of \$25 for the period for which his commission is issued or remains in effect. Each guide of the second class shall pay a license fee of \$7.50 for the period for which his commission is issued or remains in effect.

3. The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

RECEIVED

DEC 5 1914

ANSWERED

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE
ALASKA GAME LAW.**

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, October 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Respectfully,

J. F. A. STRONG, *Governor.*

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

The first law for the protection of game in Alaska was approved June 7, 1902. This act was imperfect in many important particulars, and, although it was liberally amended in 1908, many of the incongruities and anomalies were suffered to remain. They are still there, and the recommendations that have been made from time to time having for their object the enactment of a simple but practical game law suited to the conditions obtaining in the different geographical and climatic divisions of Alaska have proved unavailing. The maintenance of wild life requires the combined wisdom and activities of all interested persons. The preservation of the game animals and birds of Alaska is therefore a matter that properly belongs to the Territorial Legislature. The Territorial Legislature is composed of representatives from the different judicial divisions of Alaska, and they have an intimate knowledge of the conditions existing therein, and are therefore better qualified to legislate upon this and kindred matters than is the Congress. Regulations under the game law that are suited to the game conditions in one geographic division of the Territory may be altogether unsuited to another. For instance, an open season for the killing of waterfowl beginning September 1 meets the conditions found on the Pacific coast of Alaska, but is unsuited to the interior and to northwestern Alaska, for the reason that wild fowl have generally migrated to more southerly localities by the beginning of September.

Under the existing law the brown bear is classified as a game animal and is protected. On the other hand, the black bear is denominated a fur-bearing animal and may be killed at any time. Is there any sound reason for this discrimination? Both species are found indiscriminately on the mainland and on the islands of the coast. The black bear is an inoffensive beast; the brown bear is vicious and destructive, and, so far as killing it is concerned, it

should be placed in the same classification as the black bear; or, if it be deemed absolutely essential to protect any of the brown-bear family, that species found on Kodiak Island might be protected during a portion of the year. However, I do not deem it advisable to afford any protection to these animals, as in any case there is little danger of their becoming extinct.

ADMINISTRATION.

In a country of such vast size as Alaska, with a relatively sparse population and many diverse physical and other conditions, it is always to be expected that there will be violations of the game law. However, it may be stated that such violations are not numerous. The law in some respects is liberal, inasmuch as natives, miners, or explorers may kill any game animal or bird, when in need of food, at any time. Also, generally speaking, there is a disposition on the part of the people of the Territory to observe the law and regulations. Such violations as are reported are mainly chargeable to a class of men known as "market hunters" and itinerant sojourners, but with the rigid enforcement of the law these are rapidly disappearing.

The amount appropriated for the administration of the game law for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, is \$20,000, an increase of \$5,000 over the appropriation of the preceding year. This permits of the employment of more game wardens and will greatly aid in the more efficient administration of the law and more extensive protection of game, especially in remoter districts, where game of various kinds is still plentiful. A warden is now employed in the second judicial division, northwestern Alaska, where hitherto there has been none, and an additional warden has been assigned to southeastern Alaska, and special appointments will be made from time to time as occasion may demand. Three game wardens are now employed in interior Alaska and two in the southwestern section. Each of these wardens necessarily must traverse extensive areas in the course of his work, frequently under the most adverse conditions. The personnel of the game-protection service is excellent; the wardens are diligent and endeavor at all times to enforce the law and regulations with judgment and fidelity. Thousands of miles are traveled during the year both by land and water, in steamers and small boats, and on foot, on horseback, and by dog team, and not infrequently the wardens must carry tents, food, and the usual impedimenta when off the frequented routes of travel.

During the past year there have been a number of successful prosecutions of persons charged with the unlawful killing of moose and caribou in interior Alaska and of deer and goats in the southeastern and southwestern sections.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF GAME.

From reports received at this office from the game wardens and other persons it may be stated that the number of game animals is not diminishing in Alaska, with the exception of deer on some of the islands of southeastern Alaska and possibly mountain sheep and

goats. The latter species of animals, however, are probably increasing in the Cook Inlet country, where their killing has been prohibited. The decrease in the number of deer on the islands of southeastern Alaska is no doubt due in part to destruction by wolves. In this connection the following excerpt is taken from a letter received at this office from the Rev. David Waggøner, for many years a missionary at Klawock, on Prince of Wales Island:

My observation in the last five years is that I have not seen a deer track in the snow that was not followed by a wolf track. Once I saw a fawn chased by a wolf. The wolf gave up the chase when it saw me. One native says that he has seen from one to four carcasses of deer that had been killed by wolves every time he has hunted. Five years ago it was my lot to see deer upon the beach every trip that I made along the west coast. One time I saw 40 deer upon the beach in a distance of 8 miles. This was about 1909. Since 1911 I have only seen 8 deer, all told, upon the beach of Prince of Wales. I travel on the west coast from 3,000 to 6,000 miles yearly. When I came to the country in 1901 we could easily get a deer anywhere we went in the woods. To-day there are only a few places where we can get deer at all, and then only with difficulty, because they are so few. This is not due to killing by the inhabitants nor to the severe winters, though both have contributed to the scarcity. More deer are killed by wolves in one season than by the people in several. The natives buy ten times as much meat from the shops as they did 10 years ago. They would not do this if they could get deer as easily as before. It takes so long to get a deer now that they can not afford the time from their work at the canneries. * * *

In the moose country, on Kenai Peninsula, these animals are increasing in number, due in large part to the efficiency with which the game law is enforced and to its observance by hunters and others. In recent years, toward the latter part of the winter, in seasons of deep snows, dead moose have been found, having died, apparently, from starvation, due to their being unable to get food because of the destruction by fire of the small trees upon which they feed, or the encroachments of civilization, or by some form of disease. There is a difference of opinion among observers as to the cause. Caribou on the Alaska Peninsula are also reported to be increasing in number.

In interior Alaska moose are becoming scarcer, according to reports received from the game wardens. Caribou, however, are still found in great abundance, although many are killed every year.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

In my last annual report I made the following recommendations, which I again submit: That female caribou on the Alaska Peninsula be protected; that the season for killing moose anywhere in the Territory be changed from August 1 to September 1; that north of latitude 62° the season for killing grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and water fowl should begin on August 15 instead of September 1, as these birds have generally taken flight for southern regions before the latter date; that a bounty for killing wolves be provided, in order to exterminate these animals, which are rapidly destroying the deer of southeastern Alaska.

Under the operation of the game law all moneys received by the governor's office for the issuance of hunting licenses, shipping permits, and guide licenses are covered directly into the United States Treasury, the total receipts for the fiscal year being \$4,550.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

A number of amendments to the game law were also suggested in the report of this office for the fiscal year 1913, among them the following, which, if enacted, would greatly aid in the administration of the law and the preservation of the game of Alaska. These are again submitted for your consideration:

Section 5 provides that "it shall be unlawful for any nonresident * * * to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license * * *." While a nonresident may hunt deer and goats without a license, no provision is made for him to take trophies of the hunt out of the Territory. The result is that while a number of nonresidents hunt deer and goats every year, they are unable to take their trophies away with them, and there is a needless waste of game and trophies. Little supervision can be exercised over these hunters, and no revenue is derived. It would seem that no reason exists for permitting the killing of deer and goats without first obtaining a hunting license, or at least that some provision should be made for issuing shipping licenses for trophies taken by nonresidents, who are not now required to take out hunting licenses.

The second paragraph of section 5 provides, among other things, for shipping licenses to be issued to residents of the Territory who wish to ship trophies. Three kinds of licenses are required: (1) A \$40 license covering the heads or trophies of 1 moose, if killed north of latitude 62°, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, and 2 brown bears; (2) a \$10 license permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; (3) a \$5 license permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any deer, goat, or brown bear. Under the law there are apparently three classes of licenses provided: (1) Hunting licenses to nonresidents; (2) shipping licenses to residents, including the three kinds above mentioned; and (3) special moose-shipping licenses, for moose trophies taken south of latitude 62°. The paragraph referred to contains the following limitation: "Not more than one general license and two special moose-shipping licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year." Evidently the "general" license referred to under the law includes the three kinds of shipping licenses (\$40, \$10, and \$5) above mentioned. It would seem to follow, then, that each one of these licenses is a "general" license, and under the limitation quoted above only one such license may be issued to any one person in one year. Manifestly this is inequitable, not to say unjust. It is particularly unjust to a person who has been a resident of the Territory for a number of years and who finally decides to go to the States and wishes to take his trophies with him. Few have all, or even one of each of the kinds, of those covered by the \$40 license and many have only a brown bear skin, and a deer, goat, caribou, or sheep head.

It would seem that the law would not be in serious danger of violation if residents of Alaska were permitted more latitude in the matter of shipping licenses. For instances, if they were permitted to obtain one \$40 license, or two \$10 and two \$5 licenses, in any one calendar year, a larger revenue would be derived than at present and

many game trophies which are now permitted to go to waste would be utilized.

Section 3 of the game law limits the number of each kind of game animals which may be killed in any one year by any person, with the exception of mountain goats, for which there seems to be no limit other than by inference from the number which a hunting license permits a nonresident to kill, which is 3. An amendment to this section specifically limiting the number of goats which may be killed is needed.

Section 4 of the law relates to the sale of game meat, hides, trophies, etc., during the close season. No provision, however, is made as to the giving away of game meat, and especially with respect to deer meat in southeastern Alaska, which is a source of continual trouble for the wardens, and under the guise of giving, it is no doubt true that many actual sales of deer meat take place. If the law prohibited the giving away of game meat during the close season, except from one bona fide miner, prospector, or Indian to another, and then only at points where fresh meat can not be obtained, it would put a stop to the numerous violations of the law which undoubtedly occur at present.

Under the operation of the game law and regulations thereunder no provision is made whereby a bona fide resident of Alaska may ship trophies to the States in order to have them mounted and returned without the issuance of a permit, for which he must pay from \$5 to \$150, and some provision should be made to permit this being done without the payment of the license fee now required, it being impossible to have this work done in many parts of the Territory.

The law should also be amended so as to enable a game warden or other officer to secure the issuance of warrants for the searching of premises where there is reason to believe that game killed in violation of the law is secreted. Some of the United States commissioners, before whom game violations are tried, have refused to issue search warrants when applied for, on the ground that such can not be granted for violations of the game law. If this contention be correct, the law should be amended, for it is most desirable that game wardens and other officers working for the enforcement of the game law should have the right to invoke the aid of the search warrant when they have the necessary information upon which to make the affidavit or showing before the commissioner.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1914 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 26, of whom 24 were citizens of the United States and 2 were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1913 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 36, of whom 25 were citizens of the United States and 11 were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to take out hunting licenses, even in the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, is shown in detail in the table following.

Hunting licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 83 | July 7, 1913 | Citizen of United States | \$50 |
| 84 | July 19, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 85 | do | do | 50 |
| 86 | July 21, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 87 | Aug. 4, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 88 | Aug. 9, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 89 | Aug. 18, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 90 | do | do | 50 |
| 91 | Aug. 23, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 92 | do | do | 50 |
| 93 | do | do | 50 |
| 94 | Aug. 30, 1913 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 95 | do | do | 100 |
| 96 | Sept. 3, 1913 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 97 | Apr. 1, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 98 | do | do | 50 |
| 99 | do | do | 50 |
| 100 | do | do | 50 |
| 101 | Apr. 27, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 102 | do | do | 50 |
| 103 | May 15, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 104 | May 16, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 105 | do | do | 50 |
| 106 | June 6, 1914 | do | 50 |
| 107 | do | do | 50 |
| 108 | June 20, 1914 | do | 50 |
| Total | | | 1,400 |

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the fiscal year 1914 was 15, to 10 different persons, of whom 5 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries. These licenses were for the shipment of moose killed south of latitude 62° only. In the fiscal year 1913 there were 14 special moose-shipping licenses issued, to 7 different persons, of whom 2 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries.

The number of general game-shipping licenses issued in the fiscal year 1914 was 27, to residents of the Territory. In the fiscal year 1913 there were 11 general game-shipping licenses issued to residents of the Territory.

The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, is shown in detail in the two tables following:

Special moose-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 32 | Sept. 27, 1913 | Resident of foreign country | \$150 |
| 33 | Oct. 16, 1913 | do | 150 |
| 34 | do | do | 150 |
| 35 | Oct. 28, 1913 | do | 150 |
| 36 | do | do | 150 |
| 37 | Nov. 8, 1913 | Citizen of United States | 150 |
| 38 | do | do | 150 |
| 39 | do | do | 150 |
| 40 | do | do | 150 |
| 41 | do | do | 150 |
| 42 | do | do | 150 |
| 43 | do | do | 150 |
| 44 | do | Canceled | |
| 45 | Nov. 28, 1913 | Citizen of United States | 150 |
| 46 | Dec. 20, 1913 | Resident of foreign country | 150 |
| 47 | do | do | 150 |
| 48 | do | Canceled | |
| Total | | | 2,250 |

General game-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| No. of license. | Date. | Game or trophy. | Fee. |
|-----------------|----------------|--|------|
| 38 | July 12, 1913 | 1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears | \$40 |
| 39 | do | do | 40 |
| 40 | July 16, 1913 | 1 brown bearskin | 5 |
| 41 | Aug. 1, 1913 | 1 goat head and hide | 5 |
| 41A | Aug. 2, 1913 | 1 pair moose horns, 1 sheep head mounted, 1 caribou head mounted | 40 |
| 42 | Aug. 6, 1913 | 1 goat head mounted | 5 |
| 43 | Aug. 18, 1913 | 1 caribou head | 10 |
| 43B | Aug. 5, 1913 | 1 pair moose horns, 1 pair sheep horns, 1 pair caribou horns | 40 |
| 44 | Sept. 18, 1913 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 45 | Oct. 3, 1913 | 1 moose head, 1 caribou head, 1 sheep head, 2 brown bearskins | 40 |
| 46 | Oct. 10, 1913 | 1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears | 40 |
| 47 | Oct. 29, 1913 | 1 brown bearskin | 5 |
| 48 | Nov. 8, 1913 | do | 5 |
| 49 | do | do | 5 |
| 50 | Nov. 10, 1913 | 1 mountain sheep head | 10 |
| 51 | Nov. 19, 1913 | 1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears | 40 |
| 52 | Nov. 28, 1913 | 1 brown bearskin | 5 |
| 53 | Dec. 22, 1913 | 1 moose head | 40 |
| 54 | do | 1 caribou head | 10 |
| 55 | Jan. 8, 1914 | 1 mountain sheep head | 10 |
| 56 | Feb. 24, 1914 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 57 | Mar. 24, 1914 | 1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears | 40 |
| 58 | Apr. 23, 1914 | 1 mountain sheep head | 10 |
| 59 | May 8, 1914 | do | 10 |
| 60 | June 3, 1914 | do | 10 |
| 61 | June 20, 1914 | 1 pair caribou horns | 10 |
| 62 | June 25, 1914 | 1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears | 40 |
| Total | | | 525 |

NOTE.—Moose trophies covered by general game-shipping licenses were taken north of latitude 62°.

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is kept of the number of shore birds and water-fowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting and shipping licenses and fees for issuing guide licenses for the Kenai Peninsula, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were \$4,550. Of this amount, \$3,090 was paid in during the period from July 1 to December 1, 1913, which is the principal hunting season for big game. The total receipts in the fiscal year 1913 were \$4,832.50.

GAME TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The table following is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports.

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

| No. of hunting or shipping license and date of shipment. | Kind and number of game or trophies. | Residence of shipper. |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 50 Dec. 3, 1913 | 1 brown bearskin..... | United States. |
| 52 Dec. 2, 1913 | 2 mountain sheep heads..... | Foreign country. |
| 53 July 13, 1913 | 3 brown bear skulls and skins..... | Do. |
| 54 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 55 Sept. 25, 1913 | 3 mountain sheep heads..... | United States. |
| 56 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 71 Aug. 6, 1913 | 3 brown bearskins, 3 goat heads..... | Foreign country. |
| 72 do..... | 3 goat heads..... | Do. |
| 72 Oct. 27, 1913 | 2 mountain sheep heads, 1 brown bearskin..... | Do. |
| 79 Nov. 11, 1913 | 2 mountain sheep heads and capes..... | United States. |
| 80 Nov. 10, 1913 | 1 caribou head and cape, 2 mountain sheep heads and capes..... | Do. |
| 81 Nov. 11, 1913 | 3 mountain sheep heads and capes, 1 brown bearskin..... | Do. |
| 82 do..... | 2 mountain sheep heads and capes..... | Do. |
| 83 Oct. 31, 1913 | 1 moose head, 2 mountain sheep heads..... | Do. |
| 84 Oct. 6, 1913 | 1 caribou head, 1 mountain sheep head..... | Do. |
| 89 Nov. 8, 1913 | 3 mountain sheep heads and capes, 1 brown bear skull and skin..... | Do. |
| 94 Oct. 17, 1913 | 2 mountain sheep heads and capes..... | Foreign country. |
| SPECIAL MOOSE-SHIPPING LICENSES.¹ | | |
| 22 Sept. 28, 1913 | 1 pair moose horns with scalp..... | Foreign country. |
| 33 Oct. 17, 1913 | 1 moose head and cape..... | Do. |
| 34 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 35 Oct. 27, 1913 | do..... | United States. |
| 36 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 37 Nov. 10, 1913 | do..... | Do. |
| 38 Nov. 11, 1913 | do..... | Do. |
| 39 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 40 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 41 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 42 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 43 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 44 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| 44 | Canceled. | |
| 45 Nov. 28, 1913 | 1 moose head..... | Alaska. |
| 46 Dec. 14, 1913 | do..... | Foreign country. |
| 47 do..... | do..... | Do. |
| GENERAL GAME-SHIPPING LICENSES. | | |
| 30 Aug. 6, 1913 | 1 brown bearskin..... | Alaska. |
| 39 Dec. 11, 1913 | 2 goat heads and skins, 1 deer head and skin..... | Do. |
| 41-A Sept. 23, 1913 | 1 pair moose horns, ² 1 mountain sheep head mounted, 1 caribou head mounted..... | Do. |
| 42 Aug. 11, 1913 | 1 goat head mounted..... | Do. |
| 44 Mar. 1, 1914 | 1 brown bearskin..... | Do. |
| 49 Nov. 10, 1913 | do..... | Do. |
| 52 Dec. 2, 1913 | do..... | Do. |
| 53 Dec. 22, 1913 | do..... | Do. |
| 54 Dec. 26, 1913 | 1 caribou head..... | Do. |
| 55 Jan. 3, 1914 | 1 mountain sheep head..... | Do. |
| 56 Feb. 24, 1914 | 1 brown bearskin..... | Do. |
| 60 June 8, 1914 | 1 mountain sheep head..... | Do. |

¹ Shipped to Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

² Trophies taken south of latitude 62°.

³ Moose trophies taken north of latitude 62°.

Appendix A contains the full text of the Alaska game law and all regulations now in force, together with a list of the game wardens now serving under appointment by the governor.

Appendix B contains a list of the licensed guides appointed for the Kenai Peninsula, and regulations issued by the governor relative to guides and packers.

APPENDIX A.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 2, 1902 (32 Stat., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are protected until 1912; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska, are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

[35 Stat. L., 102; Comp. Laws of Alaska, 1913, secs. 330-337.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the killing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"SEC. 2. *Season.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowls from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided*, That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"SEC. 3. *Number.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"SEC. 4. *Sale.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"SEC. 5. *Licenses.*—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$40, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$10, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$5, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$150, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of

the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except \$1 from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for, including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska, of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without license they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"SEC. 7. *Fenalties.*—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall

forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"Enforcement.—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

AMENDMENT.

By act of Congress approved March 4, 1911, an open season for game birds is provided in the region north of latitude 62°. The act referred to reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska."

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations, dated August one, nineteen hundred and eight, were prescribed to take effect October one, nineteen hundred and eight:

1. PERMITS.

Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the customhouse. If several shipments are made under one permit, the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game contained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public museums or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the customhouse.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. LIVE ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in a close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. PARKS EXCEPTED.

Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent: Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Lincoln Park, Chicago. Menagerie of Central Park, New York. National Zoological Park, Washington. New York Zoological Society, New York City. Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. RESERVED RIGHTS OF DEPARTMENT.

The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of re-shipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. EXAMINATION OF SHIPMENTS.

Specimens or live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only upon instructions from the Treasury Department; provided that all goods not released within 60 days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment.

(at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEER, MOOSE, CARIBOU, SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOATS IN ALASKA.

By virtue of the authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the Alaska game law (35 Stat., 102), approved May 11, 1908, which in part provides

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close season hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality," the following regulations are hereby promulgated, to take effect August 1, 1914:

REGULATION 1.

Open season for deer.—The season for killing deer in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 15 to November 1, both inclusive.

REGULATION 2.

Limits.—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to six.

REGULATION 3.

Sale.—The sale of deer carcasses in southern Alaska is hereby suspended until August 1, 1915.

REGULATION 4.

Killing deer on certain islands.—The killing of deer on Kodiak Island and Long Island and the killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Kruzof Island, west of Sitka; Suemez Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangell, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1918.

REGULATION 5.

Kenai Peninsula.—The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1916.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale, from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula, is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

REGULATION 6.

Open season for mountain goats.—The season for killing mountain goats in southeastern Alaska is hereby limited to the period from August 1 to February 1, both inclusive.

The regulations of July 1, 1912, December 9, 1912, and July 23, 1913, for the protection of game in Alaska, are hereby revoked, effective August 1, 1914.

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1914.

LIST OF GAME WARDENS.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adam Schneider..... | Juneau..... | Oct. 1, 1910 |
| Christian L. Larson..... | Chicken..... | July 11, 1911 |
| Andrew Hoey..... | Fairbanks..... | July 15, 1913 |
| Robert S. McDonald..... | do..... | Aug. 20, 1913 |
| J. A. Banghman..... | Seward..... | Sept. 1, 1913 |
| Aron Ericson..... | Roosevelt..... | Do. |
| Charles Neuhaus..... | Nome..... | Aug. 15, 1914 |
| James York ¹ | Sumnum..... | Nov. 22, 1913 |
| T. M. Hunt ² | Cordova..... | Mar. 1, 1914 |
| George Willett ³ | Forrester Island..... | June 1, 1914 |

¹ Special game warden without pay.

² Officer of Forest Service acting as game warden under appointment by governor's office.

³ Bird warden, Forrester Island Bird Reservation, acting as special game warden under temporary appointment by governor's office.

APPENDIX B.

LICENSED GUIDES AND REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO GUIDES AND PACKERS.

List of licensed guides for Kenai Peninsula.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Andrew Berg..... | Kenai..... | June 12, 1912 |
| Dimidoff Mamala ¹ | do..... | Aug. 22, 1912 |
| H. G. Singer..... | do..... | Sept. 1, 1912 |
| Pitka Bakoff ¹ | do..... | Oct. 7, 1912 |
| Inokenty Shangay ¹ | do..... | Do. |
| Charles Emsweller..... | Seward..... | Nov. 12, 1912 |
| Thomas B. Towle..... | do..... | Dec. 17, 1912 |
| E. E. Chamberlain..... | do..... | Apr. 1, 1913 |
| Harry E. Revell..... | do..... | Apr. 22, 1913 |
| W. E. Dewitt..... | do..... | May 22, 1913 |
| B. F. Sweasey..... | do..... | May 31, 1913 |
| W. G. Weaver..... | do..... | June 18, 1913 |
| Joseph Fulardeau..... | do..... | Do. |
| W. J. McKeon..... | do..... | July 12, 1913 |
| Andrew Simons..... | do..... | July 13, 1913 |
| C. C. Tolman..... | do..... | July 24, 1913 |
| J. O. Gelpatrick..... | do..... | Aug. 19, 1913 |
| Fritz Posth..... | do..... | Aug. 30, 1913 |
| Julius Christiansen..... | Seldovia..... | Sept. 2, 1913 |
| Henry Lucas..... | Seward..... | Sept. 8, 1913 |
| J. C. Tolman..... | do..... | Oct. 11, 1913 |
| Emil Berg..... | Kenai..... | Nov. 10, 1913 |
| Charles Schulz..... | Seward..... | Apr. 13, 1914 |
| John Wik..... | Kenai..... | May 23, 1914 |
| Theodor Chokalush..... | do..... | June 9, 1914 |
| William Kaiser..... | Seward..... | June 20, 1914 |
| John Lean..... | do..... | Do. |
| M. L. Bell..... | do..... | June 24, 1914 |
| O. I. Strathoona..... | do..... | July 9, 1914 |
| Andrew Berg..... | Kenai..... | Aug. 10, 1914 |

¹ Guides of the second class. All others are guides of the first class.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSED GUIDES AND PACKERS IN THE KENAI PENINSULA.

LICENSED GUIDES.

Licensed guides shall be of two classes: (1) White citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life, Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts, all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.

The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per day during the time for which he is employed: *Provided*, Any guide may, in his discretion and with the full consent of the hunting party, enter into special arrangements whereby he shall charge for his services the above-named per diem rates for a minimum period of 30 days for a hunting trip.

No licensed guide shall shoot or kill any moose or other game animal while engaged in conducting a hunting party.

Licensed guides, while appointed by the governor of Alaska and held generally responsible to him, will be held accountable to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such guides, and packers will be held responsible to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such packers.

PACKERS.

Packers shall be appointed by the game wardens, who shall keep a register of their names and report such registration to the governor of Alaska.

The compensation of packers shall not exceed \$3.50 per day for the period during which they are employed.

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE
ALASKA GAME LAW.**

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, December 15, 1913.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

Respectfully, yours,

J. F. A. STRONG, *Governor.*

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

The operation of the Alaska game law has never been entirely satisfactory, due to its many anomalies and incongruities, which render its successful administration a difficult matter. Nor will this condition be remedied until the power to amend the game law is vested by Congress in the Alaska Legislature and the authority to frame new regulations under the law transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the governor's office at Juneau. The desirability of such a change is so obvious that it should not require argument to support it. Congress can not be expected to be as familiar with all conditions in Alaska as is the Territorial Legislature, made up of representatives from the different geographical divisions of Alaska. In this connection it may be pointed out that the immensity of Alaska and the different geographical and climatic conditions are such that regulations that work well in one section are largely inapplicable to others; and these should be modified so as to meet local conditions in the respective divisions.

ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the game law so as to conserve the game animals of Alaska to the greatest possible extent is a matter of interest to the people of the Territory; and while they are desirous of observing its provisions and aiding in its enforcement the inequalities are such as to cause a lack of interest in this vital subject and too much indifference to game violations. This is a condition that should not obtain. Alaska is practically the last great game country of the United States and with as perfect a game law as can be devised and the formulation of seasonable regulations, the game supply of the Territory can be preserved indefinitely by due administration of such law and regulations.

The amount annually appropriated for the administration of the game law is \$15,000, which permits of the employment of six game wardens—one in southeastern Alaska, two in southwestern Alaska, and three in interior Alaska. Each of these wardens must annually traverse an extensive area, the distances, in fact, being too great for a thorough investigation of game conditions and the complete enforce-

ment of the law. Nevertheless, the game wardens have been diligent and have endeavored to enforce the law and regulations with care and fidelity. During the year there have been a number of successful prosecutions of persons charged with unlawful killing of moose and other game animals, and these convictions have had a salutary effect.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF GAME.

Generally speaking, the number of game animals is increasing in most of the game regions of the Territory, with the exception of mountain sheep and goats, and of deer on some of the islands of southeastern Alaska. The decrease of sheep and goats may be directly attributed to the indiscriminate slaughter of these animals in the remoter regions, where adequate supervision can not be had by the game wardens at present employed. The decrease in deer in southeastern Alaska is due in part to the ravages of wolves and the deep snows which at times prevent these animals from obtaining a sufficient supply of food.

In the Chisana section of the White River country the slaughter of game animals, including sheep, goats, caribou, and moose, is reported to have been heavy during the past summer and fall, due to a gold discovery in that region and the rush of several hundred people to the gold fields. Food was scarce and the game animals suffered. That section is remote and could not be reached by a game warden, and during the summer and early fall there was no official authority in the Chisana country, but this latter condition no longer exists, a temporary assignment of a warden to that district having been since made.

Depredations by caribou hunters have been reported on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula. These hunters, it is alleged, make use of only the choicest meat, the remainder being wasted. The patrolling of the section mentioned is somewhat difficult and expensive and would entail the use of fast power boats, with which the game wardens located at Seward and Roosevelt in Kenai Peninsula are not equipped.

In Kenai Peninsula, which is the chief habitat of the moose, a marked increase in the female of the species is reported, but mountain sheep are steadily decreasing.

PROTECTION OF BROWN BEAR.

The Alaska game law provides that brown bear may be killed at any time north of latitude 62°, while south of that latitude these animals may be killed only between October 1 and July 1, the brown bear being thus classified as a game animal, while the black bear is not so recognized. There does not seem to be any valid reason for protecting the former species. According to the best information obtainable by this office the brown bear is known to be a very destructive animal; it is a menace to prospectors, and it is alleged that crippled natives, victims of the ferocity of the brown and grizzly bears, may be found in almost every village. It is a fact that live stock on Kodiak Island have suffered from the depredations of the so-called Kodiak bear to such an extent that the question has been raised as to whether that island is to be a game preserve or a stock-raising and agricultural community. It is also charged against the brown bear that it kills more game animals and birds than all other means combined. It is also charged that it destroys many salmon

which ascend the streams during the spawning season. It is therefore submitted that there should be no protection for brown bear, with the possible exception of the Kodiak Island bear, because of its great size, and possibly the harmless black bear; and it is recommended that the protection of brown and grizzly bears be removed for a period of five years, with the privilege of selling, shipping, and otherwise disposing of the meat and skins under proper regulations. The natives would thus be enabled to derive a revenue from hunting these bears, and the number of other game animals now a prey to the brown bear species would materially increase.

PROTECTION OF OTHER GAME.

Female caribou on the Alaska Peninsula should be protected and the killing of fawns in southeastern Alaska should be prohibited. The open season for killing moose anywhere in the Territory should be changed from August 1 to September 1.

North of latitude 62° the season for killing grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and water fowl should begin on August 15 instead of September 1. Under present conditions these birds have generally taken their flight for southern regions before September 1. It is a demonstrated fact that by August 15 they have matured, and an opportunity should be given for their hunting prior to their migration.

In southeastern Alaska deer are preyed upon by wolves to a considerable extent, and it is recommended that a bounty for the killing of these animals should be provided by law.

In Bering Sea during the past fiscal year there has been a great slaughter of walrus by hunters equipped with steam vessels. This hunting is prosecuted in extraterritorial waters—that is, outside the 3-mile limit—and if these animals are not to become extinct, provision should be made for their protection. To effect this a treaty with other nations, whose subjects are engaged in the taking of walrus in Bering Sea and on the Siberian coast, will be necessary. The meat of the walrus furnishes a principal source of supply of food for many of the natives of the coastal regions of Bering Sea, while the hides of these animals are used for the making of boats and for other industrial purposes.

Under the operation of the game law all moneys received by the governor's office for the issuance of hunting licenses, shipping permits, and guide licenses are covered directly into the United States Treasury. Manifestly, these moneys should be turned into the Alaska game fund, to be used for the further protection of game animals within the Territory. The sum so derived annually reaches several thousand dollars, and if used for the purpose indicated would permit of the employment of game wardens in the remoter regions, where such services are urgently needed.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

In connection with the administration of the Alaska game law especial attention is directed to the following features which seem incongruous, not to say unjust:

Section 5 provides that "it shall be unlawful for any nonresident * * * to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license * * *." While a nonresident may hunt deer and goats without

a license, no provision is made for him to take trophies of the hunt out of the Territory. The result is that while a number of nonresidents hunt deer and goats every year they are unable to take their trophies away with them, and there is a needless waste of game and trophies. Little supervision can be exercised over these hunters, and no revenue is derived. It would seem that no reason exists for permitting the killing of deer and goats without first obtaining a hunting license, or at least that some provision should be made for issuing shipping licenses for trophies taken by nonresidents, who are not now required to take out hunting licenses.

The second paragraph of section 5 provides, among other things, for shipping licenses to be issued to residents of the Territory who wish to ship trophies. Three kinds of licenses are required: (1) A \$40 license covering the heads or trophies of 1 moose, if killed north of latitude 62°, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, and 2 brown bear; (2) a \$10 license permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; (3) a \$5 license permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any deer, goat, or brown bear. Under the law there are, apparently, three classes of licenses provided: (1) Hunting licenses to nonresidents; (2) shipping licenses to residents, including the three kinds above mentioned; and (3) special moose-shipping licenses, for moose trophies taken south of latitude 62°. The paragraph referred to contains the following limitation: "Not more than one general license and two special moose-shipping licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year." Evidently the "general" license referred to under the law includes the three kinds of shipping licenses (\$40, \$10, and \$5) above mentioned. It would seem to follow, then, that each one of these licenses is a "general" license and under the limitation quoted above, only one such license may be issued to any one person in one year. Manifestly this is inequitable, not to say unjust. It is particularly unjust to a person who has been a resident of the Territory for a number of years and who finally decides to go to the States and wishes to take his trophies with him. Few have all (or even one of each of the kinds) of those covered by the \$40 license and many have only a brown bear skin, and a deer, goat, caribou, or sheep head.

It would seem that the law would not be in serious danger of violation if residents of Alaska were permitted more latitude in the matter of shipping licenses. For instance, if they were permitted to obtain one \$40 license, or two \$10 and two \$5 licenses, in any one calendar year, a larger revenue would be derived than at present and many game trophies which now are permitted to go to waste would be utilized.

Section 3 of the game law limits the number of each kind of game animals which may be killed in any one year by any person, with the exception of mountain goats, for which there seems to be no limit other than by inference from the number which a hunting license permits a nonresident to kill, which is three. An amendment to this section specifically limiting the number of goats which may be killed is needed.

Section 4 of the law relates to the sale of game meat, hides, trophies, etc., during the close season. No provision, however, is made as to the giving away of game meat, and especially with respect to deer meat in southeastern Alaska, which is a source of continual trouble

for the wardens, and under the guise of giving, it is no doubt true that many actual sales of deer meat take place. If the law prohibited the giving away of game meat during the close season, except from one bona fide miner, prospector, or Indian to another, and then only at points where fresh meat can not be obtained, it would put a stop to the numerous violations of the law which undoubtedly occur at present.

Under the operation of the game law and regulations thereunder no provision is made whereby a bona fide resident of Alaska may ship trophies to the States in order to have them mounted and returned without the issuance of a permit, for which he must pay from \$5 to \$150, and some provision should be made to permit this being done without the payment of the license fee now required, it being impossible to have this work done in many parts of the Territory.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1913 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 36, of whom 25 were citizens of the United States and 11 were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1912 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 32, of whom 30 were citizens of the United States and 2 were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to take out hunting licenses, even in the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, is shown in detail in the following table:

Hunting licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 33 | July 11, 1912 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 34 | do | do | 50 |
| 35 | July 27, 1912 | do | 50 |
| 36 | do | do | 50 |
| 37 | do | do | 50 |
| 38 | do | do | 50 |
| 39 | Aug. 17, 1912 | do | 50 |
| 40 | Aug. 19, 1912 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 41 | do | do | 100 |
| 42 | do | do | 100 |
| 43 | do | do | 100 |
| 44 | do | do | 100 |
| 45 | Aug. 20, 1912 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 46 | do | do | 50 |
| 47 | do | do | 50 |
| 48 | Oct. 3, 1912 | do | 50 |
| 49 | do | do | 50 |
| 50 | Apr. 18, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 51 | May 9, 1913 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 52 | do | do | 100 |
| 53 | May 13, 1913 | do | 100 |
| 54 | do | do | 100 |
| 55 | do | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 56 | do | do | 50 |
| 57-70 | do | Canceled | |
| 71 | May 23, 1913 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 72 | do | do | 100 |
| 73 | June 4, 1913 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 74 | June 6, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 75 | June 10, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 76 | June 11, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 77 | do | do | 50 |
| 78 | June 13, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 79 | June 28, 1913 | do | 50 |
| 80 | do | do | 50 |
| 81 | do | do | 50 |
| 82 | do | do | 50 |
| Total | | | 2,350 |

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the last fiscal year was 14 to 7 different persons, of whom 2 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries. These licenses were for the shipment of moose killed south of latitude 62° only. In the fiscal year 1912 there were 10 special moose-shipping licenses issued, to 6 different persons, of whom 5 were citizens of the United States and 1 was a resident of a foreign country.

The number of general game-shipping licenses issued during the last fiscal year was 11 to residents of the Territory. In the fiscal year 1912 there were 20 general game-shipping licenses issued to residents of the Territory.

The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, is shown in detail in the two tables following:

Special moose-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 12 | Oct. 11, 1912 | Resident of foreign country | \$150 |
| 13 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 14 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 15 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 16 | Oct. 18, 1912 | do. | 150 |
| 17 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 18 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 19 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 20 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 21 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 22 | Oct. 21, 1912 | Citizen of United States | 150 |
| 23 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 24 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 25 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 26-31 | | Canceled | |
| Total | | | 2,100 |

General game-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

| No. of license. | Date. | Game or trophy. | Fee |
|-----------------|---------------|---|------|
| 22 | July 2, 1912 | 1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears | \$40 |
| 23 | July 5, 1912 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 24 | Aug. 2, 1912 | do. | 5 |
| 25 | Aug. 27, 1912 | 1 caribou head | 10 |
| 26 | Oct. 8, 1912 | 1 moose, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears | 40 |
| 27 | Nov. 27, 1912 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 28 | do. | do. | 5 |
| 29 | Jan. 22, 1913 | do. | 5 |
| 30 | Apr. 5, 1913 | do. | 5 |
| 31 | Apr. 22, 1913 | 1 mountain sheep head | 10 |
| 32-36 | | Canceled | |
| 37 | June 26, 1913 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| Total | | | 135 |

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is kept of the number of shore birds and waterfowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting licenses and shipping licenses and fees for issuing guide licenses for the Kenai Peninsula, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, was \$4,832.50. Of this amount \$3,232.50 was paid in during the period from July 1 to November 1, 1912, which is the principal hunting season for big game.

GAME OR TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The following table is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year 1913, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports:

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

| Number of hunting or shipping licenses and date of shipment. | Kind and number of game or trophies. | Residence of shipper. |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| HUNTING LICENSES: | | |
| 31, (Oct. 28, 1912) | 1 pair moose horns | United States |
| (Dec. 26, 1912) | 1 mountain sheep head | |
| 35, Sept. 7, 1912 | 1 moose head | Do. |
| 36, Sept. 7, 1912 | 12 mountain sheep skins | |
| 37, Sept. 7, 1912 | 1 mountain sheep head | Foreign country. |
| 38, Sept. 7, 1912 | 1 caribou hide | |
| 40, Oct. 20, 1912 | 3 mountain sheep heads and scalps | Do. |
| 41, Oct. 20, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 42, Oct. 20, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 43, Oct. 8, 1912 | 8 mountain sheep heads and hides | Do. |
| 44, Oct. 8, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 45, Nov. 2, 1912 | 3 mountain sheep heads and scalps; 2 brown bear heads and skins | United States |
| 46, Nov. 2, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 50, June 7, 1913 | 1 brown bear skin; 1 goat skin | Do. |
| SPECIAL MOOSE-SHIPPING LICENSES: | | |
| 12, Oct. 8, 1912 | 1 pair moose horns; 1 moose hide | Foreign country. |
| 13, Oct. 8, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 14, Oct. 8, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 15, Oct. 8, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 16, Oct. 20, 1912 | 1 moose head and scalp | Do. |
| 17, Oct. 20, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 18, Oct. 20, 1912 | 1 pair moose horns, 1 moose scalp | Do. |
| 19, Oct. 20, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 20, Oct. 20, 1912 | 1 moose head, 1 moose scalp | Do. |
| 21, Oct. 20, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 22, Nov. 2, 1912 | do. | United States |
| 23, Nov. 2, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 24, Nov. 2, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| 25, Nov. 2, 1912 | do. | Do. |
| GENERAL GAME-SHIPPING LICENSES: | | |
| 19, May 17, 1913 | 1 brown bear skin | Alaska |
| 20, Oct. 10, 1912 | 1 moose head, 1 caribou head, 2 mountain sheep heads | Do. |
| 29, May 8, 1913 | 1 brown bear skin | Do. |

Appendix A is a copy of a circular issued from the governor's office October 15, 1913, containing the game law and all regulations then in force, with lists of the game wardens and licensed guides.

Appendix B contains the regulations issued by the governor relative to licensed guides and packers in the Kenai Peninsula.

APPENDIX A.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

GOVERNOR'S, OFFICE JUNEAU.

CIRCULAR No. 2. (Superseding Circular No. 1, of September 1, 1912.)

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 2, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (Stat. 60th Cong., 102) approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai Peninsula are protected until 1912; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

(35 Stat. L., 102; Comp. Laws of Alaska, 1913, secs. 330-337.)

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the killing of any

game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"*Sec. 2. Season.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided*, That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai Peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"*Sec. 3. Number.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"*Sec. 4. Sale.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"*Sec. 5. Licenses.*—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai Peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$40, permitting the shipment of heads or trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$10, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$5, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of \$150, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south

of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California, and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except \$1 from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for, including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska, of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"Sec. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section 5 of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without license they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"Sec. 7. *Penalties*—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"*Enforcement*.—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

AMENDMENT.

By act of Congress approved March 4, 1911, an open season for game birds is provided in the region north of latitude 62°. The act referred to reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to kill grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive, anywhere in the Territory of Alaska."

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations, dated August one, nineteen hundred and eight, were prescribed to take effect October one, nineteen hundred and eight:

1. PERMITS.

Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the customhouse. If several shipments are made under one permit, the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game contained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public museums or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the customhouse.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. LIVE ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in a close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. PARKS EXCEPTED.

Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.
Lincoln Park, Chicago.
Menagerie of Central Park, New York.
National Zoological Park, Washington.
New York Zoological Society, New York City.
Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. RESERVED RIGHTS OF DEPARTMENT.

The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United States marshal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of reshipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. EXAMINATION OF SHIPMENTS.

Specimens or live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only upon instructions from the Treasury Department; provided that all goods not released within 60 days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment (at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

REGULATIONS ISSUED JULY 1, 1912, BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA.

Additional to those of August 1, 1908, and superseding those of March 6, 1909, and July 21, 1910, to take effect August 1, 1912:

REGULATION 1.

Open season for deer.—The season for killing deer in southeastern Alaska shall be limited to the period from August 15 to November 1, both inclusive.

REGULATION 2.

Limits.—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season shall be limited to 6.

REGULATION 3.

(Superseded by Regulation No. 1 of July 23, 1913.)

REGULATION 4.

Killing deer on certain islands.—The killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Krusof Island, west of Sitka; Suemez Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangell, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1914.

REGULATION 5.

Kenai Peninsula.—The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August, 1914.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale, from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula, is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

REGULATION 6.

Walrus.—The season for killing walrus in Bering Strait and in Bering Sea north of the mouth of the Kuakokwim River shall be limited to the period from May 10 to July 1, both inclusive. The killing of walrus in Bristol Bay and at points on the coast of Bering Sea, south of the Kuakokwim River, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1914.

REGULATION ISSUED DECEMBER 9, 1912, BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA.

Additional to the regulations of August 1, 1908, and superseding those of March 6, 1909, and July 21, 1910, and so much of the regulations of July 1, 1912, as is in conflict herewith, to take effect December 10, 1912.

REGULATION.

Killing of deer on certain islands.—The killing of deer on the following islands in Alaska: Kodiak Island and Long Island, is hereby prohibited until December 10, 1914.

REGULATIONS ISSUED JULY 23, 1913, BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA.

Additional to those of August 1, 1908, July 1, 1912, and December 9, 1912, to take effect August 1, 1913:

REGULATION 1.

Sale of deer.—The sale of deer carcasses in southeastern Alaska shall be suspended until August 15, 1914.

REGULATION 2.

Open season for mountain goats.—The season for killing mountain goats in southeastern Alaska shall be limited to the period from August 1 to February 1, both inclusive.

LIST OF GAME WARDENS IN ALASKA.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Adam Schneider..... | Juneau..... | Oct. 1, 1910 |
| C. L. Larson..... | Chickin..... | July 11, 1911 |
| Andrew Hoey..... | Fairbanks..... | July 15, 1913 |
| Robert S. McDonald..... | do..... | Aug. 20, 1912 |
| J. A. Baughman..... | Seward..... | Sept. 1, 1912 |
| Aron Ericson..... | Roosevelt..... | Do. |
| James Allen..... | Petersburg..... | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| Geo. H. Peterson..... | Sitka..... | Do. |
| T. M. Hunt..... | Cordova..... | Do. |
| W. G. Weigle..... | Ketchikan..... | Aug. 8, 1911 |
| A. C. Cooper..... | Forrester Island (P. O. Howkan)..... | June 12, 1912 |

¹ Officer of Forest Service acting as game warden under appointment by governor's office.
² Bird warden, Forrester Island bird reservation, acting as game warden under appointment by governor's office.

LIST OF LICENSED GUIDES FOR KENAI PENINSULA.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Andrew Berg..... | Kenai..... | June 22, 1913 |
| Dimidoff Mamala ¹ | do..... | Aug. 22, 1913 |
| H. G. Singer..... | do..... | Sept. 1, 1913 |
| Pitka Bakoff ¹ | do..... | Oct. 7, 1913 |
| Inokenty Shangay ¹ | do..... | Do. |
| Charles Emsweller..... | Seward..... | Nov. 13, 1913 |
| Thomas B. Towle..... | do..... | Dec. 17, 1913 |
| E. E. Chamberlain..... | do..... | Apr. 1, 1913 |
| Harry E. Revell..... | do..... | Apr. 22, 1913 |
| W. E. Dewitt..... | do..... | May 23, 1913 |
| B. F. Swezey..... | do..... | May 31, 1913 |
| W. G. Weaver..... | do..... | June 18, 1913 |
| Joseph Falardeau..... | do..... | Do. |
| W. J. McKeon..... | do..... | July 12, 1913 |
| Andrew Simons..... | do..... | July 13, 1913 |
| C. C. Tolman..... | do..... | July 24, 1913 |
| J. C. Gilpatrick..... | do..... | Aug. 19, 1913 |
| Fritz Posth..... | do..... | Aug. 30, 1913 |
| Julius Christiansen..... | Seldovia..... | Sept. 2, 1913 |
| Henry Lucas..... | Seward..... | Sept. 8, 1913 |
| J. C. Tolman..... | do..... | Oct. 13, 1913 |
| Emil Berg..... | Kenai..... | Nov. 10, 1913 |

¹ Guides of the second class. All others are guides of the first class.

APPENDIX B.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO LICENSED GUIDES AND PACKERS IN THE KENAI PENINSULA.

LICENSED GUIDES.

Licensed guides shall be of two classes: (1) White citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life, Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts, all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.

The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per day during the time for which he is employed: *Provided*, Any guide may, in his discretion and with the full consent of the hunting party, enter into special arrangements whereby he shall charge for his services the above-named per diem rates for a minimum period of 30 days for a hunting trip.

No licensed guide shall shoot or kill any moose or other game animal while engaged in conducting a hunting party.

Licensed guides, while appointed by the governor of Alaska and held generally responsible to him, will be held accountable to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such guides, and packers will be held responsible to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such packers.

PACKERS.

Packers shall be appointed by the game wardens, who shall keep a register of their names and report such registration to the governor of Alaska.

The compensation of packers shall not exceed \$3.50 per day for the period during which they are employed.

Issued February 15, 1913.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—Circular No. 90

HENRY W. HENSHAW, Chief of Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA
ON THE
ALASKA GAME LAW

1912

BY

WALTER E. CLARK
Governor of Alaska

1912

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BULL DOGS SUBJECT - Alaska, No. 20.

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Issued February 15, 1912.

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—Circular No. 90.

HENRY W. HENSHAW, Chief of Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

Juneau, Alaska, December 8, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER E. CLARK, *Governor.*

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION.

More liberal provision has been made by Congress in the last two years for the enforcement of the Alaska game law. The increase in the appropriation for the administration of the act from \$10,000 to \$15,000 has made it possible to employ a larger number of wardens; in fact, the economy of the service has been enhanced in even a larger degree than the relatively small increase in the appropriation would indicate. Six wardens are now employed constantly, and a seventh serves six months in each year, which period includes the season when nonresident hunters visit the Kenai Peninsula in considerable numbers. The efficiency of the game wardens is greatly increased by their ability to move about frequently from place to place in regions where game abounds. The enlarged funds provided by Congress have been used largely to defray the expense of increased travel by the wardens.

The crying need is that suitable amendments to the game law, which are so justly demanded by the natural conditions and by the state of public opinion in Alaska, be enacted without delay. The needed changes in the law have been the subject of so much reiteration by this office in the last three years and are so notoriously recognized that I do not discuss them again in detail in this report.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF GAME.

Except in the vicinity of some of the larger towns and industrial camps, and on certain islands in southeastern Alaska where wolves have committed ravages among the deer, there has been no recent serious depletion of the game supply. In the Kenai Peninsula, which is the most readily accessible of all regions in Alaska where moose abound, there has apparently been a net increase in the number of large game animals. The moose are not menaced by overhunting, but their calves are killed in large numbers by the brown bear, which by reason of its ferocity and increase in numbers has become a source of danger to human life as well as to the more valuable of the game animals. Among those who shoot game animals in Alaska the most flagrant violators are the "pot hunters," who kill game for marketing in the larger towns and in the mining and fish-cannery camps. A wise regulation, recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, is the one which prohibits the shipment of moose and sheep carcasses for sale from the Kenai Peninsula, either to the States or to other places in Alaska. There are few, if any, regions in the Territory where the game supply will stand the strain of an open-market demand, even during the period when shooting is permissible.

To conserve the supply of deer on some of the larger islands in the Alaska panhandle many persons favor the placing of a bounty on wolves. Some further advantage would be derived from such a bounty by the employment of needy Indians in shooting wolves for the comparatively small value of the pelt plus the amount of the prize money.

Except where wolves abound, deer in southeastern Alaska have multiplied considerably during the last year. This is due to three causes: The light snowfall of last winter, the prohibition of market selling, and the reduction in the number which may be killed legally by any one person in any one year.

ADMINISTRATION.

The power to frame new regulations under the game law should be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the governor's office in Juneau. It is not to be expected that local conditions in a distant outlying territory will be as well understood, or that changes in those conditions will be as promptly recognized at the seat of National Government in Washington as at the seat of Territorial Government in Juneau. Moreover, the power to amend the game laws should be vested by Congress in the Alaska Legislature. The object of that express provision of the act creating the Territorial Legislature which forbids the new legislative body to pass any law on the subject of the wild game of the Territory is difficult to apprehend. The matter is more regrettable when the strange anomalies

of the existing game law are considered, and in the light of repeated failures to secure from Congress any adequate relief from these remarkable inequalities in the law. One of the defects referred to was discussed briefly in my annual report as governor of Alaska for 1911, in which I used the following language:

An intimation of the present incongruous condition is given when it is stated that brown bears are denominated as game, and are protected by the game regulations; while black bears are regarded as fur-bearing animals, subject to the regulations administered by the Bureau of Fisheries. Yet the workings of nature are such that of the same litter some bears are black and others are brown.¹

Attention has been invited repeatedly to the condition which prevails on Kodiak Island as a result of the legal protection of the brown bear. Kodiak is a very large island, having a larger population than any other in Alaska of equal size. Some small farming and some rather extensive stock raising have been undertaken. Yet the cattle and sheep are frequently being killed by the vicious and increasingly plentiful brown bears, which are protected by a three-months closed season, and human beings are not infrequently attacked. Generally speaking, the conditions of human habitation outside the larger towns in Alaska are far from easy, but when the hard conditions of life are enhanced by the continued legal protection of wild animals, which at the best are a pest and at the worst a fatal menace to human life, popular respect for law and the administration of government is not increased. The long list of legal outrages which are perpetrated by the present game law would be promptly abolished if Congress, in its wisdom, had seen fit to intrust this simple and elementary subject of legislation to the new territorial general assembly.

The fur laws, with the possible exception of the fur-seal law, should also be locally enacted and locally administered. It is singular that the law and regulations affecting fur-bearing animals, which are no more like fish than birds are like fish, should be administered by the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, 4,000 miles from the nearest point in Alaska, instead of by an appropriate territorial office in the Territory itself. Such incongruities as this render every successive national administration, without regard to its politics, generally unpopular in Alaska, and they render the enforcement even of just and equitable laws extremely difficult.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1912 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 32, of whom 30 were citizens of the United States and 2 were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal

¹ The so-called "brown bear" of Alaska, which in the game laws of Alaska is classed as a game animal, is a totally different species from the black bear of the Rocky Mountain region which, as stated above, sometimes has black and sometimes brown subs. H. W. Henshaw.

year 1911 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 25, of whom 20 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to obtain hunting licenses, even in the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, is shown in detail in the following table:

Hunting licenses.

| Number of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|--------------------|----------------|--|-------|
| 106 | July 1, 1911 | Resident of foreign country | \$100 |
| 1 | July 22, 1911 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 2 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 3 | July 26, 1911 | do. | 50 |
| 4 | Aug. 8, 1911 | do. | 50 |
| 5 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 6 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 7 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 8 | Aug. 11, 1911 | do. | 50 |
| 9 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 10 | Aug. 12, 1911 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 11 | Aug. 18, 1911 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 12 | Aug. 21, 1911 | do. | 50 |
| 13 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 14 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 15 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 16 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 17 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 18 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 19 | Aug. 29, 1911 | do. | 50 |
| 20 | Sept. 7, 1911 | do. | 50 |
| 21 | Sept. 12, 1911 | do. | 50 |
| 22 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 23 | Oct. 12, 1911 | do. | 50 |
| 24 | Dec. 13, 1911 | (Sample of printed form sent to Secretary of Agriculture.) | 50 |
| 25 | Mar. 22, 1912 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 26 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 27 | Apr. 15, 1912 | do. | 50 |
| 28 | May 10, 1912 | do. | 50 |
| 29 | May 11, 1912 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 30 | do. | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 31 | June 5, 1912 | do. | 50 |
| 32 | do. | do. | 50 |
| | | Total | 1,750 |

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the last fiscal year was 10, to 6 different persons, of whom 5 were citizens of the United States and 1 was a resident of a foreign country. These licenses were for the shipment of moose killed south of latitude 62° only. The number of general game-shipping licenses issued during the same period was 20. In the fiscal year 1911 there were 19 special moose-shipping licenses and 31 general game-shipping licenses issued by this office. The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, is shown in detail in the two tables following:

Special moose-shipping licenses.

[Each license covers the shipment of one moose or trophy thereof.]

| Number of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|--------------------|---------------|---|-------|
| 1 | Oct. 6, 1911 | Citizen of United States | \$150 |
| 2 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 3 | Oct. 7, 1911 | do. | 150 |
| 4 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 5 | Oct. 12, 1911 | do. | 150 |
| 6 | Oct. 18, 1911 | Resident of foreign country | 150 |
| 7 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 8 | Nov. 20, 1911 | Citizen of United States | 150 |
| 9 | do. | do. | 150 |
| 10 | Dec. 13, 1911 | (Sample of printed form, sent to Secretary of Agriculture.) | 150 |
| 11 | Feb. 14, 1912 | Citizen of United States | 150 |
| | | Total | 1,500 |

General game-shipping licenses.

| Number of license. | Date. | Game or trophy. | Fee. |
|--------------------|---------------|---|------|
| 1 | July 17, 1911 | 1 pair caribou horns | \$10 |
| 2 | July 20, 1911 | 1 mountain-sheep head | 10 |
| 3 | Aug. 4, 1911 | 1 brown-bear skin | 5 |
| 4 | do. | do. | 5 |
| 5 | do. | 1 caribou head | 10 |
| 6 | Aug. 14, 1911 | 1 brown-bear skin and skull | 5 |
| 7 | Sept. 7, 1911 | 1 mountain-sheep head | 10 |
| 8 | Oct. 10, 1911 | 1 pair moose horns, 2 caribou horns, 2 mountain-sheep horns | 40 |
| 9 | Oct. 12, 1911 | 1 mountain-sheep head | 10 |
| 10 | do. | do. | 10 |
| 11 | Dec. 7, 1911 | 1 brown-bear skin | 5 |
| 12 | do. | do. | 5 |
| 13 | Dec. 13, 1911 | (Sample of printed form, sent to Secretary of Agriculture.) | 10 |
| 14 | Feb. 27, 1912 | 1 caribou head | 10 |
| 15 | Mar. 11, 1912 | 1 brown (grizzly) bear skin | 5 |
| 16 | Mar. 13, 1912 | 1 mountain-sheep head | 10 |
| 17 | Apr. 12, 1912 | 1 mountain-sheep head and hide | 10 |
| 18 | do. | 1 mountain-sheep head | 10 |
| 19 | May 17, 1912 | 1 brown-bear skin | 5 |
| 20 | June 11, 1912 | do. | 5 |
| 21 | June 26, 1912 | do. | 5 |
| | | Total | 185 |

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is given of the number of shore birds and water fowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting licenses and shipping licenses and fees for issuing guide licenses for the Kenai Peninsula, in the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1912, was \$3,456.50. Of this amount \$1,412.50 was paid in during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which is the principal hunting season for big game. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year the receipts for hunting and shipping licenses have amounted to \$1,110.

GAME OR TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The following table is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year 1912, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports:

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

| Number of hunting or shipping licenses and date of shipment. | Kind and number of game or trophies. | Residence of shipper. |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| <i>Hunting licenses.</i> | | |
| 120, July 10, 1911 | 2 brown-bear skins | Foreign country. |
| 163, June 24, 1911 | 3 brown-bear skins | United States. |
| 168, Oct. 2, 1911 | 2 moose horns | Do. |
| 168, Nov. 21, 1911 | 3 mountain-sheep heads, 2 sheep scalps, 1 sheep skin, 2 brown-bear skins and skulls. | Foreign country. |
| 1, Sept. 30, 1911 | 3 mountain-sheep heads | United States. |
| 2, Sept. 30, 1911 | 3 mountain-sheep heads | Do. |
| 3, Nov. 3, 1911 | 1 mountain-sheep head | Do. |
| 12, Oct. 9, 1911 | 2 mountain-sheep heads and capes | Do. |
| 13, Oct. 9, 1911 | 2 brown-bear skins | Do. |
| 26, June 10, 1912 | 1 brown-bear skin, 1 package goat skulls, etc. | Do. |
| 27, May 22, 1912 | 1 brown-bear skin | Do. |
| 28, June 11, 1912 | 1 brown-bear skin | Do. |
| <i>Special moose-shipping licenses.</i> | | |
| 1, Oct. 9, 1911 | 2 moose heads | Do. |
| 2, Oct. 9, 1911 | 2 moose heads and capes. | Do. |
| 3, Oct. 9, 1911 | 1 moose head | Do. |
| 4, Oct. 9, 1911 | 2 moose horns and scalps | Foreign country. |
| 5, Nov. 21, 1911 | 2 moose heads and scalps | United States. |
| 6, Nov. 21, 1911 | 1 moose head, 1 box moose parts, 1 barrel moose parts | Do. |
| 7, Nov. 21, 1911 | | |
| 8, Dec. 4, 1911 | | |
| 9, Dec. 4, 1911 | | |
| 11, Feb. 14, 1912 | | |
| <i>General game-shipping licenses.</i> | | |
| 158, June 8, 1911 | 1 mountain-sheep head | Alaska. |
| 1, Sept. 2, 1911 | 1 pair caribou horns | Do. |
| 4, Sept. 2, 1911 | 1 brown-bear skin | Do. |
| 6, Oct. 15, 1911 | 1 brown-bear skin and skull | Do. |
| 8, Oct. 17, 1911 | 1 moose head and scalp, 2 caribou horns, 1 mountain sheep | Do. |
| 15, Mar. 16, 1912 | 1 brown (grizzly) bear skin | Do. |
| 16, Mar. 13, 1912 | 1 mountain-sheep head | Do. |

In Appendix A of this report appear the names and addresses of the several game wardens and of the licensed guides for Kenai Peninsula.

Appendix B is a copy of a circular issued from the governor's office, containing a summary of the provisions of the game law and regulations, for general distribution.

APPENDIX A.

List of game wardens in Alaska.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Christopher C. Shea ¹ | Seward, Alaska | July 3, 1909 |
| P. F. Vian | Kenai, Alaska | July 10, 1909 |
| J. C. Tolman | Seward, Alaska | Sept. 18, 1910 |
| Adam Schneider | Juneau, Alaska | Oct. 1, 1910 |
| F. C. Irons | Fairbanks, Alaska | July 1, 1911 |
| Christian L. Larson | Chicken, Alaska | July 11, 1911 |
| William Lloyd | Fairbanks, Alaska | July 21, 1911 |
| James Allen ² | Petersburg, Alaska | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| George H. Peterson ³ | Sitka, Alaska | Do. |
| T. M. Hunt ⁴ | Cordova, Alaska | Do. |
| W. G. Weigle ² | Ketchikan, Alaska | Aug. 8, 1911 |
| A. C. Cooper ² | Forrester Island (p. o. Howkan), Alaska | June 12, 1912 |
| Harry J. Christoffers ⁴ | Fairbanks, Alaska | Aug. 1, 1912 |
| Lee E. Dice ⁴ | Ophir, Alaska | Do. |
| Fred H. Gray ⁴ | Wrangell, Alaska | Do. |
| G. Dallas Hanna ⁴ | Nushagak, Alaska | Do. |
| Harry J. Roach ⁴ | do. | Do. |

¹ Succeeded by George G. Cantwell, Nov. 23, 1912.

² Officer of Forest Service acting as game warden under appointment by this office.

³ Bird warden, Forrester Island bird reservation, acting as game warden under appointment by this office.

⁴ Fur warden, acting as special game warden under appointment by this office.

List of licensed guides, Kenai Peninsula.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| John Wik | Kenai, Alaska | July 14, 1911 |
| Andrew Simons | do. | Do. |
| Philip Wilson | do. | Aug. 14, 1911 |
| Emil Berg | do. | Do. |
| Gust Ness | do. | Do. |
| Feodor Chickalush ¹ | do. | Sept. 19, 1911 |
| Andrew Berg | do. | July 7, 1912 |
| Dimidoff Mamala ¹ | do. | Aug. 22, 1912 |
| H. G. Singer | do. | Sept. 1, 1912 |
| Pitka Bakoff ¹ | do. | Oct. 7, 1912 |
| Inokenty Shangak ¹ | do. | Do. |
| Charles Emswiler | Seward, Alaska | Nov. 12, 1912 |

¹ Second-class guides. All others are first-class guides.

The foregoing lists of game wardens and licensed guides are corrected to December 8, 1912.

APPENDIX B.

Copy of circular issued from the governor's office, containing a summary of the provisions of the game law and regulations, for general distribution.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW.

GAME DEFINED.

The act approved May 11, 1908 (Alaska game law), protects at certain seasons the following game and game birds: Deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, walrus, ducks, geese, brant, swan, snipe, curlew, grouse, and ptarmigan.

EXEMPTIONS.

Any game animal or game bird may be killed by natives at any time for food or clothing, or by miners or explorers at any time when in need of food; but the animals or birds so killed during the close season shall not be sold or shipped from the territory.

SEASONS.

North of latitude 62 degrees the seasons when game animals and birds may be killed lawfully are as follows: Brown bear, at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, and sea lions, August 1 to December 10; walrus, May 10 to July 1; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl, September 1 to March 1.

South of latitude 62 degrees, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, August 20 to December 31; brown bear, October 1 to July 1; deer, August 15 to November 1; mountain goats, April 1 to February 1; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl, September 1 to March 1. No caribou to be killed in Kenai Peninsula before August, 1914.

NUMBER.

It is unlawful for any one person in any one year to kill more than 2 moose, 1 walrus or sea lion, 3 caribou, 3 mountain sheep, 3 brown bear, 6 deer; or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than 25 grouse or ptarmigan or 25 shore birds or waterfowl.

SALE.

No person is permitted to sell or purchase during the close season any game animal or game bird.

HUNTING LICENSES.

Residents of Alaska are not required to obtain hunting licenses. Nonresidents desiring to hunt any game animals, except deer and goats, must first obtain a license from the governor of Alaska; and on Kenai Peninsula must employ a licensed guide. Fees for hunting licenses are as follows: Fifty dollars when issued to a citizen of the United States; \$100 when issued to a citizen of a foreign country. Each hunting license is accompanied by coupons to cover the shipment of the number of animals or trophies permitted by the law to be taken under the license.

SHIPPING LICENSES.

Each hunting license held by a nonresident entitles the holder without further charge to ship a certain limited number of animals or trophies from Alaska, but no moose unless killed north of 62°. For moose killed south of 62° a special shipping permit and license fee are required. The fee for a special moose shipping license

is \$150, and not more than two such licenses may be issued to any one person in one year.

Neither residents nor nonresidents are permitted to ship game animals or trophies which have been bought or are intended for sale.

Residents of Alaska are forbidden to ship heads or trophies without first obtaining a shipping license from the governor of Alaska, for which fees are charged entitling the holder to ship as follows:

\$40, 1 moose if killed north of 62°, 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bear; \$10, 1 caribou or 1 sheep; \$5, 1 goat or 1 deer or 1 brown bear.

Applications for shipping licenses should be made to the governor, at Juneau, accompanied by the requisite fee, in the form of a post-office money order, payable to the "governor of Alaska," stating the name and address of consignee and port in the States (Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco) through which shipment is expected to pass.

Any person shipping any game or game trophy is required to make affidavit before the customs officer at port of shipment stating that he has not violated any provision of the game law, that the game or trophy has not been bought or sold, and that he is the owner of the same, and that it is not intended for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is unlawful for any person at any time to kill any female moose or any yearling moose.

The law forbids all persons to hunt game animals with dogs, to use a shotgun larger than No. 10 gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder, or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA, 1912.

The following regulations, additional to those of August 1, 1908, and superseding those of March 6, 1909, and July 21, 1910, are hereby promulgated, to take effect August 1, 1912:

REGULATION 1.

Open season for deer.—The season for killing deer in southeastern Alaska shall be limited to the period from August 15 to November 1, both inclusive.

REGULATION 2.

Limits.—The number of deer killed by any one person during the open season shall be limited to six.

REGULATION 3.

Sale.—The sale of deer carcasses in southeastern Alaska shall be suspended until August 15, 1913.

REGULATION 4.

Killing deer on certain islands.—The killing of deer on the following islands in southeastern Alaska: Duke Island, near Dixon Inlet; Gravina Island, near Ketchikan; Izof Island, west of Sitka; Suemez Island, near Klawak; and Zarembo Island, near Wrangell, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1914.

The following additional regulation was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture:

"REGULATION.

Killing of deer on certain islands.—The killing of deer on the following islands in Alaska, Kodiak Island and Long Island, is hereby prohibited until December 10, 1914.

Approved.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1913."

"JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATION 5.

Kenai Peninsula.—The killing of caribou on the Kenai Peninsula is hereby prohibited until August, 1914.

The shipment of carcasses of moose and sheep for sale, from Seward or other points on the Kenai Peninsula, is hereby prohibited, and no carcasses of said animals shall be accepted for shipment to other points in Alaska unless accompanied by affidavit of the owner that they were not purchased and are not intended for sale.

REGULATION 6.

Walrus.—The season for killing walrus in Bering Strait and in Bering Sea north of the mouth of the Kuskokwim River shall be limited to the period from May 10 to July 1, both inclusive. The killing of walrus in Bristol Bay and at points on the coast of Bering Sea, south of the Kuskokwim River, is hereby prohibited until August 1, 1914.

Approved.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1912.

PENALTIES.

Any person violating any provision of the game law is punishable for each offense by a fine of not more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both. Any person making any false or untrue statement in an affidavit is punishable by the same fine or imprisonment, or both.

LICENSED GUIDES.

Licensed guides shall be of two classes—(1) white citizens of the United States, and (2) men of mixed blood leading a civilized life, Indians, Eskimos, or Aleuts, all herein referred to as natives. Guides of both classes will be appointed for the term of two years, unless their licenses are sooner revoked; and no person will be appointed a licensed guide unless he states his intention of devoting the principal part of his time during the hunting season to the business of guiding hunting parties in the game regions of the Kenai Peninsula.

The compensation which each guide of the first and second classes may charge for his services during the hunting season shall be at the rate of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 per day during the time for which he is employed: *Provided*, Any guide may, in his discretion and with the full consent of the hunting party, enter into special arrangements whereby he shall charge for his services the above-named per diem rates for a minimum period of 30 days for a hunting trip.

No licensed guide shall shoot or kill any moose or other game animal while engaged in conducting a hunting party.

Licensed guides, while appointed by the governor of Alaska and held generally responsible to him, will be held accountable to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such guides, and packers will be held responsible to the game wardens for their conduct while actually employed as such packers.

Packers shall be appointed by the game wardens, who shall keep a register of their names and report such registration to the governor of Alaska.

The compensation of packers shall not exceed three and fifty one-hundredths (\$3.50) dollars per day for the period during which they are employed.

Issued March 2, 1912.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—Circular No. 85

HENRY W. HENSHAW, Chief of Bureau

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

ON THE

ALASKA GAME LAW

1911

BY

WALTER E. CLARK

Governor of Alaska

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1912



1911

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THIS PUBLICATION may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy



United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—Circular No. 85.

HENRY W. HENSHAW, Chief of Bureau.

Issued March 2, 1912.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

Juneau, Alaska, November 1, 1911.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER E. CLARK, Governor.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION.

By careful attention to the various provisions of the law and the regulations thereunder, and by the appointment of additional wardens, the administration of the Alaska game law has been somewhat improved during the last year. Another year's experience under the new law, however, has emphasized the inadaptability of certain provisions and the lack of certain needed provisions of the most obvious nature. Extensive modifications of the law are needed, and the failure to provide a better law renders the enforcement of the act more difficult, because of the fact that public opinion does not wholly support it.

THE GAME SUPPLY.

Game is still plentiful in almost all parts of Alaska. This statement applies to both animals and birds. The consensus of opinion among the wardens, licensed guides, and residents generally seems to be that moose are increasing in numbers on the Kenai Peninsula, a fact of extraordinary significance when it is considered that this peninsula is the region selected by nearly all the nonresident hunters as their

hunting ground. Caribou are increasing, it is believed, in the Alaska Peninsula and in one or two of the larger islands immediately west of the peninsula.

On the other hand, there has unquestionably been an enormous decrease in the number of deer in southeastern Alaska, a fact which is due principally to the abnormally heavy snowfall of the last two winters. The prohibition of market selling of venison in 1911 has proven to be a wise measure, and is supported by local public opinion. The prohibition should be extended by regulation to cover 1912.

There has been no large general decrease in the supply of game birds. There has been an increase in many localities, and a decrease in several places in the near vicinity of populous settlements, and where forest and brush fires have swept over the country, killing young ptarmigan and grouse.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

Several gross violations of the law by residents have been reported and wherever possible prosecuted, but in general there has been a fair observance of the provisions of the game-protection act throughout the Territory. The people believe in the necessity of a game law, but certain provisions of the act, such as the protection of the troublesome and dangerous brown bear, are universally condemned.

Eight or ten convictions were secured during the year of persons guilty of violating the game law, and unquestionably a very large number of infractions were prevented by the known presence of game wardens in the several regions.

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS.

Big-game hunters from the States and from foreign countries visited the Alaska game regions in considerable numbers last year, but during the fall hunting season of 1911 the number has been somewhat smaller. Some of the visiting sportsmen complain of the expensiveness of hunting in Alaska, but the license fee of \$50, which covers the shipment of many trophies, is considered by this office to be moderate, and the provision of the law which requires hunters to employ licensed guides on the Kenai Peninsula can not be regarded as unjust.

WARDENS.

The number of paid game wardens now employed is seven. In addition to these are four wardens who serve as such without compensation, their services being incidental to the performance of their regular duties as officers or employees of the Bureau of Forestry. The increase in the game-protection appropriation from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the current year has already proven beneficial, since it has per-

mitted the employment of more wardens, and has increased the efficiency of all the wardens by permitting them to travel more freely in regions where the expenses of transportation and subsistence are necessarily very high. It is earnestly urged that the appropriation of \$15,000 be renewed for the fiscal year 1913.

LICENSED GUIDES.

There are now 24 resident licensed guides on the Kenai Peninsula. No encouragement has been extended to other residents to apply for appointment, for the reason that an effort is being made by this office to create an esprit de corps among the guides, by encouraging them to make the taking out of hunting parties a regular business. The number already licensed exceeds the demand for guides each year by visiting hunters. A few applications for guide licenses have been refused on the ground that the applicants were not qualified by character or efficiency. Henceforth the policy will be pursued of appointing every person who may apply, provided he is of good character, has not been guilty of violating the game law himself, and is otherwise not notoriously disqualified.

Severe complaints have recently been made by several visiting hunters that the licensed guides are, as a class, lacking in local knowledge of the country and that they are generally inefficient. These and other charges will probably not be sustained wholly by the investigation now being carried on by this office.

AMENDMENTS OF THE LAW.

The provision of the game law which makes a close season for brown bear should be repealed. The least that can be said of the legal protection of brown bear in Alaska is that it is an absurdity. If this protection is continued, the menace to human life will be still more serious, and agriculture and stock raising in some of the most favored regions in the Territory will be discouraged. The superintendent of the Government's experimental stock farm on Kodiak Island makes a strong appeal for the protection of settlers and live stock against the ravages of brown bear, declaring that it has become a question whether we shall have a game preserve or a great agricultural and stock-raising region on Kodiak Island. The existence of the brown-bear protective feature of the law, which has nothing whatever to commend it, is so strongly opposed by the residents of the Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas that the enforcement of the just provisions of the law is rendered more difficult.

One of the inequalities of the present law is that provision of section 5 which permits the issuance of only one game-shipping license to any one person in any one year. Among several illustrations which

might be given of the unjust consequences of this provision, it may be sufficient to cite the fact that while a nonresident of Alaska may procure a hunting license which permits him to ship 18 trophies from the Territory for \$50, a resident of Alaska desiring to ship a single trophy of moose killed north of latitude 62° must pay \$40. The whole scale of shipping licenses should be revised, especially with a view of placing the resident of Alaska at least on an equality with the nonresident.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1911 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 25, of whom 20 were citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1910 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 23, of whom 12 were citizens of the United States and 11 were residents of foreign countries. Residents of Alaska are not required to obtain hunting licenses, even in the Kenai Peninsula. The issuance of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, is shown in detail in the following table:

Hunting licenses.

| Number of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 91 | July 8, 1910 | Resident of foreign country | \$100 |
| 92 | July 22, 1910 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 97 | Aug. 6, 1910 | do | 50 |
| 98 | Aug. 8, 1910 | do | 50 |
| 99 | Aug. 10, 1910 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 100 | do | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 101 | do | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 102 | do | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 113 | Aug. 14, 1910 | do | 50 |
| 114 | do | do | 50 |
| 115 | Aug. 15, 1910 | do | 50 |
| 121 | Aug. 22, 1910 | do | 50 |
| 124 | Aug. 24, 1910 | do | 50 |
| 130 | Sept. 8, 1910 | do | 50 |
| 131 | do | do | 50 |
| 154 | Mar. 31, 1911 | do | 50 |
| 155 | do | do | 50 |
| 156 | Apr. 5, 1911 | do | 50 |
| 159 | Apr. 18, 1911 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 160 | do | do | 100 |
| 162 | May 1, 1911 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 163 | May 9, 1911 | do | 50 |
| 164 | May 13, 1911 | do | 50 |
| 165 | do | do | 50 |
| 166 | May 20, 1911 | do | 50 |
| Total | | | 1,500 |

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of general game-shipping licenses issued by this office in the last fiscal year was 31, and the number of special moose-shipping licenses (for moose killed south of latitude 62° only) issued during the same period was 19, to 12 different persons, of whom 7 were

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citizens of the United States and 5 were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1910 there were 23 general game-shipping licenses and 18 special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office. The issuance of shipping licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, is shown in detail in the two tables following:

General game-shipping licenses.

| No. of license. | Date. | Game or trophy. | Fee. |
|-----------------|----------------|--|------|
| 83 | July 25, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin | \$5 |
| 94 | Aug. 4, 1910 | do | 5 |
| 95 | do | do | 5 |
| 96 | do | do | 5 |
| 117 | Aug. 15, 1910 | do | 5 |
| 118 | do | do | 5 |
| 119 | do | do | 5 |
| 120 | do | do | 5 |
| 122 | Aug. 23, 1910 | do | 5 |
| 123 | do | do | 5 |
| 128 | Sept. 8, 1910 | do | 5 |
| 129 | do | do | 5 |
| 132 | Sept. 19, 1910 | do | 5 |
| 133 | Sept. 23, 1910 | do | 5 |
| 134 | Sept. 23, 1910 | 1 mountain-sheep head | 10 |
| 135 | do | do | 10 |
| 136 | Oct. 1, 1910 | 1 moose head, 1 caribou head, 1 bear head, 1 mountain-sheep head | 40 |
| 137 | do | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 138 | Oct. 11, 1910 | do | 5 |
| 139 | Oct. 13, 1910 | 1 caribou head | 10 |
| 140 | Oct. 24, 1910 | 1 mountain-sheep head | 10 |
| 147 | Dec. 14, 1910 | do | 10 |
| 148 | do | do | 10 |
| 149 | do | do | 10 |
| 150 | Dec. 26, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 151 | Jan. 4, 1911 | 1 pair caribou antlers | 10 |
| 153 | Mar. 13, 1911 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 157 | Apr. 10, 1911 | 1 pair caribou horns | 10 |
| 158 | do | 1 pair mountain-sheep horns | 10 |
| 161 | Apr. 28, 1911 | 1 brown bear skin | 5 |
| 167 | June 2, 1911 | do | 5 |
| Total | | | 240 |

Special moose-shipping licenses.

[Each license covers the shipment of 1 moose or trophy thereof.]

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 103 | Aug. 10, 1910 | Citizen of United States | \$150 |
| 104 | do | do | 150 |
| 105 | do | do | 150 |
| 106 | do | do | 150 |
| 107 | do | Resident of foreign country | 150 |
| 108 | do | do | 150 |
| 109 | do | do | 150 |
| 110 | do | do | 150 |
| 111 | do | do | 150 |
| 112 | do | do | 150 |
| 116 | Aug. 15, 1910 | Citizen of United States | 150 |
| 125 | Aug. 24, 1910 | do | 150 |
| 126 | do | do | 150 |
| 127 | do | do | 150 |
| 142 | Oct. 26, 1910 | Resident of foreign country | 150 |
| 143 | do | do | 150 |
| 144 | do | do | 150 |
| 145 | do | do | 150 |
| 146 | Dec. 7, 1910 | Citizen of United States | 150 |
| Total | | | 2,850 |

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RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of fees for hunting licenses and shipping licenses, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was \$4,590. Of this amount, \$3,090 was paid in during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which is the principal hunting season for big game. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year the receipts for hunting and shipping licenses have amounted to \$1,305.

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game animals which were actually killed. Persons holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them. Nor do these statements take into account the large number of game animals killed for food, very few trophies of which are shipped out of Alaska. No record is given of the number of shore birds and water fowl killed by sportsmen and hunters.

GAME OR TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The following table is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year 1911, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports:

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

| Number of hunting or shipping license. | Date of shipment. | Kind and number of game or trophies. | Residence of shipper. |
|--|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 84 | July 11, 1910 | 4 boxes horns and scalps, 1 crate horns and skulls, 2 bales hides and scalps. | Alaska. |
| 72 | July 12, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin. | do. |
| 76 | July 14, 1910 | 3 mountain-sheep heads. | do. |
| 77 | July 17, 1910 | 1 pair moose horns and hide. | do. |
| 87 | Aug. 4, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin. | do. |
| 94 | do. | do. | do. |
| 96 | do. | do. | do. |
| 98 | do. | do. | do. |
| 92 | Aug. 30, 1910 | 1 box horns. | do. |
| 117 | Sept. 8, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin. | do. |
| 118 | do. | do. | do. |
| 119 | do. | do. | do. |
| 120 | do. | do. | do. |
| 123 | do. | do. | do. |
| 136 | Sept. 13, 1910 | 1 moose head, 1 caribou head, 1 mountain sheep, 1 brown bear. | do. |
| 127 | Sept. 22, 1910 | 1 pair moose antlers. | United States. |
| 128 | Oct. 6, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin. | Alaska. |
| 129 | do. | do. | do. |
| 139 | Oct. 13, 1910 | 1 caribou head. | do. |
| 138 | Oct. 15, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin. | do. |
| 104 | Oct. 18, 1910 | 6 moose horns with scalps and jawbones, 3 moose hides, 6 mountain-sheep heads with scalps and jawbones, 2 sheep heads, 2 brown bear skins. | United States. |

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Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

| Number of hunting or shipping license. | Date of shipment. | Kind and number of game or trophies. | Residence of shipper. |
|--|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 109 | do. | 4 moose horns with scalps and jawbones, 4 mountain-sheep heads with scalps and jawbones, 4 mountain-sheep hides. | Foreign country. |
| 111 | do. | 1 mountain-sheep head and scalp, 2 brown bear skins. | United States. |
| 112 | do. | 1 mountain-sheep head and scalp, 1 brown bear skin. | do. |
| 181 | do. | 4 moose horns, scalps, and jawbones; 8 mountain-sheep heads, scalps, and jawbones; 14 mountain-sheep skins; 1 brown bear skin. | Foreign country. |
| 143 | Nov. 8, 1910 | 3 brown bear skins, 3 mountain-sheep heads. | United States. |
| 140 | Nov. 15, 1910 | 1 mountain-sheep head and scalp. | Alaska. |
| 146 | Dec. 1, 1910 | 1 moose head. | do. |
| 124 | Dec. 2, 1910 | 2 moose heads with scalps, 3 brown bear skins, 3 mountain-sheep horns. | United States. |
| 125 | Dec. 30, 1910 | 1 moose head and scalp. | do. |
| 126 | do. | 5 mountain-sheep heads. | Alaska. |
| 147 | Jan. 23, 1911 | 1 pair caribou horns. | do. |
| 151 | May 23, 1911 | 1 brown bear skin. | do. |
| 161 | May 27, 1911 | 2 brown bear skins. | United States. |
| 162 | June 3, 1911 | 1 brown bear skin. | Alaska. |

In Appendix A of this report appear the names and addresses of the several game wardens and of the licensed guides for Kenai Peninsula.

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APPENDIX A.

List of game wardens in Alaska.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Christopher C. Shea..... | Seward, Alaska..... | July 3, 1909 |
| P. F. Vinn..... | Kenai, Alaska..... | July 15, 1909 |
| J. C. Tolman..... | Kodiak, Alaska..... | Sept. 15, 1909 |
| Adam Schneider..... | Juneau, Alaska..... | Oct. 1, 1910 |
| F. C. Irons..... | Fairbanks, Alaska..... | July 1, 1911 |
| Christian L. Larson..... | Chicken, Alaska..... | July 11, 1911 |
| William Lloyd..... | Fairbanks, Alaska..... | July 21, 1911 |
| James Allen ¹ | Petersburg, Alaska..... | Mar. 1, 1910 |
| George H. Peterson ¹ | Sitka, Alaska..... | do. |
| T. M. Hunt ¹ | Cordova, Alaska..... | do. |
| W. G. Weigle ¹ | Ketchikan, Alaska..... | Aug. 8, 1911 |

¹ Officer of Forest Service acting as game warden, without compensation, under appointment by this office.

List of licensed guides, Kenai Peninsula.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Andrew Berg..... | Kenai, Alaska..... | July 9, 1910 |
| H. E. Ellsworth..... | Seward, Alaska..... | do. |
| Charles Ensweller..... | do..... | do. |
| Axel Lindblad..... | do..... | do. |
| W. J. McKeon..... | Seldovia, Alaska..... | do. |
| O. H. Reese..... | Seward, Alaska..... | do. |
| H. E. Revell..... | do..... | do. |
| H. G. Singer..... | Kenai, Alaska..... | do. |
| George Sexton..... | Seward, Alaska..... | do. |
| George Dreibelbis..... | do..... | Aug. 6, 1910 |
| George W. Kuppler..... | Kenai, Alaska..... | Aug. 23, 1910 |
| Dimidoff Mamala ¹ | do..... | do. |
| B. F. Sweasey..... | Seward, Alaska..... | Sept. 3, 1910 |
| W. G. Weaver..... | do..... | do. |
| Pitka Bakoff ¹ | Kenai, Alaska..... | Oct. 8, 1910 |
| F. W. Johanson..... | do..... | do. |
| Inokenty Shangay ¹ | do..... | do. |
| Mash Yuth..... | do..... | do. |
| John Wik..... | do..... | July 14, 1911 |
| Andrew Simons..... | do..... | do. |
| Phillip Wilson..... | do..... | Aug. 14, 1911 |
| Emil Berg..... | do..... | do. |
| Gust Ness..... | do..... | do. |
| Feodor Chickalush ¹ | do..... | Sept. 19, 1911 |

¹ Second-class guides. All others are first-class guides.

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APPENDIX B.

Copy of circular issued from the Governor's office, containing a summary of the provisions of the game law and regulations, for general distribution.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC IN REGARD TO THE ALASKA GAME LAW.

GAME DEFINED.

The Act approved May 11, 1908 (Alaska Game Law), protects at certain seasons the following game and game birds: Deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, walrus, ducks, geese, brant, swan, snipe, curlew, grouse and ptarmigan.

EXEMPTIONS.

Any game animal or game bird may be killed by Natives at any time for food or clothing or by miners or explorers at any time when in need of food, but the animals or birds so killed during the close season shall not be sold or shipped from the territory.

SEASONS.

North of latitude 62 degrees the seasons when game animals and birds may be killed lawfully are as follows: Brown bear, at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, and sea lions, August 1 to December 10; walrus, May 10 to July 1; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl, September 1 to March 1.

South of latitude 62 degrees, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, August 20 to December 31; brown bear, October 1 to July 1; deer, August 15 to November 1; mountain goats, April 1 to February 1; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl, September 1 to March 1. No caribou to be killed in Kenai Peninsula before August 20, 1912.

NUMBER.

It is unlawful for any one person in any one year to kill more than 2 moose, 1 walrus or sea lion, 3 caribou, 3 mountain sheep, 3 brown bear, 8 deer, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than 25 grouse or ptarmigan or 25 shorebirds or waterfowl.

SALE.

No person is permitted to sell or purchase during the close season any game animal or game bird.

HUNTING LICENSES.

Residents of Alaska are not required to obtain hunting licenses. Nonresidents desiring to hunt any of the game animals, except deer and goats, must first obtain a license from the governor of Alaska, and on Kenai Peninsula must employ a registered guide.

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SHIPPING LICENSES.

Each hunting license held by a nonresident entitles the holder without further charge to ship a certain limited number of animals or trophies from Alaska, but no moose unless killed north of 62 degrees. For moose killed south of 62 degrees a special shipping permit and license fee are required.

Neither residents nor nonresidents are permitted to ship game animals or trophies which have been bought or are intended for sale.

Residents of Alaska are forbidden to ship heads or trophies without first obtaining a shipping license from the Governor of Alaska, for which fees are charged entitling the holder to ship as follows: Forty dollars, 1 moose, if killed north of 62 degrees; 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bear. Ten dollars, 1 caribou or 1 sheep. Five dollars, 1 goat or 1 deer, or 1 brown bear.

Applications for shipping licenses should be made to the Governor, at Juneau, accompanied by the requisite fee, in the form of a post-office money order payable to the Governor of Alaska, stating the name and address of consignee and port in the States through which shipment is expected to pass.

Any person shipping any game or game trophy is required to make affidavit before the customs officer at port of shipment stating that he has not violated any provision of the game law, that the game or trophy has not been bought or sold, and that he is the owner of the same, and that it is not intended for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is unlawful for any person at any time to kill any female moose or any yearling moose.

The law forbids all persons to hunt game animals with dogs; to use a shotgun larger than number 10 gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder, or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

After the close of the season of 1910 the sale of deer carcasses in Southeastern Alaska shall be suspended until 1912, and this period may be extended later.

PENALTIES.

Any person violating any provision of the game law is punishable for each offense by a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment for not more than three months, or both. Any person making any false or untrue statement in an affidavit is punishable by the same fine or imprisonment, or both.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, JUNEAU, June 30, 1911.

[Ch. 85]

Issued February 9, 1911.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—Circular No. 77.
H. W. HENSHAW, Chief of Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA
ON THE
ALASKA GAME LAW.
1910.

BY
WALTER E. CLARK,
Governor of Alaska.

1910

Issued February 9, 1911.

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY—Circular No. 77.

H. W. HENSHAW, Chief of Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, December 8, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908), and the regulations thereunder, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER E. CLARK, Governor.

The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION.

The experience derived from the first year's administration of the law served to point out some serious defects in the act in question and the first regulations promulgated under the act. The regulations were amended to some extent in July of the present year, the most important changes being in the season for deer in southeastern Alaska, a reduction in the number which may be killed by any one person in any one year, and in the prohibition of market selling of venison in 1911. The snowfall in southeastern Alaska last winter was so phenomenally heavy that the deer died in large numbers of starvation. Some persons estimate that from 80 to 90 per cent of all the deer died.

Several other kinds of game animals in Alaska, including moose in the Kenai Peninsula, are believed to be increasing in numbers.

AMENDMENT OF LAW NEEDED.¹

No attempt has been made to secure amendments to the game law, but it is now deemed highly important that the matter be brought to the attention of the Congress. The needs regarding both the law and the regulations under the law have been fully discussed in earlier reports to the Secretary of Agriculture. Among the very serious

¹ A bill (H. R. 28628) including this amendment was introduced on Dec. 9, 1910.

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defects in the act of May 11, 1908, which can be remedied only by the Congress, is the failure to provide any open season whatever for game birds north of latitude 62°. Thus probably two-thirds of the whole area of Alaska is closed to the legal shooting of birds. As this immense area includes the two largest towns in Alaska, as well as a large number of smaller settlements, and as the region, moreover, abounds in various kinds of grouse, waterfowl, and shore birds, violations of the law are the rule. For officers charged with the enforcement of the law it is almost hopeless to attempt the conviction of violators of the law in the great region referred to. This is particularly unfortunate in a territory where the preponderance of public sentiment in regard to other provisions of the game protection act is notably on the side of the law. The region where there is no open season for birds comprises probably not less than 375,000 square miles, and, generally speaking, is sparsely settled. When fresh meat, other than game meat, is obtainable at all, the prices are extremely high. Under the circumstances the lack of an open season for game birds is generally regarded as an absurd condition. Without doubt the failure to provide an open season was due to an oversight when the law was framed.

ENFORCEMENT.

Big game hunters from the United States and from foreign countries have lately been attracted by the Alaska field in increasing numbers. The law and the regulations have been enforced with pretty uniform success in the Kenai Peninsula, where nearly all the "outside" sportsmen hunt.

Three game wardens, stationed respectively at Seward, Kenai, and Circle, have been employed regularly; and two others, to look after violations of the law in the Alaska Peninsula and southeastern Alaska districts, respectively, have been employed from time to time, as the available amount of public funds would permit. The appropriation of \$10,000 for the enforcement of the game law is inadequate. The amount should be increased annually to at least \$15,000, making it possible to employ five or more game wardens permanently.

The state of public sentiment in Alaska in regard to the protection of game is excellent, but respect for the existing game law would be greatly increased if some of the more serious defects were corrected.

HUNTING LICENSES.

In the fiscal year 1910 the number of nonresident hunters obtaining hunting licenses was 23, of whom 12 were citizens of the United

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States and 11 were residents of foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1909 the number of nonresident hunters taking out hunting licenses was 14, all of whom were citizens of the United States. No resident of a foreign country took out a hunting license until July, 1909, but since that time 14 have done so. Residents of Alaska are not required to obtain hunting licenses even in the Kenai Peninsula.

The issuance of hunting licenses in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, is shown in detail in the following table:

Hunting licenses.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 29 | July 8, 1909 | Resident of foreign country | \$100 |
| 30 | do. | do. | 100 |
| 31 | do. | do. | 100 |
| 32 | do. | do. | 100 |
| 33 | July 26, 1909 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 34 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 35 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 42 | Aug. 9, 1909 | do. | 50 |
| 43 | do. | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 44 | Aug. 10, 1909 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 53 | Aug. 12, 1909 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 53 | do. | do. | 100 |
| 54 | Aug. 24, 1909 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 55 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 74 | Apr. 12, 1910 | do. | 50 |
| 79 | May 9, 1910 | do. | 50 |
| 80 | do. | do. | 50 |
| 81 | May 23, 1910 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 82 | do. | do. | 100 |
| 83 | May 23, 1910 | Citizen of United States | 50 |
| 84 | June 1, 1910 | do. | 50 |
| 85 | June 13, 1910 | Resident of foreign country | 100 |
| 89 | do. | do. | 100 |
| Total | | | 1,700 |

SHIPPING LICENSES.

The number of special moose-shipping licenses issued by this office in the last fiscal year was 18, to 10 different persons, of whom 4 were citizens of the United States and 6 were residents of foreign countries. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year 14 hunting licenses were issued, exactly the same as the number in the corresponding quarter of last year. The number of shipping licenses of all kinds issued to October 1, 1910, was 30, as against 15 in the corresponding period of last year. In October of the present year 9 shipping licenses were issued, as against 11 in October, 1909.

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Special moose-shipping licenses were issued during the last fiscal year, as follows:

Special moose-shipping licenses.

| No. of license. | Date. | Residence of holder. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 36 | July 26, 1909 | Citizen of United States..... | \$150 |
| 37 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 38 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 39 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 40 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 45 | Aug. 10, 1909 | do..... | 150 |
| 46 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 47 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 48 | Aug. 12, 1909 | Resident of foreign country..... | 150 |
| 49 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 50 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 51 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 56 | Oct. 4, 1909 | do..... | 150 |
| 57 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 58 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 59 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 60 | do | do..... | 150 |
| 61 | do | do..... | 150 |
| Total..... | | | 2,700 |

The shipping licenses for game and game trophies issued during the last fiscal year, other than special moose-shipping licenses, are shown in the following table:

General shipping licenses.

| No. of license. | Date. | Game or trophy. | Fee. |
|-----------------|---------------|--|-------|
| 27 | July 1, 1909 | 1 brown bear skin..... | \$5 |
| 28 | July 1, 1909 | 1 pair caribou horns..... | 10 |
| 41 | Aug. 8, 1909 | 1 brown bear skin..... | 5 |
| 62 | Oct. 13, 1909 | do..... | 5 |
| 63 | Oct. 23, 1909 | do..... | 5 |
| 64 | do | 1 pair sheep horns..... | 10 |
| 65 | do | 1 brown bear skin..... | 5 |
| 66 | Oct. 25, 1909 | do..... | 5 |
| 67 | Dec. 4, 1909 | 2 sea-lion skins..... | (1) 5 |
| 68 | Jan. 10, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin..... | 5 |
| 69 | Jan. 27, 1910 | 1 pair caribou horns..... | 10 |
| 70 | Feb. 23, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin..... | 5 |
| 71 | Mar. 23, 1910 | do..... | 5 |
| 72 | Mar. 31, 1910 | do..... | 5 |
| 73 | do | do..... | 5 |
| 75 | Apr. 25, 1910 | do..... | 5 |
| 76 | May 9, 1910 | 1 sheep head..... | 10 |
| 77 | do | do..... | 10 |
| 78 | do | do..... | 10 |
| 85 | June 1, 1910 | 1 caribou head..... | 40 |
| 86 | do | Heads: 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bear, 1 moose ¹ | 40 |
| 87 | June 9, 1910 | do..... | 10 |
| 90 | June 15, 1910 | 1 pair caribou horns..... | 10 |
| Total..... | | | 220 |

¹ No fee.

² Killed north of 62°.

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of this office from the administration of the game law, consisting of hunting licenses and shipping licenses, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, was \$4,620. More than half of the

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receipts came in during the first quarter, which is the hunting season for big game. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year the receipts from all sources have amounted to \$3,450, which is to be compared with \$2,870 in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The foregoing statements in regard to the issuance of shipping licenses do not indicate, of course, the number of game trophies which were actually killed, or shipped from the Territory. Hunters holding hunting licenses did not ship, it is presumed, trophies of all animals killed by them.

GAME OR TROPHIES SHIPPED FROM ALASKA.

The following table is intended to show the number and kind of trophies actually shipped from the Territory in the fiscal year 1910, as indicated by clearances through the customs ports:

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

| No. of hunting or shipping license. | Date of shipment. | Kind and number of game or trophies. | Residence of shipper. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6 | July 5, 1909 | 1 brown bear skin..... | Alaska. |
| 12 | Oct. 11, 1909 | do..... | United States. |
| 43 | do | 1 moose..... | Foreign country. |
| 49 | do | do..... | Do. |
| 50 | do | do..... | Do. |
| 51 | do | do..... | Do. |
| 52 | do | 3 sheep..... | Do. |
| 53 | do | do..... | Do. |
| 43 | do | do..... | United States. |
| 46 | do | 1 moose..... | Do. |
| 47 | do | do..... | Do. |
| 65 | Oct. 23, 1909 | 1 brown bear skin..... | Do. |
| 68 | do | do..... | Alaska. |
| 64 | do | 1 pair sheep horns..... | Do. |
| 55 | do | 1 brown bear skin..... | United States. |
| 66 | Nov. 27, 1909 | do..... | Do. |
| 21 | Dec. 29, 1909 | 1 glacier bear..... | Do. |
| 66 | Jan. 10, 1910 | 1 brown bear skin..... | Do. |
| 71 | Apr. 8, 1910 | do..... | Do. |
| 74 | June 8, 1910 | 2 blue bear skins..... | Do. |

A few shipments of game trophies were made for scientific purposes, under permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, as follows:

Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for scientific purposes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

| Date. | Collector or shipper. | Specimens. | Where shipped. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sept. 9, 1909 | University of California..... | 2 brown bear skins..... | San Francisco. |
| Sept. 24, 1909 | John Sparr..... | 4 live moose..... | Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. |
| Dec. 24, 1909 | University of California..... | 7 deer heads..... | Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. |
| June 19, 1910 | Dr. Vectors..... | 3 brown bears..... | United States. |

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When the compilation of actual shipments of game and game trophies through the customs ports was undertaken, after the fiscal year had closed, it was found to be probable that a large number of trophies, consisting of heads and the hides of some of the smaller animals had been shipped as baggage. The baggage of passengers traveling between Alaska and the States is not subject to examination; so it is probable that a considerable number of trophies were shipped as personal effects and that no record of these shipments appears in the custom-house manifest. In the current fiscal year an effort will be made to obtain a report and more careful record of actual shipments of game trophies through Alaska ports.

In Appendix A of this report appear the names and addresses of the several game wardens and of the licensed guides for Kenai Peninsula.

In Appendix B¹ is a copy of the circular of information in regard to the game law and regulations recently issued from this office for general distribution.

APPENDIX A.

List of game wardens in Alaska.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Christopher C. Shea..... | Seward, Alaska..... | July 3, 1909. |
| A. H. Garner..... | Fairbanks, Alaska..... | July 26, 1909. |
| P. F. Vian..... | Kenai, Alaska..... | July 10, 1909. |
| Adam Schneider..... | Juneau, Alaska..... | Oct. 1, 1910. |
| J. C. Tolman ¹ | Kodiak, Alaska..... | Sept. 18, 1910. |

¹ Temporary.

List of licensed guides, Kenai Peninsula.

| Name. | Residence. | Appointed. |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| H. G. Singer..... | Kenai..... | Aug. 23, 1910. |
| Geo. W. Kuppler..... | do..... | Do. |
| Dionidef Mamala..... | do..... | Do. |
| H. E. Ellsworth..... | Seward..... | Sept. 3, 1910. |
| H. E. Revell..... | do..... | Do. |
| Charles Ensweller..... | do..... | Do. |
| George Sexton..... | do..... | Do. |
| W. G. Weaver..... | do..... | Do. |
| B. F. Sweasey..... | do..... | Do. |
| Thomas Tensie..... | do..... | Do. |
| Math Yuth..... | do..... | Do. |
| Inokenty Shangay..... | Kenai..... | Oct. 8, 1910. |
| Pitka Bakoff..... | do..... | Do. |
| F. W. Johanson..... | do..... | Do. |
| W. J. McKean..... | do..... | Do. |
| Andrew Simons..... | Seward..... | Nov. 10, 1910. |
| George Dreifelbis..... | do..... | Aug. 6, 1910. |

¹ Appendix B is omitted in view of the fact that the provisions of the present game law may be changed by a bill now pending in Congress.

Extra Copy

April 5, 1913.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that, effective May 1, 1913, the appointments of the following fur wardens of the Bureau of Fisheries as special game wardens under this office will be terminated: Harry J. Christoffers, Fred H. Gray, G. Pallas Hanna, Claude J. Rosch. The appointment of Lee R. Dice as a special game warden, who has never executed the oath of office as such, was cancelled recently upon advice from you that he had resigned his office as fur warden.

With some reluctance, after extended correspondence and consultation with the Department of Commerce and Labor, I assented last year to the terms of a reciprocal arrangement under which five of the game wardens under this office should be appointed special fur wardens, and five fur wardens serving under the Bureau of Fisheries should be appointed special game wardens. This arrangement was confirmed on my part in my letter addressed to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor under date of May 22, 1912. The reasons of my reluctance in making these appointments were set forth in my earlier letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor dated November 22, 1911, wherein the following statements appear:

"I am inclined to believe that a dual appointment of the two classes of wardens and a consequent division of authority would not have a marked effect in improving the administration of the two laws (game law and law relating to fur-bearing animals). The introduction of a

dual system of authority would, in my opinion, be decidedly unfortunate and would largely offset the advantage which ought to flow from the existence of a larger employees' roll under each law. From the standpoint of this office there are other objections, also. The wardens employed in the enforcement of the game law are much more efficient than those charged with the enforcement of the fur-bearing animal law, and this is natural since their salaries are from two to three times as much. It has been the policy of this office from the first to pay the game warden salaries commensurate to those which are paid to the average deputy United States marshals in Alaska; and to make liberal allowance for expenses while traveling. * * * * *

"I am constrained to express the belief that the only proper way to render the enforcement of the fur law more effective than it is at present is to place the administration of that law and of the game law under one and the same authority. There is every reason why the two laws should be administered by one authority, and no reason, I believe, which argues in favor of a dual authority. So far as this office has had experience with the appointment of employees of other Departments of the government to act as game wardens, the results have not been satisfactory. * * *

"If the Department deems it wise to have the form of the appropriation changed this year so that the fur-bearing animal law may be administered by this office as the game law is administered, there would no doubt be a distinct advantage resulting. It is always an advantage to avoid administration at long distance, and I think it is obvious that we are in a better position here to carry out the provisions of one of those acts which relate strictly to affairs in Alaska."

I shall add only a few words to emphasize my conviction that the administration by bureaus in Washington of laws relating to strictly local affairs in this Territory has been particularly uneconomical and from several points of view unfortunate in its results. It is beyond question that in the enforcement of such laws as those relating to fur-bearing animals in this Territory local administration is better from every point of view than long-distance administration. Territorial

officers (all of whom are appointed from Washington) understand conditions better. Bureau officers in Washington often display singular inaptitude for administering affairs in this ^{distant} Territory. In my annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for 1914 I said:

"The new fur regulations promulgated under the broad provisions of the fur seal law are beneficial, but require amendment in certain particulars."

In the nearly three years that have passed only slight changes in the regulations to suit local conditions and seasons have been made. My report referred to continued:

"In the interest of economy, as well as general efficiency, the administration of the law for the protection of fur-bearing animals and the law for the protection of game should be placed under one head. The maintenance of a special force of wardens by the Bureau of Fisheries and by the Governor's office does not make for the greatest general efficiency, and the double system is unduly expensive."

This office has repeatedly recommended that the form of the annual appropriation bills be changed so that the game and fur services might be economically administered, but the Department has never recommended to Congress the changes so obviously required. There are so many inconsistencies in the game and fur laws, and in one notable instance such an incongruity between the two laws, that the matter is a subject of mingled derision and mirth throughout the Territory. As I said in my report for 1914 to the Secretary of the Interior, above referred to:

"An intimation of the present incongruous condition is given when it is stated that brown bears are designated as game, and are protected by the game regulations of the governor's office, while black bears are regarded as fur-

bearing animals, subject to the regulations administered by the Bureau of Fisheries. Yet the workings of nature are such that of the same litter some bears are black and others are brown."

To make this state of confusion worse, the Bureau of Fisheries has included in its list of fur-bearing animals, shipments of which must be reported to that Bureau by the shipper, the brown bear as well as the black bear. This has caused honest mistakes to be made by shippers in several cases, and has encouraged fraud on the part of others who shipped their brown bear skins from the Territory under the terms of the Bureau of Fisheries form without first obtaining shipping licenses from this office and paying the substantial fees, which under the terms of the game law are to be covered into the United States treasury. I have sought in vain to have the brown bear stricken from the list of fur-bearing animals in the Bureau of Fisheries blank form (No. 2) referred to. I have been constrained to remark that Bureau officers in Washington generally do not understand conditions in Alaska as well as resident officers of the government. I find in Bureau of Fisheries document No. 756, Alaska Fisheries and Fur Industries in 1911, by Barton Warren Evermann, Chief of Alaska Fisheries Service, the following singularly erroneous statements:

"There is no open season for polar bears and their killing at any time is unlawful.

"The heavy inroads made upon the deer of southeastern Alaska by the indiscriminate slaughter of a few years ago have apparently so reduced the natural productivity of that animal that it is approaching extinction."

The polar bear has never been protected by any law, and

there is not a resident of southeastern Alaska who does not know that deer in this part of the Territory are exceedingly plentiful and are apparently increasing in numbers. The following statement also appears in the report referred to which was written obviously in reply to the repeated statements of this office, of federal grand jurists, of reports of the Department of Agriculture, and of many Alaska residents, that the protected brown bears in some parts of Alaska are exceedingly destructive to cattle and a menace to human life:

"But the limited extent to which the raising of domestic animals is now carried on in sections of Alaska where such damage would interfere with the proper and profitable conduct of the industry reduces such danger to a negligible quantity. The few possible isolated cases of loss have not been shown to justify the destruction of a valuable fur animal and a species of big game which attracts many hunters with the consequent benefits to the territory."

This statement shows extreme ignorance of our geography and the conditions of human settlement in Alaska. The fact is, first, that the brown bear is not recognized by law as a fur-bearing animal at all; and, second, that the parts of Alaska where the large brown bears are most abundant are otherwise the most favored locations for stock raising. In contravention of the Bureau's statement it may be added, also, that a large meat-packing concern in the state of Washington was obliged practically to give up its stock-raising operations on Kodiak Island because of the raids made upon its herds of sheep and cattle by the protected brown bears. In his annual report for 1911 Professor C. C. Georgeason, special agent in charge of agricultural experiment stations in this Territory informed his Department that of the small herd of sheep maintained by the Department of Agri-

culture on Kodiak Island for experimental purposes 13 were missing at the end of the season and "must have been killed by bears"; and adds: "Of the 30 lambs on hand last October, 20 escaped bears."

I have discussed these matters and have made the foregoing quotations at greater length than was absolutely necessary to justify my action in discontinuing the services of the special game wardens; but the administrative operations of the Bureau of Fisheries in this Territory outside of the fisheries themselves, have aroused general and just resentment among the people of this Territory -- the latest instance being that of the reservation of a chain of islands comprising many thousands of square miles and extending over a thousand miles of longitude, for the relatively small objects of fox farming and the protection of wild birds.

In conclusion I beg to advise you that the discontinuance of the special game wardens was made imperative by the failure of every one of these non-resident officers to enforce any provision of the game law as far as this office has been apprised, and by their failure to make any report whatever to this office, with the exception of one warden who wrote a single letter to apprise me that he had made a summer trip down the Yukon river.

With great respect, I am

Faithfully yours,

S E V E R D E N

The Secretary of Commerce,

Washington, D. C.

culture on Kodiak Island for experimental purposes 13 were missing at the end of the season and "must have been killed by bears"; and adds: "Of the 30 lambs on hand last October, 20 escaped bears."

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With great respect, I am

Faithfully yours,

G O V E R N O R

The Secretary of Commerce,

Washington, D. C.

Reference

January 21, 1915.

Sir:

This office is in receipt of a letter from the Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, dated the 18th instant, wherein he encloses a copy of a "Coasting Manifest" of the American Brig HARRIET G., which manifest is dated October 31, 1912, showing that the vessel in question had as a part of its cargo from Bristol Bay, Alaska, to Seattle, Washington, four brown bear skins and one sea otter skin consigned to Hibbard Stewart Co. of Seattle. The Collector states that so far as known to his office these shipments were made without proper authority.

In this connection I have the honor to invite your attention to the provision of the Alaska game law (35 Stat., 102) which restricts the shipment of brown bear skins from Alaska to non-resident hunters who secure a hunting license in advance from the office of the Governor of Alaska, and to residents of Alaska who first secure a shipping license from the same office, for the issuance of both of which classes of licenses a fee is charged. The records of this office contain nothing which would indicate that the brown bear skins in question were shipped under authority of a hunting license; and it is certain that they were not shipped under authority of game shipping licenses, inasmuch as the application for such licenses must contain the names of consignees -- and the name

of the Hibbard Stewart Co. does not appear on the records of this office.

The shipment of sea otter skins from Alaska is absolutely prohibited under the provisions of section 4 of the fur seal law (36 Stat., 527).

I have the honor to request that the shipment of the articles referred to be made the subject of an inquiry addressed to the Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound.

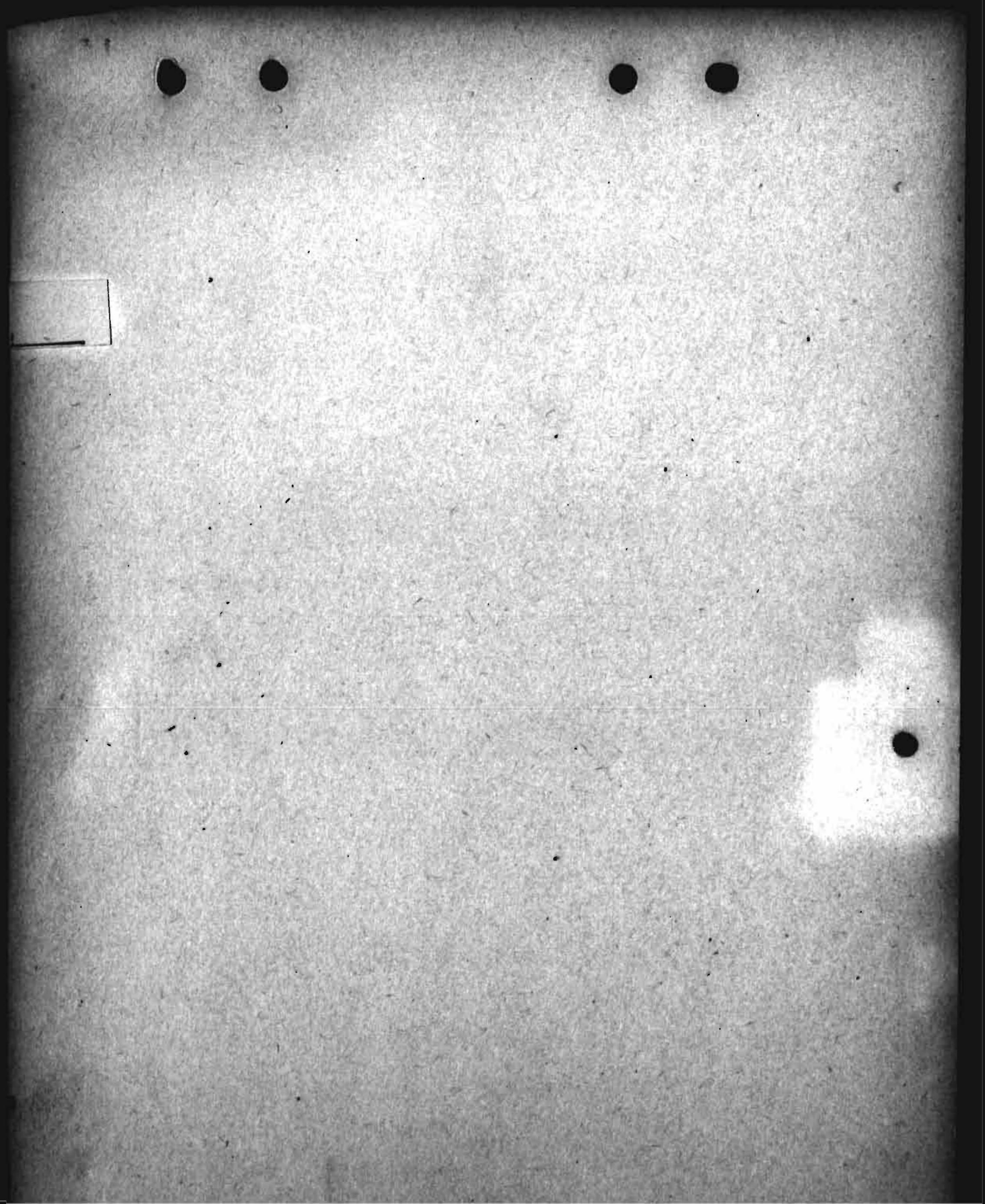
A somewhat similar case of illegal shipment of a brown bear skin through the port of San Francisco is now the subject of official correspondence; and this leads me to request that a letter of admonition may be addressed by your Department to the Collectors of Customs for the districts of Puget Sound and San Francisco on the subject of assisting in the enforcement of the Alaska game law and the fur seal law. These officers are specifically named in the game protection act, and their failure to intercept such illegal shipments as those which I have had the honor to bring to your attention is regretted by this office.

Respectfully yours,

G O V E R N O R.

The Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.



Replied

August 6, 1913.

Sir:

By direction of the Governor I have the honor to transmit the original oath of office of Andrew Hooy, who was appointed a game warden with headquarters at Fairbanks, Alaska, to succeed William Lloyd, resigned. Mr. Hooy's appointment was effective July 15, 1913, his salary being \$1800.00 per annum, and an allowance being given him to cover actual and necessary traveling expenses when absent from headquarters.

Respectfully yours,

Secretary to the Governor.

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.