



THE HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

Nineteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

State Fish and Game Warden

TO THE

Governor of the State of Iowa

1909-1910

GEO. A. LINCOLN, WARDEN

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1910

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To His Excellency, B. F. Carroll, Governor of the State of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to the provisions of section 2539, Code of Iowa, creating the office of fish and game warden, I submit herein for your consideration the nineteenth biennial report of the State Fish Commissioners, and seventh biennial report of the State Game Warden.

GEO. A. LINCOLN,
State Fish and Game Warden.

REPORT

The two years covered by this report includes the biennial period ending June 30, 1909, under the old law when appropriation was made by the legislature for the work, and the biennial period ending June 30, 1910, when all the funds for the use of this department came from the sale of hunter's licenses and none of the appropriation made by the Thirty-third General Assembly for fish and game was used. Under the old system of appropriation by the legislature the work of the department was curtailed for want of funds, deputies only in a few instances being allowed pay for their labor and only a part of their expenses. Under the new law there are ample funds to remunerate the deputies for their per diem as well as their full expenses and I find much more interest manifested by them in their work from this fact and the knowledge that the responsibility of enforcing the law now rests with them as State officers. They feel that the purpose and enforcement of the fish and game laws are to protect the wild life of the forests, fields, lakes and streams, from the wanton and wasteful destruction, and as it has been settled in many courts that the State fish and wild game belongs to all the people and not to a favored few, they understand that their duty is to see that all persons, no matter what their station in life, obey the laws of the state.

The powers and duties of the fish and game wardens are defined by law and they differ in important particulars from those of other peace officers, who act only under a warrant issued by a court commanding such officers to arrest a certain person, whereas wardens must act for themselves, must search out violations, and find the evidence wherewith to convict violators.

The powers exercised by the wardens of the present day are very extensive. Indeed, were it not so, enforcement of game laws and the consequent preservation of game would be impossible. It is the exception now for a state to withhold from its game wardens the right to arrest without warrant, persons found in the act of violating the law, and a number of states confer upon their wardens the

right to search summarily any place where they suspect contraband game to be concealed. The power of search without warrant under the game laws is granted to game protectors in many states but is withheld from peace officers who otherwise exercise all the powers of protectors in the enforcement of the game laws. Several states have excepted dwellings from the general warrant of search, thus preserving the ancient and time-honored sanctity of the home. While the warden may be lawfully invested with broad powers, it behooves him to use tact and discretion in exercising them so as to give no just grounds for complaint of oppression.

In Michigan and Wisconsin wardens are authorized to conduct prosecutions in the courts in the same manner and with the same authority as prosecuting attorneys, and in Oklahoma and West Virginia they may do so without the sanction of the prosecuting attorney. In Tennessee the State warden may compromise or discontinue cases where the violations are technical or where he believes the prosecution or fine would be oppressive.

These are some of the extensive powers granted wardens, and they illustrate the position of the service at the present day. In this connection may well be quoted the instructions given the deputy and county wardens of Michigan by the game warden of that State:

"The proper observance of the fish and game laws depends almost entirely upon the vigilance and good judgment of the deputy wardens. Keep your eyes and ears open for violations, but do not be too hasty in acting upon what you hear. Be careful not to let the public know your plans. Be vigilant and fearless in enforcing the laws, but try to do so without being obnoxious. Be gentlemanly at all times, show no favoritism and be especially careful that all persons are treated alike. It is important that the people should be awakened to the importance of respecting the laws for the preservation of fish and game. Use your influence to arouse public sentiment in this respect. (Game Warden Dept. of Mich.—Instructions to Wardens, 1903)."

Examinations of hunters' licenses require the warden's attention, and it is always necessary for them to make sure that all persons found hunting are provided with the proper license. Every warden who realizes the importance and responsibility of his position can be of great assistance in making game protection popular and educate the people to the importance of the preservation of the wild creatures against wanton destruction. The office of warden is a difficult one in spite of its growing importance, and it is the duty

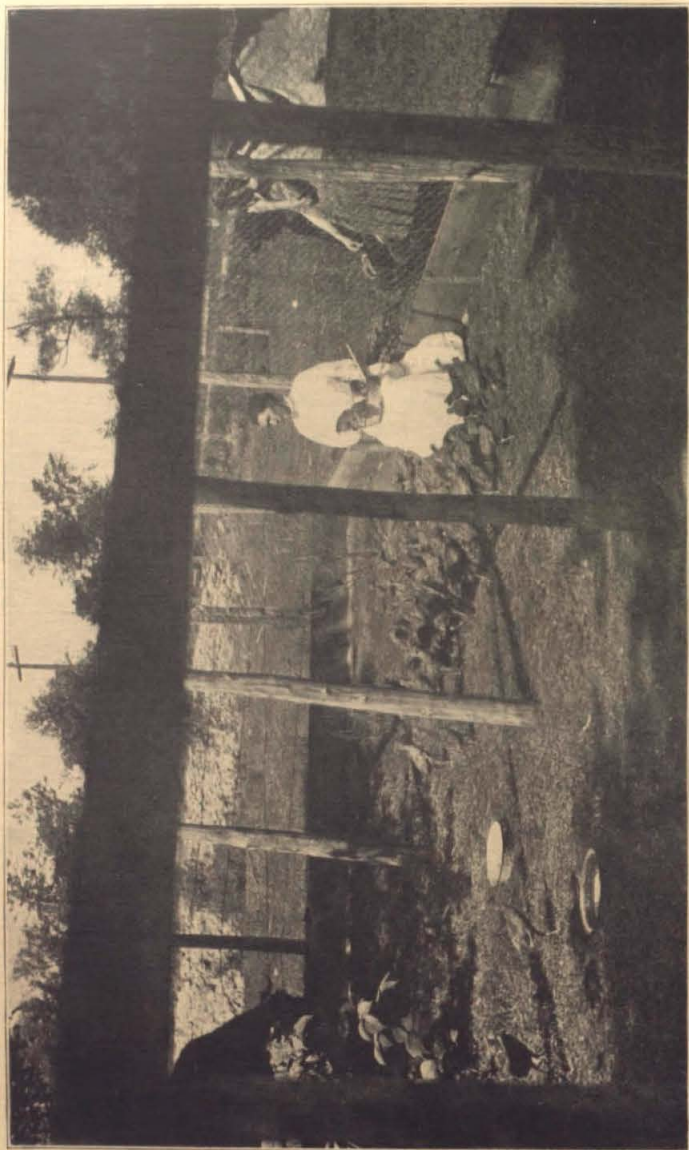
of every good sportsman to assist the public officer with encouragements in the discharge of his duties.

Under the system now in force deputy wardens are constantly changed from one part of the State to another and I find this to produce good results. There can still be found in various portions of the state a spirit of unlawfulness with regard to the enforcement of the laws and antagonism against their enforcement by the deputies. So strong is this that especially in one county, should a deputy be recognized, it is impossible for him to get a meal or secure a place to sleep, parties furnishing such accommodations fearing that they will be done damage by the unlawful element should they be found out, harm having been done in that section to parties showing favors to the deputies. In many cases it has been impossible to secure a jury to convict on a plea of not guilty, and Justices of the Peace show great leniency, even going so far as to disregard the law in the imposition of fines, making them less than the minimum provided by the statute and in some cases the defendants have been discharged upon being proven guilty. Such action can only be amended by the education of the people to the fact that the laws on the statute books were placed there for enforcement, and it may take drastic measures to so educate some of them.

The duties of the deputy are not the most pleasant as is demonstrated in the following experiences: A deputy in making an arrest was assaulted by the wife of the man he was after, with a club, and injured severely. Another was rotten-egged for making an arrest and followed by a mob. Still another was assaulted by a party with the handle of a shovel, whom he had arrested for seining, and was compelled to shoot him to save his own life. The control of a certain class of foreigners who infest the fields and woods at all seasons of the year, intent only upon the slaughter of all kinds of birds, and who set at defiance game and trespass law, is the most serious problem the wardens, in some sections of the state, have to contend with.

GAME.

There are more game birds in our state at the present time than for several years. Because of the splendid weather during this season the ducks stayed with us, nested and are very numerous. During the early part of 1910 the prairie chickens discovered that the farmers had not picked all their corn, in many fields it being still



GAME FARM W. M. BENTON, BLACK HAWK COUNTY, IOWA

standing, and they emigrated to these fields from the Dakotas and Minnesota, many remaining during the summer and coveys were found where they had not before been seen for years, and some of them will stay. The winter of 1909 and 1910 was very cold and sleety causing much suffering and some loss among the quail. Where they could be found they were fed and shelter made for them and from reports received I found that but few perished. At this time they are numerous in many sections of the state.

The ring neck pheasant and the Hungarian partridge now being introduced into the state will help out the disappearance of game birds and restock our state with birds adapted to this climate. While this cannot be done in one year I am satisfied that with a constant replacing of these birds that in a few years there will be game birds in great quantities throughout the state.

The amendment to the laws enacted by the Thirty-third General Assembly, prohibiting the sale of all game birds, has taken from the pot-hunters all incentive to slaughter the game birds as there is no way they can dispose of them lawfully, and while many still take the chances of disposing of the birds they kill for profit the fear of the penalties of the law has greatly decreased the practice. A few hunters in remote parts of the state still secure birds for shipment out of the state and it is one of the problems of this department to detect and prevent these shipments, the birds being freighted as fancy dressed poultry, sent in butter tubs as butter, and when in quantities sufficient to make it profitable the birds are placed in trunks and checked as baggage and taken to Chicago and other markets for disposal. While many of these unlawful shipments are seized at their destination the unlawful practice still goes on, but the open sale of all game birds in the state has been reduced to a minimum. The statute which prevents the killing of the birds that are now being introduced, Ringneck pheasants, which attaches a severe penalty until the year 1915, will allow them to propagate in large numbers.

FISHING.

The fishing in 1909 was good all over the state. The conditions of the waters were such that they thrived and many were taken but the year 1910 up to this time has not been favorable for our rivers and streams. While the lakes have been fairly well filled with water the rivers small lakes and ponds where fish thrive,

have been entirely or almost dry and the fish in many of them have disappeared. Even the great source of all our fish supply, the Mississippi River, has never been known to be so low and there is but little prospect of its raising this season. We have distributed fish to many of the inland waters of the state with the fish car "Hawkeye" from Sabula, they being taken from the overflow of the river. The United States Hatchery has also contributed a large number as will be shown by detailed report. We have also rescued from the bayous, ponds and places in running waters small game fish estimated to number over 700,000.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year we have built a new dam, in conjunction with the the Okoboji Protection Association, at the outlet of Lake Okoboji and the state has placed permanent screens on same and built a cement house for the care takers, and will place other screens to prevent the escape of fish from this great lake. We have also screened Spirit Lake and Clear Lake, and raised the dam, and have placed the state launch on the Mississippi River in thorough repair and it has been of great service in the protection of the river. The state fish car "Hawkeye" has been placed in the C. M. & St. P. Ry. shops at Dubuque and is being entirely rebuilt, having been in service for thirteen years with but minor repairs and had become unsafe to use.

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE LAW.

The acts of the Thirty-third General Assembly amending section 2547, placing upon the statute books a law compelling all fishermen who desire to fish in the boundary waters of the state with nets and seines to first procure a license from the State Game and Fish Warden, has been placed in operation and while the sale of licenses have not been as large as was expected the law has been fairly well obeyed and in my opinion it should remain. I find the laws of states adjoining Iowa which are being protected with a similar license, conflict as to the manner in which seines can be used and think, perhaps, with a few changes the different kinds of seines can be licensed. These licenses should be uniform. At present what is allowed in one state is considered a crime in another and the laws governing the states bordering these waters should be made uniform that there can be no conflict in mak-

ing arrests of violators. The question of a dividing line between states on these waters is also a problem as the channel frequently changes and a person owning land across the river may be voting and paying taxes in Iowa.

The United States Government has built many wing dams and changed the former channel of the river in many places. This work is being continued each season and always raises the question as to what part of the river we have jurisdiction. This is true not only with the Mississippi River but with the Missouri River as well. So far we have had but little trouble in this matter, and the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of Lytle vs. Green and Carson has assisted materially in deciding the water over which we have jurisdiction, still the question should be settled in some definite manner for all time.

The Mississippi River in 1910 has been the lowest ever known and in many places there is but very little water. This condition has prevented many licenses being taken out as many of the smaller fishermen are not using their seines and nets and have gone to gathering clam shells for the button industry of the state, the low condition of the water being favorable to this work as before they were obliged to secure the shells from boats. The shell industry has developed to large proportions in Iowa as can be judged from the fact that there over twenty factories in Muscatine, and at Sabula and other places there are factories in operation. Upon seeing a car load of clam shells persons are disposed to wonder how they can be made to pay the freight but the fact is that a car load of shells at twenty (\$20) dollars per ton is worth as much as an equal weight in oats at thirty-five cents a bushel.

The Government has started at Fairport, Ia., and now has in operation a station for the propagation of clams to further this industry in the state, and many of the clams are now gathered from the interior waters of the state.

The license law in Illinois has been declared unconstitutional because parts were class legislation, and I am informed that the next session of the Illinois Legislature will pass a new law. Not being governed by any law of Illinois, the fishermen along the Iowa boundaries, in a great many cases, have refused to take out licenses, claiming that they do not fish in Iowa, and it is hard for this department to prove otherwise.

The state launch has been equipped with a new engine and thoroughly repaired, and has been used in patrolling the river and

investigating all matters pertaining to the enforcement of the law.

Section 2547 authorizes me to make biennial report of all funds received for licenses, together with disbursements of same, and herein is contained my report from 1909 to June 30, 1910.

HUNTERS LICENSE LAW.

The hunters license law has produced a revenue far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine and has placed this department in a financial position to well carry out the work of propagation of game and the distribution of fish and the protection of fish and game. During the first six months of this law it could not be determined how large a fund would be derived and no arrangement was made for the introduction of game birds, but as soon as the fund was found to be sufficient for all purposes, the work of stocking the state was immediately commenced.

THE RING NECK PHEASANT.

Correspondence was held with all states and your Warden attended the convention of Game and Fish Wardens held at New Orleans in February, 1910, in an endeavor to find out the most successful way of introducing game birds into the state by hearing the experiences of others. The reports did not prove to me that the large state game farms are a success, but the distribution of eggs among the farmers and others, in different localities, for the hatching of birds to be liberated, was shown to be most successful in the introduction of the Ring Neck Pheasant, and I at once purchased a large number of eggs and delivered them to different parties, as shown in statement, with instructions for hatching and raising the young. While I have not received full reports from all to whom eggs were delivered, what have been received show that a large number of birds were hatched and will be liberated this fall, with the exception of some that will be retained to breed the coming season. I have found many enthusiastic persons among those who have received eggs and they are assisting in every way possible in the work of restocking the state with game birds.

In Pottawattamie County we have one small game farm where the hatching of eggs has been successful, and in Black Hawk County another which hatched a large number of birds but was unfortunate in raising them to maturity, lightning striking the pen and

killing over four hundred young birds. This accident, however, does not deter the man in charge, and he will make the work a success. The experiment has shown that with good care and handling the birds can be hatched, raised and liberated in this state in large numbers.

Among the people of an agricultural district the pheasant readily finds friends who will give it protection, and as well enemies who seek its destruction. To the sportsman the Ring Neck is the ideal bird. It is quick of wing, a rapid and bold flyer, a strong, gamey bird, and when it rises from its wooded or bushy hiding to take flight it requires a quick shot to bring it down, and a true one as well, for it must be hit fair and hard to stop it. It is a lover of the ground and lays well for the dog, and its delicate, white flesh is a delicious morsel for table use. Wherever it has been placed in field or cover, it has been eagerly sought by the sportsman for pleasure and by the epicure for the table.

It is an insect eating bird and makes its daily visit to the cultivated fields in the search for food. It eagerly seeks and devours every kind of insect that preys upon the growing crops; the wire worm, the cut worm and the potato bug enter into its daily menu when they are to be found. To the farmer it is an eminently faithful and useful bird, and in him it should find a true friend and careful protector. He will desire as many of the birds about his farm as possible to protect his crops and will object to an indiscriminate destruction of them to either gratify the pleasure of the hunter or satisfy the palate of the epicure just as surely as he comes to understand their usefulness to him.

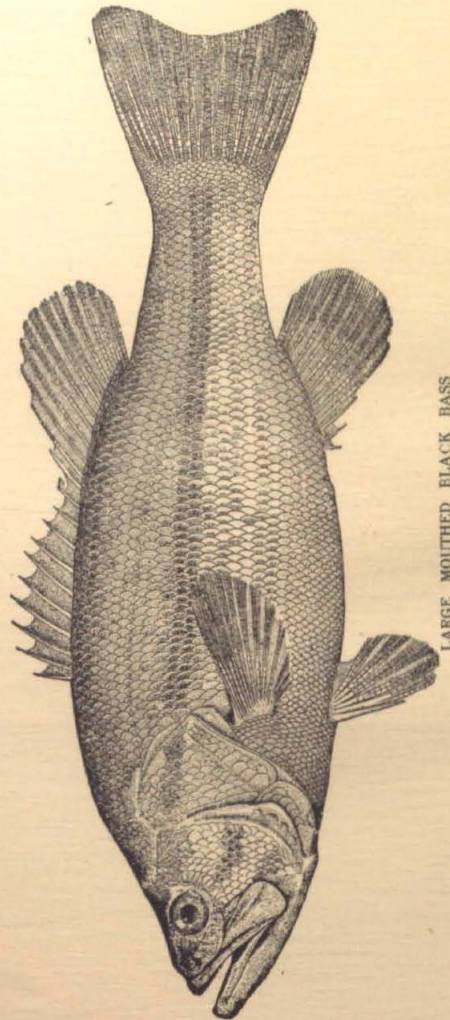
THE HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE.

The Hungarian Partridge is no experiment as to its introduction as shown by reports from California, Michigan, Illinois and other states and the results have been eminently satisfactory. The habits of the Hungarian Partridge are best described as follows:

Except in the breeding season these birds are gregarious, keeping in coveys. Their feeding times are early in the morning and in the evening. Toward noon they go to some secluded spot and take their ease and dust themselves. At dusk they resort to some open place, usually the central part of a field of grass, and roost in the same manner as a quail. Disposed in this way it is difficult for any prowling animal to come upon them without being detected



GAME FARM C. J. SIGLER POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA



LARGE MOUTHED BLACK BASS

by some bird in the covey. Well watered woodland tracts in the vicinity of arable lands are best suited for them, but they are easily placed and can practically make their living anywhere. They mate in pairs only. With other game birds the partridge lives in harmony and their liberation in sections populated by quail can be highly recommended, as they will not drive the quail away, but share the territory with them. I have contracted for five thousand pairs of these birds to be delivered during this fall and winter. The amount received for hunters licenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, is one hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven (\$108,877.00) dollars, which is shown in the detailed report of the counties receiving the same.

The number of Ring Neck Pheasant eggs purchased were 6,265. These were delivered to 178 different applicants throughout 82 counties of the state. The cost of the eggs, including seven Ring Neck Pheasants for breeding purposes, together with cost of delivery, was sixteen hundred and fifty-one (\$1,651.15) dollars and fifteen cents.

FISH PROPAGATION BY FARMERS AND OTHERS FOR FOOD.

This department has had many requests to provide fish for private ponds for food purposes, and with the high prices of all foods at the present time the raising of fish by farmers and others for food should be fostered. Under the decision of our Supreme Court this department has no authority to take fish from public waters of the state and place them in private waters, or allow, under certain restrictions, the taking of them from the public waters by parties desiring them for propagation and food purposes in private ponds. Questions are asked of this department, almost daily, as to the cultivation of fish, size of ponds, the best fish to propagate in ponds and how to care for them. I desire here to quote from the annual report of the New York Zoological Society, by Hon. C. H. Townsend, who is authority on these matters, for the benefit of those who may read this report.

FISH PONDS—SIZE.

"For the encouragement of those who are disposed to make a trial, it may be stated with perfect fairness that food fishes can be raised with no more difficulty than chickens or vegetables. A neglected fish pond may be compared to a neglected garden and

will eventually reach the same gone-to-seed condition. A pond of an acre or more in extent, and with eight or ten feet of water in the deepest part, will, if properly managed, give excellent results. It may be necessary to make it less than one-quarter of an acre in extent, but a small pond should have an extreme depth of not less than six feet, although it is quite possible with a strong water supply to raise fishes in very small and shallow ponds. This, however, means active cultivation, with daily feeding of the fishes, numerous ponds to permit of sorting, and all the details of fish-cultural establishments. As a matter of fact, nearly all of the extensive fish-breeding carried on by the National and State fish commissions has been done in ponds of rectangular shape, averaging perhaps less than 100 feet in length and 25 feet in width, having depths of only three to four feet. Such ponds are worked in series, as nursery and rearing ponds, and there are generally two or more ponds of large size in which fish of different growths can be held."

The following extract from the report of the fish commissioner of Indiana for 1903-04 is worth inserting in this connection: "Mr. Carl H. Thompson of Warren, Indiana, has a fish pond 60x120 feet in surface dimensions, and from four to six feet deep. In May, 1895, he placed in this pond four pairs of small mouthed black bass. Fifteen months later he seined the pond and took therefrom, by actual count, 1,017 black bass averaging one pound each. In addition to the above he took between six and seven hundred yellow perch, weighing, according to his statement, not less than 250 pounds. This makes the production of the pond amount to 1,267 pounds for a period of fifteen months."

SPAWNING PLACES.

Fish ponds should be supplied with spawning conditions suitable to the fishes occupying them. Small mouth black bass, which make their nests in gravel, will require a gravelly bottom. Large mouth black bass, which nests among the roots of plants, will find the conditions they need among the roots of plants and weeds of the pond. Yellow perch, which spawn among twigs under water, are easily accommodated. Pieces of brush may be set firmly in the bottom where the water is shallow, in the branches of which they will deposit their spawn. Rock bass and the various species of sunfish, which, like the small mouth bass, make their nests in

gravelly places, will absolutely require places of that character if they are expected to increase, and a few loads of gravel placed in the pond in water about two feet in depth will furnish the necessary conditions.

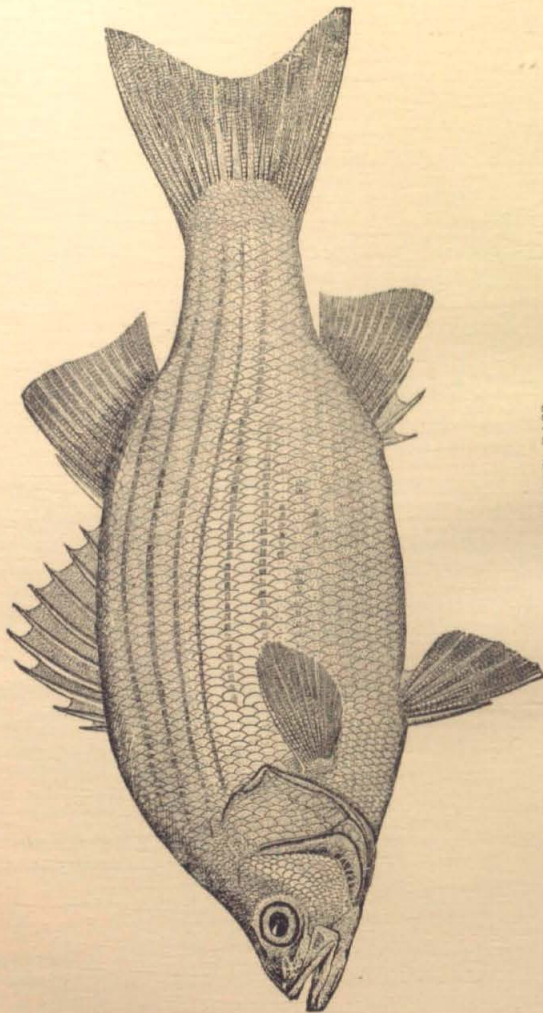
STOCKING WATERS.

In stocking waters it is not necessary to have a large number of adult fishes. For a pond of about an acre in extent, twenty pairs of black bass will be sufficient, and perhaps fifty pairs of any of the other kinds of fishes mentioned. These numbers will in fact suffice for still larger ponds and should be reduced for smaller. When the conditions are right the progeny of the first year will usually stock the pond to the limit of its natural food supply. It should be borne in mind that heavy stocking serves no useful purpose, unless it is the intention to catch some of the adults the first year. It is just as well to stock with two or three kinds of fishes and time will show which species are the best adapted to that particular body of water.

Owing to the customary preference for game fishes, many excellent pond species, such as rock bass, calico bass, yellow perch, white perch, long-eared and blue-gilled sunfish, catfish and crappies have been overlooked. Other kinds, such as the white bass and yellow bass, inhabiting waters of the south or middle west, are equally desirable. All of these fishes increase rapidly, take the hook readily and are good food fishes. They will multiply in favorable waters with less care than probably any other native fishes. With the exception of the catfish, they will take the artificial fly and afford good sport. They are of considerable commercial importance since, according to government statistics, the quantity annually sent to market exceeds twenty-eight million pounds.

The white bass, inhabiting the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi region, and the yellow bass of the lower Mississippi are both available for pond culture. The former has been introduced in many of the small lakes of New York and New Jersey, and has proved to be satisfactory as a pond fish, making rapid growth the first year. Both species attain weights of as much as three pounds, take the usual bait of fresh-water fishes, and will rise to the artificial fly, the first being especially gamey.

Blue-gilled sunfish. This is the largest of the sunfishes. It thrives in ponds and will live in as warm water as any native food



WHITE SILVER BASS

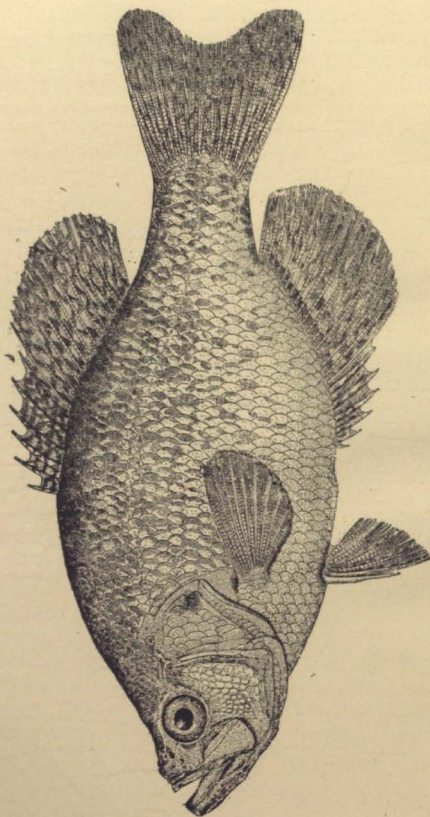
fish. It attains a weight of two pounds, although the average weight is less than one pound. It is highly recommended for ponds.

With black bass the yellow perch may be placed with safety, not only on account of the food it supplies to the former, but also on account of its own value as a food fish. It is remarkably prolific and with a good start can usually take care of itself. The same may be said of the catfish. It is harmless, since the basses and sunfishes are active in guarding their own nests. The yellow perch and the catfish may also be introduced into ponds containing rock bass or calico bass. There is no reason why black bass, rock bass, and calico bass should not be kept together—if the pond is of considerable size. The large mouth black bass is one of the best for ponds. It grows faster and larger than the small mouthed black bass and will take the hook in winter when the others will not. It is easier to cultivate and will thrive in warmer and more sluggish waters. While not so gamey, it can be depended upon, under ordinarily favorable conditions, to furnish a good supply of fish food for the table. Spawning as it does among the roots of water plants, a gravelly bottom is not essential unless other species are kept with it. In the south it reaches its greatest development, Florida specimens sometimes exceeding twenty pounds. In the north its average weight is less than four pounds.

Too many large fishes in the pond are detrimental since they are consuming the food supply and are themselves going to waste. When such fishes can not be taken with the hook as sometimes happens, they should be removed with a seine if it is possible to do so, and marketed. It is important that the mature fish crop of a pond be utilized and the young of the year be given a chance to develop. The accumulation of large fishes serves no useful purpose, but results in overstocking, exhaustion of the food supply, cannibalism, and stunted growth.

If a natural lake or pond is already stocked with carp, which are not desired and can not be entirely removed, their further increase may be checked by the introduction of black bass, which feed freely on young carp. Black bass will also keep other species in check by devouring their young, and thrive amazingly in the process.

It has been shown at government fish cultural stations and elsewhere that a few adult carp placed in waters overstocked with bass do not increase in number, their young being wholly con-



CRAPPIE

sumed each season. It is well to introduce only a limited number of carp, since too many of them, owing to their rooting habits, will not only destroy the water plants, but also make the water too roily. It has been found that the introduction of carp for feeding fishes, is also favorable in ponds containing crappie, the slight roiling of the water, which they cause, being beneficial to the latter rather than otherwise. It should not, however, be introduced into overstocked bass waters as a food supply until yellow perch or other species have been tried.

All ponds, whether natural or artificial, containing food-fishes should be stocked with brook minnows, shiners, chubs and other small species to constitute a food supply.

Common Catfish. If you must have a fish-pond, and do not intend to give it any attention whatever, stock it with cat fish. They will come as near to raising themselves as anything you can get except carp. If you want fish to catch and fish to eat, and perhaps some to sell, try catfish. There are several chances out of ten that they will grow without care, and they can be kept in ponds containing other fishes. Catfish for stocking purposes can be found anywhere, are easy to transport, and there are several kinds from which to select. One of the best is the marbled catfish. They will weigh three-quarters of a pound when one year old, and three pounds when three years old. They can be caught with hook and line, and so easily that children will do most of the catching. Any kind of bait will do, and they can usually be caught in winter when other fishes are half torpid. When taken from a muddy pond they should be put in a tank of running water for a few days, when their flavor will be all right. All catfish should be skinned before cooking. They are as near boneless as any fish to be found, and if you have been falsely educated as to their edible qualities, just try them. According to negro philosophy "a catfish on the line is worth two whales in the water." Ponds to be used for black bass and in fact most other fishes ought to be several acres in extent and quite deep.

FEEDING.

It is a mistake to suppose that fishes do not require an abundance of food. They may live without it but cannot grow. The principal food of fishes is fish, which should be perfectly fresh.

For young fishes the meat must be cut up and boned, then rubbed through a fine wire screen. Fresh meat or liver must be prepared in the same way. Adult fishes kept in restricted quarters will also require feeding. Among the fish food used are live minnows, live crawfish, chopped fish, beef, liver and live frogs.

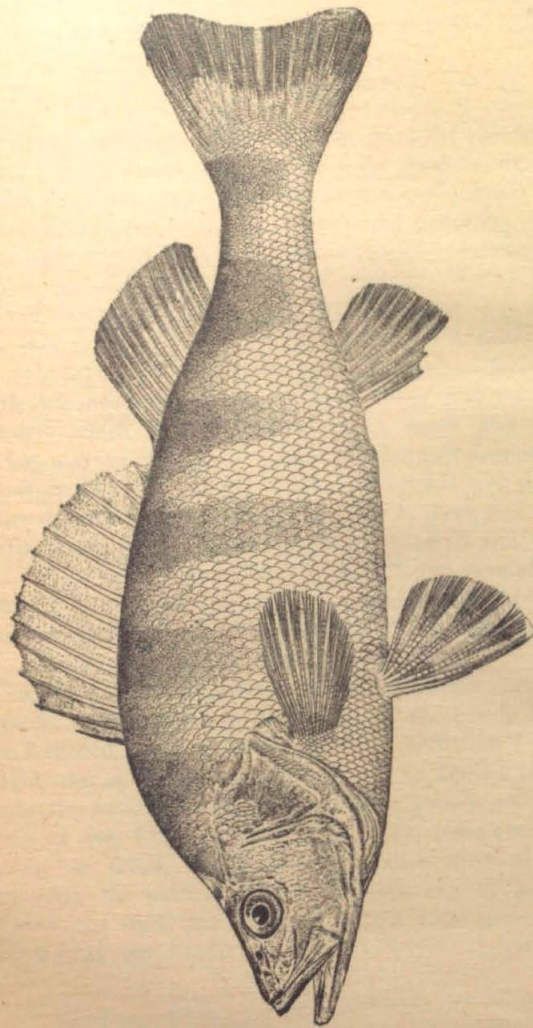
WATER PLANTS.

About one-quarter of the ordinary pond should be as shallow as 10 or 12 inches and planted with pond weeds, such as (*Potamogeton*), parrots-feather (*Myriophyllum*), water celery (*Vallisneria*), hornwort (*Ceratophyllum*) and Cabomba. Suitable plants for the purpose may be found in most streams and ponds, and there are many others than mentioned. Water plants that are satisfactory in some regions may, however, not be so in others farther north or south. Water plants are necessary as shelter for young fishes and greatly increase the various forms of small aquatic life necessary for their food. They also serve to aerate the water, which is most important in small and sluggish ponds. They may be planted by tying to stones and dropping them from a boat, or set in the ground after the water has been partially lowered. The slightly greater depths, from one to three feet, may be planted with water lilies while the more extensive and deeper portions should be kept clear of vegetation. If the vegetation becomes too thick it can usually be pulled out with a rake, but it is sometimes necessary to cut it with the scythe. Willow and other trees should be planted at some point to furnish shade.

Aquatic insects, crustaceans and mollusks, bred among pond-weeds, constitute no small feature of the ponds food supply. It is recorded in the "American Fish Culturist" that an electric light over a certain pond was found to attract insects which fell into the water in such numbers as to supply an important quantity of fish food. If the pond-weeds, together with the brook-minnows, frogs, crustaceans and other small fry which are to establish the natural supply of food, can be introduced a year before the stock fish are put in, the conditions for success will be greatly improved.

RIVER FISHING.

The much despised carp furnishes one of the most important and profitable industries on the Mississippi River. The river is



YELLOW PERCH

filled with these fish and there is a big demand for them, the market, being principally in the Eastern States where they bring a good price. While I have no data to go by, I am informed that the value of these fish taken by the fishermen of our state between the Minnesota state line and the southern borders, is over three hundred thousand (\$300,000) dollars. Of the total catch of fish in the Mississippi River seventy per cent are carp, the balance being made up with Buffalo and other varieties. To show the large numbers taken I will quote from the Minnesota report of carp taken along the border lines of that state:

"David Gantinbien, of New Albin, Iowa, caught over 60,000 pounds in one month which netted him twenty-four hundred (\$2,400.00) dollars. L. F. May of New Albin, Iowa, marketed 217,000 pounds in 1908 which netted him over ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars."

The rivers of our state are filled with carp but there is no provision in our laws for taking them with nets, the only way they can be successfully taken. In my opinion some provision should be made for this work in order to keep them from becoming too numerous and also to provide a legal method of conducting this industry in inland waters. They can never be cleaned out entirely but their number can be reduced so they will not become a menace to game fish.

There is a great prejudice against carp but they are proving of great commercial value to the Mississippi River fishermen and have made cheap food possible. Under our law, permits can be issued for certain lakes but not for rivers, and during the last season Messrs. May & Kester took from Lost Island Lake over 230,000 pounds of carp and buffalo. Permits have also been issued to them for 1910 and to other parties for Spirit Lake, Okoboji and Clear Lake. By this means we hope to reduce the number of these fish in the Iowa lakes as permitted by law. The question of carp I consider to be one of cheap food but some provisions will be necessary for their disposition in the future. I again quote from a paper read before the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society:

"We hear a great deal from sportsman clubs and from other sources as to how the carp can be exterminated. It cannot be exterminated. It is like the English sparrow, it is here to stay. We cannot exterminate it any more than we can exterminate the

green grass of the fields. I do not wish to pose as an advocate of the carp. I prefer other fish myself, but I maintain that the carp has a place in good and regular standing in our Eastern market and I do not think that our great republic with its rapidly increasing population can afford to sneer at even so cheap a source of food."

From the evidence at hand it is reasonable to conclude that the damage claimed to be done by the carp is partially offset by its value as a food fish, and as it cannot be exterminated the problem is to use it to the best advantage and every effort should be made to utilize the fish in all ways possible since it appears to be a resource but as yet comparatively undeveloped.

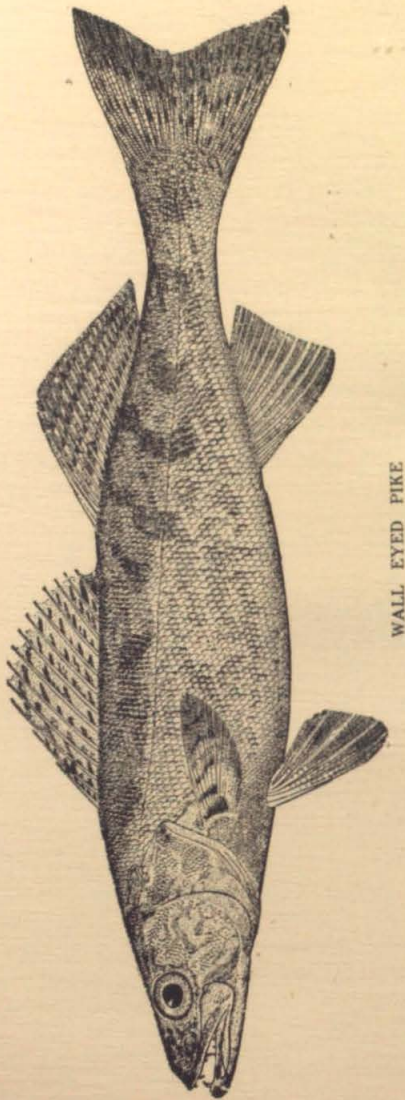
The taking of these fish by seine is now a great industry in many states and our law should be so amended that we may receive a revenue from those who desire permits to take these coarse fish. Under the present system the fishermen who receive these permits are only bound to pay for the supervision of a deputy warden.

PROTECTION OF NON-GAME BIRDS.

The protection of all harmless, insectivorous and song birds is very properly provided for in the Iowa law and is of the utmost importance. There should be an awakening to the fact that the preservation of the birds is the only safeguard from destructive ravages on vegetation by insect pests. The wealth of this country is based on its agricultural and forestry products and without birds such products would be impossible. The annual loss from insects and rodent pests at the present time, the president of the National Audubon Society says, is estimated at eight hundred million (\$800,000,000) dollars. This annual loss may be reduced by securing the birds protection now offered them by our law. The public is in honor bound to preserve for the wild birds the right of life and protection.

MINORS CARRYING ARMS.

That children under the age of seventeen, carrying arms and running loose upon the public domain, are a menace to public safety cannot be denied or disputed. Not only should this be taken into account but more singing and insectivorous birds are



WALL EYED PIKE

destroyed by these youngsters with their twenty-two caliber rifles than through all other mediums combined. It is well that our American boy be taught the use of fire arms and be encouraged to cultivate his cunning in their use, but such teaching should be under the strict eye of his parent or guardian. I most earnestly recommend the consideration of a law which will make it a fineable offense for any minor to be found upon the public domain with a firearm when not accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

POLLUTION OF PUBLIC WATERS.

One of the questions in the near future will be the disposition of the sewage and waste from manufacturing establishments which is now turned into our rivers and streams. Many letters have come to me regarding this matter and my attention is called to the fact that great numbers of fish are being killed by such fouling of the waters. Many of the finest streams in the state are today only sewers. The game fish are fast becoming extinct in streams that used to abound with them. As State Fish and Game Warden I am powerless to act in the premises and can only recommend prosecution for maintaining a nuisance by the proper legal authorities. This matter is not of interest alone to those who desire the preservation of the fish but as well to the health of all living along such streams which is endangered.

FISH AND GAME CLUBS.

The fish and game clubs are increasing around the state to the great advantage and assistance in moulding public sentiment for greater respect of the laws and protection of the fish and game. The importance of organization and united work upon the part of the sportsmen and the application of their influence, directly and indirectly, result in the enactment of good laws for the protection and preservation of the fish and game. Their suggestions and co-operation have profound considerations.

We desire to quote for the benefit of the above mentioned clubs, from the Bureau of Biological Survey (Circular No. 72) in reference to private game preserves and their future in the United States:

"In game protection as in other matters, the experience of one state is likely to be duplicated in another and the laws and prece-

dents of one section of the country are apt to be followed in others in which conditions are similar. The record of the past, therefore, becomes in some measure a guide to the future and by careful study of past mistakes it may be possible to avoid similar errors in the future. The history of game preserves in the United States has been a record of a series of experiments, some successful and some otherwise. Notwithstanding the fact that the private preserve has existed for many years, it is still in an experimental stage and in some states in a condition far from satisfactory. As the country develops and increases in population, the private game preserve is destined to play more and more important part, not only as a factor in game preservation, but also as a means of recreation and diversion. Three conditions are important for the successful establishment of a private game preserve; a location where game is or may become naturally abundant, suitable land of moderate value and ability to prevent trespass. Absence of any of these, while not necessarily prohibitory, renders success doubtful.

The existence of adequate trespass laws or of statutes regulating hunting on uninclosed lands is likewise an important factor affecting the location of private preserves. If a preserve must be fenced to protect it against trespass, the cost usually places it beyond the reach of a man of ordinary means. Consequently, large tracts can be utilized for this purpose at moderate cost only in states which restrict hunting on uninclosed lands, as in Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Wisconsin, and some of the southern states. In some of these states, as in Colorado and Wisconsin, it is unlawful to hunt on inclosed or cultivated lands if signs are posted at certain specified distances. In New York a person, in order to maintain the exclusive right to hunt or fish on inclosed or cultivated lands, is required to post trespass notices on at least every fifty acres. In Illinois and Indiana it is unlawful to hunt with dog or gun on any lands without the consent of the owner. North Carolina and several other southern states have the so-called "written permission law" which prohibits hunting except under a written permit signed by the owner or agent of the property. Where laws like these are in force, preserves have rapidly increased in number, but in other states the preserve idea has never made great progress. About one-third of the states have incorporated some provision in their game laws favoring the establishment of preserves, by granting exemption for the

capture or possession of game, or allowing its sale or shipment under certain regulations. In some cases, however, these provisions are still too limited to encourage the establishment of private preserves.

TYPES OF PRIVATE PRESERVES.

The private game preserves thus far established in the United States may be roughly divided into three main groups: Deer parks or inclosed preserves for big game of any kind, uninclosed upland preserves for either big game or game birds, and duck preserves and marshes. These preserves are owned in fee simple or are rented. They are the property of individuals, clubs or corporations and are maintained for pleasure or profit, as parks or shooting preserves, or as propagating plants.

In the upland preserve under private ownership may be found one of the most important factors in the maintenance of the future supply of game and game birds. Nearly all such preserves are maintained for the propagation of deer, quail, grouse, or pheasants. They vary widely in area, character and purpose, and embrace some of the largest game refuges in the country. Some of the preserves in North Carolina cover from 15,000 to 30,000 acres, several in South Carolina exceed 60,000 acres in extent, while the Megantic Club's preserve, on the boundary between Quebec and Maine, comprises nearly 200 square miles, or upward of 125,000 acres. Comparatively few of the larger preserves are inclosed. In some instances part of the tract is fenced, while large areas are uninclosed, but are protected by being posted. The character of their tenure varies also. Some are owned in fee simple; others, particularly the larger ones, are leased, or comprise merely the shooting rights on the land. In both size and tenure the upland preserves of the United States are comparable with the grouse moors and large preserves of Scotland. Several of those in Ross-shire vary from 40,000 to 45,000 acres in extent, and one in Aberdeenshire has an area of 110,000 acres.

Not all upland preserves are on wild land. Many of the quail-shooting preserves of the south include farming land, the owners having leased the shooting rights in return being relieved of their taxes and to a certain extent of the trouble of protecting their property against indiscriminate hunting. In central North Carolina may be found a very interesting group of leased preserves.



IOWA STATE FAIR EXHIBIT, 1910, FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

some of which contain several thousand acres, while nearly all are made up by combining farms of moderate size. Here the preserve idea does not seem to interfere with agriculture, and has been welcomed by the small land owner as a means of securing, through lease of the shooting rights, an income from his holdings at least equal to his taxes, and in many cases exceeding them. In this group belong many preserves controlled by clubs composed of men of moderate means unable to enjoy the luxury of inclosed parks for big game or of membership in the expensive clubs which maintain ducking preserves. Those who have not investigated the subject will doubtless be surprised to learn the comparatively small cost of a club of this kind, which leases a few hundred acres and has none of the expenses connected with an elaborately appointed clubhouse, keeper, and other appurtenances usually associated with a private game park.

Wherever private preserves are located, native game is protected and is almost certain to increase. Frequently phasants, deer, and waterfowl are imported and liberated. In such cases the benefit is not confined to the owner, for the game sooner or later spreads to adjoining lands and the preserve thus furnishes a supply of game for the surrounding country. In this way certain sections near Oak Park, Illinois, and some of the counties of northern New Jersey have been stocked with birds from private pheasantries. Deer from the parks in New Jersey, southern Vermont, and certain parts of Pennsylvania have escaped or been liberated and have restocked the country for miles around. Occasionally more extensive experiments are made in importing the rarer pheasants, (Capercaillie) European grouse, and wild boars, or regular propagating plants are established and birds are reared in large numbers as on some of the preserves on Long Island. Many other illustrations might be cited showing that the successful private preserve is not merely advantageous to the owner, who bears the expenses, but is also a benefit to the public by stocking the immediate neighborhood with game.

OBJECTIONS TO GAME PRESERVES.

The private game preserve is unpopular in many parts of the United States. That it is increasing in favor in certain sections, that the total number probably exceeds 500 and is constantly growing, and that it is destined to great development in the near

future, does not change the fact that its unpopularity in certain localities is so great as to hinder its progress. To many the idea of a tract of land maintained solely for protection of game seems un-American and suggests memories of feudal conditions in Europe which rendered game laws so unpopular. Others believe that the acquisition of large tracts of land for preserves is opposed to development, tends toward class distinction, and places in the hands of a few privileges which belong to the public. There can be no doubt that under certain conditions the private preserves may be so managed as to deprive some citizens of their rights and to create a monopoly of hunting privileges. The problem of the future is to so adjust matters that, as far as possible, objections may be overcome, the rights of all classes respected, and practical monopoly of privileges by a few prevented.

Pheasant preserves in New Jersey owned partly by residents of New York, have been remarkably successful in rearing large numbers of birds, but the owners have been handicapped by inability to dispose of surplus male stock. The law of New Jersey does not permit the sale of pheasants or other game birds in close season, nor does that of New York except when the birds are reared on Long Island. With a view to opening the market in New York City for these birds on the same basis as from those of Long Island, efforts have been made at several sessions of the New York legislature to secure the passage of a bill making an exemption in favor of breeders of foreign pheasants, but thus far without success.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Whatever may be the feeling in regard to private preserves, they evidently constitute a very important factor in modern game protection, and, as the country becomes more thickly settled, may become one of the chief means of preserving game for future generations. It is true that abuses have crept in; that occasionally the object of the preserves has been perverted; that preserves have been established without due regard to the interest of the public; and that they have sometimes been used rather as a means of destroying than preserving game; but such abuses are exceptional and in no way militate against the general idea of establishing refuges where game may be propagated naturally or artificially and maintained safe from attack. Where such abuses exist they

IOWA STATE FAIR EXHIBIT, 1910, FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT



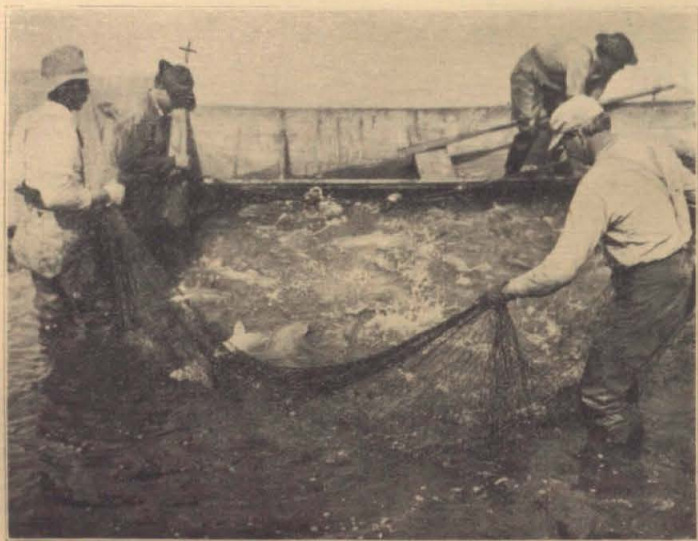
should be corrected by regulation and should not be allowed to lead to general condemnation of the preserve system. In a country like the United States, where so much of the land commands high prices for agricultural purposes, the area devoted to game preserves will probably never be large enough to form an appreciable proportion of the total area, as is the case in Scotland, and to some extent in the Province of Quebec. If, however, in any state too much land is likely to be occupied by private preserves, or if too much of the game is controlled by a few persons, the remedy lies in licensing the preserve, limiting its size, or increasing the taxes to a point where holding large areas become unprofitable. It may even be necessary to subject such property to state supervision, by requiring reports of the amount of game liberated or killed; by regulating methods of hunting or limiting the amount of game that may be killed; by requiring certain definite work in the way of game propagation; and by providing that access be given to duly authorized officers at all reasonable times. Certainly the owner will prefer some such regulations to the present unreasonable attacks on the preserve, or the expense of maintaining his rights by a gurilla warfare with poachers or by constant litigation in the courts. On the other hand, that element of the general public which is simply opposed to the use of land for preserves, and which holds that land owners in attracting to their own lands game belonging to the state are appropriating public property, will accept such regulation as evidence that the preserve is maintained for public as well as private benefit.

LAWS SHOULD BE AMENDED.

The wholesale slaughter of fish by unlawful devices depletes our public waters of the fish propagated therein and also the fish distributed by the state and United States. The constant use of the seine by parties living near these waters and the market fishermen who so ingeniously conduct the practice that it is almost impossible to prove their guilt, leads me to recommend that the possession of a seine in the state of Iowa shall be unlawful and that there shall be a penalty for such possession and the seines siezed and destroyed wherever found without warrant. Provided that seines can be lawfully in possession of licensed holders under the provisions of the law and that a legal minnow seine can be used. It is now unlawful to use a seine for the taking of fish other than



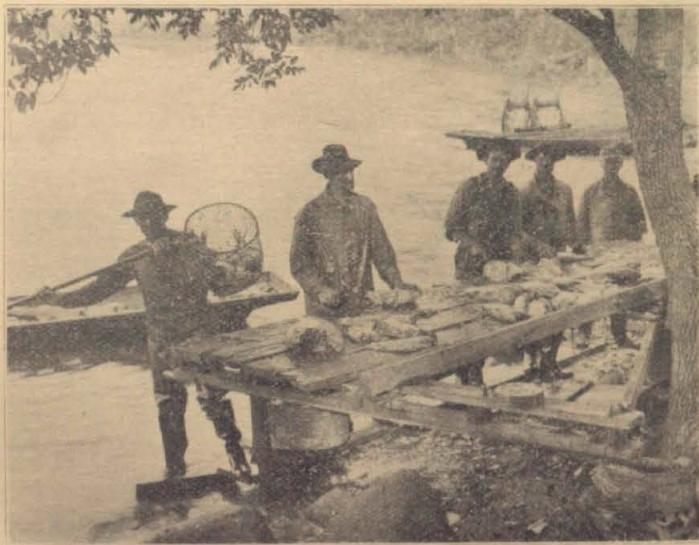
PAYING OUT SEINE, LOST ISLAND LAKE



DRAWING SEINE, LOST ISLAND LAKE



THE CATCH, LOST ISLAND LAKE



PREPARING FISH FOR MARKET, LOST ISLAND LAKE

a licensed or minnow seine, but the law is so construed that unless a seine is found in actual use or within ten rods of the public waters, we are barred from taking them or arresting parties owning them, even if we are satisfied that they have been in use for the illegal taking of fish. I can see no reason that any person should have a seine in his possession except for the purpose of taking fish as I do not know of any other purpose for which they can be used.

The law at the present time permits the use of a trot line in streams only one-half way across said stream but there are no provisions made as to the number of hooks that shall be fastened thereto. The same law allows the pole and line fisherman the use of two poles and lines with one hook attached to each line, thus limiting him to two hooks, and yet it gives the right to another fisherman to set a line to take fish at all times, night or day, with fifty hooks (or more) attached if he sees fit to place them on his trot line. This does not seem fair to the different classes of fishermen and I would recommend that fishing with a trot line containing more than two hooks be abolished. We have found our rivers filled with unlawful trot lines and unless dragged for it is impossible to tell whether they are unlawful. In two month's work this season we seized and destroyed over one hundred illegal trot lines and during the biennial period two hundred and fifty. In some places there are so many that boats can hardly pass among them.

The purchase of fish unlawfully taken from the public waters of the state is still quite an industry and in many cases it cannot be prevented, nor the parties punished so long as the word "knowingly," remains in section 2543. I would recommend that the word "knowingly" be stricken from said section.

I would recommend that all game birds be defined by law and that ownership of same be declared to be in the state of Iowa. Also that ownership be declared in the state of Iowa for all fish in all lakes, ponds, bayous, sloughs, streams and rivers or parts of such rivers which are restocked by overflows from the public waters of the state.

I would recommend that game birds and animals raised in captivity in the state of Iowa be permitted to be sold and shipped under authority and with permit from the Fish and Game Warden for propagation purposes, as many private parties are now rais-

ing game birds for propagation and liberation and sale to others who desire to raise them.

I would recommend that hunting with ferrets be abolished.

I would recommend that the laws be so amended that it shall be unlawful to take in any manner from the public waters of the state, or sell, or offer for sale any of the following named fishes which are less than the length specified:

Black Bass	8 inches
Striped Bass	8 inches
Blue or Channel Cat.....	10 inches
Pike, Pike Perch, or Pickerel	10 inches
Crappies	6 inches

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

I desire again to acknowledge my indebtedness to the press of the state, which has at all times assisted by publication and otherwise in bringing the laws before the people and urging in every manner their enforcement. This educational work has been of great assistance to the work of this department.

To the Commissioners of the United States Fisheries, who have at all times responded to all requests for fish and endeavored in every way to assist this department in restocking the public waters.

To the railways which have made many concessions and have given good service in movements of fish cars.

To the several Fish and Game clubs that have rendered valuable assistance.

To your Excellency and members of the Executive Council for courtesies extended.

To you, one and all, I am indebted.

GEORGE A. LINCOLN,
Fish and Game Warden.

HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED BY COUNTIES FROM JULY 1, 1909, TO
JUNE 30, 1910.

County	Non-Resident	Resident
Adair		\$ 698.00
Adams		607.00
Allamakee	\$ 40.00	831.00
Appanoose		1,485.00
Audubon		546.00
Benton		1,160.00
Blackhawk		1,889.00
Boone		1,288.00
Buchanan		1,123.00
Bremer		918.00
Buena Vista		685.00
Butler		854.00
Calhoun		726.00
Carroll		1,126.00
Cass		888.00
Cedar		1,021.00
Cerro Gordo		1,275.00
Cherokee		643.00
Chickasaw		1,156.00
Clarke		538.00
Clay	30.00	645.00
Clayton	30.00	1,912.00
Clinton	10.00	2,048.00
Crawford		944.00
Dallas	10.00	1,358.00
Davis		710.00
Decatur		553.00
Delaware	10.00	1,045.00
Des Moines	50.00	1,555.00
Dickinson	30.00	629.00
Dubuque		2,466.00
Emmet		457.00
Fayette		1,004.00
Floyd		880.00
Franklin		646.00
Fremont		1,050.00
Greene		892.00
Grundy		677.00
Guthrie	10.00	1,212.00
Hamilton		894.00
Hancock		589.00
Hardin		1,133.00
Harrison	20.00	1,475.00
Henry		903.00
Howard		643.00
Humboldt	10.00	538.00
Ida		420.00
Iowa		1,188.00
Jackson	20.00	1,534.00
Jasper		1,801.00
Jefferson		580.00
Johnson		1,689.00
Jones	10.00	1,123.00



WILD DEER IN SHELBY AND POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTIES, IOWA

HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED BY COUNTIES FROM JULY 1, 1909, TO
JUNE 30, 1910—CONTINUED.

County	Non-Resident	Resident
Keokuk	30.00	1,316.00
Kossuth	30.00	503.00
Lee	20.00	1,714.00
Linn	20.00	2,584.00
Louisa		866.00
Lucas		590.00
Lyon		375.00
Madison		809.00
Malaska		1,923.00
Marion		1,396.00
Marshall		1,614.00
Mills		941.00
Mitchell		480.00
Monona		998.00
Monroe		1,368.00
Montgomery		710.00
Muscatine	10.00	1,746.00
O'Brien		724.00
Oceola		380.00
Page		1,028.00
Palo Alto	10.00	780.00
Plymouth		1,022.00
Pocahontas		676.00
Polk		4,126.00
Pottawattamie	30.00	2,270.00
Poweshiek		987.00
Ringgold		556.00
Sac	10.00	780.00
Scott	30.00	2,272.00
Shelby		703.00
Sioux		701.00
Story		1,144.00
Tama		1,486.00
Taylor		827.00
Union		888.00
Van Buren	20.00	840.00
Vapello	30.00	1,483.00
Warren		852.00
Washington		1,322.00
Wayne		604.00
Webster		1,266.00
Winnebago		468.00
Winnebush		849.00
Woodbury		2,036.00
Worth		329.00
Wright		1,001.00
Total resident		\$107,377.00
Total non-resident	\$500.00	500.00
Total		\$107,877.00

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Date	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
1	May 8	Nick Schanck	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine; 2 pound nets	\$ 22.50
2	May 12	W. E. Wiedman	Harpers Ferry	2,000 ft. seine; 8 hoop nets	45.00
3	May 19	Douglas G. Bourdman	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine; 20 pound nets; 5 hoop nets	45.00
4	May 21	E. Rice	New Albin	5 pound nets; 8 bait nets	10.30
5	May 21	U. Gantenbein	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 5 bait nets; 5 pound nets	18.00
6	May 21	John Wiedman	Harpers Ferry	2,000 ft. seine; 5 hoop nets	43.40
7	May 22	Fred Worth	Waukon Junction	1,000 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	21.40
8	May 26	L. F. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 2 pound nets	15.30
9	May 29	Alfred Swift	Sabula	4 bait nets	2.40
10	May 29	Geo. Gordon	Lansing	1 pound net	4.10
11	May 29	Frank Culmesee	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
12	June 1	C. H. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 3 pound nets; 7 bait nets	17.60
13	June 2	Basil Gouner	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
14	June 8	John M. Deansmore	Sabula	10 pound nets; 2 hoop nets	12.30
15	June 8	J. C. Berry	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
16	June 9	Sever Olson	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine	20.30
17	June 10	Jas. J. McMahon	Lansing	10 fyke nets	6.00
18	June 19	Fred Pohlman	New Albin	1 hoop net; 500 ft. seine	10.70
19	June 21	Geo. T. Costello	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
20	June 21	James J. Kessler	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
21	June 22	W. A. Bonney	Jefferson, S. Dak.	500 ft. seine	10.10
22	June 22	Myer Simons	Muscatine	5 bait nets	3.00
23	June 22	Chas. W. Holiday	Muscatine	8 hoop nets	4.80
24	June 23	Henry Hesler	Muscatine	2 hoop nets	7.80
25	June 25	Albert H. Hawk	Muscatine	13 hoop nets	21.30
26	June 28	C. Solos	Clayton	500 ft. seine; 2 pound nets; 15 fyke nets	30.30
27	June 28	August Prest	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
28	June 28	Henry C. Long	McGregor	500 ft. seine	8.00
29	June 28	John Drollman	Guttenburg	5 bait nets	10.10
30	June 30	Earl Elsworth	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
31	June 28	Geo. W. Weis	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
32	June 28	C. August Minch	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
33	June 28	Saengling Bros.	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine; 1 pound net	14.20
34	June 28	David Tinkey	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
35	June 22	M. O. Delphy	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine	10.10
36	June 28	John Gifpert	Muscatine	2 hoop nets	1.50
37	June 28	Jas. W. Holiday, Jr.	Muscatine	2 hoop nets	1.30
38	June 29	F. P. McNamer	Waukon Jet.	1,000 ft. seine 5 hoop nets	23.30
39	June 30	Albert Ganler	Lynxville, Wis.	500 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	11.30

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

32

RECEIPTS.

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

STATE FISH AND GAME WARDEN

No.	Date	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
1909					
40	July	1. Joe Osborne	De Sota, Wis.	500 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	11.30
41	July	1. W. P. Metcalf	Modale	1 pound net; 1 hoop net	1.70
42	July	2. Fred Mueller	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
43	July	5. Willard Inman	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 3 hoop nets	11.90
44	July	5. A. Arenson	Victory, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
45	July	7. Wm. Congor	Little Sioux	1 pound net	1.10
46	July	7. W. S. Noyes	Mondamin	1 pound net	1.10
47	July	7. Theodore Urbanny	Clayton	5 pound nets	5.50
48	July	7. A. H. Standley	Waukon Junction	1,000 ft. seine; 2 pound nets; 3 hoop nets	27.30
49	July	8. Thos. Buchanan	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
50	July	10. August Rondnburg	Guttenburg	1 hoop net	.60
51	July	10. John Morris	Sioux City	3 hoop nets	1.80
52	July	13. Adolph C. Larson	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
53	July	17. W. H. Lyons	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
54	July	20. Joe McMahon	Lansing	3 pound nets	3.30
55	July	20. Cesar Laniger	Muscatine	4 hoop nets	2.40
56	July	23. James W. Rogers	Muscatine	1 hoop net	.60
57	July	26. Cypion Martell	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine	20.30
58	July	26. M. L. Lewis	Mondamin	1 pound net	1.10
59	July	27. Wm. Van Horne	Bartlett	1 pound net; 1 bait net	4.70
60	July	27. John P. Lowe	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets; 4 pound nets	25.80
61	July	27. Chas. Steuck	Dubuque	500 ft. seine; 4 hoop nets	12.50
62	July	29. Mert Dye	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
63	July	30. Geo. T. Costello	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
64	July	30. J. C. Brandenburg	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
65	July	30. Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine; 3 hoop nets; 2 pound nets	14.10
66	July	30. H. L. Lyster	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
67	August	2. Jess Gardner	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
68	August	2. W. B. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	2,000 ft. seine	40.40
69	August	10. F. Jacobs	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
70	August	10. E. L. Brown	Bartlett	1 pound net; 1 bait net	4.70
71	August	11. Louis Welling	Guttenburg	5 bait nets	3.00
72	August	13. A. H. Stevens	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
73	August	14. Will Brown	Bartlett	1 bait net	.60
74	August	14. W. B. Lowen	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
75	August	19. John Wiedman	Harpers Ferry	10 pound nets	11.00
76	August	19. Frank Miller	Victory, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
77	August	20. Stephen Harris	Sioux City	5 hoop nets	3.00
78	August	21. G. B. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine	10.10
79	August	21. D. A. Moore	Bartlett	1 pound net	
80	August	23. H. B. Olson	Sioux City	4 hoop nets	4.20
81	August	23. O. C. Paulson	Lansing	500 ft. seine	2.40
82	August	24. W. H. C. Ellwell	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
83	August	24. Eli Dresden	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
84	August	24. Robert Nivarel	Potosi, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
85	August	27. A. S. Hall and A. J. Hobbs	Keokuk	500 ft. seine	10.10
86	August	27. Chas. Higgins	Sioux City	1 hoop net	10.10
87	August	27. J. G. Stafford	Dubuque	14 hoop nets	.60
88	August	27. Willis Schultz	Sabula	500 ft. seine	8.40
89	August	27. Wm. Mundt	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
90	September	1. Geo. A. Conley	Sioux City	1 hoop nets	10.10
91	September	1. S. P. Johnson	Galland	10 bait nets	1.80
92	September	2. Chas. U. Scott	Davenport	1 dip net	6.00
93	September	7. Joe McMahon	Lansing	30 ft. seine	.60
94	September	9. Frank P. Barney	Akron	6 hoop nets	10.10
95	September	13. Otis Brock	Sioux City	2 hoop nets	3.60
96	September	15. W. J. Daniels	Sioux City	10 ft. seine	1.20
97	September	15. Martin Parker	Wapello	10 bait nets	10.10
98	September	15. A. J. Bensch	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	6.00
99	September	15. Frank Bisanz	Dubuque	30 ft. seine	1.20
100	September	15. M. D. Kaiser	Bellevue	10 bait nets	10.10
101	September	15. Hanson Bros.	Bellevue	0 hoop nets	12.00
102	September	15. John Putnam	Bellevue	0 bait nets	6.00
103	September	15. John W. Ernst	Bellevue	0 bait nets	6.00
104	September	15. Herman Clark	Dubuque	10 bait nets	12.00
105	September	20. W. H. C. Ellwell	McGregor	1 hoop nets; 1 dip net	1.80
106	September	28. C. Paulson	Lansing	50 ft. seine	10.10
107	September	28. W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	1 pound nets	3.30
108	September	28. Andy Sorensen	Sioux City	10 bait nets	12.00
109	October	16. W. P. Kiefer	Sioux City	100 ft. seine; 10 hoop nets	10.10
110	October	18. U. D. Smith	Akron	1 hoop net	.60
111	October	23. Geo. Kohler	Guttenburg	30 ft. seine	10.10
112	October	23. W. B. Kelly	Cassville, Wis.	1 pound net	1.10
113	October	23. James Greenwood	Cassville, Wis.	30 ft. seine	10.10
114	November	1. Rosee Bonney	Jefferson, S. Dak.	1 hoop nets	10.10
115	November	1. O. C. Paulson	Lansing	30 ft. seine	3.60
116	November	13. Chas. Snyder	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	10.10
117	November	13. Chas. Koffman	Dubuque	1 dip net	1.20
118	November	29. Alansen Baker, Jr.	Akron	30 ft. seine	.60
119	February	21. Geo. Menkel	Dubuque	1 dip net	10.10
120	February	21. I. C. Carpenter	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
Total					\$ 1,108.50

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

No.	Date	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
121	February 25	Walter Bracher	Davenport	3 fyke nets.	\$ 1.80
122	March 5	Alanson Baker, Jr.	Akron	500 ft. seine; 3 hoop nets; 2 pound nets.	14.10
123	March 5	Chas. E. Huglin	Camanche	500 ft. seine.	10.10
124	March 5	Henry Baker	Salix	500 ft. seine.	10.10
125	March 7	Geo. Johnson	Galland	300 ft. seine.	10.10
126	March 7	Frank Burt	Keokuk	150 ft. seine; 140 ft. seine.	20.30
127	March 7	Alols Gumbel	Keokuk	1 dip net.	.60
128	March 7	Hardin & Shaffer	Keokuk	2 hoop nets.	1.20
129	March 8	A. Lorensen	Des Moines	5 hoop nets.	9.00
130	March 9	Sever Olson	Lansing	1,000 ft. seine.	20.30
131	March 12	Paul Heer	Burlington	1 pound net.	1.10
132	March 12	Free Jacobs	Clayton	.00 ft. seine.	10.10
133	March 12	Wm. H. Lyons	Clayton	.00 ft. seine.	10.10
134	March 14	J. T. Hugunin	Camanche	.00 ft. seine.	10.10
135	March 16	Miles Sinker	Follett	.00 ft. seine.	10.10
136	March 16	Chester Soles	Clayton	.00 ft. seine; 5 pound nets.	15.60
137	March 18	Geo. Struff	Lyons	2 pound nets; 2 fyke nets.	3.40
138	March 18	A. L. Finley	Sioux City	2 hoop nets.	1.20
139	March 19	John R. Elder	Sioux City	1 hoop net.	.60
140	March 19	Robert Nivarel	Potosi, Wis.	.00 ft. seine; 4 hoop nets; 4 pound nets.	16.90
141	March 19	C. J. Rittmier	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
142	March 19	I. Clott	Dubuque	2 hoop nets; 1 dip net.	1.80
143	March 19	John Chalaupka	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
144	March 19	J. C. Carpenter	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
145	March 19	Herman Stumph	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
146	March 21	Douglas G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine; 5 hoop nets; 40 pound nets.	67.20
147	March 22	M. B. Westgate	Clinton	450 ft. seine.	10.10
148	March 23	M. B. Philpott	Ft. Madison	1 bait net.	.60
149	March 23	Carl Nelson	Sioux City	500 ft. seine.	10.10
150	Not issued				
151	March 24	W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	50 pound nets.	55.00
152	March 25	Cuba Noyes	Mondamin	1 hoop net.	.60
153	March 25	Geo. W. Weis	McGregor	5 bait nets.	3.00
154	March 25	W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine; 1 hoop net.	61.20
155	March 25	Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	.00 ft. seine.	10.10
156	March 25	Fred Mueller	Guttenburg	.00 ft. seine.	10.10
157	March 28	Joseph LaPlant	Sioux City	1 hoop net.	.60
158	March 28	James O. Rourke	Almont	3 fyke nets.	4.80
159	March 28	Woodruff Bros.	Lyons	8 fyke nets.	4.80

160	March 31	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	50 pound nets	55.00
161	March 31	John Drollman	Guttenburg	2 pound nets	3.30
162	March 31	Henry Laughling	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets.	11.30
163	March 31	H. L. Lyster	Waupeton	500 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets.	11.30
164	March 31	Lensford L. Adams	McGregor	500 ft. seine.	10.10
165	March 31	Christian Behr	Almont	4 fyke nets.	2.40
166	March 31	Clarence Dart	Keokuk	1 hoop nets.	2.40
167	March 31	Chas. H. T. James	Keokuk	1 bait net.	.60
168	March 31	S. P. Johnson	Galland	10 bait nets.	6.00
169	March 31	G. W. Parker	Keokuk	1 hoop net.	.60
170	March 31	Geo. T. Costello	Sioux City	2 hoop nets.	1.20
171	March 31	Chas. Betz	Sioux City	150 ft. seine.	10.10
172	April 5	C. Y. Long	Lincoln, Neb.	500 ft. seine; 27 hoop nets.	26.30
173	April 5	Chas. L. Wolf	Sioux City	500 ft. seine.	10.10
174	April 7	Frank B. Bonney	Akron	6 hoop nets.	3.60
175	April 8	R. E. Tallbott	Akron	1 hoop net.	.60
176	April 9	Cyrus Strong	Lansing	4 pound nets.	4.40
177	April 9	Geo. B. May	New Albin	5 pound nets; 10 bait nets.	11.50
178	April 11	Frank A. Neal	Akron	2 hoop nets.	1.20
179	April 11	Albert Austin	Sioux City	1 hoop net.	.60
180	April 13	Ray B. Agden	Akron	1 hoop net.	.60
181	April 13	Theodore Montagne	Akron	2 hoop nets.	.60
182	April 13	Carl Brock	Davenport	500 ft. seine.	10.10
183	April 18	Chas. W. Bradley	Dubuque	500 ft. seine.	10.10
184	April 18	Chas. Snyder	Dubuque	3 bait nets.	1.80
185	April 18	Wm. Gere	Dubuque	2 bait nets.	1.20
186	April 18	J. Lavelette	Ft. Madison	1 hoop nets; 1 dip net.	3.00
187	April 18	F. P. McNamer	Waukon Junction	30 pound nets.	22.00
188	April 18	L. E. May	New Albin	1,000 ft. seine; 19 pound nets.	44.10
189	April 18	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	2,000 ft. seine; 8 hoop nets.	45.20
190	April 18	Joe McMahon	Lansing	7 pound nets.	7.70
191	April 18	N. Gantenbein	New Albin	4 pound nets.	4.40
192	April 18	Nick Shack	Lansing	10 pound nets.	11.00
193	April 19	E. Ellsworth	Clayton	500 ft. seine.	10.10
194	April 19	Frank Miller	Victory, Wis.	500 ft. seine.	10.10
195	April 19	Cyprian Martelle	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine.	10.10
196	April 19	Bazil Gormer	Lansing	500 ft. seine.	10.10
197	April 19	C. H. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine.	10.10
198	April 21	Henry M. Schultz	Fairport	500 ft. seine; 15 pound nets.	26.60
199	April 25	F. Dennis	Princeton	3 hoop nets.	1.80
200	April 26	Otis Brock	Sioux City	1 hoop net.	.60
201	April 26	Daniel F. Connolly	Westfeld	4 hoop nets.	2.40
202	April 26	C. Linegar	Muscatine	2 hoop nets.	1.20
203	April 27	Carl H. Norstrom	Sioux City	1 hoop net.	.60
204	April 28	J. C. Berry	Sabula	2 bait nets.	1.20
205	April 28	Jesse Workman	Sioux City	8 hoop nets; 2 pound nets.	7.00
206	May 2	Frank Matthews	Sioux City	1 hoop net.	.60
207	May 2	J. Lavelette	Ft. Madison	500 ft. seine.	10.10

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

RECEIPTS.

No	Date	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
1910					
308	May 2	Sam Tinkey	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
309	May 4	L. L. Prather	Westfield	hoop nets	1.80
310		Not issued.			
311	May 4	E. Ellsworth	McGregor	pound nets	2.20
312	May 5	Fred Hummel	Westfield	1 hoop net	.60
313	May 5	Geo. Furse	Westfield	hoop nets	1.80
314	May 6	Leslie Spalding	Victory, Wis	20 ft. seine	10.10
315	May 6	Ole Paulson	Lansing	20 ft. seine	10.10
316	May 6	Bazil Gormer	Lansing	pound nets	4.40
317	May 6	Sever Olson	Lansing	2 fyke nets	7.20
318	May 6	Gert Von Hagel	Akron	1 hoop net	.60
319	May 6	Bert Easton	Akron	1 hoop net	.60
320	May 7	W. R. Angell	Victory, Wis	20 ft. seine	10.10
321	May 7	Fred Post, Jr.	Akron	1 hoop net	.60
322	May 9	August Kock	Akron	1 dip net	.60
323	May 9	W. A. McGowan	Waukon Junction	500 ft. seine	10.10
324	May 12	John P. Lowe	Lansing	500 ft. seine; 10 pound nets	21.10
325	May 12	Ole Paulson	Lansing	500 ft. seine; 3 pound nets	13.40
326	May 13	Henry M. Schultz	Fairport	1 dip net	.60
327	May 14	O. P. M. Huffman	Sabula	1 bait net	.60
328	May 20	L. L. McDaniel	Harwarden	1 dip net	.60
329	May 30	George Menchel	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
330	May 30	F. Dohman	Dubuque	1 pound net; 2 bait nets	2.30
331	May 30	J. G. Stafford	Dubuque	4 bait nets	2.40
332	May 30	August Post	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
333	May 30	John Thiltgen	Spechts Ferry	500 ft. seine	10.10
334	May 29	Emil Knock	Guttenburg	2 pound nets	2.20
335	May 20	J. W. Garretson	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
336	May 20	Martin Oats	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
337	May 21	E. L. Brown	Bartlett	1 pound net; 1 bait net	4.70
338	May 23	D. A. Moore	Bartlett	1 pound net; 1 hoop net	4.60
339	May 23	Amos Yost	Bartlett	1 pound net; 1 hoop net	4.60
340	May 23	Jess Veerrier	Calliape	150 ft. seine	10.10
341	May 24	Cyrus Strong	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
342	May 25	R. D. Vanderbreek	Akron	3 hoop nets	1.80
343	May 27	Walter Schultz	Sabula	500 ft. seine; 20 hoop nets	22.10
344	May 27	Clarence M. Otis	Taber	1 pound net; 1 hoop net; 1 bait net	5.90
345	May 28	Henry Whipka	Davenport	20 bait nets	12.00
346	May 28	Henry Frohm	Davenport	500 ft. seine	10.10
347	June 1	Geo. L. Clark	Calliape	1 fyke net	.60
348	June 2	F. P. McNamer	Waukon Junction	2 pound nets	8.20
349	June 3	A. H. Standley	Waukon Junction	500 ft. seine; 1 hoop net; 1 pound net	11.80
350	June 3	Charles Talbott	Merrill	50 ft. seine	10.10
351	June 3	Charles E. Scott	Davenport	1 dip net	.60
352	June 4	J. P. Busch	Sabula	1 bait net	.60
353	June 4	John Johnson	Davenport	10 hoop nets	6.00
354	June 6	Joe McMahon	Lansing	20 ft. seine; 3 pound nets	15.60
355	June 6	Martin Steinke	Muscatine	1 hoop net	.60
356	June 7	John Morris	Sioux City	1 bait net	.60
357	June 7	Myer Simons	Muscatine	5 bait nets	3.00
358	June 10	Henry Rezac	Sioux City	1 hoop net	3.00
359	June 10	John B. Southall	Fairport	1 hoop net	.60
360	June 12	Adolph Camerer	Salix	5 hoop nets	.60
361	June 12	Bert Hawk	Muscatine	7 hoop nets	3.00
362	June 14	M. L. Delphy	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine; 2 hoop nets	4.20
363	June 16	Chas. G. Haines	Davenport	2 hoop nets	21.40
364	June 16	August Klemme	Akron	1 hoop net	1.20
365	June 16	Chas. G. Andregge	Guttenburg	1 pound net	1.10
366	June 16	A. C. Larson	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
367	June 17	Nick Schnak	Lansing	1 dip net	.60
368	June 18	Theo. Wick	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	20.20
369	June 18	Fred Gantert	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
370	June 19	C. Soles	Clayton	500 ft. seine	.60
371	June 22	W. H. Webber	Westfield	1 hoop net	10.10
372	June 22	John Barofsky	Davenport	2 bait nets	.60
373	June 22	P. T. Goreham	Salix	2 hoop nets	1.20
374	June 22	D. P. Leming	Sioux City	2 hoop nets	1.20
375	June 22	F. Zernichel	Davenport	2 pound nets	1.20
376	June 24	Ben F. Luetze	Davenport	2 hoop nets; 1 fyke net	2.20
377		Not issued.			1.80
378	June 27	U. Gantenbein	New Albin	500 ft. seine	10.10
379	June 27	Chas. Sherrod	Farmington	1 dip net	.60
380	June 27	Geo. A. Conley	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
381	June 27	Frank Springsteel	Sioux City	480 ft. seine	10.10
382	June 29	John Pennell	De Sota, Wis	500 ft. seine	10.10
383	June 29	Rudolph Mantz	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
384	June 30	W. E. Nason	Jefferson, S. Dak	3 hoop nets	10.10
385	June 30	John Cartigay	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	1.80
386	June 30	Joe Osborne	De Sota, Wis	500 ft. seine	10.10
Total					\$ 1,395.10

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS

Month	Disbursements	Amount
1909		
May	Geo. A. Lincoln—	
	Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 23.50
	Laurance Press Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa—	
	Applications, licenses and bonds.....	19.25
	Aluminum Sign Co., Kewana, Wis.—	
	Metal tags.....	79.67
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa—	
	Deputy work and expenses.....	18.30
	Total.....	\$ 140.81
June	Geo. A. Lincoln—	
	Office and traveling expenses.....	25.19
	Deputies and expenses—	
	W. E. Albert, Lansing Iowa.....	49.72
	Claude Fisher, Muscatine, Iowa.....	22.30
	W. A. Daly, Keokuk, Iowa.....	14.25
	C. B. Kuhl, Sioux City, Iowa.....	19.45
	O. P. Waterbury, Nora Springs, Iowa.....	64.78
	Total.....	\$ 195.59
July	Geo. A. Lincoln—	
	Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 23.76
	Deputies and expenses—	
	C. B. Kuhl, Sioux City, Iowa.....	13.20
	John Cassutt, Guttenburg, Iowa.....	20.03
	Claude Fisher, Muscatine.....	56.24
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa.....	55.80
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	25.25
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa.....	8.16
	Total.....	\$ 175.84
August	Geo. A. Lincoln—	
	Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 15.55
	Deputies and expenses—	
	John Cassutt, Guttenburg, Iowa.....	111.55
	O. P. Waterbury, Nora Springs, Iowa.....	38.62
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa.....	48.12
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa.....	66.10
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	46.50
	Claude Fisher, Muscatine, Iowa.....	20.56
	Total.....	\$ 347.00
September	Deputies and expenses—	
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	\$ 31.25
	John Cassutt, Guttenburg, Iowa.....	74.12
	Total.....	\$ 105.37
October	Deputies and expenses—	
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	\$ 33.90
	Total.....	\$ 33.90
1910		
March	Schipple Machine Works, Dubuque, Iowa—	
	New engine, doors, curtains, repairs, storage,	
	and handling State launch.....	\$ 270.25
	Louis Zeller, Dubuque, Iowa—	
	Painting and calking launch.....	14.00
	Total.....	\$ 284.25

BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Month	Disbursements	Amount
1910		
April	Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, Dubuque, Iowa—	
	Duck tail and repairing launch.....	\$ 39.29
	James E. Lewis, Fairport, Iowa—	
	Three and one-half days use of launch and oil	21.92
	Deputies and expenses—	
	W. E. Bowers, Cresco, Iowa.....	21.00
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	78.15
	John Cassutt, Guttenburg, Iowa.....	77.40
	Total.....	\$ 237.76
May	Schipple Manufacturing Co., Dubuque, Iowa—	
	Supplies for launch.....	\$ 31.30
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa—	
	Oil bill.....	7.56
	Deputies and expenses—	
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	104.87
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa.....	115.67
	Total.....	\$ 259.39
June	Deputies and expenses—	
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa.....	\$ 116.17
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa.....	137.49
	R. Ments, Dubuque, Iowa.....	10.00
	Total.....	\$ 263.66
	Grand Total.....	\$ 2,033.57
	Balance State Treasury.....	\$ 331.02

DISBURSEMENTS.

June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1909—Appropriation, Acts Thirty-second G. A.

Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 1,079.31
Deputies' salaries and expenses.....	4,083.63
Dams and dykes, Wall Lake.....	673.35
Legal expenses.....	72.15
Printing.....	195.30
Distribution of fish.....	1,250.77
State dam, Okoboji.....	100.73

Total \$7,455.24

June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1910—Fish and Game Protection Fund, Acts
Thirty-third G. A.

Office and traveling expenses.....	\$ 1,412.27
Deputies' salaries and expenses.....	17,579.12
Legal expenses.....	404.15
Printing.....	3,547.44
Distribution of fish.....	1,856.35
Three boats and fishing equipment.....	120.11
State dam, Okoboji.....	946.36
Feeding quail.....	184.00
Game birds and eggs bought.....	1,051.15
Repairing dam, Clear Lake; screen, Spirit Lake, and air for fish.....	224.30

Total \$27,925.25

RECEIPTS.

From hunters' licenses June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....\$107,877.00

PROSECUTIONS.

Month of July, 1908.

Unlawful Fishing:
13 convictions; fine and costs..... \$245.00
3 jail sentence

Seized and Destroyed:
6 seines; 4 hoop nets; 16 trot lines and 16 traps

Month of August, 1908.

Unlawful Fishing:
9 convictions; fine and costs..... \$201.90
1 case not guilty

Unlawful Fish in Possession:
4 convictions; fine and costs..... 49.00

Seized and Destroyed:
3 seines; 15 traps, 62 trot lines and 6 hoop nets

Month of September, 1908.

Hunting Without License:
4 convictions; fine and costs..... \$ 52.50
2 cases not guilty

Game in Possession Unlawfully:
4 convictions; fine and costs..... 668.30

Unlawful Fishing:
1 case not guilty
4 convictions; fine and costs..... 64.60
4 jail sentence

Seized and Destroyed:
14 dip nets; 4 boats; 3 traps; 4 hoop nets; 1 trammel net

Month of October, 1908.

Unlawful Fishing:
7 convictions; fine and costs..... \$166.70

Shipping Game Birds:
5 convictions; fine and costs..... 335.35

Dynamiting:
1 conviction; fine and costs..... 259.45

Trapping Game:
1 conviction; fine and costs..... 47.55

Killing Quail:
1 conviction; fine and costs..... 85.00

Seized and Destroyed:
1 seine; 3 traps; 4 hoop nets and 7 trot lines

Seized and Sold Game Birds Shipped Into State Unlawfully:
31 ducks, 48 snipe and 15 prairie chickens

Month of November, 1908

Game Fish Unlawfully in Possession:
1 case not guilty

Hunting Without License:
1 conviction; fine and costs..... \$ 13.85
Gun seized

Trespassing:
5 convictions; fine and costs..... 26.85

Unlawful Trapping:
4 convictions; fine and costs..... \$52.85
184 rat and 3 mink skins seized; jail sentence each

Seized Game Birds Unlawfully Shipped:
54 prairie chickens; 4 quail; 243 ducks; 4 snipe; condemned and sold

Month of December, 1908.

Unlawful Fishing:
5 convictions; fine and costs..... \$144.90
3 jail sentences

Unlawful Spearing:	
4 convictions; fine and costs.....	113.55
1 jail sentence	
2 cases not guilty	

Month of January, 1909.

Hunting Without License:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 44.60

Trespass:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	7.65

Unlawful Spearing:	
4 convictions; fine and costs.....	35.40

Seized and Destroyed:	
11 hoop nets; 1 trammel net and 4 spears	

Month of February, 1909.

Possession of Nets:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 22.00

Game Fish in Possession:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	77.60

Seized and Destroyed:	
3 hoop nets; 6 spears; 3 trammel nets and 3 seines	

Cases Dismissed:	
3 by County Attorney on account of poverty	

Month of March, 1909.

Shipping Prairie Chickens:	
1 conviction; fine and costs	\$875.00

Prairie Chickens in Possession:	
1 case; defendant left State before arrest	

Unlawful Fishing:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	94.00

Seized and Sold:	
107 prairie chickens	

Month of April, 1909.

Unlawful Fishing:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$178.00

Shipment of Birds:	
U. S. authorities were notified of unlawful shipment of birds from South Dakota. Parties arrested and convicted at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; fine and costs.....	225.00

Month of May, 1909.

Unlawful Fishing:	
6 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 90.00

Spearing:	
2 cases; not guilty	

Dynamiting:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	58.75

Snaring:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	20.70

Killing Song Birds:	
3 convictions; minors; under age, Juvenile court	

Trapping Fish	
1 conviction; minor; under age, Juvenile court	

Month of June, 1909.

Unlawful Fishing:	
11 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$165.80

2 jail sentence	
2 not guilty	

Shooting Fish:	
4 convictions; fine and costs.....	26.00

Trapping Fish:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	18.20

2 cases not guilty	
Shipping Fish Without Affidavit:	

1 case; not guilty	
Seized and Destroyed:	

3 seines; 9 hoop nets; 9 traps; 1 trammel net; 19 dip nets; 22 trot lines	
---	--

Month of July, 1909.

Unlawful Seining:	
9 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$160.05

3 cases not guilty	
Spearing Fish:	

5 convictions; fine and costs.....	36.75
Hoop Nets:	

2 convictions; fine and costs.....	16.10
Unlawful Trot Line:	

1 conviction; fine and costs.....	7.35
Seized and Destroyed:	

8 traps; 1 hoop net; 11 seines; 9 trot lines, 4 spears; 1 dip net	
---	--

Month of August, 1909.

Hunting Without License:	
4 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 95.00

Unlawful Fishing:	
12 convictions; fine and costs	224.95

2 cases dismissed by county attorney.	
2 cases not guilty.	
1 jail sentence.	

Dynamiting:	
2 cases; before warrant could be served defendants stole a boat and left State.	

Seized and Destroyed:

11 hoop nets; 17 trammel nets; 1 gill net; 9 seines; 49 trot lines; 1 spear and 2 bait nets.

Month of September, 1909.

Unlawful Fishing:

11 convictions; fine and costs..... \$398.10
2 cases; bonds for \$200 given; bonds forfeited.
2 cases not guilty.
4 cases appealed.
1 case jail sentence.

Shooting Doves:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 25.70

Hunting Without License in Possession, Having Paid for Same:

3 convictions; on recommendation of county attorney paid costs 7.05

Hunting Without License:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 27.35

Seized and Destroyed:

13 trammel nets; 3 hoop nets; 2 traps and 3 seines.

Month of October, 1909.

Unlawful Fishing:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... \$ 54.00
1 case not guilty.

Trapping Animals:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 155.12
1 jail sentence.

Hunting Without License:

16 convictions; fine and costs 200.70

Shipping Game Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 341.00

Quail Out of Season:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 39.45

Killing Non-Game Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 17.70

Having Pelts in Possession:

1 case; seized 72 pelts.

Seized and Destroyed:

5 traps; 2 trammel nets and 1 seine.

Month of November, 1909.

Hunting Without License:

8 convictions; fine and costs..... \$206.45
2 cases not guilt.

Trespassing:

3 convictions; fine and costs..... 55.50

Shipping Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 200.00

Trapping Out of Season:

1 case not guilty.
2 cases; minors; to Juvenile Court;
Seized 11 rat skins.

Seized and Destroyed:

3 set nets; 3 seines and 1 trap.

Month of December, 1909.

Hunting Without License:

3 convictions; fine and costs..... \$ 88.00
2 cases not guilty.

Trespassing:

1 conviction; fine and costs 5.85

Quail Out of Season:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 60.40

Killing Song Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 8.00

Unlawful Fishing:

3 convictions; fine and costs..... 25.00

Seized and Destroyed:

1 bait net; 2 trammel nets and 1 seine.

Month of January, 1910.

Hunting Without License:

3 convictions; fine and costs..... \$ 67.50

Unlawful Fishing:

9 conviction; fine and costs..... 67.05

Seized and Destroyed:

18 hoop nets; 9 spears and 2 trammel nets.

Month of February, 1910.

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... \$ 55.00
1 case not guilty.

Spearing Fish:

5 convictions; fine and costs..... 66.05
2 cases dismissed; no evidence.

Killing Quail:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 15.10

Seized and Destroyed:

2 dip nets and 5 spears.

Month of March, 1910.

Hunting Without License:

4 convictions; fine and costs..... \$ 96.45

Fishing Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 15.00

Unlawful Fishing:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 15.00

Serving Game at Hotel:

1 conviction; appealed to District Court.

Month of April, 1910.

Hunting Without License:

4 convictions; fine and costs..... \$140.60

Unlawful Fishing:

13 convictions; fine and costs..... 153.40

2 boys arrested; Juvenile Court.

Shooting Song Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 23.10

Killing Game Birds:

4 convictions; fine and costs..... 54.50

Trapping Squirrel:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 57.70

100 young squirrel seized and given to farmers.

Hotel Serving Duck:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 37.65

Fishing Without License:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 7.85

Dynamiting:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 50.00

Seized and Destroyed:

34 trot lines; 2 trammel nets; 2 dip nets.

Month of May, 1910.

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... \$ 27.70

2 jail sentence.

Unlawful Fishing:

40 convictions; fine and costs..... 494.10

Killing Doves:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 44.50

Having in Possession Game Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 30.60

Fish Unlawfully Taken:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 23.35

Dynamiting:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 53.85

Unlawful Selling Game Fish:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 7.85

Squirrels Out of Season:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 12.50

Fish Under Size:

1 conviction; minor; Juvenile Court.

Seized and Destroyed:

64 hoop nets; 1 boat; 21 trot lines; 8 spears; 9 seines; 15 traps,
and 65 dip nets.

Month of June, 1910.

Unlawful fishing:

34 convictions; fine and costs..... \$669.60
16 jail sentences.

Dynamiting:

6 convictions; fine and costs..... 452.15

Buying Fish Unlawfully Taken:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 280.00

Shooting Fish:

1 conviction; fine and costs..... 19.25

Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs..... 63.00

Shooting Doves:

2 convictions; minors; Juvenile Court.

Seized and Destroyed:

24 traps; 61 dip nets; 30 trot lines; 14 seines; 120 hoop nets;
1 spear and 2 boats.

RECAPITULATION OF PROSECUTIONS.

Total number of cases.....	449
Total fine and costs.....	\$10,617.22
Of the above prosecutions there were—	
Jail sentences	38
Verdicts of not guilty.....	35
Unlawful devices destroyed—	
Seines	112
Hoop nets	261
Trot lines	250
Traps	101
Dip nets	167
Spears	38
Boats	7
Value of property destroyed—	
Estimated at	\$ 6,000.00

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH BY FISH CAR "HAWKEYE," 1908, FROM
SABULA, IOWA.

Location.	Waters
Chester	Upper Iowa River
Clear Lake	Clear Lake
Storm Lake	Storm Lake
Creston	Summitt Lake
Randall	Wall Lake
Osage	Red Cedar River
Nora Springs	Shell Rock River
Rowan	Iowa River
Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake
Marion	Indian Creek
Cedar Rapids	Cedar River

Estimated number of adult game fish distributed, 160,000.

YEAR 1909.

Cresco	Turkey River
West Union	Volga River
Storm Lake	Storm Lake
Emmetsburg	Medium Lake
Clear Lake	Clear Lake
Green	Shell Rock River
Independence	Wapsie River
Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake
Coralville	Iowa River
Okoboji	Lake Okoboji
Alden	Iowa River
Waverly	Cedar River
Cedar Rapids	Cedar River

Estimated number of adult game fish distributed, 200,000.

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED

In the waters of the State of Iowa during the fiscal years ending June 30,
1909, and 1910, by the United States Fish Commission.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Catfish—		
Algona	Armstrong's Pond	200
Manchester	Maquoketa River	3,900
North McGregor	Mississippi River	60,000
Waterloo	Cedar River	900
Buffalo Fish—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	16,700
Rainbow Trout—		
Boone	Willow Lake	1,000
Colmar	Otter Creek	3,000
Chester	Beaver Creek, S. Fork	2,500
Cresco	Barker Brook	2,000
Cresco	Cold Springs Brook	2,000
Decorah	Trout Run	1,500
Decorah	Trout Creek	1,200
Hopkinton	Plum Creek	12,000
Jessup	Spring Creek	2,000
Manchester	Coffee Creek	3,000
Manchester	Honey Creek	3,500
Manchester	Maquoketa River	4,400
Manchester	Spring Branch	3,000
McGregor	Sny Magill Creek	1,600
Postville	Yellow River	2,000
Brook Trout—		
Cresco	Baldwin Creek	2,000
Cresco	Rutherford Spring Brook	1,000
Hopkinton	Buck Creek	4,500
Lansing	Clear Creek	4,500
Lansing	Village Creek	3,000
Lansing	Bactell Creek	4,500
McGregor	Boss Creek	4,500
McGregor	Spring Branch	2,250
Manchester	Spring Branch	1,500
Postville	Yellow River, N. Fork	4,500
Waukon		
Pike—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	13,500
Crappie and Strawberry Bass—		
Algona	Upper Des Moines River	300
Clayton	Mississippi River	20,000
Creston	Summitt Lake	250
Glendale	Kyles Pond	300
Manchester	Maquoketa River	4,315
Moulton	Black's Pond	100
North McGregor	Mississippi River	22,000
Perlee	Leffler's Reservoir	100
Rock Bass—		
Dexter	Kaufman's Pond	125
Dexter	Meadow Pond	150
Tuskeega	Dunham's Pond	125

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED—CONTINUED.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Small Mouth Black Bass—		
Chester	Iowa River	500
Large Mouth Bass—		
Algona	Des Moines River, E. Fork	300
Brighton	Skunk River	75
Chester	Upper Iowa River	300
Clear Lake	Clear Lake	500
Coggon	Buffalo Creek	450
Corning	Silver Lake	50
Creston	Summit Lake	175
Elkader	Turkey River	3,500
Fairfield	Wilson Pond	50
Fairfield	Miller's Pond	50
Fort Madison	Green Bay Lake	1,000
Graettinger	Clear Lake	200
Harlan	White's Pond	200
Knoxville	Des Moines River	75
Lamoni	Rhodes Pond	50
Logan	Woodland Pond	175
Manchester	Maquoketa River	6,025
North McGregor	Mississippi River	8,500
Riceville	Spring Brook	200
Riceville	St. John's Springs	200
Riverton	Belcher Lake	50
Salix	Brown Lake	300
Waterloo	Cedar River	4,050
West Bend	St. Paul Lake	150
Bream (Sunfish)—		
Arlington	Clear Water Lake	150
Atlantic	Vidt Soe Pond	125
Dexter	Kaufman's Pond	75
Dexter	Meadow Pond	50
Newton	Livingston Pond	225
North McGregor	Mississippi River	29,000
Pike Perch Fry—		
Chariton	Q Lake	300,000
Chester	Upper Iowa River	700,000
Manchester	Maquoketa River	50,000
Waterloo	Cedar River	200,000
Yellow Perch—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	24,700
Fresh Water Drum—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	12,500

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED—CONTINUED.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1910.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Catfish—		
Chester	Upper Iowa River	400
Independence	Wapsipinicon River	400
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	2,500
Manchester	Maquoketa River	4,000
North McGregor	Mississippi River	187,500
Rainbow Trout—		
Manchester	Maquoketa River	400
North McGregor	Bloody Run	3,000
Postville	Livingdodd Creek	600
Waukon	Silver Creek	1,000
Waukon	Village Creek	1,500
Brook Trout—		
McGregor	Bass Creek	6,000
Waukon	North Fork Creek	6,000
Waukon	Patterson Creek	7,500
Pike—		
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	700
North McGregor	Mississippi River	1,900
Crappie—		
Algona	Upper Des Moines River, E. Branch	400
Fort Madison	Green Bay River	125
Independence	Wapsipinicon River	400
North McGregor	Mississippi River	46,000
Stockport	Silver's Pond	100
Large Mouth Black Bass—		
Bentley	Walnut Hill Pond	125
Cedar Falls	Cedar River	400
Cedar Falls	Hackett's Lake	400
Chariton	McCoy's Pond	100
Chariton	Rice Lake	600
Charles City	Cedar River	400
Chester	Upper Iowa River	800
Clarion	Elm Lake	400
Coggon	Buffalo Creek	400
Corning	Lake Vernon	100
Decorah	Upper Iowa River	400
DeWitt	Crystal Lake	400
DeWitt	Silver Creek	200
Edgewood	Funk's Pond	150
Forest City	Imogene Lake	150
Large Mouth Black Bass—		
Glenwood	Glenwood Park Lake	700
Hampton	Reed Lake	400
Independence	Wapsipinicon	400
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	2,250
Manchester	Maquoketa River	7,100
Marble Rock	Shell Rock River	400
Maynard	Little Volga River	300
North McGregor	Mississippi River	5,250

STATEMENT OF FISH DEPOSITED—CONTINUED.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Tuskeego	Robertson's Pond	100
Sunfish—		
Casey	Spring Lake	200
Cumberland	Hawthorne Lake	100
Fort Madison	Green Bay	1,100
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	4,500
North McGregor	Mississippi River	73,250
Underwood	Gerse's Pond	100
Pike Perch Fry—		
Clear Lake	Clear Lake	750,000
Estherville	Des Moines River, W. Branch.....	600,000
Manchester	Maquoketa River	300,000
Orleans	East Okoboji	400,000
Orleans	Spirit Lake	400,000
Ruthven	Lost Island Lake.....	400,000
Waterloo	Cedar River	250,000
West City	Cedar River	200,000
Yellow Perch—		
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River.....	20
McGregor	Lake Como	900
North McGregor	Mississippi River	42,750
Fresh Water Drum—		
North McGregor	Mississippi River	1,500

NUMBER AND VARIETY OF FISH

Deposited in the waters of the State in the year 1909 by the United States Fish Commission.

Catfish	65,000	Small Mouth Bass.....	500
Buffalo fish.....	16,700	Large Mouth (Black) Bass	26,625
Rainbow Trout.....	44,700	Bream (Sunfish)	36,725
Brook Trout	32,250	Pike Perch (Jack Salmon)	1,250,000
Pike	13,500	Yellow Perch	24,700
Rock Bass	400	Fresh Water Drum.....	12,500

NUMBER AND VARIETY OF FISH

Deposited in the waters of the State in the year 1910 by the United States Fish Commission.

Catfish	194,800	Large Mouth Black Bass..	21,925
Rainbow Trout.....	6,500	Bream (Sunfish)	79,250
Brook Trout	19,500	Pike Perch (Jack Salmon)	3,300,000
Pike	2,600	Yellow Perch	43,670
Crappie	47,025	Fresh Water Drum.....	1,500

LIST OF DEPUTY FISH AND GAME WARDENS FOR IOWA.

H. H. Yordy, Waterloo.	L. E. White, Estherville.
Frank P. Lamb, Cedar Rapids.	F. H. Connor, Tipton.
C. G. Lake, Chester.	W. C. Ballou, Independence.
G. W. Young, Clarinda.	John Swalles, Spirit Lake.
William Eggers, Arlon.	E. E. Brees, Waterloo.
Erastus H. Franks, Cedar Rapids.	W. E. Elbert, Lansing.
Wesley Bryant, Creston.	Claude Fisher, Fruitland.
J. C. Schroeder, Emmetsburg.	Wade Spurgeon, Panora.
B. C. Davis, Fort Madison.	J. W. Floerchinger, Oxford.
Theo. Bauer, Dubuque.	Thos. Reddin, Cascade.
Henry Scharnweber, Carroll.	Thos. L. Hall, Glenwood.
Adam Weirather, Keokuk.	M. Riley, Bancroft.
Sim T. Huber, Sioux City.	H. E. Martin, Iowa Falls.
W. R. Keeney, Kanawah.	W. W. Woodley, Mt. Auburn.
Adolph Lesser, Spencer.	Fred Hansen, Exira.
R. A. Hilliard, Corning.	B. L. Dunn, Van Meter.
O. P. Doran, Atlantic.	Geo. R. Norton, Onawa.
F. M. Beymer, Avoca.	F. W. Harbecht, Avoca.
J. C. Henkle, Storm Lake.	Henry Miller, Arnolds Park.
O. P. Waterbury, Nora Springs.	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington.
C. O. Bailey, Washington.	Geo. Andrews, Oskaloosa.
C. B. Kuhl, Sioux City.	W. H. Blackburn, Jefferson.
Aaron Inman, Seymour.	J. W. Swinford, Mystic.
W. C. Laraway, Hamburg.	John C. Hall, Des Moines.
W. W. Berry, Grinnell.	A. A. Height, Mason City.
W. J. Menter, Anthon.	Henry Greene, Spencer.
Alec Christian, Randall.	Britton Galland, Salix.
R. J. Wiley, West Liberty.	John Vanderbilt, Marion.
A. C. Kelly, Red Oak.	L. C. Scott, Zearing.
J. E. Austin, Sac City.	W. A. Groneweg, Council Bluffs.
J. G. Allen, Corning.	Geo. H. Johnson, Walker.
Ernest E. Smith, Winterset.	J. D. Beardsley, Oelwein.
H. E. Perry, Madrid.	A. E. Barnett, Alden.
Emmett C. Higgins, Salem, Mo.	Anton Boller, Goodell.
C. M. Graham, Britt.	Chas. W. Spencer, Lake View.
C. B. Hall, Des Moines.	E. Erhardt, Osceola.
M. M. Willson, Des Moines.	Chas. J. Bullicek, Cedar Rapids.
C. C. Burton, Webster City.	Geo. H. Acker, Council Bluffs.
George Mizener, Decorah.	H. S. Tubbs, Manchester.
W. C. Woolsey, Ft. Dodge.	E. A. Leighton, Waterloo.
W. A. Kitterman, Ottumwa.	L. C. Preussner, Manchester.
Fred C. Naeve, Davenport.	A. N. Reed, Crystal Lake.
C. W. Henderson, Coggon.	C. F. Widman, McGregor.
W. E. Sayers, Des Moines.	J. T. Carter, Emmetsburg.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, Washington, D. C.
 Chief of Biological Survey, H. W. Henshaw, Washington, D. C.
 Assistant Chief, Biological Survey, T. S. Palmer, Washington, D. C.
 Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.
 Commissioner, George M. Bowers, Washington, D. C.

STATE OFFICIALS.

For information respecting the game laws in state and territories which have no state wardens, address as follows: Alaska, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Arkansas, Secretary of State, Little Rock; Florida, Chas. G. Megargee, Umatilla, Lake County; Georgia, C. L. Davis, Warm Springs; Hawaii, D. B. Kuhns, Honolulu; Kentucky, E. H. Nobbe, 506 Twentieth street, Louisville; Mississippi, Miles Carroll, Yazoo City; Nevada, Secretary of State, Carson City; Virginia, L. T. Christian, 1012 East Broad street, Richmond.

The game laws are published in pamphlet form in all the states except Georgia and Hawaii.

Alabama—State Game and Fish Commissioner, John H. Wallace, Jr., Montgomery.

Alaska—Game Warden, P. F. Vian, Kenai; Christopher C. Shea, Seward; A. R. Garner, Circle City.

Arizona—Fish and Game Commissioners, Theo. T. Swift, Safford; Secretary, W. L. Pinney, Phoenix; V. V. Merino, Flagstaff.

California—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, President, W. G. Henshaw, Oakland; M. J. Connell, 405 South Hill street, Los Angeles; Chief Deputy, John P. Babcock, Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco.

Colorado—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Thomas J. Holland, Room 41, Capitol Building, Denver; Deputy State Game and Fish Commissioner, James A. Shinn, Denver.

Connecticut—Commission of Fisheries and Game, President, George T. Mathewson, Thompsonville; Secretary, E. Hart Geer, Hadlyme; E. Hart Fenn, Wethersfield.

Delaware—Delaware Game Protective Association, President, A. D. Poole, corner Seventh and West streets, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Metropolitan Police, Superintendent, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Washington.

Idaho—Fish and Game Warden, Wm. N. Stephens, Boise; Chief Deputy, B. T. Livingstone, Boise.

Illinois—State Game Commissioner, Dr. John A. Wheeler, Springfield; Fish Commissioner, Nat H. Cohen, Urbana.

Indiana—Commissioner of Fisheries and Game, George W. Miles, State House, Indianapolis.

Iowa—State Fish and Game Warden, Geo. A. Lincoln, 234 Granby Block, Cedar Rapids.

Kansas—State Fish and Game Warden, Prof. L. L. Dyche, Lawrence.
 Louisiana—Board of Commissioners for the Protection of Birds, Game and Fish, President, Frank M. Miller, 605 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans.

Maine—Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and game, Chairman, J. W. Brackett, Phillips; Edgar E. Ring, Orono; Blaine S. Viles, Augusta.

Maryland—Game warden, Horace F. Harmonson, Atlantic Hotel, Berlin.

Massachusetts—Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, Chairman, Dr. George W. Field, State House, Boston.

Michigan—Game, Fish and Forestry Department, Warden, Charles S. Pierce, Lansing.

Minnesota—Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, Executive Agent, H. A. Rider, St. Paul.

Missouri—Game and Fish Commissioner, Jesse A. Tolerton, Jefferson City.

Montana—State game and Fish Warden, Henry Avare, Helena.

Nebraska—Game and Fish Commission, Chief Deputy, Dan Gellus, Lincoln.

New Hampshire—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Financial Agent and Secretary, Charles B. Clarke, Concord.

New Jersey—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, President B. C. Kuser, Trenton; Fish and Game Protector, James M. Stratton, North Long Branch.

New Mexico—Game and Fish Warden, Thomas P. Gable, Santa Fe.

New York—Forest, Fish and Game Commission, Commissioner, James S. Whipple, Albany; Chief Game Protector, John B. Burnham, Essex.

North Carolina—Audubon Society of North Carolina—President, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh; Secretary, T. Gilbert Pearson, Greensboro.

North Dakota—Game and Fish Board of Control—President, Herman Winterer, Valley City. District No. 1 (Northern), W. N. Smith, Grafton. District No. 2 (Southern), Olaf Bjorke, Abercrombie.

Ohio—Commissioners of Fish and Game, Chief Warden, Gen. John C. Speaks, Columbus.

Oklahoma—State Game and Fish Warden, J. S. Askew, Chickasha.

Oregon—Game and Forestry Warden, R. O. Stevenson, Forest Grove.

Pennsylvania—Board of Game Commissioners, President, James H. Worden, Harrisburg; Secretary, Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island—Commissioners of Birds, Chairman, Charles H. Remington, 216 Waterman Ave., East Providence.

South Carolina—Audubon Society of South Carolina, President, M. O. Dantzier, Orangeburg; Secretary, James Henry Rice, Jr., Summerville.

South Dakota—State Game Warden, W. F. Bancroft, Pierre.

Tennessee—State Warden of Game, Fish and Forestry, Joseph A. Acklen, Nashville.

Texas—Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, R. H. Wood, Rockport; Chief Deputy, R. W. Lorraine, Austin.

Utah—State Fish and Game Commissioner, Fred W. Chambers, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Fish and Game Commissioner, Henry G. Thomas, Stowe.

Washington—State Fish Commissioner and Game Warden, John L. Riseland, Bellingham, Chief Deputy State Game Warden, Gus Johnson, Bellingham.

West Virginia—Forest, Game and Fish Warden, J. A. Viquesney, Belington.

Wisconsin—State Warden, Capt. George W. Rickeman, Madison.

Wyoming—State Game Warden, D. C. Nowlin, Lander.

CANADA.

Alberta—Department of Agriculture, Minister, Duncan Marshall, Edmonton; Chief Game Guardian, Benjamin Lawton, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Provincial Game and Forest Warden, A. Bryan Williams, Fairfield Building, Vancouver.

Manitoba—Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Minister, R. P. Roblin, Winnipeg; Chief Game Guardian, Charles Barber, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick—Crown Land Department, Surveyor-General, W. D. H. Grimmer, St. Stephen; Deputy Surveyor-General, T. G. Loggie, Fredericton. Chief Fishery, Game and Fire Warden, District No. 1, Dennis Doyle, Newcastle; District No. 2, A. E. O'Leary, Richibucto; District No. 3, W. J. Dean, Musquash; District No. 4, John McGibbon, St. Stephen; Overseer of Fisheries, S. U. McCully, Chatham.

Newfoundland—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Minister, A. W. Piccott, St. Johns; Deputy Minister, A. C. Goodridge, St. Johns; Secretary of Fisheries Board, Judge D. W. Prowse, Box 1187, St. Johns.

Nova Scotia—Board of Game Commissioners, Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight, St. Paul Building, Halifax.

Ontario—Department of Public Work—Game and Fisheries Branch—Minister, J. O. Reaume, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, E. Tinsley, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island—Game Inspector, E. T. Carbonell, Box 85, Charlottetown.

Quebec—Fisheries and Game Branch, Minister, Charles Devlin, Quebec; General Superintendent of Fisheries and game, Hector Caron, Quebec; General Inspector of Fisheries and Game, E. A. Bellisle, Quebec.

Saskatchewan—Department of Agriculture, Minister of Agriculture, W. R. Motherwell, Regina; Deputy Minister, W. J. Rutherford, Regina.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF BOATS

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA

AND THE

List of Licenses Granted to Engineers and Pilots
Upon the Inland Waters of Iowa

1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DES MOINES
EMORY H. ENGLISH, STATE PRINTER
1911

State Inspectors of Boats

Terms Expire May, 1910.

George B. Freeman	Mason City, Cerro Gordo county
J. B. Thompson.....	Spirit Lake, Dickinson county
Tacitus Hussey.....	Des Moines, Polk county
Byron T. Smith.....	Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie county
Alonso A. Jenks.....	Leon, Decatur county
W. K. Coughlan.....	Ottumwa, Wapello county
John T. Palatin.....	Iowa City, Johnson county

Department of Boat Inspection

The Iowa boat inspectors are appointed by the governor to hold office for a term of two years from the first Monday in May in the even-numbered years. Each inspector is required to make an annual report to the governor on or before the first day of January, giving in detail the number and date of licenses granted pilots and engineers, number and kind of boats inspected, the fees received therefor, and other matters considered useful and of general interest.

The law provides that "any inspector, on the request of owner, agent or master of any boat other than a row boat, upon the inland waters of the state having a carrying capacity of five or more passengers, shall carefully and thoroughly inspect such boat, its appliances and machinery, and, if found in proper condition and safe for the carriage of persons or passengers, give his certificate thereof, including therein the number of persons or passengers that may be carried, and on what waters; which certificate, or a copy thereof, shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the boat, and any boat so inspected and certified shall be entitled to run for the season following the date thereof. In like manner, upon the request of any pilot or engineer for a license as such, the inspector shall forthwith investigate the competency of the applicant, his acquaintance with and experience in his business, his habits as to sobriety, and other qualifications and, if found capable of performing well his duties, and of good habits, he shall issue his certificate authorizing him to act as pilot or engineer, as the case may be, for five years from the date thereof, unless sooner revoked for cause, which revocation when made shall take effect upon the approval of the governor. The inspector may charge and require advance payment for inspection, for each sailboat, one dollar, each boat propelled by other power with a capacity of not more than twenty persons, five dollars; those of greater capacity, ten dollars, and for each applicant for license as pilot or engineer, three dollars."

The penalty for hiring or offering to hire such boat for the carriage of passengers, without first securing the certificate above mentioned, or for permitting or receiving for carriage a greater number of persons than authorized in the said certificate, is a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both fine and imprisonment. The same penalty applies to any person acting as a pilot or engineer without first having obtained a license, or having obtained such license, continuing to follow said avocation after his certificate has been revoked.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 24, 1910.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Sir:—I herewith hand you my report as State Inspector of Boats for the past term as required by law.

LOWER DES MOINES RIVER.

Date	Craft	Name	Owner	Passengers	Fees
May 1.....	Gasboat	Ferro	Crabb & Nelson, Ottumwa	50	\$10.00
July 15.....	Gasboat	Red Wing	B. F. Salters, Douds Leando	5	5.00
June 16.....	Gasboat	Idlewild	Odem & Nair, Eddyville	30	10.00
June 16.....	Steamboat	City of Eddyville	W.S. Keller, Eddyville	100	10.00
			Total of fees for boat inspections		\$35.00

LICENSES GRANTED TO ENGINEERS AND PILOTS.

Date	Name	Address	Fees
July 15.....	B. F. Salters	Eddyville	\$3.00
July 15.....	B. F. Salters (engineer)	Eddyville	\$3.00
July 15.....	L. D. Warren	Eddyville	\$3.00
		Total of fees for licenses	\$9.00

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CAUGHLIN,
Ottumwa, Iowa.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF BOATS

Spirit Lake, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1910.

Hon. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Sir:—I herewith hand you my report as State Inspector of Boats for the past term as required by law.

UPPER IOWA LAKES.

Date	Craft	Name	Location	Passengers	Fees
May 12	Sailboat	Falcon	Okoboji Lake	40	\$ 1.00
May 27	Sailboat	Golden Rule	Okoboji Lake	40	1.00
June 10	Sailboat	Ross	Wall Lake	8	1.00
May 29	Steamboat	Sunbeam	Okoboji Lake	65	10.00
May 11	Steamboat	Iowa	Okoboji Lake	80	10.00
May 27	Steamboat	Des Moines	Okoboji Lake	125	10.00
June 12	Steamboat	Okoboji	Okoboji Lake	300	10.00
May 27	Steamboat	Queen	Okoboji Lake	225	10.00
June 10	Steamboat	Dispatch	Wall Lake	25	10.00
June 10	Steamboat	Eclipse	Wall Lake	75	10.00
June 10	Steamboat	Distance	Wall Lake	75	10.00
July 13	Steamboat	Queen	Storm Lake	60	10.00
May 11	Launch	Redwing	Spirit Lake	40	5.00
May 11	Launch	West Side	Spirit Lake	18	5.00
May 15	Launch	Orleans	Spirit Lake	40	5.00
May 15	Launch	Billikin	Spirit Lake	18	5.00
May 12	Launch	Iona	Okoboji Lake	40	5.00
May 29	Launch	Grayhound	Okoboji Lake	5	5.00
May 14	Launch	Golden Feather	Okoboji Lake	12	5.00
May 19	Launch	Alpha	Okoboji Lake	18	5.00
May 19	Launch	Omega	Okoboji Lake	5	5.00
May 22	Launch	The Lemon	Okoboji Lake	12	5.00
May 24	Launch	Gail	Okoboji Lake	35	5.00
May 25	Launch	Boston	Okoboji Lake	12	5.00
June 1	Launch	Manhattan	Okoboji Lake	35	5.00
June 1	Launch	Pirate	Okoboji Lake	40	5.00
June 19	Launch	Liberty	Okoboji Lake	10	5.00
July 9	Launch	Albertine	Okoboji Lake	6	5.00
July 9	Launch	Ruth	Okoboji Lake	8	5.00
July 15	Launch	Marjory	Okoboji Lake	6	5.00
July 18	Launch	Ho	Okoboji Lake	10	5.00
July 21	Launch	Edwin	Okoboji Lake	10	5.00
August 23	Launch	Ruth	Okoboji Lake	16	5.00
July 13	Launch	Bonny	Sioux river (at Correctionville)	8	5.00
August 4	Launch	Arawana	Lost Island Lake	6	5.00
May 14	Launch	Lotus	Medium Lake	14	5.00

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF BOATS

LICENSES GRANTED TO ENGINEERS IN 1909.

Date	Name	Craft	Fees
May 12	William H. Hedge	Steam	\$ 2.00
May 27	Ed. J. Olson	Steam	2.00
June 10	L. L. Lawrence	Steam	2.00
May 29	Hugh Morgan	Steam	2.00
June 5	Myrton James	Gas engines	2.00
June 9	Oscar Finders	Steam	2.00
June 10	E. M. Parsons	Steam	2.00
July 10	Lomas M. Gipner	Gas engines	2.00
July 9	C. J. Gibson	Gas engines	2.00
July 16	F. S. Lamb	Gas engines	2.00
July 21	Edwin Dennis	Gas engines	2.00
August 28	Clayton Elston	Steam	2.00
August 28	Donald Henderson	Steam or gas	2.00
Total			\$ 39.00

LICENSES GRANTED TO PILOTS IN 1909.

Date	Name	Waters	Fees
May 12	William H. Hedge	Medium Lake	\$ 3.00
May 22	W. L. Lorenz	Okoboji Lake	3.00
June 5	Myrton James	Spirit Lake	3.00
July 19	Bertran O'Farrell	Okoboji Lake	3.00
June 9	L. L. Lawrence	Wall Lake	3.00
July 9	C. J. Gibson	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 16	F. S. Lamb	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 26	W. J. Loomis	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 18	Lomas M. Gipner	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 21	Edwin Dennis	Okoboji Lake	3.00
Total for pilots			\$ 30.00

RECAPITULATION.

Fees from sailboats	\$ 3.00
Fees from steamboats	90.00
Fees from gasoline boats	125.00
Fees from engineers	39.00
Fees from pilots	30.00

Total of all money collected.....\$287.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. THOMPSON,

Inspector.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF BOATS

Spirit Lake, Jan. 2, 1911.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Dear Sir:—I herewith present to you my annual report as State Boat Inspector for the year 1910.

Date	Craft	Name	Location	Passengers	Fees
June 6	Sailboat	Golden Rule	Okoboji Lake	40	\$ 1.00
July 14	Sailboat	Falcon	Okoboji Lake	40	1.00
May 14	Steamboat	Iowa	Okoboji Lake	80	10.00
May 16	Steamboat	Des Moines	Okoboji Lake	125	10.00
May 16	Steamboat	Okoboji	Okoboji Lake	300	10.00
June 25	Steamboat	Queen	Okoboji Lake	225	10.00
June 25	Steamboat	Queen	Storm Lake	60	10.00
July 5	Gasboat	Westside	Spirit Lake	15	5.00
May 14	Gasboat	Redwing	Spirit Lake	40	5.00
May 14	Gasboat	Orleans	Spirit Lake	40	5.00
May 14	Gasboat	Billikin	Spirit Lake	20	5.00
May 14	Gasboat	Iona	Okoboji Lake	40	5.00
May 17	Gasboat	Alpha	Okoboji Lake	15	5.00
May 18	Gasboat	Lemon	Okoboji Lake	12	5.00
May 18	Gasboat	Ibis	Okoboji Lake	40	5.00
May 18	Gasboat	Albertine G.	Okoboji Lake	6	5.00
May 18	Gasboat	Gail	Okoboji Lake	35	5.00
May 18	Gasboat	Breeze	Okoboji Lake	25	5.00
May 18	Gasboat	Golden Feather	Okoboji Lake	18	5.00
May 23	Gasboat	Marion L.	Okoboji Lake	10	5.00
May 26	Gasboat	Manhattan	Okoboji Lake	35	5.00
June 3	Gasboat	Boston	Okoboji Lake	12	5.00
June 27	Gasboat	Edwin	Okoboji Lake	10	5.00
June 30	Gasboat	Gladys	Okoboji Lake	20	5.00
July 5	Gasboat	Undine	Storm Lake	18	5.00
July 5	Gasboat	Bonnie	Storm Lake	12	5.00
July 20	Gasboat	Catherine	Storm Lake	25	5.00
July 6	Gasboat	Ilo	Okoboji Lake	60	5.00
July 6	Gasboat	Twilight	Okoboji Lake	12	5.00
July 16	Gasboat	Swan	Lost Island Lake	10	5.00
July 25	Gasboat	Gay	Okoboji Lake	15	5.00
July 25	Gasboat	I Go	Okoboji Lake	12	5.00
July 25	Gasboat	You Go	Okoboji Lake	16	5.00
July 25	Gasboat	Red Wing	Okoboji Lake	12	5.00
August 20	Gasboat	Sykets	Spirit Lake	15	5.00

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF BOATS

LICENSES GRANTED TO PILOTS

Date 1910	Name	Waters	Fees
May 21	Seldon McKinney	Okoboji Lake	\$ 3.00
May 23	R. Schofield	Okoboji Lake	3.00
May 26	C. O. Harris	Okoboji Lake	3.00
June 13	Abe Hopkins	Okoboji Lake	3.00
June 27	G. A. Yoakam	Okoboji Lake	3.00
June 30	A. Howard Case	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 5	Ralph Diehl	Storm Lake	3.00
July 6	M. G. Elston	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 6	A. S. Bailey	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 20	Birt Griswold	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 20	B. L. Bradford	Storm Lake	3.00
July 25	L. J. Aspinwall	Okoboji Lake	3.00
July 25	Frank Upson	Okoboji Lake	3.00
Sept. 19	Omar Temple	Spirit Lake	3.00
Sept. 19	Guy Burnside	Spirit Lake	3.00
August 20	S. Cassidy, Jr.	Spirit Lake	3.00
Total for pilots			\$ 45.00

LICENSES GRANTED TO ENGINEERS

Date 1910	Name	Address	Fees
April 30	E. T. Miller, steam	Spencer, Iowa	\$ 3.00
Jan. 13	Daniel Sullivan, steam	Beloit, Iowa	3.00
May 14	Birton O'Farrell, steam	Arnold's Park, Iowa	3.00
May 16	Frank Upson, steam	Orleans, Iowa	3.00
May 23	R. Schofield, gas	Arnold's Park, Iowa	3.00
May 26	C. O. Harris, gas	Milford, Iowa	3.00
June 13	Abe Hopkins, gas	Spirit Lake, Iowa	3.00
June 27	G. A. Yoakam, gas	Eagle Grove, Iowa	3.00
June 30	A. Howard Case, gas	Arnold's Park, Iowa	3.00
July 1	Ira E. Steel, steam or gas	Hartley, Iowa	3.00
July 6	Birt Griswold, gas	Milford, Iowa	3.00
July 20	B. L. Bradford, gas	Storm Lake, Iowa	3.00
July 20	R. E. Hoyt, steam	Galva, Iowa	3.00
July 20	Ralph Diehl, gas	Storm Lake, Iowa	3.00
July 25	L. J. Aspinwall, steam	Lincoln, Neb.	3.00
July 25	A. S. Bailey, gas	Arnold's Park, Iowa	3.00
August 20	S. Cassidy, Jr., gas	Des Moines, Iowa	3.00
Sept. 19	Omar Temple, gas	Orleans, Iowa	3.00
Sept. 19	Guy Burnside, gas	Spirit Lake, Iowa	3.00
Sept. 20	Jess A. Martin, steam	Hartley Iowa	3.00
Oct. 7	Birt Tusler, steam	Spencer, Iowa	3.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total for engineers	\$ 63.00
Total for pilots	45.00
Total for launches	140.00
Total for steamboats	50.00
Total for sailboats	2.00

Total of all money collected.....\$300.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. THOMPSON,

Inspector.

R. F. D. No. 1, Iowa City, Dec. 20, 1909.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Dear Sir:—I enclose herewith to you my reports as State Inspector of Boats as required by law, including boats inspected and licenses granted the engineers on the inland waters of Iowa during the boating season of 1909.

Date	Craft	Name	Owner	Passengers	Fees
April 9.....	Gasboat	Hawkeye	H. Fitzgerald, Iowa City, on Iowa river	40	\$ 10.00
May 11.....	Gasboat	Old Gold	G. H. Robinson, Coralville, on Ia. river	30	10.00
May 11.....	Gasboat	Onelda	Ed. L. Paintin, Coralville, on Ia. river	20	5.00
May 12.....	Gasboat	Fontella	B. H. Fell, Cedar Rapids, Cedar river	25	10.00
May 12.....	Gasboat	Iva	B. H. Fell, Cedar Rapids, Cedar river	25	10.00
July 29.....	Gasboat	Star	B. H. Fell, Cedar Rapids, Cedar river	15	5.00
July 29.....	Gasboat	Bernice	B. H. Fell, Cedar Rapids, Cedar river	15	5.00
August 9.....	Gasboat	Teddy	B. H. Fell, Cedar Rapids, Cedar river	15	5.00
May 12.....	Gasboat	Nellie	Ed. Sheftic, Cedar Rapids, Cedar river	25	10.00
May 12.....	Gasboat	Gladys		35	10.00
July 29.....	Gasboat	Peerless		15	5.00
May 15.....	Gasboat	Viola	E. M. O'Connell, Cedar Rapids, on Cedar river	25	10.00
May 19.....	Gasboat	Alexandria	A. E. Landmichel, Cedar Rapids, on Cedar river	10	5.00
August 6.....	Gasboat	Fern	Chas. Fink, Cedar Rapids, Cedar river	15	5.00

LICENSES GRANTED TO ENGINEERS

Date	Craft	Name	Waters	Fees
May 12.....	Gasoline	Jno. Petras, Cedar Rapids	Cedar river	\$ 3.00
May 12.....	Gasoline	Wencil Hubachek, Cedar R'ds	Cedar river	3.00
May 15.....	Gasoline	E. M. O'Connell, Cedar Rapids	Cedar river	3.00
June 1.....	Gasoline	C. F. Robinson, Coralville	Iowa river	3.00
June 1.....	Gasoline	Joe Benda, Coralville	Iowa river	3.00
July 29.....	Gasoline	Ed. Timm, Cedar Rapids	Cedar river	3.00
July 29.....	Gasoline	Chas. Horn, Cedar Rapids	Cedar river	3.00
August 6.....	Gasoline	Chas. Fink, Cedar Rapids	Cedar river	3.00
August 9.....	Gasoline	Jno Dewalt, Cedar Rapids	Cedar river	3.00

Fees received for engineers' licenses \$ 27.00

Fees received for gasoline boats 105.00

Total fees received \$132.00

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. T. PAINTIN.

R. F. D. No. 1, Iowa City, Dec. 27, 1910.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed find my report as State Inspector of Boats for the year 1910, as required by law:

Date	Craft	Name	Owner	Passengers	Fees
March 30.....	Gasboat	Hazel	Ed. Sheftic, Cedar Rapids, on Cedar river	35	\$ 10.00
March 30.....	Gasboat	Nellie	Ed. Sheftic, Cedar Rapids, on Cedar river	25	10.00
March 30.....	Gasboat	Velma Lee	R. H. Emry, Cedar Rapids, on Cedar river	25	10.00
April 11.....	Gasboat	Old Gold	G. H. Robinson, Coralville, on Iowa river	35	10.00
April 11.....	Gasboat	Onelda	E. L. Paintin, Coralville, on Iowa river	20	5.00
April 23.....	Gasboat	Iowa	H. Fitzgerald, Iowa City, on Iowa river	45	10.00
May 2.....	Gasboat	Gladys	Ed. Sheftic, Cedar Rapids, on Cedar river	25	10.00

LICENSES GRANTED TO ENGINEERS

Date	Name	Address	Fees
April 23.....	H. Fitzgerald, gas	Iowa City, Iowa	\$ 3.00
May 27.....	Chaney Haynes, gas	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	3.00
June 20.....	E. O. Bullock, gas	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	3.00
June 20.....	R. F. Beeson, gas	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	3.00

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. T. PAINTIN.

Mason City, Iowa, Dec. 18, 1909.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Sir:—I herewith submit my report as State Inspector of Boats of the past year as is required by law:

CLEAR LAKE, IOWA, ON CLEAR LAKE.

Date	Craft	Name	Owner	Location	Passengers	Fees
April 15...	Gas	Ideal	J. F. Younglove Boat Co.	Clear Lake	30	\$ 10.00
May 14...	Gas	Princess	J. F. Younglove Boat Co.	Clear Lake	125	10.00
May 14...	Gas	Major	G. H. Major Boat Co.	Clear Lake	15	5.00
May 14...	Gas	Arawana	Dodges Point Transportation Co.	Clear lake	125	10.00
May 12...	Gas	Oak Wood	Oak Wood Park Transportation Co.	Clear Lake	40	10.00
May 12...	Sailboat	Swan	Guy Stevens Boat Co.	Clear Lake	15	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	Puritan	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	20	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	Vincent	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	40	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	Lib	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	35	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	Challenge	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	35	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	Hope	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	20	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	White Wing	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	20	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	Speed	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	20	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	Winnibe	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	12	1.00
May 13...	Sailboat	Ino	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	12	1.00
May 13...	Steamboat	Burt	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	100	10.00
May 13...	Gasboat	Iowa	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	70	10.00
May 17...	Gasboat	Star	Geo. Peterson Boat Co.	Clear Lake	18	5.00
May 21...	Gasboat	Princess Bonnie	C. A. Bler Boat Co.	Rock rived	30	10.00

VINTON, IOWA ON CEDAR RIVER.

May 27...	Gasboat	Hayes Pass.	E.T.Hayes Boat Co	Cedar riv.	12	5.00
May 27...	Gasboat	Vinton	G.R.Knapp Boat Co	Cedar riv.	10	5.00
May 27...	Gasboat	No. 10	Wm. Redington Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	20	5.00

WATERLOO, IOWA, ON CEDAR RIVER.

May 27...	Gasboat	E. J.	E. J. Chapman Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	12	5.00
May 27...	Gasboat	Cheennan	L. F. Wilkinson Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	25	10.00
May 27...	Gasboat	Florence	L. F. Wilkinson Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	12	5.00

INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, ON WAPSIPINICON RIVER.

Date	Craft	Name	Owner	Location	Passengers	Fees
May 29...	Gasboat	Delphi	Parker & Gray Boat Co.	Wapsipinicon riv	10	5.00
May 29...	Gasboat	Pearl	Andrew Donivan Boat Co.	Wapsipinicon riv	25	10.00

IOWA FALLS, IOWA, ON IOWA RIVER.

May 31...	Gasboat	No. 51	C.C.Bartlet Boat Co	Iowa river	110	10.00
-----------	---------	--------	---------------------	------------	-----	-------

MANCHESTER, IOWA, ON MAQUOKETA RIVER.

June 2...	Gasboat	Nimrod	D. R. Lewis Boat Co	Maquoketa river	20	5.00
-----------	---------	--------	---------------------	-----------------	----	------

WAVERLY, IOWA, ON CEDAR RIVER.

June 26...	Gasboat	Nannie	Henry Woodring Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	12	5.00
------------	---------	--------	-------------------------	------------	----	------

CHARLES CITY, IOWA, ON CEDAR RIVER.

June 26...	Gasboat	Nannie	Stuart Henry Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	12	5.00
------------	---------	--------	-----------------------	------------	----	------

LICENSES ISSUED TO ENGINEERS AND PILOTS.

Date	Name	License	Location	Fees
April 15...	Engineer	J. F. Younglove	Clear Lake	\$ 3.00
April 15...	Pilot	J. F. Younglove	Clear Lake	3.00
May 14...	Engineer	G. H. Major	Clear Lake	3.00
May 14...	Pilot	G. H. Major	Clear Lake	3.00
May 14...	Pilot	F. E. Barlow	Clear Lake	3.00
May 19...	Engineer	Nels Nelson	Clear Lake	3.00
May 19...	Engineer	Geo. Peterson	Clear Lake	3.00
May 18...	Pilot	Geo. Peterson	Clear Lake	3.00
May 17...	Engineer	John Young	Clear Lake	3.00
July 14...	Engineer	J. A. Cummings	Clear Lake	3.00
July 14...	Pilot	J. A. Cummings	Cedar river	3.00
May 27...	Engineer	E. T. Hayes	Cedar River	3.00
May 27...	Pilot	E. T. Hayes	Cedar River	3.00
May 29...	Engineer	Robert Day	Wapsipinicon river	3.00
May 29...	Pilot	Robert Day	Wapsipinicon river	3.00
June 1...	Engineer	C. A. Swanson	Clear Lake	3.00
June 1...	Pilot	C. A. Swanson	Clear Lake	3.00
June 18...	Pilot	Charles Pickard	Clear Lake	3.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total for boat license	\$165.00
Total for engineer and pilot license	54.00
Total amount received	\$219.00

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. FREEMAN,

Inspector.

Mason City, Iowa, December 1, 1910.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Sir:—I herewith submit my report as State Inspector of Boats for the year 1910 as is required by law.

Date	Craft	Name	Owner	Location	Passengers	Fees
April 16.	Gasboat	Princess	J. F. Younglove Boat Co.	Clear Lake	125	\$ 10.00
April 16.	Gasboat	Ideal	J. F. Younglove Boat Co.	Clear Lake	30	10.00
April 28.	Gasboat	Ventura	Chas. Caster Boat Co	Clear Lake	30	10.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Nancy Hanks	John Young Boat Co	Clear Lake	35	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Columbia	John Young Boat Co	Clear Lake	15	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Goldie	John Young Boat Co	Clear Lake	12	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Shadow	John Young Boat Co	Clear Lake	12	1.00
May 13.	Gasboat	No. 5	John Young Boat Co	Clear Lake	8	5.00
May 20.	Gasboat	Major	G. H. Major Boat Co	Clear Lake	15	5.00
May 20.	Sailboat	Swan	Guy Stevens Boat Co.	Clear Lake	15	1.00
May 28.	Sailboat	Puritan	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	20	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Vincent	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	35	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Lib	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	35	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Chalange	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	35	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Hope	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	20	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Whitewing	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	20	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Speed	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	20	1.00
April 28.	Sailboat	Inc	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	12	1.00
April 28.	Boat	Flying Dutchman	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	25	10.00
April 28.	Gasboat	Iowa	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	70	10.00
June 27.	Steamboat	Burt	Ed. Green Boat Co.	Clear Lake	70	10.00
April 4.	Gasboat	Fontinella	Ben H. Fell Boat Co	Cedar riv.	25	10.00
April 4.	Gasboat	Keen Cutter	Ben H. Fell Boat Co	Cedar riv.	14	5.00
April 19.	Gasboat	Idler	Alvin Davis Boat Co	Cedar riv.	10	5.00
April 19.	Gasboat	Alexandria	E. E. Land-mitchell Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	15	5.00
May 28.	Gasboat	White Ploom	Geo. R. Knapp Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	10	5.00
May 28.	Gasboat	No. 10	Wm. Redington Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	20	5.00
May 28.	Gasboat	Hayes	E. J. Hayes Boat Co	Cedar riv.	10	5.00
May 29.	Gasboat	Chapman	E. J. Chapman Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	10	5.00
May 29.	Gasboat	Cheenan	Lloyd F. Wilkins Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	25	10.00
May 30.	Gasboat	Princess	Andrew Donavan Boat Co.	Wapsipinicon riv	50	10.00
May 30.	Gasboat	Princess Bonnie	Ben H. Fell Boat Co	Shelrock river	30	10.00
April 28.	Gasboat	Star	Geo. Peterson Boat Co.	Clear Lake	18	5.00
April 28.	Gasboat	Oak Woow	Oak Wood Park Transportation Co	Clear Lake	35	10.00
April 29.	Gasboat	Arawana	Dodges Point Transportation Co	Clear Lake	125	10.00
May 14.	Gasboat	Alta	I. C. Bacon Boat Co	Clear Lake	10	5.00

Date	Craft	Name	Owner	Location	Passengers	Fees
May 15.	Gasboat	O. K.	J. P. Andrews Boat Co.	Clear Lake	8	5.00
June 11.	Steamboat	Defiance	John Erickson Boat Co.	Wall Lake	75	10.00
June 11.	Steamboat	Eclipse	John Erickson Boat Co.	Wall Lake	75	10.00
June 11.	Steamboat	Dispatch	John Erickson Boat Co.	Wall Lake	25	10.00
June 11.	Sailboat	Nettie Moore	John Erickson Boat Co.	Wall Lake	25	1.00
June 17.	Gasboat	Nannie	Henry Woodring Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	17	5.00
June 28.	Gasboat	Nannie	Stuart Henry Boat Co.	Cedar riv.	12	5.00
August 2.	Gasboat	Snaile	L. R. Lewis Boat Co	Maquoketa riv.	30	5.00

LICENSES GRANTED PILOTS AND ENGINEERS.

Date	Name	Location	Fees
April 16.	Lloyd Younglove	Clear Lake	\$ 3.00
April 28.	Chas Caster	Clear Lake	3.00
April 28.	Wm. Hartman	Clear Lake	3.00
April 28.	Byron Straton	Clear Lake	3.00
May 13.	Wm. Brazett	Clear Lake	3.00
May 13.	Irvin Gard	Clear Lake	3.00
May 20.	Wm. Preble	Clear Lake	3.00
May 15.	Harold Lake	Clear Lake	3.00
May 15.	I. C. Bacon	Clear Lake	3.00
May 15.	H. Oleson	Clear Lake	3.00
June 4.	Fred Hammond	Clear Lake	3.00
July 4.	Elmer E. Burdick	Clear Lake	3.00
April 4.	Ben H. Fell	Cedar river	3.00
April 4.	John Sobaheart	Cedar river	3.00
May 30.	Andrew Donavan	Wapsipinicon river	3.00
May 28.	Lloyd F. Wilkins	Cedar river	3.00
June 11.	Raymond Erickson	Lake View	3.00
June 11.	O. Erickson	Lake View	3.00
June 11.	Wm. Anderson	Lake View	3.00
April 28.	Chas. Caster	Clear Lake	3.00
June 4.	Wm. Hartman	Clear Lake	3.00
July 30.	Roy Langs	Clear Lake	3.00
June 15.	Harold Lake	Clear Lake	3.00
June 17.	J. Ira Winchell	Clear Lake	3.00
May 14.	L. C. Bacon	Clear Lake	3.00
July 4.	E. E. Burdick	Clear Lake	3.00
July 22.	Roy Huey	Clear Lake	3.00
April 4.	Ben H. Fell	Cedar river	3.00
April 4.	John Soberheart	Cedar river	3.00
April 2.	Alvin Davis	Cedar river	3.00
May 30.	Andrew Donavan	Wapsipinicon river	3.00
May 30.	Lloyd F. Wilkins	Cedar river	3.00
May 3.	Fred Voorhes	Cedar river	3.00
June 11.	Raymond Erickson	Wall Lake	3.00
June 11.	Wm. Anderson	Wall Lake	3.00

RECAPITULATION.

Amount received for boat licenses	\$239.00
Engineers and pilots licenses	105.00
Total	\$344.00

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. FREEMAN,
Inspector.

Leon, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1910.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Sir:—I have the honor to make my report for the year 1909, as Inspector of Boats.

BOATS.

Craft	Name	Passengers	Fees
Steamer -----	Youla -----	25	\$ 10.00
Gasoline -----	Yauet -----	10	5.00

ENGINEERS.

Date	Name	Fees
January 12 -----	Charles Carroll -----	\$ 3.00
August 26 -----	Cyrus Horny, renewal -----	3.00
August 30 -----	W. W. Gilbert -----	3.00
September 15 -----	D. M. Wolfinger -----	3.00
September 25 -----	Orlando Henderson -----	3.00

PILOTS.

April 10 -----	E. W. Teale, renewal -----	\$ 3.00
----------------	----------------------------	---------

Respectfully submitted,

ALONZO A. JENKS,
Inspector.

Leon, Iowa, December 31, 1910.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Dear Sir:—Please accept my report as Inspector of Boats for the year ending 1910.

BOATS.

Date	Craft	Name	Passengers	Fees
March 28 -----	Yacht -----	Defender -----	19	\$ 5.00
April 5 -----	Yacht -----	Yule -----	19	5.00

PILOTS.

Date	Name	Fees
March 28 -----	James Bullock, renewal -----	\$ 3.00
June 6 -----	E. W. Teale, renewal -----	3.00

ENGINEERS.

January 6 -----	Abram Wells -----	\$ 3.00
February 8 -----	Albert Parrott -----	3.00
June 1 -----	Walter R. Hastie, renewal -----	3.00
July 7 -----	Dell F. Fox -----	3.00

Respectfully submitted,

ALONZO A. JENKS,
Inspector.

Emmetsburg, Iowa, Feb. 3, 1910.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Sir:—In making my report for the past year I would say that I have inspected boats and issued pilot licenses as follows:

20 ft. boat Pucawana \$ 5.00
 18 ft. boat Gertrude 5.00

Pilot licenses to

John Scott 3.00
 Wm. J. Dunagan 3.00

Total \$ 16.00

All on Medium Lake.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. McCARTY,
 Boat Inspector.

Emmetsburg Station.

HON. B. F. CARROLL, GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

Sir:—The undersigned boat inspector in and for the State of Iowa, herewith begs leave to submit the following report of services rendered and licenses issued during the season of A. D. 1910.

BOAT LICENSES.

Date	Craft	Owner	No. of pass	Horse power	Fees	Gas capacity
May 2.....	Puckwana	Scott & Dunnigan	13	8	\$5.00	30
May 2.....	Comet	Mossness & Sprout	13	8	5.00	8
May 11.....	Nixe	Vaughn & Daley	10	7	5.00	8
May 14.....	Lotus	A. Hagedorn	14	8	5.00	14
July 2.....	Owl	D. H. Glenn	8	8	5.00	7

ENGINEER AND PILOT LICENSES.

Date	Name	Kind	Passengers	Fees
May 2.....	Jess L. Sprout	Engineer and pilot	20	\$3.00
May 11.....	H. C. Daley	Engineer and pilot	20	3.00
May 11.....	W. H. Vaughn	Engineer and pilot	20	3.00
July 2.....	D. H. Glenn	Engineer and pilot	20	5.00

I have issued a printed copy of Boat Laws of Iowa, to all owners of motor and sail boats in and on the inland waters within the vicinity of Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County, Iowa. I have been at or upon the waters of Medium Lake at least, one hour during each week at the busiest hour.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK D. GROUT,
 Inspector.