GAME *of* BRITISH COLUMBIA

COMPLIMENTS OF

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

WHITE BEAR (*URSUS KERMODEI*).

Native of Gribble and Princess Royal Islands. Group in Provincial Natural History Museum, Victoria.

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BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION.

BULLETIN No. 17.

GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(FOURTH EDITION.)

Printed by authority of the Legislative Assembly.

VICTORIA, B. C.:

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1907.

RAPIDS, KICKING HORSE RIVER.

Captain the Honourable R. G. Tatlow,
Minister of Finance and Agriculture,
Victoria, B. C. :

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval a revised edition of Bulletin No. 17, Game of British Columbia.

In addition to an article on big game hunting, wing shooting and angling, including information and advice to sportsmen, by the Provincial Game Warden, this Bulletin contains a list of game animals and birds, with their ranges, prepared by the Curator of the Provincial Natural History Museum ; the Game Protection Act and Amendments ; a chart showing open and close seasons, and a table giving the names and addresses of the Provincial Game Warden and deputies, with the jurisdiction of each.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. PALMER,

Secretary, Bureau of Provincial Information.

[Photo. by R. Leckie-Ewing.

HUNTER'S CAMP, OKANAGAN.

GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—:O:—

FIFTY years ago New Caledonia and Vancouver Island (now the Province of British Columbia) constituted a vast game preserve, held by the Hudson's Bay Company under charter from the British Government. Its population was made up of a few thousand Indians and some scores of adventurous whites, the employees of the Company, scattered along the Pacific Coast, about the mouths of the larger streams and around the shores of the interior lakes. The chief, almost sole, occupation of the people was the hunting of wild animals for their peltries—it was a *terra incognita* to the world at large, spoken of as an irreclaimable wilderness, one of the waste places of earth, too remote from civilisation, too rugged and inhospitable to be given more than passing mention in the geographies and histories of the day. The shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company knew it as a source of much profit, rich in furs and skins but otherwise worthless. Furs formed the currency of the country, with the beaver skin as the standard of value. Thus a blanket was sold for ten beaver skins, a gun for twenty. The gun cost \$5.50 and the twenty skins were worth \$162.50. It was a paradise to the hunter, a mint to the fur trader, until the discovery of gold brought an army of treasure seekers and forced the Imperial authorities to establish a government. Cities and towns grew up on the Coast, mining camps became numerous in the Interior, and the boom days of the fur trade passed away. The miner was followed by the lumberman, farmer, rancher and fisherman; great industries were established; the railway and steamboat replaced the pack train and canoe, and the wild denizens of the forest, driven away from the settlements, sought shelter and safety in more distant fastnesses, rendering pursuit more difficult, but still affording a variety of sport to the hunter which he may seek in vain in any other part of the American Continent. Scarcely one-tenth of the country can be called settled as yet, and even in the inhabited portions game of many kinds is plentiful, while in the rest of the Province most of the wild animals are as numerous as they were in the old fur-trading days.

British Columbia's hunting grounds comprise an area of 400 by 700 miles, teeming with wild life. Black and grizzly bears, panthers, lynx, mountain sheep and goats, wildcats, wolves, wolverines, moose, caribou, and other species of deer are included in the big game, while the smaller animals, such as otter, mink, raccoon, beaver, marten, fox, hares and rabbits, are very numerous and widely distributed.

While encouraging legitimate sport, it is the policy of the Government of British Columbia to preserve the game, and to that end a sufficiently stringent game law has been enacted. The sportsman is always cordially welcomed to British Columbia and is assured of courteous treatment and the extension of every reasonable privilege, but there is no place for the pot and head hunters, who are summarily and severely dealt with when detected at their nefarious work.

Wing shooting and fishing are branches of sport which can be enjoyed to the fullest extent in British Columbia, every part of the Province being well stocked with feathered game and fish of many varieties.

SPORT ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

BY A. BRYAN WILLIAMS, PROVINCIAL GAME WARDEN.

VERY few people actually realise what a splendid game country British Columbia is, and that from year's end to year's end either gun, rifle or rod can be used, so that a man who is fond of both fishing and shooting can always find something to tax his skill. Of course, the amount of success met with will, to a certain extent, depend on the man himself; and even with the best of men there will be blank days, but the average for the whole year round will be found to compare favourably with the best countries in the world. Where else could you go and find such a variety of game for both rifle and gun, combined with such trout and salmon fishing? It would take a good-sized book to describe each branch of the sport to be obtained, and the best places to go to obtain it. I will, however, give an idea of how an all-round sportsman with a year to spare can occupy his time in this country.

It does not matter at what time of the year you come, but presuming you are going to start on big game, it would be as well to be here early in August. This would enable you to make your preparations and get into the Cassiar country by the Hudson Bay Co.'s boat, which generally leaves Wrangel between the 10th and 25th of August. Cassiar is undoubtedly the best game district, that is at all easy of access, in the Province. You will not get any wapiti or deer there, but if you can do a good day's walk and are even a moderate shot, I hardly think you could fail to get good specimens of Stone's mountain sheep, goat, caribou, and probably a moose. You could easily get black bear and also grizzly if you hunted them, but I should not advise you doing so at that season of the year, as the skins are not in their prime and you can hunt bear in the spring, when there is no other kind of big game in season.

With any sort of luck, you should reach the heart of the hunting grounds almost as soon as the season opens. When you are there, go for the sheep first of all; you are allowed to kill three animals, but I should advise your only killing two, as you might have an opportunity, later on, of getting a head of the *Ovis Montana* or common big-horn. Stick to the sheep till you have got all you want, then go for the goats; these animals are very easily got and should not take up much of your time. Then move off to the caribou grounds, which with reasonable luck should be reached by the end of the month at the latest. Caribou and moose have not entirely freed their horns of velvet and are in their prime. Unless you are very particular about getting very fine heads, you should have got specimens of caribou by the end of the first week in October. Then put in a good ten days after moose.

By this time it would be only reasonable to expect that you would have bagged two sheep, two goats, two caribou, and most probably a moose. The chances are you would also have run across a bear or two while travelling.

Parties aggregating twenty-one men hunted in Cassiar in 1906, and killed:—17 moose, 63 sheep, 29 caribou, 17 goats, 6 grizzly bears, 11 black bears, and several foxes, including one black and one cross fox—an average of nearly seven heads of big game to each gun.

OREGON RUFFED GROUSE.

"*Bonasa umbellus sabini*," (Dougl.).

The beginning of November should find you back at Wrangel, and you may or may not have got a moose; if you have not and very much desire one, you might go on farther north to Skagway and from there on to Atlin, where you would find an excellent country to hunt in and should get your moose and very likely a bear or two also.

If you do not go north after you get back to Wrangel, take the first boat back to Victoria or Vancouver and from there go by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Lytton; thence take the stage to Lillooet and be off up Bridge River. You will not have a great deal of time to spare but should manage to get in ten days' hunting, and in that time you ought to have no difficulty in getting a common bighorn and some good heads of mule deer. Should you have taken too long in getting down from the north, you will have to content yourself with mule deer alone. In this case you need not go right in to Lillooet, but get off the stage about ten miles south and you will find plenty of mule deer close to the road.

When you have finished this hunt it will be well on to the end of November, and then is the time to go after wapiti on Vancouver Island. The season for these animals does not end until December 30th, so you will have plenty of time to get back to the Coast and up to Alert Bay. From this place take a canoe and go up the Nimkish River, or cross over to Quatsino Sound by the trail. You will have to decide on which way you go according to what guides you can get at Alert Bay. It will take from two to three days to get into the best wapiti grounds, but when once you get there, if you have the luck to get a small fall of snow, you should meet with success.

At the end of December about the only big game left to hunt will be panther and wolves; bear will have denned up. Panthers (really pumas or cougars) are very numerous, more or less, all over the Island. About the best place for you to hunt them from would be Salmon River (south of Alert Bay), where you will also get some splendid duck and goose shooting. I should, however, advise you to leave the wild fowl alone till you have had a good try for panthers. To get these animals you must engage a man who has a hound or dog of some kind that has plenty of grit and will hunt them. You will also have a chance to get a timber wolf while you are after panther. At the end of January, if you are tired of being out in the woods and want a little more comfort, you might go to Campbell River; there is a very fair hotel there and any amount of ducks and geese within a short distance of the hotel.

Trolling for spring salmon will have been on, more or less, from December, but in February it is about at its best. The best place I know of for spring fishing is in the vicinity of Port Simpson; you will catch a good many fish right in the harbour, within half a mile of the hotel, but the best water is in Work Channel, about five miles off. The fish in this vicinity run from twenty to fifty pounds, and as they are in the pink of condition you will find the sport well worth going for. If you do not feel like going up north so far, you will get fair fishing at many places on the Coast. At Sechart, which is close to Vancouver, there is a comfortable hotel and fair fishing; or even in Vancouver Narrows you will get some sport.

Whatever you do, you must be prepared to go for bear at the first signs of spring, and you ought to be back at Wrangel at the beginning of April. The Ishut River, which runs into the Stikine River not far from the mouth, is the best place I know of for bear, both black and grizzly. You will have to hire a canoe and go as far up the river as you can. The snow should be off the slides on the mountains from the middle to the end of April; at this time, while there is still snow in the timber, the bears come out of their winter quarters and are in prime condition. They are now very hungry

after their long winter's fast and spend a good deal of time looking for food; also, as they are weak and thin and their feet easily made sore, they do not travel long distances, but spend most of their time on the slides digging for roots, grubs and insects. Be up early in the morning and out again in the evening, and with a good pair of field-glasses examine all the slides from a distance, and if you do not get a good number of fine skins it will be your own fault.

After the end of June you will have to content yourself with trout fishing for a month or six weeks. There are many splendid streams, but possibly the Oyster River, on Vancouver Island, is about as good and handy as any, and you might put in a month there. In July the salmon fishing will be on at Campbell River, and you certainly ought to go there. The time of the arrival of the fish varies a good deal, but there are generally cohoes running early in July and the huge tye salmon about a fortnight to three weeks later. The salmon fishing will keep you going till it is time to prepare for the opening of the shooting season.

This sketch of how a man could spend a year here could, of course, be varied a great deal according to individual taste. For instance, some men might not care about so much big game shooting; they could then exercise their skill on snipe, pheasant, prairie chicken, grouse or other varieties; others might get tired of fishing, then they might try their hand at mountaineering in the Rockies or Selkirks, or take a yacht and go for a cruise among the islands.

There are a thousand and one ways of spending the time, so that a man, whatever his tastes, is sure to find some sort of sport or pleasure to suit him and make his visit a most enjoyable one.

BIG GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

OVIS STONEI.—This sheep is the most abundant, and in the Cassiar country is very easily obtained. The Sheslay River is a particularly good spot for them. To get there, go to Telegraph Creek and from there by pack-train a seven day's journey, and you will have no trouble in getting all you are allowed to kill. There the sheep have been so little hunted that they are quite tame, and a person would have no difficulty in getting good photographs of them before he took his shots.

OVIS FANNINI.—Plentiful about 50 miles farther north of the Sheslay River, but anybody going to hunt them had better go in to Atlin and down to the south end of the lake. Three miles from the lake sheep are numerous. Going in from Sheslay River a very rough country has to be traversed.

OVIS DALLEI OR YUKON SHEEP.—This sheep is found from the south end of Teslin Lake all through the country away north to the McMillan River. It is more or less numerous all through the country. Teslin Lake can be reached either from Telegraph Creek or Atlin, the latter recommended.

The above-mentioned sheep are all closely related, and sometimes all three varieties are found in the same band. Their horns are not so massive as the common bighorn, but for spread and fine points cannot be beaten.

A DAY'S SPORT, SALT SPRING ISLAND.
(The deer weighed 215 lbs. dressed.)

OVIS CERVINA OR OVIS MONTANA (common Bighorn).—Found in different localities on the Mainland from the United States boundary line to sometimes as far north as the Skeena River. The biggest and by far the best heads are obtained in the Rockies of East Kootenay. There are still a good number of sheep in that district, but the hunting is harder, as the mountains are very rough and the timber and undergrowth thick. Bridge River and Chilcotin are the favourite hunting grounds with tourists, as the travelling is easy, the climate not to be beaten, and sheep still fairly numerous. The Okanagan and Similkameen Districts still have a few sheep, but they are hardly plentiful enough to justify a special trip.

MOOSE.

These animals are very numerous all through the northern interior, especially so on the Findlay and Liard Rivers. These places are too remote for the ordinary tourist, but near Atlin there is good hunting and also in Cassiar, both places within reasonable distance of the Coast. North-east of Quesnel Lake the moose are rapidly increasing in numbers.

CARIBOU.

Caribou are easily found in Cassiar, more especially so in the vicinity of Dease Lake. They are also fairly numerous in parts of the Chilcotin country. From Revelstoke, on the C. P. R., from Mara, on the Vernon branch line, and from Wilmer, on the Columbia, caribou grounds are very easily reached, but, of course, they are not so numerous as in Cassiar or Chilcotin.

MOUNTAIN GOAT.

Goats are very numerous all over the Province, wherever there are high mountains. On the Coast there are even greater numbers than in the Interior. They can be found on the mountains close to Vancouver. At the head of Jervis Inlet, or almost anywhere on Bute Inlet, they can be seen from the sea with a good pair of field-glasses. They are not found on the islands except in exceptional places, such as Pitt Island, which is only a short distance from the Mainland.

WAPITI, OR AMERICAN ELK.

Vancouver Island still has a fair number of these animals. The best time to get them is soon after the beginning of the season, say September 15th, when the bulls are generally calling. Towards the end of the season, after a fall of snow, there is also a good chance. There are also a couple of bands in East Kootenay, but there they are not allowed to be shot for the next two years.

DEER.

There are three varieties of deer, of which the mule deer is the only one that has a head of any great value as a trophy. They are easily obtained all through the dry belt of the Province, but possibly Lillooet, Chilcotin and parts of East Kootenay are the best places to hunt them.

WHITE-TAILED DEER.—Only found in the bottom lands in the dry belt to the south of the C. P. R. They are becoming very scarce but are still to be found in Okanagan and in the Boundary Creek District.

BLACK-TAILED DEER.—This deer is extremely numerous all along the Coast as far east as the Cascade Range of mountains. They are particularly plentiful on the islands from Millbank Sound up to the Skeena River. The best heads are obtained on the Fraser River and at the end of Jervis Inlet.

PUMA, OR COUGAR (commonly called Panther).

With a good dog it is very easy to get a cougar almost anywhere on Vancouver Island. There are also a great many in the Okanagan and Boundary Creek Districts. They seem to be rapidly increasing in numbers everywhere.

WOLVES.

The coyote is found almost everywhere in the dry belt and in some places is very numerous. The timber wolf is found in small numbers all along the Coast and a few also in the Interior. They are most plentiful in Cassiar, and on the islands and coast of the mainland near the Skeena River.

BEAR.

Black bear are found more or less all over the Province. The biggest and best specimens are obtained on the Lower Fraser and the inlets not too far north. They are extremely numerous on the Skeena, Naas and Stikine Rivers. Rivers Inlet is a very good place. In the southern interior, East Kootenay is about the best.

GRIZZLY BEAR.—Fairly plentiful in East Kootenay, and also Lillooet and some parts of Okanagan. They can also be found at the head of some of the long inlets, such as Knight and Bute Inlets. The best grizzly country, however, is on the Ishut River, a branch of the Stikine. The headwaters of the Naas River is very good, as also the Skeena River in places. The best time to hunt bear is in the spring, when the snow first goes off the old slides on the mountains and a little still remains in the timber. On the Stikine the bears come out of their dens about the middle of April. In Kootenay and Lillooet they do not often appear till May.

WILD FOWL.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

At the right time and at the right place magnificent shooting may be had, and there is no part of the Province where a few birds cannot be bagged during the season. Until the end of October the shooting is generally better in the country to the east of the Cascade Range. After then the frost usually drives the birds down to the Coast. In the Upper Country, about the choicest ground is some hundred miles or so up the Cariboo Road from Ashcroft. The summer range near Savonas usually affords good sport, and good shooting can usually be had from any of the following places: Sicamous, Salmon Arm, Shuswap or Okanagan Landing. After October you can get good shooting almost anywhere on the Coast, provided you go some little distance away from the settled districts. On the Mainland, the head of Bute Inlet is as good a place as any; almost all the inlets furnish shooting. At Sechelt there is fair shooting. On Vancouver Island there are numerous spots where good wild fowl shooting may be had; amongst them may be mentioned the Campbell and Salmon Rivers.

SNIPE.

There is really splendid snipe shooting every year, though some years are better than others. During the past season as many as $37\frac{1}{2}$ brace were bagged by one gun in a short day's shooting; bags of from 15 to 20 brace were about the average for the best part of the season. These bags might have been easily doubled, but I never heard of anybody taking out sufficient cartridges to shoot much more than half a day. The best

OVIS MONTANA.
Shot on Short Creek.

snipe grounds are close to Vancouver. Lulu Island can be reached in less than an hour by the electric cars, which run every hour. Pitt Meadows is an hour's ride by train. Ladner's Landing takes an hour and a half to reach and Hatzic and Sumas about two hours. All these places afford good sport. There is also some fair snipe shooting within easy reach of Victoria.

GROUSE.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN (Columbia sharp-tailed grouse).—These birds are only found in the dry belt to the east of the Cascade Range. They are fairly numerous in certain spots and, except in the first few days of the season when they are apt to be too tame, give splendid sport. About the best place for them is some 70 miles up the Cariboo Road. Good shooting can also be obtained in the Nicola and Okanagan Districts.

WILLOW GROUSE.—The willow grouse is found more or less plentifully all over the southern part of the Province, though more especially so on some of the islands in the Gulf, and in the crab-apple bottoms in the Lower Fraser Valley. It is not generally considered to be a very sporting bird, as, at the beginning of the season, it often flies into the nearest tree and gives a pot shot. However, if you go after them in the latter part of the season, when they have become a bit wild, you will find, even with birds very plentiful, that they are by no means easy to shoot.

BLUE GROUSE.—Two varieties are well worthy of a great deal of attention. During October they find their way to the tops of the ranges, and when flushed on a hill-side nearly always fly down hill at a tremendous pace, giving one of the hardest kinds of shots. They are found all over the Province and are especially numerous in the Nicola and Okanagan Districts. They are also plentiful on Vancouver Island and adjoining islands.

PTARMIGAN are not found in any great numbers in the southern part of the Province, though a few may always be seen on the tops of very high mountains. Away north in the neighbourhood of Atlin they arrive in numbers about the end of September and some splendid shooting can be got, and anybody going to the north ought to be prepared for a day or two after them. There are two or three varieties of these birds; the one that is found in the greatest numbers is the rock ptarmigan, a very small bird that often goes in flocks of a hundred or more. They are found high up on the mountains and are generally too tame to afford much sport.

The black-tailed ptarmigan is, however, the bird for the sportsman; he is a little larger than the above-mentioned variety and is found lower down the mountains. He inhabits the scrub willow bottoms, and wherever there is a little water these birds will be found. They are not so numerous as the other species, but are wilder, and on a stormy day fly well and will tax the skill of the best of shots.

All the ptarmigan frequent certain places and it is necessary to have a man acquainted with their haunts, as otherwise you might spend several days and not see a bird, unless you had great luck. Bags will vary from 10 to 25 brace per gun a day.

PHEASANTS.

These birds are protected, but there is always an open season proclaimed by Order in Council for about two months, during October and November. Very good shooting can be got close to Vancouver and Victoria, but as the best of it is preserved, it would be as well to make arrangements before starting.

GAME FISH.

SALMON FISHING.

It seems to have been the general opinion in the past that the sport of salmon fishing in this country was not worth trying, but of late years it has been discovered that this is erroneous, and people have been coming from all over the world on purpose to fish. It may be true that the salmon generally will not rise to the fly, but under certain conditions of the water the small species, called the coho, has been known to rise freely, and there are several authentic cases of spring salmon having been caught in like manner. As a matter of fact, it is my opinion that the salmon have never been given a really good trial with the fly, and that it would be well worth some angler's time to try the big tyee salmon at the mouth of Campbell River; success might be met by using a fly somewhat similar to the Dee fly used in England.

However, even if the fish cannot be caught with the fly, there is no doubt that they will give good sport to those who like trolling. The coho, though only running up to ten pounds in weight, is a most lively fish, and if you use a rod and light tackle will give plenty of sport before he is gaffed.

Campbell River has, at present, the name for the best water for fishing, though I have no doubt there are many other places as good, if not better. The fishing there begins in July. At first only the cohoes are to be caught; they come in great numbers and you might catch almost any number you pleased. About the end of July the big tyee salmon appear; they average about forty-five pounds and have been caught on a rod up to seventy-two pounds. I have known of as many as nine of these fish caught in a short day's fishing, going in weight from thirty to sixty pounds.

About the best rod to use is, in my opinion, a plain sea trolling rod about eleven feet long. Many people recommend a steel centre rod, others a very short rod, about five feet long. Nearly everybody uses a huge wooden Nottingham reel that is capable of holding about 200 yards of heavy line, and this is certainly the most serviceable. The local lines will be found the best; a great many people have brought lines from other countries which have been found to be unsuitable. Plain spoons are generally used; they must be at least six inches long for the big fish. If you can get some small herring of seven or eight inches in length and fit them up on a flight of hooks, you are more likely to have better success.

If you intend to spend a month at this kind of fishing you had better bring two rods and several lines and any amount of tackle. The fish make tremendous rushes when first hooked and, if you happen to be in a strong tide, are apt to break away, however careful a fisherman you may be.

In my opinion, the best salmon fishing is obtained from January to April. At this time of the year you may not catch so many fish, but you get the spring salmon, which is then in the pink of condition and gives superior sport. The man who has time to go to Port Simpson then will be well rewarded. There the fish run very big and are plentiful and can be caught within a quarter of a mile of the hotel, though the very best spots are a few miles away.

HEADWATERS OF GREEN CREEK, A TYPICAL SHEEP COUNTRY.

Nearer to civilisation, Barkley Sound has good fishing; while within easy reach of Vancouver good spring fishing can be had at Pender Harbour and Sechelt, and fish can generally be caught in Vancouver Harbour and in the strait opposite Victoria.

During September and October the cohoes run in great numbers in Vancouver and Victoria harbours, and six or seven fish in an afternoon's fishing is quite a common occurrence. A few spring salmon are also caught at this time.

TROUT FISHING.

Attempts have been made to give a list of lakes and streams in the Province recommended for fishing, but this is quite hopeless, as it is difficult to discriminate. As in everything else, there are favourite localities, but in respect to trout nearly every part of the province has its attractions. On Vancouver Island, one of the best trout streams that is easy of access is the Oyster River, a short distance north of Comox. The Campbell River is also good. Closer to Victoria, Shawnigan Lake and Cowichan River afford good fishing. On the Mainland, good fishing can be got at Frederick Arm, while from Sechelt the streams at the head of the Narrows and Salmon Arm can be reached, where the fisherman will be rewarded by most excellent fly fishing. Close to Vancouver, the Capilano and Seymour Creeks will still give a few splendid fish. The Squamish can also be reached in a short time from the same place. Going farther in to the interior, Yale and Hope have good streams, and Savonas, when the water is in condition, will furnish excellent sport.

Taking the whole country into consideration, it is hard to beat the Kootenay for trout; there almost every stream has good fishing and some of them contain enormous char. It would be very hard to pick out the best stream, but possibly the one most easy of access is the Upper Elk, which can be reached from either Michel or Fernie, on the Crow's Nest Railway. Every lake has its complement of fish, and by trolling in the late fall enormous lake trout can be taken.

In northern waters, nearly all the streams have quantities of grayling, going from one to two pounds in weight. They rise readily to the fly and, while hardly to be compared to the trout for sport, are well worth catching. Near Atlin the fishing is excellent, and at Taku, which is just across the lake from the town, a basket of 50 fish would not be considered any very great catch.

(From Bulletin on Fisheries.)

The whole interior of the Province, Island and Mainland, possesses a wonderful system of water communication, lakes and rivers. These, as well as the lesser streams, are abundantly stocked with fish, principally salmon and trout of several varieties. There are also whitefish in the northern waters. While the best known and favorite resorts are on Vancouver Island, there is no locality where a fisherman may not prosecute with zest this time-honoured sport; and even on the sea-coast, during the salmon run, with trolling line, he will meet with gratifying success. The waters of Kootenay and Southern Yale are already becoming locally noted as fishing resorts, and when lines of communication are opened up, the rivers and lakes of the whole Interior will attract numerous fishermen, affording as they do fish of uncommon size and number.

Of the varieties of trout found in the rivers, streams and lakes of the Province, the steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) is the best known and most highly considered, because of its abundance, great size and "game" and commercial qualities. In our waters it

averages about 12 lbs. in weight, though specimens weighing from 20 to 24 lbs. are not uncommon. As a "game fish" the steelhead is considered by many fishermen to have no equal in fresh water. It readily takes a fly or spoon-bait, and "puts up a stiff fight, taxing the skill of the angler and the strength of his tackle to bring it to net or gaff."

There are numerous forms of trout to be found in the Upper Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and in many of their tributary lakes, that cannot be distinguished by any technical character from the steelhead, but which, because of the many differences in habit, form and colour, have been given many different names. Of these, perhaps the best known to anglers is the very game fish which abounds in the Kamloops, Shuswap, Okanagan and Kootenay Lake regions, to which Dr. Jordan gave the name of Kamloops trout (*Salmo Kamloops*). The smaller specimens of this trout readily take a fly, but the largest specimens are seldom secured except by means of trolling.

In addition to the salmon and trout which abound in our waters, we have the Great Lake trout (*Chriticomer namaycush*) and the Dolly Varden trout (*Salvelinus parkei*), which are easily distinguished from the true trout by their red or orange spots. Both these fish attain a large size, the Great Lake trout not uncommonly weighing as high as 30 pounds, while the Dolly Varden not uncommonly attain a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds.

THE PRINCIPAL GAME DISTRICTS.

CASSIAR.

This is without doubt the best game district in the Province; it is also the most inaccessible and expensive. The game comprises Stone's mountain sheep and caribou in numbers, moose fairly plentiful and increasing in number, goats in abundance, black and grizzly bears, wolves and beaver. To get into this country you must be in Vancouver or Victoria not later than the end of the first week in August. From these Cities by C. P. R. steamer (leaves every ten days) to Wrangel. From there by the Hudson Bay Co.'s river steamer up the Stikine River to Telegraph Creek (about 160 miles). At Telegraph Creek you can outfit and obtain guides and pack-horses. It takes from six to eight days to get into the heart of the best game country. If you are not in time to catch the river steamer you will have to charter a canoe and Indian crew at Wrangel, which will cost from \$150 to \$200. From Vancouver or Victoria to Wrangel the fare is about \$22; from Wrangel to Telegraph Creek, \$15; baggage free, but meals extra on river boats.

COAST OF MAINLAND AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The principal game consists of wapiti on the Island and goat and bear up the big inlets on the Mainland. Black-tailed deer can be got almost anywhere, but have better heads up the inlets. Ducks, geese, snipe and both willow and blue grouse are extremely plentiful in many places. You can outfit at either Vancouver or Victoria.

[Photo. by R. Leckie-Ewing.

BLUE GROUSE AT HOME.

SAVONAS,

On the main line of the C. P. Railway, is a good place to go for blue grouse ; also, within a few miles, there is splendid wild fowl shooting and a fair quantity of mule deer. There is a very fair hotel there and it is a good place for a man with limited time, or who does not feel equal to making the more arduous journeys.

BRIDGE RIVER AND CHILCOTIN.

These are favourite hunting grounds, as the country is suitable for horses, the climate splendid, and the mountains not too thickly timbered. The game consists of the *Ovis Montana* or bighorn, goat, grizzly and black bear, mule deer, and in parts of Chilcotin caribou are plentiful. To get there, you can go to Lytton on the C. P. R. and from there by stage to Lillooet, where guides and horses can be obtained. This place is the handiest for the Bridge River country. For Chilcotin, get off at Ashcroft and from there go by stage to Clinton, where you can obtain everything you want ; or, if you choose, you can outfit in Ashcroft and ride all the way. Joseph Russell, Deputy Game Warden, Lillooet, reports having counted approximately 1,200 head of deer and mountain sheep, during a 10 days' trip in April, 1907.

OKANAGAN.

The northern portion of this district still has a good many caribou, and in places goat, deer and bear are easily obtained. On Okanagan Lake there is still a small band of sheep, a few deer, and very good wild fowl and prairie chicken shooting. To get to the caribou grounds, go to Sicamous, on the C. P. R., and from there to Mara, on the Vernon branch, or even right in to Vernon.

KOOTENAY.

This is still one of the best game districts of the Province ; it is, however, a hard country to hunt in and only men with some experience in the mountains should attempt it. The game consists of a few moose and elk (not allowed to be shot) common bighorn, caribou, goat, deer and a very good country for both black and grizzly bear. You can get to the best places from Golden, on the main line of the C.P.R., and from there by boat or stage to Wilmer. Or on the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R. get off at either Michel, Fernie or Cranbrook. At any of these places you can obtain horses, guides, etc.

GUIDES, COST OF OUTFITTING, ETC.

It is absolutely necessary to have a guide, and not only must you have a guide but he must be a really good man. I strongly advise anybody preparing for a hunting trip in this country to make an effort to secure the very best man that can be got, and not to hesitate to pay a good price to a good man. All the success met with will depend absolutely on the guide. There still is a large quantity of game in the country, but as the most highly prized game, such as mountain sheep, moose, etc., have their favourite haunts, unless your guide is thoroughly up to his work, you might follow him for weeks and not see an animal, yet all the time be within easy distance of them.

Guides should be engaged some time beforehand, as the best men are always in demand. Indian guides are always to be had, and there are some very good men amongst them, but they are by no means reliable and are easily offended by a man who does not know how to handle them. In Cassiar most of the guides are Indians, and it would be well for anybody going there to get the man who outfits him to engage a guide for him.

On no account engage a guide without making enquiries about him. Our best guides are a superior class of men and it is always a pleasure to be out with them ; but there are a good many so-called guides who will take anybody out who will engage them at any price, and who have no knowledge of their business. Such men as these will go for \$2 a day, or whatever you may choose to pay them. The best men generally have complete outfits and prefer to contract by the day or trip. They will supply everything except rifles, ammunition and liquor. This is really the cheapest way, as it saves the cost of tents, cooking outfit, etc., etc., which is not likely to be used after the trip is over. The cost of contracting for a trip would vary considerably, according to the district, number of the party, kind of game required, and length of time out.

Cassiar is the most expensive, unless you go on an out-of-the-way trip, as the hire of horses is excessive, \$2.50 a day per animal, and wages and provisions generally high.

The following is a rough estimate of what it would cost to contract for a six weeks trip in Cassiar, from the time you leave Telegraph Creek till you return to the Coast :— For one man, \$1,300 to \$1,400 ; for two men, about \$1,200 each ; for three men, about \$1,100 each. These figures should include a guide for each member of the party, and for more than one man there would be a camp cook.

In Lillooet and Chilcotin the cost would be a great deal less. For a party of two or three the cost per man a day would be from \$12.50 to \$15. In these districts pack-horses are cheap and can be obtained for 50 cents a day ; saddle horses, 75 cents a day.

In Kootenay the cost will be much the same, except that in the vicinity of Fernie, Michel and Crow's Nest horses are hard to get, and in consequence cost a great deal more.

For hunting deer and goats on the Coast, the cost of a trip amounts to very little, as all the travelling is done in boats, from which lengthy trips are not often necessary.

Hunting wapiti on Vancouver Island will not be expensive, but Indians to paddle a canoe and then act as packers will have to be engaged.

USEFUL HINTS.

A few words about clothes may not be out of place. Do not, on any account, bring an extensive stock ; nearly everything that is purchased here will be found more suitable to the country than if bought elsewhere. About all you want to bring with you is a couple of suits of khaki, or some such material. Have the jacket, with plenty of pockets, made very loose so as to allow a sweater to be worn underneath. Knickerbockers are recommended ; they should be made very loose and not laced or buttoned at the knee, as you require perfect freedom to climb in comfort. Do not bring field boots, but low boots, preferably oil tanned, of medium weight, but with broad soles capable of carrying a few big nails. Putties or stockings can be worn. A couple of sweaters will be a great comfort, and also a pair of light rubber shoes to wear around camp. On the Coast you will require oilskins and gum boots or thigh waders, and plenty of woollen under-clothing. Nearly every kind of rifle, gun and ammunition can be purchased here and as cheap, or cheaper, than elsewhere.

The information given is necessarily curtailed, but anybody coming here can get all the detailed information he requires about every sort of sport and the best place to obtain it, by calling on or writing to the Provincial Game Warden, Fairfield Block, Vancouver.

COLUMBIA SHARP-TAILED GROUSE, "PRAIRIE CHICKEN."
Pediceetes phasianellus columbianus (Ord.).

GAME WARDEN AND DEPUTIES.

Following is a list of the Game Warden and Deputies of the Province, with post office address and jurisdiction of each:—

Name and P. O. Address.	Jurisdiction.
Williams, A. Bryan, Provincial Game and Forest Warden, Vancouver	Province.
<i>Deputies.</i>	
Watts, Albert Edward, Cranbrook.....	Cranbrook Electoral District.
Young, Thomas R., Alexis Creek.....	Cariboo
Lusk, David W., Fish Lake.....	Kamloops
Haswell, E. A., Central Park.....	Vancouver City and Richmond Electoral Districts.
Empy, Michael P., Harrison River.....	Dewdney
Drummond, Robert F., Vancouver	Sumas, Chilliwack Municipality.
Kellett, Richard, Nanoose Bay	Alberni Electoral District.
Hickey, Robert H. I., Parksville.....	"
Martin, Robert W., Swan Lake, Victoria District.....	Victoria City and Saanich Electoral Districts.
Moore, William J., Athelmar.....	Columbia
Stewart, Alexander J., Mission City	Dewdney
Bayliff, Hugh P. L., Chilcotin.....	Lillooet and Cariboo
Cotton, Robert Cecil, "	"
Williams, Sidney, Quesnel.....	"
Randall, Reginald C. S., Coal Creek Mines.....	Fernie
Russell, Joseph, Bridge River.....	Lillooet
Dimock, H. H., Kingsgate	Cranbrook
Bates, James, Cranbrook.....	"
Alcock, James, Hall's Prairie.....	Delta
Charbonnear, Joseph, "	"
Morgan, George, "	"
Raymond, John (Junior), Esquimalt.....	Esquimalt
Fadden, Melvin Geo., Upper Sumas	Chilliwack
Benson, Henry Chas., Matsqui	"
Callbick, George A., Chilliwack	"
Goodwin, Alfred R., Fish Creek	Kamloops
Heald, Wm. Herbert, Victoria.....	Vancouver Island.
Scott, John R., Coquitlam	Dewdney
Palmer, T. Stuart, Greenwood.....	Greenwood
McKay, G. D., Vancouver	District not defined.
Stratham, W. B., Kaslo	"
McLean, John K., Arrowhead	"
Dick, A. G., Prince Rupert.....	"
Gilmore, Chas. E., Discovery.....	"
Wells, Jos. F., North Thompson	"
Latremouille, Jos., Kamloops.....	"
Gladwin, Wynyard C., Vancouver	"
Miller, James, "	"
McKinney, J. S., "	"
Girdwood, James B., Cowichan Lake	"
Manson, William F., Quesnel.....	"
Wren, J. R., Mission.....	"
McQuarrie, A. L., New Westminster	"
Long, Robert J., Creston.....	"
Chaster, James, Gibson's Landing	"
Paddon, Capt. Cecil J. S. W., Crawford Bay, West Kootenay	Kaslo Electoral District.
Cummins, A. P., Chilliwack.....	Chilliwack
McCool, Alex. J., Fernie	District not defined.
Mummery, Frederick, Trout Lake.....	"
Taynton, John H., Windermere	"
Wiggs, Edward P., Port Renfrew.....	"

GAME LICENCES.

Returns to January 1st, 1907, show that 110 game licences were issued last year, 69 for big game and 41 limited, giving a total revenue of \$3,650, as compared with \$2,720 in 1905, and \$1,700 in 1904.

GAME ANIMALS.

AMERICAN ELK, OR WAPITI (*Cervus canadensis*).—At one time common over the southern portion of the Mainland. Now confined to small herds in East Kootenay and fairly abundant in the northern interior of Vancouver Island.

MOOSE (*Alces Americanus*).—Throughout the northern portions of the Province, Atlin, Cassiar and Peace River, also in East Kootenay. Moose are protected in East Kootenay until July 10th, 1909.

WOODLAND CARIBOU (*Rangifer caribou*).—Common in the Mainland Interior from the Columbia River to the northern boundary.

BLACK-TAILED DEER (*Cariacus columbianus*).—West of the Cascade Mountains from Washington to Alaska, including all the larger islands except the Queen Charlotte group.

MULE DEER (*Cariacus macrotis*).—Mainland, east of and including the Cascade Mountains, from Kootenay to Chilcotin, and ranging into the wooded portions of Cariboo District. Very plentiful.

WHITE-TAILED DEER, OR COMMON DEER (*Cariacus virginianus*).—Confined to southern portions of the Province, east of the Cascades, Okanagan and Kootenay.

ANTELOPE GOAT, OR WHITE GOAT (*Mazama montana*).—Found on nearly all the mountains of the Mainland, very plentiful, especially along the summit of the Coast Range.

BIGHORN, OR MOUNTAIN SHEEP (*Ovis canadensis*).—The mountains of the Mainland, except Coast Range, from Kootenay to Cassiar, Similkameen, Bridge River and Chilcotin.

BEAVER (*Castor fiber*).—The greater portion of Mainland and Vancouver Island.

MUSK RAT (*Fiber zibethicus*).—Mainland, east and west of Cascades.

WESTERN PORCUPINE (*Erethizon epixanthus*).—Mainland at large.

LITTLE CHIEF HARE (*Lagomys*).—Mainland, chiefly along Cascade Range.

NORTHERN HARE (*Lepus americanus*).—Whole of Mainland east of Cascades.

JACK RABBIT.—Okanagan District.

BAIRD'S HARE.—Okanagan District.

PANTHER (*Felis concolor*).—Mainland and Vancouver Island.

CANADA LYNX (*Lynx canadensis*).—Mainland at large.

WILD CAT.—Mainland, west of Cascades.

GRAY WOLF (*Canis occidentalis*).—Province at large.

PRAIRIE WOLF.—Mainland, west of Cascades.

CROSS FOX.—Mainland, east of Cascades.

GRIZZLY BEAR (*Ursus horribilis*).—Scattered over the greater portion of the Mainland.

BLACK BEAR (*Ursus americanus*).—Nearly the whole Province.

WHITE BEAR (*Ursus kermodei*).—Gribble Island.

RACCOON (*Procyon lotor*).—The coast-line of the Province.

AMERICAN BADGER (*Taxidea americana*).—Southern Okanagan.

NORTHERN SEA LION (*Eumetopias stelleri*).—Vancouver Island and Alaska.

HAIR SEAL (*Phoca vitulina*).—Vancouver Island coast.

SEA OTTER (*Enhydra lutris*).—Vancouver Island.

LAND OTTER (*Lutra canadensis*).—Vancouver Island and Mainland, east and west of Cascades.

MINK (*Lutreola vison*).—Vancouver Island and Mainland, east and west of Cascades.

MARTEN (*Mustela caurina*).—Vancouver Island.

WOLVERINE (*Gulo luscus*).—Mainland; rare on Vancouver Island.

THE KING'S HEAD.

GAME BIRDS.

MERGANSERS, DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS.

AMERICAN MERGANSER (*Merganser americanus*).—Found throughout the Province.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (*Merganser serrator*).—Found distributed throughout the Province.

HOODED MERGANSER (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).—Common throughout the Province and on the Pacific Coast.

MALLARD (*Anas boschas*).—An abundant resident throughout the Province; breeds in suitable localities throughout its range.

GADWALL—GRAY DUCK (*Chauvelasmus strepera*).—Not common; a few have been taken near Victoria.

EUROPEAN WIDGEON (*Mareca penelope*).—Rare.

AMERICAN WIDGEON—BALDPATE (*Mareca americana*).—A common winter resident on the Coast.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL (*Nettion carolinensis*).—An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. Common on the Coast throughout the winter. Rare on Queen Charlotte Islands.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Querquedula discors*).—Not common on the Coast; a few are taken every year.

CINNAMON TEAL (*Querquedula cyanoptera*).—A summer visitor in the interior of the Province.

SHOVELLER SPOON-BILL (*Spatula clypeata*).—A common resident on the Mainland; rarely met with on Vancouver Island.

PINTAIL—SPRIGTAIL (*Dafila acuta*).—An abundant winter resident on the Coast. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland.

WOOD DUCK (*Aix sponsa*).—Not common. A summer resident on Island and Mainland.

RED-HEAD—POCHARD (*Aythya americana*).—A winter resident on the Coast, but nowhere common; a few are taken every season.

CANVAS-BACK DUCK (*Aythya vallisneria*).—A winter resident on the Coast.

AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK—BLUE-BILL (*Aythya marila*).—An abundant winter resident on the Coast. Breeds in the interior of Mainland.

LESSER SCAUP DUCK (*Aythya affinis*).—Not common on the Coast.

RING-NECKED DUCK (*Aythya collaris*).—Not common. A few have been taken on Vancouver Island.

AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE—WHISTLER (*Clangula clangula americana*).—A common winter resident on the Coast.

BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE (*Clangula islandica*).—Not common. It winters on the Coast; a few have been taken on Vancouver Island.

BUFFLE-HEAD—BUTTER-BALL (*Charitonetta albeola*).—An abundant winter resident on the Coast; breeds in the interior of the Mainland.

LONG-TAILED DUCK—OLD SQUAW (*Harelda hyemalis*).—Common; the coasts of Vancouver Island and Mainland.

HARLEQUIN DUCK (*Histrionicus histrionicus*).—A common resident on the Coast.

AMERICAN BLACK SCOTER (*Oidemia americana*).—Not common; has been taken at Victoria and Port Simpson.

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER (*Oidemia deglandi*).—An abundant resident, and is found on the Coast throughout the year.

SURF SCOTER—SEA COOT (*Oidemia perspicillata*).—Abundant resident along the coasts of Vancouver Island and Mainland.

RUDDY DUCK (*Erismatura jamaicensis*).—Not common on the Coast; a few are taken in the winter.

LESSER SNOW GOOSE (*Chen hyperborea*).—A winter resident on the Coast.

ROSS'S SNOW GOOSE (*Chen rossii*).—This is a rare bird in B. C.

AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE (*Anser albifrons gambeli*).—Abundant on the Coast in winter. Breeds both on Island and Mainland.

CANADA GOOSE (*Branta canadensis*).—An abundant winter resident on the Coast. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland.

HUTCHIN'S GOOSE (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*).—Abundant in the spring and fall migrations, and winters on the Coast.

WHITE-CHEEKED GOOSE (*Branta canadensis occidentalis*).—Rare.

CAKCLING GOOSE (*Branta canadensis minima*).—Winter resident on the Coast.

BRANT (*Branta bernicla glaucogastra*).—Rare.

BLACK BRANT (*Branta nigricans*).—An abundant winter resident on the Coast.

EMPEROR GOOSE (*Philacte canagica*).—Rare.

WHISTLING SWAN (*Olor columbianus*).—A winter resident on Vancouver Island and southern Mainland.

TRUMPETER SWAN (*Olor buccinator*).—Rare.

CRANES, RAILS, ETC.

LITTLE BROWN CRANE (*Grus canadensis*).—Common, during migrations, throughout the Province.

SANDHILL CRANE (*Grus mexicana*).—Common throughout the Province; it breeds in the interior of Mainland.

VIRGINIA RAIL (*Rallus virginianus*).—Tolerably common on Island and Mainland.

CAROLINA RAIL (*Porzana carolina*).—Found on Vancouver Island and Mainland.

SHORE BIRDS.

RED PHALAROPE (*Crymophilus fulicarius*).—Rare.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus lobatus*).—Abundant along the coast of Island and Mainland in the spring and autumn.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE (*Steganopus tricolor*).—Rare.

SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, ETC.

WILSON'S SNIBE (*Gallinago delicata*).—Common throughout the Province on Island and Mainland; breeds in the Interior.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER—RED-BREASTED SNIBE (*Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*).—Tolerably abundant throughout the Province.

STILT SANDPIPER (*Micropalama himantopus*).—Rare.

KNOT—ROBIN SNIBE (*Tringa canutus*).—Abundant during migrations, chiefly along the Coast.

SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER (*Actodromas acuminata*).—Not common.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER (*Actodromas maculata*).—Not common; taken along the Coast during migrations.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER (*Actodromas bairdii*).—Distributed along the coast of Island and Mainland.

LEAST SANDPIPER (*Actodromas minutilla*).—Common along the Coast of Island and Mainland.

RED-BACKED SANDPIPER (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*).—Common in the spring and autumn migrations along the coast of Island and Mainland.

SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER (*Ereunetes pusillus*).—Not uncommon in migration along the Coast.

53-POUND SALMON, CAMPBELL RIVER.

WESTERN SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER (*Ereunetes pusillus occidentalis*).— Abundant in the fall along the Coast.

SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).—Not common.

MARBLED GODWIT (*Limosa fedoa*).—The whole of British Columbia ; breeds chiefly east of Cascades.

GREATER YELLOW-LEGS (*Totanus melanoleucus*).— Common along the Coast in winter.

LESSER YELLOW-LEGS (*Totanus flavipes*).—Tolerably common through the Province; winters on the Coast.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Helodromas solitarius*).—Found throughout the Province.

WESTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER (*Helodromas solitarius cinnamomeus*).—Rare.

WESTERN WILLET (*Symphemia semipalmata inornata*).—Rare.

WANDERING TATLER (*Heteracitis incanous*).—Tolerably common along the Coast of Island and Mainland.

BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER (*Bertramia longicauda*).—Rare.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER (*Tryngites subruficollis*).—Not common.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER (*Acitis macularia*).—This bird is found along the entire Coast.

LONG-BILLED CURLEW (*Numenius longirostris*).—Not common.

HUDSONIAN CURLEW (*Numenius hudsonicus*).—Not common, but distributed along the coast of Island and Mainland.

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER (*Charadrius squatarola*).— Abundant during migrations along the Coast.

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius dominicus*).—Common on the Coast during migrations.

KILLDEER PLOVER (*Egialitis vocifera*).—Found throughout the Province ; occasionally on the Coast in winter.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER (*Egialitis semipalmata*).—Not common.

SURF-BIRDS AND TURNSTONES.

SURF-BIRD (*Aphriza virgata*).—Not uncommon along the entire coast line of the Province.

TURNSTONE (*Arenaria interpres*).—Along the entire coast line, but not common.

BLACK TURNSTONE (*Arenaria melanocephala*).—Common along the entire coast of the Province.

GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, ETC.

MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE (*Oreortyx pictus*).—Common on Vancouver Island; introduced from California.

CALIFORNIA PARTRIDGE (*Lophortyx californicus*).—Common on Vancouver Island ; introduced from California.

SOOTY GROUSE (*Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus*).—Abundant west of Cascade Mountains, including Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and all the larger islands along the Coast.

RICHARDSON'S GROUSE (*Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii*).—An abundant resident east of Cascade Mountains to Rocky Mountains.

FRANKLIN'S GROUSE (*Canachites franklinii*).— An abundant resident throughout the wooded portion of the interior east of the Cascade Mountains, from Okanagan to Cassiar.

CANADIAN RUFFED GROUSE (*Bonasa umbellus togata*).—An abundant resident east of and including the Cascade Mountains.

GRAY RUFFED GROUSE (*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*).—Rocky Mountain District, Soda Creek and Beaver Pass.

OREGON RUFFED GROUSE (*Bonasa umbellus subini*).— An abundant resident on Vancouver Island and all the larger islands on the Coast, and on the Mainland west of Cascade Mountains.

WILLOW PTARMIGAN (*Lagopus lagopus*).—Northern portion of British Columbia, Dease Lake, Cassiar, Atlin.

ROCK PTARMIGAN (*Lagopus rupestris*).—Common on the summits of most of the mountains on the Mainland and Vancouver Island. Quite common at Atlin.

WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN (*Lagopus leucurus*).—Found on the summits of most mountains on the Mainland, except the Coast Range.

COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE—PRAIRIE CHICKEN (*Pediocetes phasianellus columbianus*).—An abundant resident east of Cascade Range through the southern portions of the Province.

SAGE GROUSE (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).—Rare.

PHEASANTS.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT (*Phasianus torquatus*).—Abundant on Vancouver Island and in the Lower Fraser River Valley and other portions of the Mainland. Introduced from China; now thoroughly naturalised.

PIGEONS.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON (*Columba fasciata*).—A common summer resident in the south-western portions of the Province, including Vancouver Island.

PASSENGER PIGEON (*Ectopistes migratorius*).—Mentioned in John Keast Lord's "Naturalist in British Columbia" (1866). If it ever did occur here it is now, without doubt, extinct. (*Fannin*.)

MOORING DOVE (*Zenaidura macroura*).—Not common.

CAPERCAILZIE AND BLACK GAME.

In September, 1906, 46 black game and 30 capercaillie were imported from Denmark by a committee of resident sportsman, assisted by contributions of game lovers in Great Britain and the United States. Only two birds were lost on the voyage, but 17 more died shortly after their arrival; the surviving 57 were distributed as follows:—

Quamichan Lake, Vancouver Island.—Three cock and six hen black game.

Saturna Island.—Four cock and six hen black game.

Nicomen, 50 miles east of Vancouver.—Four cock and twelve hen black game.

Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island.—Five cock and nine hen capercaillie.

Lake Buntzen, near Vancouver.—Three cock and five hen capercaillie.

Of the black game turned out at Quamichan Lake, two of the cocks died and one was accidentally killed, but they were replaced by three others imported from Denmark in the spring of 1907.

From all available information the liberated birds are thriving in their new surroundings, and in time their progeny will, it is hoped, prove an important addition to the game birds of British Columbia.

A DAY'S SPORT IN CARIBOO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME LAWS.

—:O:—
CHAPTER 24.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts for the Protection of certain Animals, Birds, and Fishes (as amended in 1902 and 1905).

[Consolidated for convenience only, except 1903-04, c. 21, and amendments, which are printed separately at the end of this consolidation.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Game Protection Act, 1898." 1898, c. 24, s. 1.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the term "animal" or "animals" shall be construed as meaning quadruped animals of the species; and the term "bird" or "birds" shall mean both old and young of the feathered animals. The expression "game bird," wherever the same occurs in this Act, shall mean a bird protected by the provisions of this Act. 1898, c. 24, s. 2.

Protection of wild fowl in Victoria and Vancouver Harbours.

3. It shall not be lawful at any time of the year to shoot any wild fowl or discharge a firearm within that part of Victoria Harbour to the north of a line drawn from Shoal Point, in the City of Victoria, to Work Point, in the District of Esquimalt, or in any portion of Victoria Arm between Point Ellice Bridge and the northerly side of the Gorge Bridge, or in the harbour of Vancouver, otherwise Burrard Inlet, within that part of the harbour which lies to the south of a line drawn easterly from Brockton Point to the south-east corner of District Lot 274, and to the west of a line drawn southerly from said south-east corner of Lot 274 to the north-east corner of District Lot 184, on the south shore of said harbour. 1898, c. 24, s. 3; 1905, c. 25, s. 2.

Exportation of certain animals and game birds prohibited.—Licensee under s. 15 may export heads.

4. No person shall at any time purchase or have in possession, with intent to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, or shall at any time or in any manner export or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, any or any portion of the animals or birds mentioned in this Act, in their raw state; and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies. In determining the question of intent of any party charged under this section, any competent proof that the accused has within one year exported, or caused to be exported or carried beyond the limits of this Province, any bird or animal covered by this section, or any part of such bird or animal, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such unlawful intent charged in the complaint or information: Provided that it shall be lawful for any person having a licence under section 15 of this Act to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the Province, the heads, horns and skins of such animals mentioned in Schedule B of this Act, as have been legally killed by such licence-holder: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bear, marten or land otter. 1898, c. 24, s. 4; 1905, c. 25, s. 3.

NOTE: This section is repealed in part by the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4 and 8 of chapter 21 of the Statutes of 1903-04; see pages 31 and 32 hereof.

Imported Birds and Animals.

5. No person (other than the importer, on his own property held as a private preserve) shall hunt, trap, take, shoot at, kill or wound any game birds or animals hereafter imported for acclimatization purposes and distributed in any part of the Province, until such time, and thereafter under such regulations, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint and make under the provisions of section 23 hereof. 1898, c. 24, s. 5.

No game birds to be caught by traps.

6. None of the birds mentioned in this Act shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, drugged bait, or contrivances, nor shall such traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines or drugged bait or contrivances be set for them, or any of them, at any time; and such traps, nets, snares, gins, baited lines, drugged bait or contrivances, when set, may be destroyed by any person without such person incurring any liability therefor. 1898, c. 24, s. 6.

Eggs not to be taken except for breeding.

7. No eggs of any of the birds mentioned in this Act shall be taken, destroyed or had in possession by any person at any time: Provided, however, it shall be lawful for the Provincial Secretary, on such conditions as he shall think fit, by writing under his hand, to at any time authorise any person to trap or have in his possession any birds, or take eggs, for breeding or acclimatization purposes, section 6 to the contrary notwithstanding. 1898, c. 24, s. 7.

Trout protected.—Penalty.—Not to apply to certain lakes.

8. No person shall use or employ any explosive, lime or poison, net, seine, drag net, or other device other than hook and line, nor use salmon roe as bait for the purpose of taking or capturing trout in any lake, pond, running or standing water, river or stream, in this Province, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace. But nothing in this section shall be construed as applying to any one using net, seine or drag net in any lake fifty square miles in extent or over. 1898, c. 24, s. 8; 1905, c. 25, s. 4.

Certain acts and things prohibited.

9. It shall be unlawful for any person at any time—

- (a.) To kill any game bird or animal protected by this Act, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise:
- (b.) To buy or sell the heads of mountain sheep, elk, moose or caribou, or the teeth of wapiti or elk:
- (c.) To use, for taking or killing wild duck of any kind, or geese, any of the contrivances described or known as batteries, swivel guns or sunken punts in non-tidal waters:
- (d.) To expose for sale any deer, mountain sheep, goat, elk, moose, or caribou without its head on, or any game bird without its plumage. 1905, c. 25, s. 5.

Hunting and killing, sale and purchase, of certain animals and game birds prohibited.

10. It shall be unlawful to catch, kill, destroy or pursue, or to buy, sell or expose for sale, show or advertisement, any of the game birds or animals during the close seasons and prohibited times of sale set out in the following Schedule B, which is deemed to be part of this Act, or otherwise contravene the provisions thereof, except that, north of

SPOILS OF TWO HUNTERS IN CHILCOTIN.

the 55th parallel of latitude, it shall be unlawful to shoot or destroy duck of any kind, or grouse, including ptarmigan, from March 30th to September 15th. 1898, c. 24, s. 10; 1905, c. 25, s. 13.

Farmer or employee may kill deer in fields.

11. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any resident farmer, or employee of such farmer, resident on the farm, and authorised by him, from killing at any time deer that are found depasturing within the cultivated fields of said farmer. 1902, c. 28, s. 2.

Act not to apply to Indians, free miners, etc.—Non-resident Indians.—When unlawful for Indians to kill does or fawns.

12. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Indians or resident farmers in unorganised districts of this Province, with regard to deer killed for their own or their families' immediate use, for food only, and not for the purpose of sale or traffic; nor shall this Act apply in unorganised districts to free miners actually engaged in placer mining or prospecting, or to surveying or engineering parties engaged in their duties, who may kill game for food, nor shall this Act apply to the Curator of the Provincial Museum, or his assistant, assistants, or agent (appointed by him in writing), while collecting specimens of natural history for the Provincial Museum:

- (a.) Unorganised districts under this section shall be and mean such portions of the Province as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Proclamation in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, define as such:
- (b.) It shall be unlawful for Indians not residents of this Province to kill game at any time of the year:
- (c.) It shall not be lawful for Indians to kill does or fawns from the first day of February until the first day of August. 1898, c. 24, s. 12; 1902, c. 28, s. 5; 1905, c. 25, s. 6.

Sale of protected animals and birds prohibited.—Game not to be kept in cold storage.

13. No person shall buy or sell, or have in his or her possession, any of the said animals or birds, or any part or portion of any such animals or birds, during the period in which they are so protected: Provided always, that if lawfully killed and obtained, they may be exposed for sale for five days, and no longer, immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection, and may be had in possession for the private use of the owner and his family for fifteen days immediately after the commencement of such periods of protection, and no longer, but game shall not be kept in cold storage at any time; but, in all cases, the proof of the time of killing, taking or purchasing shall be upon the party in possession. 1898, c. 24, s. 13; 1905, c. 25, s. 7.

Non-residents to take out licence.—Fee, \$50.

14. No person not a resident of and domiciled in this Province, other than officers and men of His Majesty's regular Army and Navy, or in the permanent corps of Canadian Militia for the time being in actual service in this Province, shall at any time hunt, kill or take any of the animals or game birds mentioned in this Act or any amendment thereto, in this Province, without having first obtained a licence in that behalf, which licence shall be in the form set out in Schedule A to this Act; every such licence may be signed and granted by the Game Warden or any Government Agent in the Province, and shall be in force only for that shooting season for which the same has been issued; the fee to be paid therefor shall be fifty dollars, and such licence shall in no case give a right to the holder thereof to kill more than the number of big game or birds allowed to be killed by this Act or any amendment thereto. 1905, c. 25, s. 8.

Licence to non-resident to hunt birds.—Fee, \$5.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the next preceding section, the Game Warden or any Government Agent may grant permission in writing, in the form set out in Schedule C to this Act, for a period not exceeding one week, to any person not a resident of this Province, permitting such person to hunt, take and kill any of the game birds mentioned in Schedule B to this Act; the fee for such permission shall be five dollars. 1905, c. 25, s. 8.

Confiscation of game taken in violation of law.

16. All animals, birds, fish and eggs, shot, killed, caught, taken or had in possession in violation of this Act, or any regulation under it, shall be confiscated to Her Majesty and may be seized, taken and removed by any constable or police officer for delivery to any Justice of the Peace, who shall have power to declare the same confiscated, and order the sale, destruction, or other disposition thereof; and the proceeds arising from the disposal thereof shall be paid in to the Minister of Finance, and form a portion of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province; and in all cases confiscation of game shall follow conviction, and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, at the discretion of the convicting Justice. 1898, c. 24, s. 16.

Trespass.—Fine, \$50.—Meaning of “enclosed land.”

17.—No person shall, at any time, enter into any growing or standing grain, not his own, with sporting implements about his person, nor permit his dog or dogs to enter into such growing or standing grain, without permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and no person shall, at any time, hunt or shoot upon any enclosed land of another, without permission, and any one who acts in contravention of this section shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, together with costs of conviction; but nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to limit or in any way affect the remedy at common or statute law of any such owner or occupant for trespass.

Enclosed land in this section shall mean land enclosed by a fence, water or other natural boundary, or partly by a fence and partly by water or other natural boundary, and in use for agricultural, pastoral or horticultural purposes. The word “fence,” in this section shall not necessarily mean a “legal fence,” as defined by Statute. 1902, c. 28, s. 3; 1905, c. 25, s. 9.

Penalty for shooting on enclosed land on Sunday, without permission of owner.

17A. Any person shooting on enclosed lands on Sunday, without the permission of the owner or occupant, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence. 1902, c. 28, s. 4.

Penalties for offences.

18. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, other than section 8 hereof, or of any regulations under it, shall be liable for each offence, on conviction thereof in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, in accordance with the provisions of the “Summary Convictions Act,” to the following fines for the following offences, namely:—

For shooting each mountain sheep during the close season, fifty dollars;

For shooting mountain sheep in excess of the number allowed by this Act, fifty dollars for each animal;

HUNTERS CROSSING UPPER FRASER ON THE ICE.

For shooting the ewe or lamb of the mountain sheep at any time, twenty-five dollars for each animal ;

For shooting mountain goats during the close season, twenty dollars for each animal ;

For shooting mountain goats in excess of the number allowed by this Act, twenty dollars for each animal ;

For shooting moose, wapiti (elk) or caribou during the close season, fifty dollars for each animal ;

For shooting moose, wapiti (elk) or caribou in excess of the number allowed by this Act, fifty dollars for each animal ;

For shooting any species of deer other than moose, wapiti (elk) or caribou during the close season, twenty-five dollars for each animal ;

For shooting any species of deer other than moose, wapiti (elk) or caribou in excess of the number allowed by this Act, twenty-five dollars for each animal ;

with costs, to be levied by distress, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment ; and for an offence against section 14, to a fine of fifty dollars, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment, in addition to the amount due for licence, to be levied by distress as aforesaid ; and any person offending against any other provisions of this Act, or of any regulations under it, shall be liable for each offence, on conviction thereof in a summary manner as aforesaid, to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, with costs, to be levied by distress, or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment. 1898, c. 24, s. 18 ; 1905, c. 25, s. 10.

Powers of Magistrates and Constables.

19. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, upon information on oath that there is probable cause to suspect that a breach of the provisions of this Act has been committed, or that any of the animals, birds, eggs or fishes, or any portion thereof, mentioned in this Act, are likely to be on any premises, or on or about any person or persons, or on board any vessel, or in any conveyance, by warrant under his hand and seal, to authorise and empower any game warden, constable or peace officer to enter and search such premises, vessel or conveyance, and to search such person or persons at any time, and to seize any of the said animals, birds, eggs or fishes, or any portion thereof wherever found. 1898, c. 24, s. 19 ; 1905, c. 25, s. 11.

Power to search persons and conveyances.

20. (1.) It shall be lawful for any game warden, constable or peace officer to search any person whom he shall suspect of having in possession any animals, birds, eggs or fishes unlawfully obtained, and also to stop and search any cart or other conveyance in or upon which he shall suspect that any such animals, birds, eggs or fishes are being carried by any such person, and to search the premises of any person engaged in selling, buying or trading, or any steamer, sailing vessel or boat, or any hotel or restaurant ; and should such game warden, constable or peace officer discover any such animals, birds, eggs or fishes as aforesaid, he shall thereupon take possession of the same and otherwise proceed as authorised by law.

Power to search shops and other places.

(2.) It shall also be lawful for any game warden, constable or peace officer, at any time during the protected season or during the prohibited times of sale, to enter upon the premises of any shop where game is usually exposed for sale, or any storehouse,

warehouse, restaurant, hotel or eating-house, and to search for game therein, and should the carcass, or any portion of the carcass, of any animal or bird of the protected species, or trout, be found upon the premises of any such shop, storehouse, warehouse, restaurant or eating house, or in any delivery cart or waggon belonging thereto, the proprietor or manager of any such shop, storehouse, restaurant, hotel, eating house or delivery vehicle shall be deemed guilty of having the same in his possession contrary to the provisions of this Act. 1905, c. 25, s. 12.

Arrest of offenders without warrant.

21. (1.) Any person found committing an offence under this Act may be apprehended without a warrant by any game warden, constable or peace officer, and may be forthwith taken before any Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law. Any officer who shall maliciously, or without probable cause, abuse his power in such proceedings, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Disposition of fines.

(2.) Notwithstanding any Act to the contrary, all fines and other moneys received under this Act shall be paid to the Minister of Finance, and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, subject to the provisions of section 22 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898." 1905, c. 25, s. 14.

Half of fine to informers.

22. Any person giving information leading to the conviction of any person under this Act, or regulations made hereunder, shall be entitled to receive one-half of any pecuniary penalty inflicted under this Act or such regulations. 1898, c. 24, s. 22.

Rules and Regulations.

23. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from time to time to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for carrying out the true intent and meaning thereof, and for the protection of game in the Province, and to provide penalties for the infraction thereof, and such rules and regulations, after being published in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, shall have the force and effect of law. 1898, c. 24, s. 23.

Cock Pheasants.

24. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, notwithstanding anything contained in section 10 of this Act, by proclamation in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of pheasants and quail of any variety in the Province, and to declare within what periods and limits the said birds may be shot, and after such proclamation is published as aforesaid the same shall have the same force and effect as if duly enacted herein. 1898, c. 24, s. 24.

Bear in certain districts.

25. In unsettled districts no person, other than a person domiciled in the Province, or holder of a licence under section 15 of this Act, shall trap or kill bear with a view to marketing their pelts.

Beaver protected.

(2.) Throughout the Province no person shall trap, kill, take, or attempt to trap, kill or take beaver for six years from the first day of August, 1905, nor shall any person during said period sell, barter or have in possession untanned pelts of beaver. 1898, c. 24, s. 25; 1905, c. 25, s. 15.

BULL CARIBOU.

Repeals R. S. 1897, c. 88.

26. The "Game Protection Act" is hereby repealed.

Deer not to be hunted with dogs.

27. No person shall at any time hunt deer with dogs. 1898, c. 24, s. 27.

Deer must not be killed for their hides.

28. It shall be unlawful to kill deer at any time for their hides alone in any part of the Province. 1898, c. 24, s. 28.

Pending proceedings not affected.

29. Nothing contained in this Act shall in any way affect or prejudice any prosecution now pending, or any prosecution that may take place under the Acts herein repealed. 1898, c. 24, s. 29.

Appointment of Game and Forest Warden.

30. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a Provincial Game and Forest Warden, and may also appoint Deputy Game and Forest Wardens to assist the Provincial Game and Forest Wardens, as from time to time may be necessary. 1905, c. 25, s. 17.

Duties of Wardens.

31. The Provincial Game and Forest Warden shall give his entire time and attention to the game, forestry, and fishing interests of the Province, conduct prosecutions and see that all laws having reference to game, forestry and fish are enforced. 1905, c. 25, s. 17.

Constables to enforce Game Laws.

32. It shall be the duty of every constable and peace officer within the Province of British Columbia to enforce all laws for the protection of animals, game, game birds, song birds, wild fowl, trout and forests within their respective districts. 1905, c. 25, s. 17.

Annual report by Game Warden.

33. The Provincial Game and Forest Warden shall, annually, on the 31st day of December in each year, make a written report to the Attorney-General of his operations during the preceding year. 1905, c. 25, s. 17.

Northern Indians.

34. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by Order in Council in that behalf, exempt Indians and persons in the habit of dealing with Indians, in the northern and north-easterly portions of the Province, from any of the provisions of this Act which may be specified in such Order in Council. 1905, c. 25, s. 17.

SCHEDULE A.

GAME LICENCE.

No.	18.	No.	18.
To [name of the person to whom the permit is given.]		Mr.	of
Game Licence.		is allowed to hunt in the Province of British Columbia in conformity with section 14 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," from the	
Good to		day of	
day of		, 18 , to	
A.D. 18 .		the day of , 18 , subject to	
(Signature.)		provisions of the said Act.	
Government Agent.		(Signature.)	
Fee, \$50.		Government Agent.	
		Fee, \$50.	
		1898, c. 24.	

SCHEDULE B.

Species of Birds, Animals, etc.	Unlawful to shoot or destroy during close seasons as shown below (dates both inclusive).	Unlawful to buy, sell, or expose for sale, show, or advertisement.	Unlawful to Kill or Take.
Beaver	1st April to 1st November	At any time.	
Birds living on noxious insects	At any time.	At any time.	
Bittern	1st March to 31st August.	At any time.	
Blackbird (English)	At any time.	At any time.	
Caribou	1st January to 31st August.	Before October 1st.	
Caribou (cow or calf)	At any time.	At any time.	More than five in one season.
Chaffinch	At any time.	At any time.	
Deer (fawn under twelve months)	At any time.	At any time.	
Deer (buck)	15th December to 31st August.	*Before Sept. 1 & after Nov. 15	
Deer (doe)	15th December to 31st August.	At any time.	More than five in one season, or hunt with dogs, or kill for hides alone.
Duck (of all kinds) and snipe	1st Mar. to 31st Aug. (see s. 10)	During close season.	More than two hundred and fifty in one season.
Elk, Wapiti (bull)	1st January to 31st August.	At any time.	More than two in one season.
Elk, Wapiti (cow)	At any time.	At any time.	
Elk, Wapiti, calf under two years	At any time.	At any time.	
Grouse of all kinds (including Prairie Chicken) and Ptarmigan	At any time.	At any time.	
Gull	1st Jan. to 31st Aug. (see s. 10)	At any time.	
Hare	At any time.	At any time.	
Heron	1st January to 31st August.	Before October 1st.	
Land Otter	1st March to 31st August.	During close season.	
Linnet	1st April to 1st November.	At any time.	
Marten	At any time.	At any time.	
Meadow Lark	1st April to 1st November.	At any time.	
Moose (bull)	1st March to 31st August.	Before October 1st.	More than two in one season.
Moose (cow and calf under twelve months)	At any time.	At any time.	
Mountain Goat	At any time.	At any time.	
Mountain Sheep (ram)	15th December to 31st August.	Before October 1st.	More than five in one season.
Mountain Sheep (ewe or lamb)	15th December to 31st August.	Before October 1st.	More than three in one season.
Partridge (English) or grey, or Hungarian	At any time.	At any time.	
Pheasant (cock)	At any time.	At any time.	
Pheasant (hen)	At any time.	At any time.	
Plover	At any time.	At any time.	
Quail (of all kinds)	1st March to 31st August.	During close season.	
Robin	Farmers only may shoot in gardens bet. June 1st & Sept. 1st	At any time.	
Sky-lark	At any time.	At any time.	
Swan	At any time.	At any time.	
Thrush	At any time.	At any time.	
Eggs of protected birds	At any time.	At any time.	

To take or destroy at any time.
1898, c. 24; 1905, c. 25, s. 16

*NOTE.—It is unlawful at any time on Vancouver Island (or the Islands adjacent thereto) to buy or sell, to offer for sale or market, to barter for or exchange any deer of the black-tailed species, alive or dead, or any portion or part of such deer, or the skin or hide of such deer, or to export from British Columbia such deer, alive or dead, or any portion or part of such deer, or the skin or hide of such deer. See 1903-04, c. 21, ss. 2, 3, 7 and 8 pages 31 and 32 hereof.

A MIXED BAG.

[Photo. by R. Leckie-Ewing.

CHAPTER 21.

An Act to amend the "Game Protection Act, 1898."

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Game Protection Act, 1898, Amendment Act, 1904."

Interpretation.

2. In this Act the term "deer" shall be construed as meaning quadruped animals of the species black-tailed deer, and shall mean both old and young of these animals.

Sale of deer prohibited.

3. It shall be unlawful at any time to kill, except for actual use, on Vancouver Island, to buy or sell any deer, or portion or part of a deer, either alive or dead, or the skin or hide of any deer, and it shall be unlawful, except as hereinafter mentioned, to export from British Columbia any deer or skin or hide of any deer.

Partial repeal of Section 4, "Game Protection Act, 1898."

4. Section 4 of the "Game Protection Act, 1898," is hereby repealed, so far as it prevents the exportation of deer skins or hides from any port in British Columbia between the 21st day of March, 1904, and the 1st day of July, 1904, both days inclusive.

Unlawful to catch, etc., trout between Nov. 15th and March 25th.

5. It shall be unlawful at any time to take, catch, kill or have in possession any trout of any kind or species under the size of six inches in length, and it shall be unlawful to take, catch, kill or have in possession any trout of any kind or species, except steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), between the 15th day of November in any year and the 25th day of March in the following year, and it shall be unlawful to take, catch or kill any steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) above tidewater between the 15th day of November in any year and the 25th day of March in the following year. This section shall not apply to children under (15) fifteen years of age.

Closed season for deer, elk, etc.

6. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, by proclamation in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, to declare a closed season for deer, elk, wapiti, moose, caribou, beaver, mountain sheep and mountain goat, or any one or more of same, in any part of the Province, for any period of time.

Penalty.

7. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, or of any regulations under it, shall be liable for each offence, on conviction thereof in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, in accordance with the provisions of the "Summary Convictions Act," to the following fines for the following offences, namely: For buying or selling a deer, or part or portion of a deer, or deer hide or skin, on Vancouver Island, fifty dollars for each animal or skin or hide bought or sold; for exporting any deer, skin or hide of deer, the sum of twenty dollars for each deer, or skin or hide of deer; for any

skin or fur dealer having in his possession any deer skin or hide, after the first day of July, 1904, twenty dollars for each skin or hide so found in his possession; any person killing or taking any deer, elk, wapiti, moose, caribou, mountain sheep or mountain goat in any part of the Province in which and during the period of time for which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have proclaimed a closed season under section 6 hereof, the sum of fifty dollars, with costs, to be levied by distress, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding sixty days, or to both fine and imprisonment; for every violation of section 5 a sum of not less than twenty dollars and not more than fifty dollars for each offence, with costs, to be levied by distress, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding sixty days, or to both fine and imprisonment: Provided further, that in case of a conviction being obtained and a fine being levied under this Act, half of the amount of such fine shall be paid to the informer or informers upon whose information such a conviction is obtained.

Application of "Game Protection Act, 1898."

8. The "Game Protection Act, 1898," is hereby repealed, only so far as it conflicts with the provisions of this Act, but no further, and all powers to magistrates and constables given in that Act are ratified and shall be exercised for the carrying out of the Act.

NOTE.—Although Schedule B to the "Game Protection Act, 1898," prohibits the shooting of pheasants or quail at any time, it will be noticed that section 24 of the Act gives to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on good cause shown, power to remove the disabilities as to the shooting of these birds and to declare within what periods and limits they may be shot in the Province.

As a rule, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of the said section, in each year grants permission for a limited period and within certain districts to shoot these birds. For example, last season permission was granted to shoot cock pheasants and quail within the Saanich, Esquimalt, Cowichan and the Islands Electoral Districts from the first day of October, 1904, to the 1st day of January, 1905, and to shoot cock pheasants within the district known as the lower portion of the Mainland from the 15th day of October, 1904, to the 15th day of December, 1904; and within the Township of Chilliwack and the Comox Electoral District (excepting that portion of Comox District known as Denman Island) from the 15th day of October, 1904, to the 31st day of December, 1904.

VICTORIA, B. C. :

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDEN, I.S.O., V.D., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

1907.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAME LAWS.

1898-1905.

Closed Season—BLACK. Open Season—WHITE.

ILLEGAL AT ANY TIME—

To export game birds or animals in their raw state, or any portion or part of same, except Bear, Marten and Land Otter and animals or birds killed under licence granted to non-resident.

To kill or take game birds or animals of any kind imported for acclimatization purposes.

To hunt deer with dogs.

To kill deer for the hides alone.

To trap, net, snare or take by means of gins, baited lines, drugged bait or other contrivances any of the birds mentioned in the Act, or to attempt to do so.

To take, or attempt to take, Trout by using any explosive, lime, poison, net, seine, drag-net or other device, other than hook and line. (In lakes of 50 square miles or over, nets, seine or drag, are allowed).

To use salmon roe as bait for taking trout.

To buy or sell heads of Mountain Sheep, Elk or Wapiti, Moose, Caribou, or the teeth of Wapiti or Elk.

To sell Grouse of any kind, Prairie Chicken or Ptarmigan.

To kill any game birds or animals between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

To use for taking wild duck or geese batteries, swivel guns or sunken punts in non-tidal waters.

To expose for sale any Deer, Mountain Sheep, Goat, Elk or Wapiti, Moose or Caribou without the head on.

To expose any game bird for sale without its plumage on.

To sell or expose for sale any game birds or animals during close season.

To keep game in cold storage at any time.

To trespass or permit dogs to enter on enclosed lands.

To buy, sell, or offer for sale, barter or exchange any deer of the black-tailed species, alive or dead, or the skin or hide, or any portion thereof, on Vancouver Island and adjacent Islands.

To export from the Province any deer, alive or dead, the hide or any other portion thereof.

To kill, take, trap, or attempt to kill or take, beaver, or sell, barter or have in possession untanned pelts of beaver at any time during the period of six years from the 1st August, 1905.

To take trout under six inches in length.

A close season has been declared by Order in Council for the following animals in the districts named:—

Mountain Sheep.—All that portion of the Province to the south of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Coast as far east as the Columbia River, from Revelstoke to the International Boundary.

Moose and Wapiti (commonly called Elk).—In East Kootenay.

VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Illegal to shoot or discharge a fire-arm within the harbour to the north of a line drawn from Shoal Point to Brockton Point to the south-east corner of District Lot 274 (North Vancouver), and to the west of a line drawn southerly from the said south-east corner of District Lot 274 to the north-east corner of District Lot 184 on the south side of said harbour.

VANCOUVER HARBOUR.

Illegal to shoot or discharge a fire-arm in that part of the harbour lying to the south of a line drawn easterly from Brockton Point to the south-east corner of District Lot 274 (North Vancouver), and to the west of a line drawn southerly from the said south-east corner of District Lot 274 to the north-east corner of District Lot 184 on the south side of said harbour.

A. BRYAN WILLIAMS,
Provincial Game Warden.

July, 1905.

The above summary of the Game Laws has been compiled for ready reference and the convenience of the public only.

LICENCES.—Non-Residents must take out a licence— Big Game \$50 00 Game Birds 5 00 (for one week).	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Birds living on noxious insects and Pheasant, Quail, Partridge (English or grey or Hungarian), Robin, Gull, Chaffinch, Blackbird (English), Thrush, Linnet, Skylark, Swan, eggs of protected birds.												
Beaver (until 1st August, 1911). Cow or calf of Caribou, Moose, Elk or Wapiti; Deer (fawn), Mountain Sheep (ewe or lamb).												
Duck of all kinds, Snipe, Bittern, Heron, Plover, Meadow Lark.												
Grouse of all kinds, including Prairie Chicken* and Ptarmigan.												
Moose (bull), Caribou (bull), Elk or Wapiti (bull), Hare. By Order in Council a close season is declared in certain districts.												
Deer, Mountain Goat, Mountain Sheep (ram*). By Order in Council a close season is declared in certain districts.												
Land Otter, Marten.												
North of the 55th parallel only.—Duck, Grouse, Ptarmigan												

MEMO.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has power (by Proclamation in two successive issues of Gazette) to declare a close season for any of the animals or birds mentioned in the Game Act in any portion of the Province for any period. He has also power, by like Proclamation, to remove the prohibition of killing Pheasants and Quail.

BAG LIMIT FOR ONE SEASON.

Illegal to kill more than	5 Caribou (bull).
" "	5 Deer.
" "	2 Elk or Wapiti (bull).
" "	2 Moose (bull).
" "	5 Mountain Goat.
" "	5 Mountain Sheep (ram).
" "	250 Duck.
" "	250 Snipe.

SALE OF GAME.

The following game birds and animals only may be sold:—

Duck, Snipe, Heron and Plover between the 1st September and last day of February.
Moose (bull), Mountain Sheep (ram), Mountain Goat, Caribou (bull) and Hare between the 1st October and 31st December.
Deer (bull only), between 1st September and 15th November. On Vancouver Island and islands adjacent thereto, unlawful at any time to sell any animals, young or old, male or female, of the species Black-tailed Deer.

PENALTIES.

The general penalty for each offence is a fine not exceeding \$100 or 30 days' imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

For shooting Mountain Sheep, Wapiti or Elk, Moose and Caribou out of season, or in excess of the number allowed, a fine of \$30 for each animal.

For shooting Mountain Goat out of season, or in excess of the number allowed, \$20 for each animal.

For shooting Deer out of season, or in excess of number allowed, a fine of \$25 for each animal.

For taking trout out of season, a fine not exceeding \$50.

" " by illegal devices, a fine not exceeding \$250.

ARREST, SEARCH, &c.

Any Constable, Peace Officer or Game Warden can arrest without warrant any person found committing an offence against the Game Act, and has power to search persons, vessels and conveyances, and shops where game is usually exposed for sale, storehouses, warehouses, restaurants, hotels or eating-houses.

* The Lieutenant-Governor has proclaimed a close season for Mountain Sheep (rams) in the Lillooet and Cariboo Electoral Districts, from and after the 14th day of November in each year; also for Prairie Chicken, throughout the Province, until the 31st day of August, 1908, inclusive.