

## ABSTRACT—CONTINUED.

Number of certificate	Name	Original Address	Present Address
8717	Wilson, Geo. F.-----	Des Moines.	
8751	Webber, H. W.-----	Clarinda.	
8755	Wahl, Leon E.-----	Gowrie.	
8759	Wagner, John G.-----	Des Moines	Minot, N. D.
8760	Whitaker, W. P.-----	Oskaloosa.	
8809	Weld, H. Erland.-----	Iowa City.	
8830	West, Geo. R.-----	Churdan.	
855	Young, B. F.-----	Manson.	
2698	Yockey, C. C.-----	Danbury	Correctionville.
2962	Yocum, A. L.-----	Newburn	Chariton.
4002	Yates, E. T.-----	Audubon	Omaha, Neb.
4036	Young, E. M.-----	Beaman	La Cross, Wis.
4182	Young, Charles O.-----	Maquoketa.	
4767	Young, John	Sioux City	Powell, Wyo.
4838	Yager, Charles W.	Calmar	Rockford.
6091	Yeoman, J. Victor	Des Moines	Swink, Colo.
6234	Young, C. W.-----	Manson	Isabel, S. D.
6265	Young, C. B.-----	Oelwein	Des Moines.
6353	York, T. E.-----	Bloomfield	Creston.
6793	Young, Charles R.-----	Des Moines	Toledo.
7026	Yeoman, I. F.-----	Des Moines	Edward, Neb.
7185	Yocum, W. W.-----	Springville	Davenport.
7319	Young, J. B.-----	Knoxville	Story City.
7733	Young, R. R.-----	Des Moines	Jesup.
4425	Zeigler, H. L.-----	Eagle Grove	Peoria, Ill.
5464	Zinger, E. W.-----	Sioux Rapids.	
5718	Zillig, J. A., Jr.	Dubuque.	
6130	Zimmerman, Chas. F.	Gowrie.	Ackley.
6355	Zeigler, Frank W.	Buffalo Center	Garner.
6447	Zimmerman, J. J.	Chapin.	Racine, Wis.
6640	Zimmerman, W. J.	Gowrie	Des Moines.
7067	Zimmerman, C. J.	Van Horne	Waterloo.
7139	Zieprecht, Carl W.	Dubuque.	
7186	Zender, M. J.	Earling.	
7263	Zwanziger, J. W.	Frederika.	
7364	Zastera, Frank	Cedar Rapids.	
7450	Zimmerman, Julius	Hampton	Kelley.
7541	Zergen, G. F.	Cedar Rapids	Holyrood, Kans.
7672	Zimmerman, Floyd V.	Waterloo	Brazil, Ind.
7976	Zimmerman, W. D.	Red Oak	Lexington, Neb.
8189	Zinn, Edgar	Klemme	Thompson.
8218	Zimmerman, Wm.	Marengo	Cedar Rapids.
8489	Zoph, Peter Jr.	Marengo	Waterloo.
8781	Zastera, Jos. V.	Cedar Rapids.	

## TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE FISH AND GAME  
WARDEN

TO THE

## GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA

1911-1912

GEORGE A. LINCOLN, WARDEN

Printed By Authority of the General Assembly

DES MOINES

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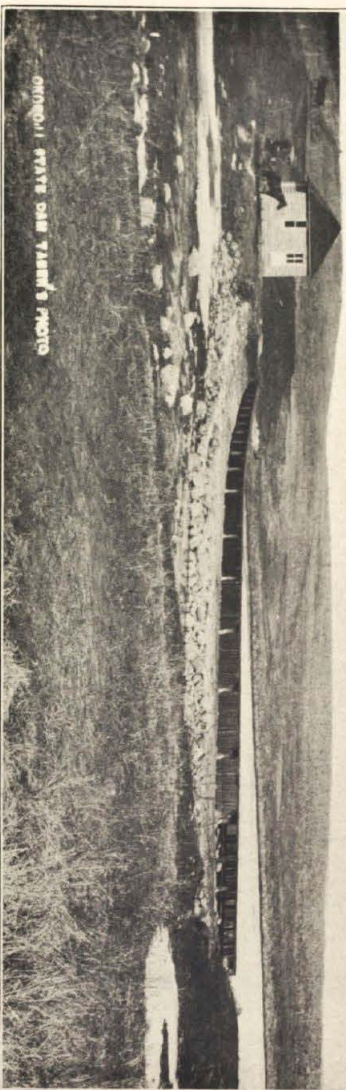
1912

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 herewith for your consideration the twentieth biennial report of the State Fish Commissioner, and eighth biennial report of the State Game Warden.

GEORGE A. LINCOLN,  
*State Fish and Game Warden.*



ORINOCHI, PRAYS ONE, TAREM'S PHOTO

## REPORT

In making this, the twentieth biennial report of the Department of Fish and Game from June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1912, I find that new problems have arisen in reference to the protection of fish and game and propagation of the same. Our native game and song birds are fast disappearing, not only because of the relentless war made on them by the class of people known as sooners, but also by the foreign element imported into this country as laborers on our public improvements. Their instincts, brought from the foreign countries, are to kill everything in sight that is eatable and everything that runs or flies is eatable to them. They know no law and the large number of them distributed throughout our state at many different points makes it impossible to prevent many of their acts, and their resemblance to one another and their unpronounceable names prevents the making of warrants against them and their arrest. This is the greatest problem with which the wardens have to contend in the protection of birds. I will later take up the value of these insectivorous birds to the farmers and others as well as the pleasure to all of us of having them in the fields and forests and around our farms and homes.

We find that the constant breaking up of our native prairies for the purpose of agriculture is going on rapidly leaving but few resorts for the native game birds. Little by little their haunts are being devastated and they emigrate further west, and in a few years there will be no place for them to nest. This is more true now of the prairie chicken and grouse than of other game birds. While at this time the prairie chickens are numerous, for a few years they have been almost extinct. The reason they are with us, in my opinion, is that the surrounding states were short of feed and they emigrated to where the corn was left standing in the fields, but the majority of them have gone back to their western feeding grounds and unbroken prairie. We cannot expect them to stay as there is no place for them. This problem we have endeavored to overcome by the introduction of imported game birds to take the place of those that have left and which are new to the surroundings in which they are placed. They appear to be

contented and at home for the present. We hope these new birds will be a success—will thrive and multiply and again restock our fields and forests with wild game. But under the circumstances this state can never expect to be a great game bird state and all that can be done is to keep everlastingly after it in protecting what are left and place new stock into the best breeding places in the hope of bettering conditions.

Hunting for the past two years has not been conducted as in former years. Hunters would then go into the fields with dogs and guns and tramp all day looking for the game bird. It was sport with them and that was what the majority of them went for. While a few now follow the old way the large majority of hunters, either alone or with friends, turn the gasoline into the auto and rush to where the birds are located, kill their limit and sometimes more and are back to their desks and labor in a short time. It is not the sport of hunting but the birds they want and they get them. Hunters with an outo will get more birds within a few hours than the sportsman will get in several days. With the large number of autos in the state, owned by almost every class of people, one can readily imagine the number of birds that are killed in a short time. A sportsman will pick a few out of each covey leaving the balance to multiply. Those after birds only will take every one in sight regardless of consequences to the next breeding season and the result is eventually the loss of all game birds.

#### GAME BIRDS.

(Economic value of game birds).

The general conditions of the game in this state are most satisfactory, showing a marked increase in many quarters of prairie chickens and quail over the last biennial period. The opinion of many is that a law should be enacted prohibiting the killing of quail for a term of years, but it has been demonstrated that nature will perform her functions, and for reasons that periodically we have severe winters during which many birds which might have been used for food are wasted, it would seem best that the short open season continue. Every precaution has been taken to preserve the quail during cold weather and deep snows, feed and grain have been purchased for them.



The Hungarian Partridge has been introduced and liberated in this state, and we believe it will become abundant. They are one of the gamest of birds, can stand the extreme cold weather far better than the quail, and when covered by snow drifts they are able to dig their way out. We have positive proof of this being done. They, like the quail, gather at night in compact bunches with its individuals facing the circumference and are ready to fly like a bursting bomb. We are confident that the Hungarian Partridge is a valuable game bird for this state and believe that the sportsmen will be satisfied with the introduction of this species. One of the conditions of success must be a closed season for a term of years.

The raising of game birds in captivity has not yet been reduced to a practical basis except, perhaps, in the case of the Ring-neck Pheasant. But such may be the result if experiments being made can find some method to make the young birds live after they are successfully hatched. In a few cases quail have been propagated in limited numbers, and instances are of record where ruffed grouse have been raised in captivity.. The Massachusetts Commission has experimented for a number of years in rearing game birds. Success has at times attended their efforts and resulted in raising and liberating several hundred quail in one season. The quail has long been popular as an article of diet but it has taken science a long time to find out its greatest value.

After a winter in which a vegetarian diet has largely predominated Bob White has no desire for the sprouting grain but in the early spring he is out on the war path hunting for animal food, and during the spring, summer and autumn his services in this direction are invaluable. The chinch bug leads the list of expensive insects with a tribute levied upon the American farmer which is estimated at \$100,000,000 per year. This destructive little pest invades the wheat fields in armies, but Bob White leads his covey to the fray, and if there were a covey large enough he could eradicate the foe. In a letter to the Department of Agriculture Mr. M. A. Page, of Garnett, Kansas, says of the quail: "On opening the crop we found about two tablespoonfuls of chinch bugs." The grasshopper stands next in the amount of damage done \$90,000,000 per year being a conservative estimate of his tax upon this country but here too the quail is on duty with his flock. The potato bug is another pest. The quail will, when they are available make them a constant article of diet. They also seek and eat the

striped cucumber beetle which makes such havoc with cucumbers, squashes, etc. In fact Bob White has to his credit a list of 57 different beetles, 27 varieties of bugs, 9 species of grasshoppers, locusts and their kindred, and 13 sorts of caterpillars besides ants, flies, wasps, spiders, etc. These birds are especially valuable during the nesting season as the young feed almost entirely upon insects.

Man is Bob White's worst enemy, but by short open seasons with rigid enforcement of the game law, it may be possible to enable this valuable bird and faithful ally of the farmer to increase.

Dr. Judd, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, gives some interesting records obtained by a study of its food. The contents of the stomachs of 801 Bob Whites were examined by the experts of the survey. Over fifty percent of the food consisted of seeds, the bulk of this being weed seeds. One bird had in its stomach 1000 seeds of rag weed. Another had eaten no less than 5,000 seeds of the troublesome pigeon grass. As each bird eats two or more meals a day of this character during the season when weed seeds may be found, a few flocks of such birds might do much to limit the production of weeds on any farm. Dr. Judd estimates that the Bob Whites of Virginia consume 573 tons of weed seeds between September 1 and April 30. Examining the insect food of this bird he found that many of the most important insect pests of the United States are eaten in quantities. Cucumber beetles, bean leaf beetles, May beetles, click beetles and their progeny the wireworms; weevils, among them the notorious Mexican cotton boll weevil, potato beetles, spinach flea beetles, grape vine beetles, corn bill bugs, chinch bugs, cut worms cotton worms boll worms, southern tobacco worms, army worms, garden caterpillars, grasshoppers, locusts and ants are found in its bill of fare. It is one of the few birds that are very destructive to the Colorado potato beetle and the chinch bugs, cut worms, cotton worms, boll worms, southern tobacco birds that the farmer should strive to protect. The ruffed grouse, the heath hen, the wild turkey, the introduced pheasants, the woodcock and the snipe all have a greater or less value as insect destroyers and most of these birds feed upon the seed of weeds.



BOB-WHITE.  
(*Colinus virginianus*.)  
2½ Life-size.

## IMPORTED BIRDS AND EGGS.

(Purchased and distributed in the different counties).

During the time covered by this report there has been purchased and distributed to the different counties of the State 8,332 Hungarian Partridges. These birds were bought from two different parties: Yardley, Pennsylvania, and Oak Park, Illinois. They are all imported from foreign lands and are only brought to this country during the winter months as it is impossible to transport them during the hot weather.

Ring-neck Pheasants, numbering 4,738, were also purchased and distributed. These were bought from eighteen different breeders, many of them residents of our own state who are endeavoring, in a small way, to raise and propagate this variety of game bird, and some of them have been successful. I am of the opinion that in a few years, the home breeders gaining experience every year, that birds will be propagated in this state in sufficient numbers to supply the demands and as every breeder allows many birds to escape to the wilds the state will soon become stocked with this game bird.

There was also purchased 6,000 Ring-neck Pheasant eggs which were distributed to many applicants. The reports from those raising them are of the best, many birds having been raised and liberated. The demand for these birds and their eggs have been enormous, many more than we could furnish, but we have endeavored to so distribute them that every portion of the state has received an equal share.

## FEEDING AND CARE OF THE GAME BIRDS.

The two severe winters covered by this report necessitated a large amount of work to prevent the loss of our native and imported game birds. The heavy snows and severe cold weather for weeks at a time prevented them from finding shelter and food. The deputies were instructed to see that they were taken care of and many of the bird lovers among the farmers, without pay for time or feed took care of them. Many were paid for their time and food, taken to the birds. Deputies purchased straw for shelter and food and distributed it where the birds were found suffering. This action saved many of the birds and from all reports received the losses were very small. Such a winter as 1911 or 1912 does more to exterminate the game bird, if not fed and cared for, than all the hunters in our state.

## FISHING.

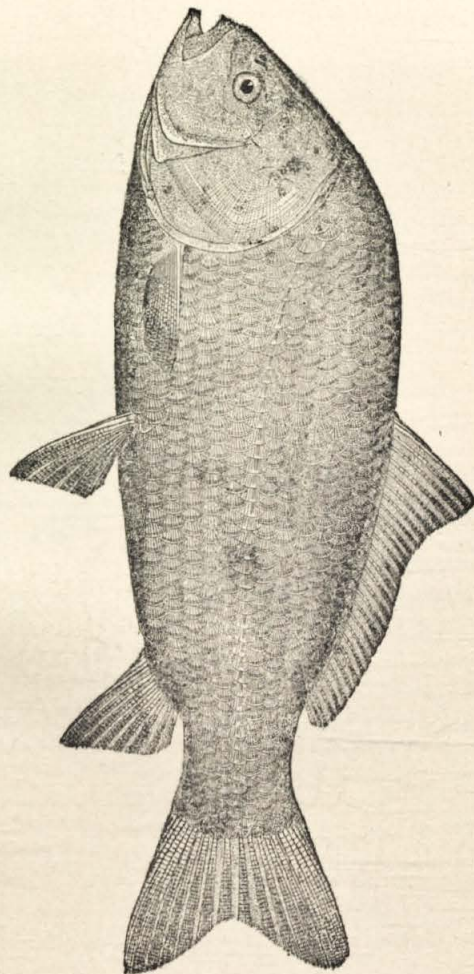
During the year 1911 the waters in all our rivers, lakes and ponds, including the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, were very low. There were no rains of any consequence during this period. Many of the lakes and rivers were practically dry and the small bayous and ponds that contained thousands of young fish dried up and many fish perished. This department used every endeavor to save as many as possible but the low water in the rivers made a poor refuge for those rescued. The stage of water in the Mississippi river was so low that the ponds contiguous thereto from which the fish are gathered for distribution were grown up with grass and weeds and no fish could be gathered, hence the fish car was not in service during that year. In some cases, such as Medium Lake in Palo Alto county, one of our great fishing lakes, the water became so low that during the winter of 1911 it froze to the ground and practically destroyed all the fish in the lake. We endeavored to keep this lake open for air and deputies were constantly at work but all our efforts failed and ice froze to the bottom. Other lakes were in the same condition but the depth of water was such that by strenuous efforts air was given the fish and but few of them perished.

While the dry season of 1911 had a tendency to destroy many fish this season proved that the loss was not as great as was feared as there has never been better fishing than this year. The Great Lakes are full of fish, our rivers and streams are well stocked, and from all reports the river fishing has been the best for many seasons, and the lakes have been patronized by more people during the season of 1912 than ever before. These lakes should be maintained, no matter what the cost. They are a breathing place and recreation grounds for our people who desire to fish and enjoy their waters. We have at this time too few lakes of this kind in our state.

The cleaning of the lakes of coarse and obnoxious fish which has been done during the past two years under permit is in my opinion one of the factors toward a better game fish supply and this work will be continued until the objectionable fish are exterminated, or as nearly so as possible.

The state fish car "Hawkeye" will make its usual trips this fall as the ponds and bayous along the Mississippi river will supply the fish, and such localities as lost their fish by freezing and otherwise will be restocked. During this biennial period we have seined out from bayous and ponds and placed in live waters 723,700 fish.

RED MOUTHED BUFFALO



The United States has assisted this department in many ways, supplying fish from the hatchery at Manchester, Iowa, and other places where they were gathered, thus helping to restock the waters of the state. A statement of these fish supplied is contained in this report.

In connection with this subject I will say that it is not altogether the seasons, wet or dry, that depletes the fish supply in our streams. Many are taken by the constant use of seines in the hands of parties contiguous to the rivers in isolated places where it is impossible for this department to know of the act. Seines, traps and other devices are used in the darkness of the night. Large numbers of fish are taken and the small fry destroyed. We are ignorant of this work and only by chance does one of our men find it out. So long as the law remains as it is, not permitting us to seize a seine or prosecute a man for having it in his possession except when in actual use or is found within ten rods of the public waters, it will be impossible to stop this work. If it was unlawful to possess a fish seine the work would be light and unlawful fishing of this kind could be prevented. I can see no reason for the possession of a seine only for the purpose of unlawfully taking fish.

#### SEINING LAKES UNDER PERMIT.

(To reduce the number of carp and buffalo).

During the year 1911 permits were issued under Section 2546, Chapter 15 of the Code of Iowa, to take from certain lakes the coarse fish named therein, the same to be done without expense to the state. The results of this work has been very beneficial to the game fish in these lakes as this spring there was a larger number of small game fish than ever before. The taking of the coarse fish leaves more food for the better kinds and prevents in a measure the destroying of the spawn. The work was done under the direction and supervision of a deputy whose time and expense was paid by the permit holder.

The results of this work was a revelation to the department as to the number of coarse fish contained in these lakes. A rule has been adopted and contracts made with the permit holders for the ensuing year that provides, in addition to the deputies pay and expenses, they shall pay to the state the sum of one-quarter of a cent a pound for all fish taken. If the results of this catch are as good in following years there will be a large sum paid into the

fish and game protection fund for the purpose of restocking and protection of the public waters. The following table shows the number of carp and buffalo taken from the various waters of the state:

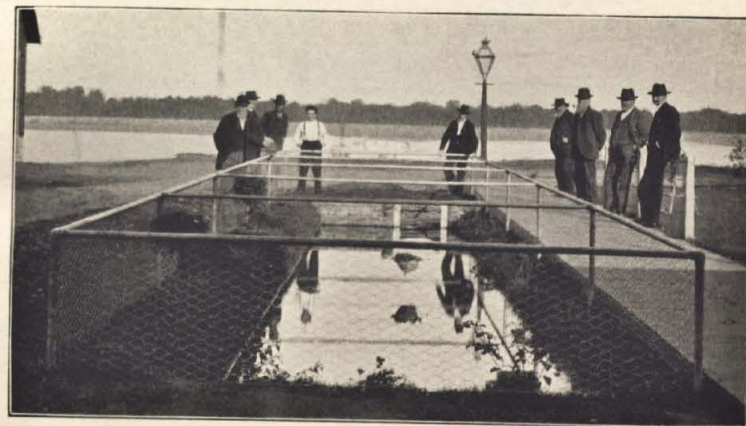
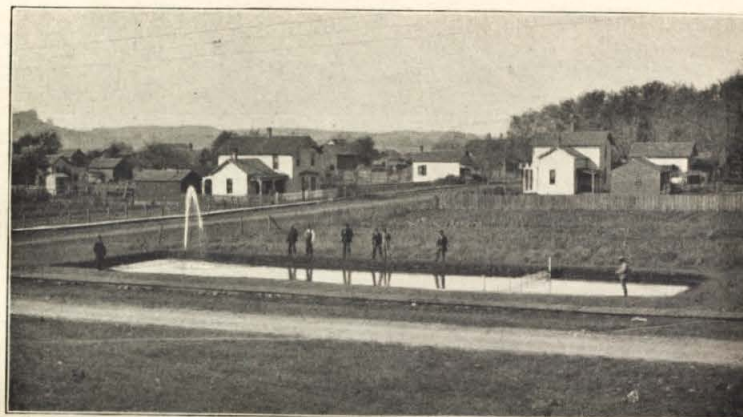
## GROSS POUNDS TAKEN IN 1911.

WATERS	Buffalo	Carp	Total
Twin Lakes	150,000	100,00	250,000
Spirit Lake	90,000		90,000
Okoboji Lakes	182,000		182,000
Blue Lake	100,000	20,000	120,000
Medium Lake		16,000	16,000
Trumbull Lake	161,000	81,000	242,000
Silver Lake	24,000	24,000	48,000
Swan Lake	24,000	24,000	48,000
Stora Lake	250,000	250,000	500,000
Manawa Lake	40,000		40,000
Wall Lake	30,000	40,000	70,000
Lost Island Lake	153,000	54,000	207,000
Tuttle Lake	18,300	36,700	55,000
Lizard Lake	1,000	1,000	2,000
Silver Lake	3,750	21,000	25,000
Total	1,227,050	697,950	1,895,000

At all these lakes the gar fish were taken in large quantities and destroyed. No account of the numbers was kept by the deputies in charge. The season for this kind of fishing opens on June 15 and closes on December 1st, but in my opinion, if the season was extended to cover the winter months as is done in Minnesota, many more could be taken through the ice. These fish are not very valuable as the highest price paid for them at the lakes last season was two and one-half cents a pound, and many were sold at two cents. The labor and use of large seines are expensive. Even at this price there are many requests for permits but this department has made a ruling that only residents of the counties in which the lakes are situated can receive permits and the benefits derived from them. This protects our own residents from the invasion of foreign fishermen.

## IMPROVEMENTS AND WORK.

In 1910 the fish car "Hawkeye" was practically rebuilt by the C. M. & St. P. Ry. at the Dubuque shops. The car has been run in the service of the department for about fifteen years. It had become unsafe and in such condition some of the railroads refused to haul it on their passenger trains. With these improvements and others made in the spring of 1912 we feel that the car is as safe as an old car can be made. If the work of distributing fish from the Mississippi river is to be continued, which in my



SABULA POND AT SABULA

opinion is best in the interest of restocking the waters of the state with game fish, a new car will need to be built and the old one disposed of to the best advantage.

The state launch used on the Mississippi river for many years in gathering fish, was rebuilt and equipped with new engines. It was shipped to lake Okoboji where it is now in service and is doing good work in the protection of fish and game. A new launch was purchased at Burlington, and one was also purchased at Dubuque, which are used in the enforcement of the boundary water license law. Both are in service at all times in this work. Several new boats have been purchased for the different rivers. Boat owners would not rent boats to be used by wardens for arresting unlawful fishermen fearing that damage would be done their boats or other property for allowing them to be thus used, and the state was obliged to purchase and use its own boats.

At Lake Okoboji and the numerous lakes connected with it there has been new iron screens placed in all the runs where fish could escape to the sloughs. The screen at Spring Run has been ripped with stone to prevent washouts during the spring rains. At Spirit Lake a new dam was built to prevent fish from going into Minnesota. At breeding time for years the fish have gone up the inlet connecting Spirit Lake in Iowa and Loon Lake in Minnesota, only a short distance between them, and they failed to come back. We found this dam to be necessary to save our fish. All inlets into Spirit Lake have been open so that fish can have free run into the breeding grounds and back into the lake.

The state hatchery has been repaired, new roof put on, painted and otherwise placed in good condition, and if at any time the state should deem it advisable to use it for hatching fish it will be available. New cement breeding ponds have been built and the grounds placed in first class condition.

At Eagle Lake, Hancock county, a new dam has been built to hold the water in said lake.

At Clear Lake weed saws have been used to clear the lake from some of the obnoxious weeds. The water has not been high in this lake but the dam is entirely sufficient.

At Wall Lake the inlet has been screened and careful watch has been maintained over the run of fish in the spring.

At Glenwood Lake the water became very low and stagnant and contained many fish. A stationary engine was placed at the creek and enough water was pumped into the lake to save the fish.

At Medium Lake the water, last fall, was so low that the hard winter killed most of the fish although every effort was made to save them. The lake is now being dredged by the city of Emmetsburg for the purpose of getting deep water.

At Lost Island Lake screens were placed to prevent the loss of fish.

At Monona Lake wild rice was sown to determine if it would be a success.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER FISHING.

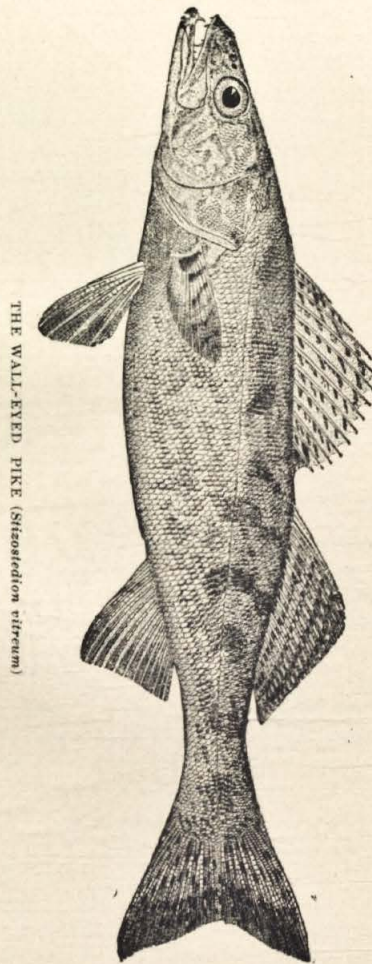
The late decision of the supreme court giving this state jurisdiction over the waters of the Mississippi river, not only to the center of the channel but also giving us concurrent jurisdiction to the shores of adjoining states, has simplified the question of licenses on the river. Fishermen who were fighting the law claiming it to be unconstitutional and refused to take out the legal license, are now applying for them and are banding together for the protection of fish in these boundary waters. With such organization and the strict enforcement of the law the fish in this great source of supply will increase instead of decrease as has been the case during the last few years.

At the request of this department the attorney general's office took charge of the case of the state of Iowa vs. Moyers, in Des Moines county, taking the case from the district court, and on June 25, 1912 handed down the following decision:

"The concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi river, so far as said river shall form a common boundary to Iowa and any other state, given Iowa by act of March 3, 1845, c. 48, § 5 stat. 742, means that all the jurisdiction which might otherwise have been exercised by it with reference to transactions on the part of the river within its boundary shall be possessed and exercised by it with reference to like transactions on any part of the river between it and another state without regard to boundary; so that, as by Act of the 33rd General Assembly, c. 155, as amended by Act of the 34th General Assembly, c. 117, it has done, it may prohibit thereon fishing with nets, without a license from Iowa, and in case of violation thereof, although on the Illinois side of the river, punish the same even though the offender have a license from Illinois."

#### HUNTER'S LICENSE LAW.

The hunter's license law has proved the wisdom of the legislature in enacting it in many ways and the amount raised has



THE WALL-EYED PIKE (*Stizostedion vitreum*)

placed this department where it can carry out the work of propagation of both fish and game, restock our streams and lakes, and do such work in our rivers and lakes as may be necessary for the protection and preservation of fish and game. Only in such work has the fund been expended. This Department has used it for saving and protecting our native birds, restocking with imported birds, furnishing game bird eggs for propagation, repairing dams and building new ones to prevent the escape of fish, deepening the channels and breeding grounds, distributing and saving fish, and giving protection to both fish and game in every portion of the State.

Since its enactment this law has, by results obtained, been justified many times over. Some of the objects sought by the enactment were to place the Warden service on a footing whereby a better control of fish and game protection could be secured. It has tended to eliminate that class of hunters who hunt at all times any and every kind of bird, making all who receive benefit from protection contribute each a small sum to be used for the protection, preservation and propagation of fish and birds, game and non-game. This law has yielded revenue, without being a burden to those who use a gun, which has provided means for increasing the depleted supply of fish in our public waters and restocking the State with game, and in a great measure has provided protection for fish and game. Undoubtedly it has done more to save the song and insectivorous birds, vital factors in the preservation of plant life, than any other combination of things has been able to accomplish. This law has come to stay and has resulted in great benefit to all the people of the State. No one would think of trying to get along without it. Such is the history of the hunter's license law which is now in force in nearly every state.

In addition to the protection afforded the fish and game of the State the propagation and preservation is each year receiving more intelligent attention. There can be no question but that the work of increasing the game supply and caring for it during unfavorable seasons is of the utmost importance. I think that there should be some provision that would make void the license of a person convicted of the violation of the game law, and that another license could not be issued to him for a period of one year from the date of conviction. Such license should be surrendered and sent to the State fish and game Warden.

Another subject that confronts us is the question of the alien.

These people shoot all kinds of birds and animals for food and should not be allowed to carry a gun unless provided with a non-resident license. This would tend to decrease this class of hunters.

While the amounts paid in for the years ending June 30, 1911 and 1912, are not so large as for the year ending June 30, 1910, the decrease was natural as many took out licenses the first year of its existence as a law just for the purpose of saying that he had one. Many of them never went hunting nor ever owned a gun. As shown in the building in which this department is located there were six licenses issued to parties who never in their lives hunted. The year 1911 showed a loss from the previous year, but the year ending June 30, 1912, is practically the same amount as for 1910 as shown in the table of licenses issued by counties.

While there is a balance remaining in the fund, in my opinion there should always be one and not a deficit. Circumstances may arise that funds may be needed at any time and should be available without notice as the Department is and has been experimenting on the raising of game birds in our state, in a small way and on small reservations. While at this time we are not fully satisfied that a State game farm would be successful, such a decision may be made and then the funds will be needed. Under no circumstances should this fund be diverted for any other purpose than what it is paid in for as those who have freely paid have done so under the law that explicitly states what it shall be used for and it would be a breach of faith to use it for any other purpose.

#### THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

Generally during the formative period of fish and game protective legislation laws the enforcement was entrusted to deputy sheriffs and constables of the counties. These officers did not meet the demands of the law and the warden system was finally adopted. This system in its various forms has by experience been proven to be the only effective method of enforcing the fish and game laws. The reason is not difficult to understand.

Elective officers will not enforce this class of laws. They may to a limited extent arrest and prosecute persons not residents of their county, but with an eye to re-election home folks, when voters, are permitted to break the law and are not prosecuted. A warden, however, who has no political ambition and whose activity is stimulated by the knowledge that his record of work will

insure him a continuance in his position, will hold in check many a would be violator and bring about a respect for the law which cannot be obtained under the old system.

It is said by some that the warden, under the present system, is judged by his record of cases, and the claim is made that better results would be obtained if fewer arrests were made, that violator, be warned and the evidence in hand against him be held as a means to make him a respecter of the law. This is humanitarian in theory but as a method it fails to bring respect for law and does not produce the results sought. The fish and game warden would be glad to find a way to be relieved of the duty of prosecuting the violator as it often includes friends and acquaintances. To warn them would fail as a corrective agency in almost every case and would result in increased violations. There is but one attitude on this question and that is that the law must be enforced. Where there is a violation there must be a penalty.

When a violation is of such a character that an opinion is necessary let the court decide this fact. But when the plain provisions of the law have been violated the warden has but one course open to him and that is to prosecute at once and try to secure conviction for such open and notorious violation.

In many respects the laws seem arbitrary and severe but they are in force and only secure a fair measure of protection. The best law is the law that works the greatest good with the least injustice. There seems to be no lack of violations but the violators do not work in the open any more and it is more difficult to apprehend them. The same trouble exists in the matter of securing evidence. Sportsmen do not like to act as informers and the farmer will not give evidence against his neighbor, so the warden must depend largely upon his ability to catch them in the act or with the goods on them.

In almost every instance those who have violated the fish and game laws have done so with a knowledge of the penalty. Illegal fishing and hunting have been the two most common violations of law, but there has been violations of almost every section of the statutes relating to this department.

The selling of game birds is prohibited in this state by law, yet there has been two convictions during this year. The detection of offenders of this class is difficult for in most every case they are skilled in the various tricks resorted to in the shipments of game for sale. There will probably always be infractions of these laws and the wardens will not cease in their efforts to compel respect for them.

The warden force has been active as the results accomplished show, but with the many convictions it is very discouraging to the warden to be obliged to put in days and nights to catch an old violator and then have the court impose a fine of \$1.00 and costs, or as is often the case, suspend the fine upon payment of the costs.

The fine, as laid down by the statute of Iowa, should be assessed by the court and go to the fund provided by law, and if any remitting or suspending is necessary it might be in the matter of the costs as the court and officers could show their sympathy fully by this method of procedure. All too often offenders against the fish and game laws are able to use certain influence by which they succeed in escaping the legal penalties. If the general public took greater interest in the whole question such juggling of justice would not be tolerated. It is not allowed, much less practiced, in other departments of this state. Why, therefore, should it be permitted in the fish and game Department.

People who are ready to censure the Department for continued violations in some sections should realize that in many instances the information comes to the warden second hand, or with the provision attached that they will give the evidence if their names are not made public. They are afraid of damage to themselves or to their property at the hands of the lawless. This makes it impossible for the wardens to prosecute the violators of that section unless caught in the act, or with the goods on them.

The wardens have a large territory to cover and it is impossible for them to continuously patrol all streams, or parts of streams, and if they were assisted by those who know, they surely could stop the unlawful work complained of in many instances.

The resolutions adopted by the special committee of the National Game and Fish Commissioners, held at Denver August 31, 1912, state that only through the Game Warden System can satisfactory enforcement be secured. Merit and efficiency only should be considered in the appointment of wardens, or their retention in the service. That the wardens service should be divorced as far as possible from politics. In making this recommendation the committee invites attention to the merit system as now applied to the appointment and promotion of regular salaried wardens in the states of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

## COUNTY AUDITORS.

We find that many county auditors do not follow the law and remit to the state treasurer on the first of each month the proceeds of the sales of hunters licenses for the preceding month. In some cases remittances have only been sent for the year at the time statements have been sent from this office for settlement of the fiscal year. The state auditor's books will show these facts. Under these circumstances it is impossible for this Department to have any knowledge of the number sold in each county until the final settlement. If we knew the amount sold monthly we could make comparison with previous years and decide whether all hunters were obeying the law. I do not desire to place any extra burden upon the auditors but some method should be adopted that will result in monthly remittances to the state treasurer as provided by law.

## CARP, VALUE OF.

Only a few years ago there was a demand for young carp and they were supplied by hundreds of thousands by the United States Government, and also by many state commissions. Pond culture was soon abandoned and they were allowed to escape into the open public waters. These fish did not meet the expectations and were not approved as a table fish, and the culture of them ceased. With our added foreign population the problem of supplying these multitudes with cheap, yet wholesome food, becomes very great and anything which helps to meet this demand is of great value to the country. From this point of view there is no doubt but the carp is of value and that there is benefit to be derived from it. Pond culture ceased because of the abundance of carp in the rivers and open waters where they could be obtained with less trouble than they could be raised. The carp has adapted itself to the conditions found in this country and has steadily multiplied in our waters, and it finds a ready sale in our large cities to the poorer classes of people.

While there are those who maintain that the carp is entirely supplanting the fish which were there before, and that one fish is of more value than two which have taken its place, and that the carp does more than enough damage to offset its value, in most cases the damage has been greatly mistated or is entirely unfounded. It has been found that the carp have little or no share



MIRROR CARP

in the decrease of the native fishes and it has been satisfactorily proven that black bass have increased in numbers by having the young carp to feed upon, and that it does not feed upon the spawn of other fish. It is not a question of what to do with them to rid our waters of them for they are here and here to stay.

The only question to consider is how we can make the most of its good qualities and lessen the damage done. The carp needs no protection and the best bounty is an increased market, a growing demand that will make fishing for carp a profitable business. I am of the opinion that an increasing demand will reduce its number.

#### WATER POLLUTION.

The streams are looked upon by the owners of industrial establishments, by municipal corporations and even by many citizens as the natural sewers for all kinds of filth. Under the present laws this Department is powerless to stop this pollution. To empty into a stream anything injurious to human health is unlawful, and to empty into a stream anything injurious to fish or fish food should be made unlawful, and it should only be necessary to prove that the waste or substance is injurious to the fish or fish food to call for its abolition.

Fishermen on the Des Moines and other river of our state ask where the fish have gone. Game fish demand pure water and they are not found anywhere else. Why are the salmon streams of England and its provinces yielding to the sportsmen the same toll as in former years? The answer is that the waters are not allowed to be polluted. In England it is incumbent upon every city, village and hamlet to see to it that their rivers are just as pure below their sites as above.

In many states the practice of using the streams as sewers and receptacles of filth has been stopped by the Department of Health and the former depleted streams are now filled with an abundant supply of fish. In Pennsylvania where this work has been taken up by the combined efforts of the Board of Health and the Department of Fisheries, the result has been nearly forty suits at law and is gratifying from the fact that the commonwealth won in every suit in the lower courts; and the one, under a previous law which was decided against the state, was taken up on an appeal to the Superior Court. It was then taken to the Supreme Court which sustained the Superior Court, making the pollution

law absolutely effective. There should be a law which prohibits the introduction of any substance which will in any way directly or indirectly effect the food of the fish or effect the fish themselves, with a penalty attached for violation of the same. This would settle in a great measure the questions asked regarding the scarcity of fish, and is also necessary as a health measure.

#### PROTECTION OF USEFUL BIRDS.

##### (The Meadow Lark)

Weeds and injurious insects cost the farmers of the United States millions of dollars annually in direct losses and in the expenditures for labor and materials necessary to protect their crops. Anything which tends to reduce the number of weeds or to check the ravages of injurious insects is therefore a direct benefit.

The common Meadow Lark is perhaps one of the most valuable of all birds, for more than one-half of its food consists of harmful insects, and the vegetable portion of its fare is made up of seeds of injurious weeds. The people whose homes are among the green fields need no one to tell them of the aesthetic value of the meadow lark. It is claimed that the song of this Iowa prairie bird far exceeds in volume and sweetness that of its eastern brother of the meadows, but the wild sweet song of either leaves an impress upon the mind of the hearer that can never be effaced. The beauty of the meadow lark's plumage and the sweetness of its song, however, are far less important to the human race than its value as an insect destroyer. An analysis of the food of the meadow lark leads one to wonder how a farmer can act so much against his own interests as to allow one of them to be shot on premises which he controls.

#### USEFUL NON-GAME BIRDS.

##### (The Flicker)

We have several kinds of woodpeckers in this state, one of which comes in early spring. It takes nearly all of its food from the ground, fully one-half being ants and their larvae taken from the ground or dead trees. Those who from a scientific standpoint know say that as many as three thousand little red ants have been found in the stomach of a Flicker. We are told by those who have made a study of insects that what is known as the plant louse, because of excessive numbers, is the most destructive of all small insects, sucking the vitality from the plant upon



MEADOWLARK. (*Sturnella magna*).

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which they may be found. The ant seems to be the especial protector of the plant lice, carrying the eggs of the louse below the frost line in the fall and bringing the newly hatched louse to the surface in the spring and placing it upon the desired plant, even moving it from point to point on the plant for the louse is almost incapable of locomotion. In return for services rendered the ant gets from the louse what is known as honey-dew, an excretion of the louse just as the farmer keeps a herd of cows for the milk they give, so the ant keeps his herd of plant life for profit. With the coming of the flicker the ant disappears. The protector of the louse has been removed and the louse either dies of starvation or is destroyed by some of its many natural enemies.

The flicker is an enemy and destroyer of the codling moth larvae. The red shafted flicker is given great credit by Mr. A. P. Martin, of Petaluma, Cal., who states that in looking over his orchard and examining all crevices and bark of the trees for the codling moth larvae he failed to find any where there were thousands last fall. He found plenty of cocoons but in every case the former occupant was absent. It was too early for transformation to have taken place and he found small holes in the bark scales which had been made by some bird. His belief is that the good work was done by a bird whose scientific name he does not know but which is variously called the "yellow hammer", "flicker", or "high hole", and which Dr. Merriam informs us is, in California, (*Colaptes Eaefer*). During the early spring months Mr. Martin states that they were to be seen by hundreds in his orchard industriously examining the trunks and large limbs of the fruit trees, and he also found great numbers of them around sheds where he stored his winter apples and pears. As the result of several hours' search Mr. Martin found only one worm and this one escaped only by an accident for several had been within a quarter of an inch of it.

No farmer can afford to permit the killing of a single flicker upon the property he controls, or any other member of this order of birds, for just as the flicker is working for him so the others are doing, each one in its especial place and peculiar way. The red headed woodpecker delights to feed upon large beetles and their larvae, while the hairy and downy woodpeckers feed upon smaller insects collected from the same tree trunks over which the redhead hunted. The nuthatch and the chickadee, closely allied to the order of woodpeckers, glean still smaller game from the same field.

## (The Robin Redbreast)

The robin is found in all portions of North America, east of the Rocky Mountains, from the Gulf of Mexico to Alaska, and breeds in all of this great region that lies north of a line running through Kansas and Virginia, excepting the extreme northeastern Arctic regions.

In most parts of the country the robin is too common a bird to need an introduction to any one except an urbanite. Even those who think they have nothing to learn about the robin, however, will be surprised at how much of interest and value can be gleaned by a systematic study of the life history of this species during an entire year. Our common robin comes with the black birds, among the first in the spring time, each one just as busy as he can be, rushing here and there, turning over leaves, listening and running in the quest for food. They follow the freshly turned furrows and gather daily vast numbers of beetles of which we have sixty or more kinds in this state. They also eat the larvae of these insects that when the warmer days come if not destroyed, would make profitable cultivation of the land upon which they are found impossible.

Investigation of the life work of robins, made by the Biological Survey at Washington, through a body of men trained in this work, demonstrated through the examination of almost four hundred stomachs of robins taken at different places and at different times, that fully 40 per cent of the food of these birds the year around was composed of insects, 43 per cent of wild fruit and seeds, 8 per cent of cultivated fruit, 5 per cent of miscellaneous vegetable matter, and 4 per cent unidentified, proving beyond question the economic value of the robin. Yet, in the face of all this evidence, we find many farmers ready and willing to kill this bird the moment he flies into their berry patch, cherry tree, or even into their fields. The majority of these men never examines a bird's stomach, yet they presume to know more about this matter than can be demonstrated by an army of scientific examiners.

The following birds are valuable as insect and seed destroyers and should be protected at all times especially by farmers and fruit raisers of our state:

The night hawk, which is almost exclusively insectivorous and which usually feeds upon insects which fly some distance above the ground, has been shown to also feed upon grasshoppers, as



ROBIN.  
Life-size.

many as sixty being found in a single stomach. The stomach of a yellow-billed cuckoo was found to contain 217 fall webworms, and another 250 American tent caterpillars.

Dr. S. D. Judd has called attention to the quantities of insects captured by birds to feed their young. In the case of the kingbird one-half the stomach contents of 14 nestlings consisted of crickets and grasshoppers. In feeding a brood of three young wrens about three-fourths grown the mother was observed to make 110 visits to the nestlings, carrying to them 178 insects and spiders, among them being 14 grasshoppers, 32 May flies, 54 caterpillars and 13 spiders.

In examining the stomachs of doves he found one containing 7,500 seeds of the yellow wood sorrel (*oxalis stricta*) and another 9,220 miscellaneous seeds, chiefly weeds. The total quantity of weed seeds destroyed by such birds as these in the course of a season is almost beyond computation. Under modern game laws complete protection throughout the year is extended to non-game birds. In the case of the dove, however, which is often considered a game bird, an open season for hunting is provided in a few states although the tendency is to remove it from the game bird list on account of its importance as a weed destroyer. Not only should they be protected and saved from destruction at the hands of man, but also from the vicious of their own kind, certain kinds of owls, hawks and the crow. While it is admitted that these three last named birds do some good in the way of destruction of rodents and insects, the evil they do more than outweighs the good and the weight of opinion tends to their destruction, particularly is this true of the crow. Enabled by the power of flight and a disposition to wander the crow covers vast stretches of territory in search of food and its work of evil far exceeds that of any other bird or four footed animal no matter how blood-thirsty it may be. A noted Ornithologist says on this subject: "No observing person will deny that the crow does serious damage to the eggs and young of wild birds."

The instances of depredation, which have come within the knowledge of most farmers and others living in the country, are far too numerous to leave a shadow of a doubt on this score in any unprejudiced mind. For every instance of such robbery witnessed by man thousands must take place without his knowledge.

Persecution by crows is doubtless a very large factor among the influences which cause so many birds to crowd around human

habitations during the nesting season. And yet the relentless crow follows them even to the eaves and window sills of our houses, taking their eggs and young despite every precaution, and the only wonder is that the wild birds, of many species, are able to raise their young at all. The sharp shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk and pigeon hawk, with the great horned owl and the barred owl, are great destroyers of birds and game and should be killed wherever found.

Another specialist writes: "For the past ten years, during the breeding season of the birds, from the last of May through June and July of each, I have watched the crows eat the eggs and little birds. I have watched them start at 4 o'clock in the morning, or a little later, and hunt over the shade trees that line the streets for the eggs and young birds, even going into the trees that stand close to the buildings where people would not think a crow would ever go. This is done, of course before people rise, and as soon as any one stirs out they will leave."

Another observer, Mr. Ingalls, says: "I have seen the nests of many birds of several species, from the ruffed grouse to the red-eye, and chippy, robbed before my own eyes, and have evidence of many more. Every season, late in May or early in June, the crows make a raid on the birds nesting in the shade trees along our village streets and in orchards and private grounds, systematically searching every tree, destroying nests and eating or carrying away the eggs and young." He rates the crow as the most destructive of all natural enemies of birds. It is true they are now seen in increasing numbers and some measure should be taken to lessen the number. A small bounty as an incentive would tend to accomplish this.

#### FEDERAL FISHERIES.

The Public, or Government Fish Culture, has in America attained tremendous proportions and exceeds in extent and importance that of all other countries combined. Fisheries work was conducted at thirty-five permanent stations and eighty-six field and collection stations located in thirty-two states.

The land owned and occupied by the United States Bureau of Fisheries at the fish-cultural and biological stations has an aggregate of over 12,000 acres with a value of \$240,000.00. The improvements and equipment of these stations represent an investment of more than \$1,000,000.00. Other property of the bureau



FLICKER. (*Colaptes auratus*). M. Lutescent.

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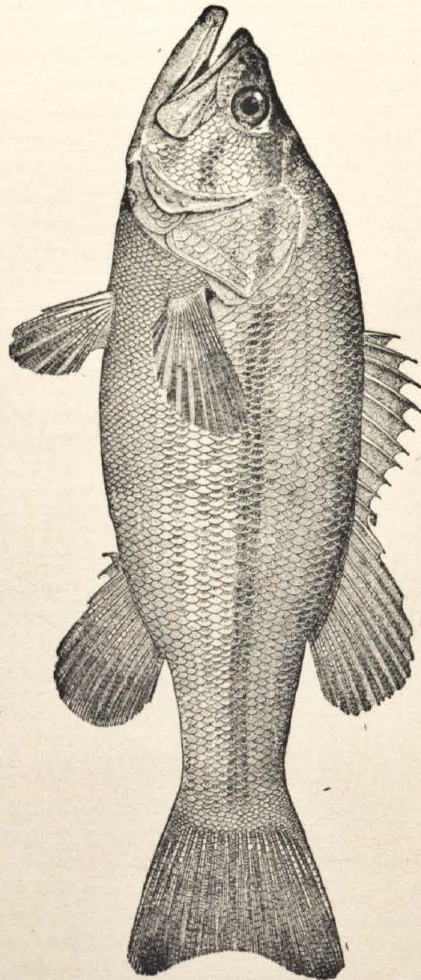
includes four sea going steam and sail vessels. 20 steam launches and 150 small sail power and row boats which, with equipment, have a value of \$300,000.00. Its six fish transportation cars are valued at \$45,000.00. The aggregate investment of the Federal Government in property devoted to the fishery service is thus about \$1,585,000.00. The appropriations granted by Congress for the use of the bureau totals nearly \$1,000 000.00 annually.

It has been urged that provision be made for the establishment of additional stations for the rescue of fishes from overflowed lands in the Mississippi valley. Millions of fish now annually left by the receding waters to die of exposure can by this means be saved at a small expense.

#### STATE FAIR EXHIBIT.

In 1910 this department made a very large and elaborate exhibit at the state fair of the game birds being introduced. This was considered by this Department as a necessity as at that time contract had been made for a large number of Ring-neck Pheasants and their eggs for propagation purposes had been distributed over the state. But very few of our people had ever seen these birds and the Department had adopted the policy of restocking with them. It was our desire to have the people obtain a full knowledge of them and their habits. Besides being instructive the exhibit proved very attractive as was shown by the large number of persons who visited it daily. At that time there were shown over two thousand Ring-neck Pheasants which at the close of the fair, were distributed to those who desired to have them for propagation and restocking and they went to every portion of the state. Besides the game birds owned by the state there was shown in our enclosure by private parties, a large variety of fancy birds and several large ponds exhibited our native fish.

At the State Fair in 1911 we decided to continue this exhibit believing it to be for the best interest of all that they should become acquainted with the birds that were being distributed, but on a smaller scale. While reduced in size, the exhibit was so arranged that it brought the people in close contact with the birds and fish shown so they could study them at their leisure. The birds shown at this fair were in the large majority those raised in the state during the year, and demonstrated that with proper care they can be raised in large numbers. As at the previous fair the birds were distributed among those desiring to raise them.

LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS (*Micropterus salmoides*)

After visiting other State Fairs I am of the opinion that a suitable building should be erected on the State Fair Grounds with such conveniences as may be necessary for the yearly exhibit of all birds, game, and fish native to our State or that may be imported for restocking; and the distribution of such literature as will enlighten the people on the saving of all our wild and insectivorous birds showing the great value they are to the farmer and the horticulturist.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would again recommend that the word "knowingly" be stricken from Section 2543 in reference to the sale of fish. This one word prevents many convictions of parties selling game fish and why it should remain in the fish law and be taken out of the game law is inconceivable to me.

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 raising game birds for propagation and liberation and sell 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,

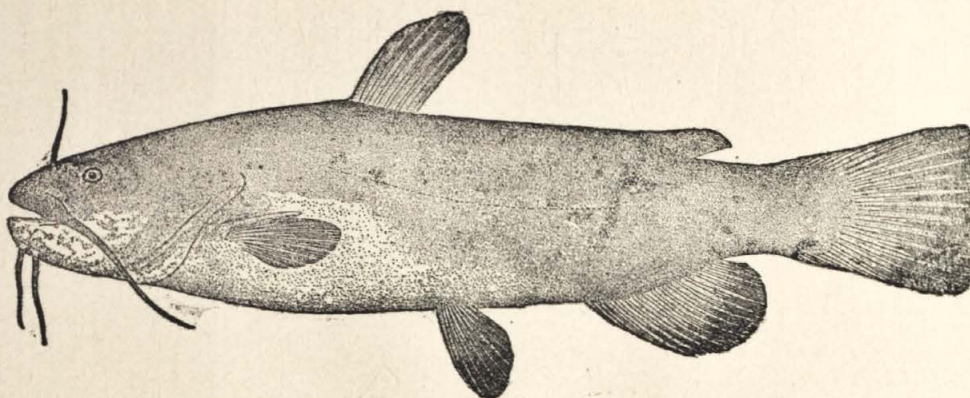
To the railways which have made many concessions and have given good service in the movements of the fish car,

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,  
*State Fish and Game Warden.*



BULL HEAD

# BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND.

## RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1910	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
287	July 8.	O. J. Steenberg	Keokuk	90 ft. seine	\$ 10.10
288	July 8.	Henry Scheller	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
289	July 8.	William Blend	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
290	July 8.	Geo. DeYong	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
291	July 8.	Fred Attes	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
292	July 8.	John Vogt	Donnellson	1 dip net	.60
293	July 8.	Joel Hanson	Sioux City	2 hoop nets	1.20
294	July 13.	A. A. Leak	Glenwood	1 pound net	1.10
295	July 13.	John P. Lowe	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
296	July 14.	Fovel Nelson	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
297	July 14.	R. E. Pack	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
298	July 14.	Otto Hultman	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
299	July 15.	F. J. Randall	Lynxville, Wis.	200 ft. seine	10.10
300	July 25.	W. R. McWilliams	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
301	July 25.	I. W. Berry	Sioux City	3 hoop nets	1.80
302	July 25.	George E. Brown	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
303	July 25.	Ralph Litchfield	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
304	July 25.	Frank Terrill	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
305	July 25.	Henry Miehler	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
306	July 25.	Ray Blackstone	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
307	July 26.	C. P. Schultz	Davenport	6 bait nets	8.60
308	July 27.	Geo. Kueper	Dubuque	1 hoop net	.60
309	July 27.	John Koehnen	N. Buena Vista	1 dip net	.60
310	July 27.	J. G. Stafford	Dubuque	4 hoop nets	2.40
311	July 27.	Louis A. Sanner	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	1.20
312	July 27.	H. Clow	Dubuque	4 hoop nets	2.40
313	July 27.	Fred Bishop	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
314	July 27.	A. A. Daniels	Sioux City	1 hoop net	1.20
315	July 28.	Henry de Vries	Muscataine	500 ft. seine, 4 fyke nets, 2 dip nets, 1 bait net	14.80
316	July 29.	Joseph H. Watler	Sioux City	8 hoop nets	4.80
317	August 2.	Wm. Patrick	Turkey River	500 foot seine	10.10
318	August 5.	Lute Howard	Camanche	6 bait nets	3.60
319	August 5.	T. J. Gambrel	Argyle	450 ft. seine	10.10
320	August 5.	Frank Van Schaick	Bellevue	500 ft. seine	10.10
321	August 5.	W. H. C. Elwell	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
322		Not issued			
323	August 9.	C. H. Steiner	Sioux City	3 hoop nets	1.80
324	August 9.	John Anderson	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
325	August 12.	Osker Howell	Spechts Ferry	500 ft. seine	10.10

# BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1910	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
326	August 12	Hersh Gordon	Camanche	15 bait nets.	
327	August 17	A. A. Daniels	Laurens	50 ft. seine.	9.00
328	August 17	L. P. Howell	Sioux City	50 ft. seine.	10.10
329	August 26	Julius Weidner	Dubuque	500 ft. seine.	10.10
330	August 26	Jack Putman	Bellevue	20 bait nets.	6.00
331	August 26	M. C. Kaiser	Bellevue	10 bait nets.	6.00
332	August 26	J. W. Ernst	Bellevue	4 hoop nets.	6.00
333	August 26	R. M. Moore	Davenport	50 ft. seine.	2.40
334	August 26	Charlie Johnson	Sioux City	15 hoop nets.	10.10
335	September 13	J. P. Piegner	Des Moines	50 ft. seine.	9.00
336	September 13	Levi Boardman	Lansing	50 ft. seine.	10.10
337	September 13	P. P. McNamer	Waukon Junct.	50 ft. seine.	10.10
338	September 14	J. Soles	Clayton	5 bait nets.	3.00
339	September 19	Esse Workman	Sioux City	10 pound nets.	11.00
340	September 22	Sick Schaeck	Lansing	10 bait nets.	6.00
341	September 22	J. T. Huffman	N. Buena Vista	3 fyke nets, 3 bait nets.	3.60
342	September 26	C. A. Eggeston	Clayton	4 hoop nets.	1.80
343	September 26	Wm. Martin	White Sulphur	50 ft. seine.	2.40
344	September 27	Joe Derand	Harpers Ferry	50 ft. seine.	10.10
345	October 4	W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine.	10.10
346	October 5	Lloyd Kelly	Dubuque	50 ft. seine.	15.00
347	October 8	Henry Saugling	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine.	10.10
348	October 8	A. H. Lelomann	Burlington	50 ft. seine.	10.10
349	October 11	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	1 dip net.	.60
350	October 12	A. B. Grossnickle	Sioux City	25 bait nets.	15.00
351	October 14	Gustav G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	10 hoop nets.	10.10
352	October 15	F. L. Sprangsted	Sioux City	30 bait nets.	12.00
353	October 19	Ym. Warneke	Davenport	8 hoop nets.	4.50
354	November 8	Alvin Akke	Harpers Ferry	6 fyke nets.	5.00
355	November 8	Therman Greenwood	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine.	10.10
356	December 8	Clyde Ross	Akron	500 ft. seine.	10.10
357	December 14	Trapper Helder	Inwood	500 ft. seine.	10.10
358	1911			1 fyke net	.60
359		Inclusive, not issued.			
400		Not issued.			
401		Not issued.			
402		Not issued.			
403		Not issued.			

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

STATE FISH AND GAME WARDEN.

404	March 1	Jesse Workman	Sioux City	10 pound nets, 4 hoop nets.	13.40
405		Not issued.			
406		Not issued.			
407	March 4	C. Soles	Clayton	500 ft. seine, 1 pound net.	11.20
408	March 4	Geo. T. Cosicelo	Sioux City	2 hoop nets.	1.20
409	March 4	Freeman Jacobs	Clayton	50 ft. seine.	10.10
410		Not issued.			
411	March 7	Sam Tinkey	N. Buena Vista	50 ft. seine.	10.10
412	March 9	Jacob Wick	Boona Vista	2 pound nets.	2.00
413	March 9	Henry Saugling	Guttenburg	1,500 ft. seine.	20.20
414	March 9	John Linden	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
415	March 9	George Meikel	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
416	March 9	J. Cheloupka	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
417	March 11	F. M. Colburn	Sioux City	1 hoop net.	.60
418	March 13	Chas. F. Wolfe	Sioux City	500 ft. seine.	10.10
419		Not issued.			
420	March 14	Herry Havill	Pleasant Valley	1 hoop net.	.60
421		Not issued.			
422	March 14	Andy Sorenson	Des Moines	20 hoop nets.	12.00
423	March 17	C. Brock	Davenport	500 ft. seine.	10.10
424		Not issued.			
425	March 17	G. C. Eganet	Sioux City	5 pound, 10 fyke nets.	11.50
426	March 17	Sherman Greenwood	Cassville Wis.	500 ft. seine.	10.10
427	March 17	W. E. Widner	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine, 20 pound nets.	52.30
428	March 17	D. G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	1,000 ft. seine.	50.30
429	March 17	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	100 ft. seine.	50.30
430	March 18	Sever Olson	Lansing	100 ft. seine, 12 bait nets.	27.40
431	March 21	Rudolph Tharp	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
432	March 21	Hermand Clow	Dubuque	1 dip net.	.60
433	March 22	Will Shields	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine.	10.10
434	March 20	H. C. Bailey	Clayton	500 ft. seine.	10.10
435	March 20	James O. Bourke	Lyons	4 fyke nets.	2.40
436	March 21	Wyrus Storing	Lansing	500 ft. seine.	10.10
437	April 1	Wm. Hesse	Beutendorf	5 bait nets.	1.20
438	April 8	Jas. O. Bourke	Lyons	4 fyke nets.	2.40
439	April 10	Ben D. Tonnar	Clayton	1 bait net.	.60
440	April 10	Wm. Wackendorf	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine.	10.10
441	April 11	Christian Behr	Almont	5 fyke nets.	1.30
442	April 11	A. H. Lehmann	Burlington	1 bait net.	.60
443	April 11	John Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	15 pound nets.	16.50
444	April 12	Chas. Sailer	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine.	10.10
445	April 13	C. W. Brader	Dubuque	500 ft. seine.	10.10
446	April 17	August Pust	Dubuque	500 ft. seine, 2 pound nets.	12.30
447	April 17	Paul Heer	Burlington	1 pound net.	1.10
448		Inclusive, not issued.			
449					
450					
451	April 18	Geo. Wykoff	Dubuque	500 ft. seine.	10.10
452					

# BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1911	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
438	April 18.	A. C. Larson	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
439	April 18.	Cyprian Martello	Harpers Ferry	500 ft. seine, 2 hoop nets	11.80
444	April 21.	Fred Worth	Waukon Junction	500 ft. seine	10.10
456	April 21.	C. C. Johnson	Victory, Wis.	500 ft. seine	10.10
457	April 22.	F. P. McNamer	Waukon Junction	500 ft. seine, 6 pound nets.	19.70
to 460		Inclusive, not issued.			
461	April 26.	John Lehner	Lansing	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
462	April 26.	Bert Williams	Harpers Ferry	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
463	April 26.	Chambers Bros.	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
464	April 26.	L. W. Beckel	Clayton	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
465	April 26.	F. Jacobs	Clayton	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
466	April 26.	Chambers Bros.	Dubuque	1 bait net	.60
467	April 26.	Geo. Mizer	Montrose	3 pound nets	8.30
468	April 26.	C. E. Betz	Salix	500 ft. seine	10.10
469	April 29.	Joe Skoleck	Wyahusling, Wis.	500 ft. trammel net	5.10
470	April 29.	Henry Stafford	Cedar Rapids	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
511	May 1.	Acso Putman	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
512	May 1.	Wm. Mummert	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
513	May 1.	Herman Haer	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
514	May 1.	Lester Benzer	Dubuque	5 bait nets	10.00
515	May 1.	John Thelgen	Specht's Ferry	2 bait nets	1.20
516	May 1.	C. E. Brown	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel net	5.10
517	May 1.	J. H. Ramsey	Dubuque	4 bait nets	2.40
518	May 1.	Adolph Ellexson	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
519	May 1.	Albert Boyer	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
520	May 1.	Geo. Boyer	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
521	May 1.	Albert Boyer	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
522	May 1.	Levi Boardman	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	15.30
523	May 1.	J. Mohr	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	15.30
524	May 1.	J. W. Luth	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
525	May 1.	Elmer Mohr	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
526	May 1.	Wm. Beckel	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
527	May 1.	H. H. Wagner	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
528	May 1.	Olson Cardu	N. McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
529	May 1.	Geo. Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
530	May 1.	Geo. W. Weir	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
531	May 1.	August Minech	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
532	May 1.	Mate Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
533	May 1.	Ithiel Weir	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
534	May 1.	Geo. W. Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
535	May 1.	Geo. R. Mohr	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
536	May 1.	W. A. McGowan	Waukon Junction	300 ft. trammel	5.10
537	May 1.	G. Pederson	Waterloo	500 ft. seine	10.10
538	May 1.	Fred Pakhman	New Albin	10 bait nets	6.00
539	May 1.	John Johnson	Davenport	10 bait nets	6.00
540	May 1.	Henry Whipka	Davenport	1 hoop net	.60
541	May 1.	Wm. Haney	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
542	May 1.	Fred Altes	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
543	May 1.	J. L. Hardin	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
544	May 1.	G. W. Parker	Keokuk	4 hoop nets	2.40
545	May 1.	Frank Kitterer	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
546	May 1.	Oliver Dobbs	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
547	May 1.	Victor Peters	Guttenburg	1 hoop net	.60
548	May 1.	Ed Schneider	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
549	May 1.	Charles H. Swift	Sabula	2 hoop nets	1.20
550	May 1.	C. A. Hartman	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
551	May 1.	P. T. Gorcham	Sloan	5 bait nets	3.00
552	May 1.	Geo. W. Weir	McGregor	5 bait nets	2.50
553	May 1.	S. F. Zernackel	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	5.10
554	May 1.	Chas. Hentrich	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
555	May 1.	Ed Kimbel	Specht's Ferry	300 ft. trammel	10.10
556	May 1.	Fred Mueller	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
557	May 1.	Henry Saugling	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
558	May 1.	H. L. Lyster	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
559	May 1.	C. E. Ambler	Cassville, Wis.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
560	May 1.	S. Greenwood	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
561	May 1.	S. Martin Oates	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
562	May 1.	Geo. Oates	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
563	May 1.	Sam Tinkey	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
564	May 1.	Frank Howell	Specht's Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
565	May 1.	Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
566	May 1.	J. R. Wick	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
567	May 1.	John Pope	Waukegan	300 ft. trammel	5.10
568	May 1.	J. H. Ramsey	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
569	May 1.	Henry Whipka	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	5.10
570	May 1.	J. T. Huffman	N. Buena Vista	2 fyke and 3 bait nets.	3.60
571	May 1.	Chas. Parker	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
572	May 1.	Odell Reed	N. McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
573	May 1.	Miles Carmack	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
574	May 1.	John Wendt	Lansing	6 pound nets	6.00
575	May 1.	John Lehner	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
576	May 1.	Not issued			
577	May 1.	W. E. Wiedner	Harpers Ferry	20 bait nets	12.00
578	May 1.	L. L. Adams	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
579	May 1.	Edward Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
580	May 1.	John Vanderdrink	Prairie du Chien	300 ft. trammel	5.10

# BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1911	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
561	May 9.	Sam Bailey	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
562	May 15.	Robt. Nivarel	Spechts Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
563	May 15.	Wm. Pust	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
564	May 15.	Chas. Mundt	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
565	May 15.	Frank Lundine	Sioux City	300 ft. trammel	5.10
566	May 15.	Henry Frahm	Davenport	500 ft. seine	10.10
567	May 15.	Chas. W. Blake	Clayton	300 ft. trammel	5.10
568	May 15.	John Morris	Sioux City	300 ft. trammel	5.10
569	May 18.	Jacob Olseth	Sergeant Bluff	300 ft. trammel	5.10
590	May 22.	Nick Shaack	Lansing	8 pound and 5 fyke nets	11.80
591	May 22.	Joe McMahon	Lansing	12 pound nets	13.20
592	May 22.	Walter Schultz	Sabula	500 ft. seine, 300 ft. trammel	15.20
593	May 22.	Thos. Thompson	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
594	May 22.	Jugh Chandler	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel, 3 hoop nets	6.90
595	May 22.	Frank Heinze	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
596	May 22.	Frank Niles	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
597	May 22.	E. Ehrhardt	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
598	May 22.	G. W. Lundin	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
599	May 22.	Simon Benfer	Bellevue	500 ft. seine; 2 pound and 20 hoop nets	24.30
600	May 24.	John D. Borgus	Davenport	1 hoop net	.60
601	May 24.	Geo. W. Owens	Davenport	150 ft. trammel net	5.10
602	May 26.	Charles Jens	Davenport	5 hoop nets	3.00
603	May 27.	R. M. Moore	Davenport	2 bait nets	1.20
604	May 29.	J. C. Berry	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
605	May 29.	Fred C. Wolf	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
606	May 29.	Martin Oates	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
607	May 29.	L. R. Currier	Sabula	20 hoop nets	12.00
608	May 29.	Herman Stumpf	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel and 2 hoop nets	6.80
609	May 29.	Stephan Janazcek	Spechts Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
610	May 29.	Louis Arthofer	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
611	May 29.	Dave Hugh	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
612	June 1.	C. C. Burmeister	Davenport	1 hoop net	.60
613	June 1.	D. A. Trickler	Bloomfield	1 dip net	.60
614	June 3.	Walter Wolff	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	5.10
615	June 8.	James Falon	Bettendorf	2 bait nets	1.20
616	June 12.	Lue Eland	Davenport	4 bait nets	2.40
617	June 12.	Walter Schultz	Savanna, Ill.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
618	June 12.	Edward Carmican	Savanna, Ill.	500 ft. seine, 300 ft. trammel	15.20
619	June 12.	Jack Strong	Sabula	300 ft. trammel; 3 hoop nets	6.90
620	June 12.	Zeb Hartman	Sabula	50 hoop nets	30.00

621	June 12.	Fred Clow	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
622	June 12.	Louis Sanner	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	1.20
623	June 13.	W. T. Allen	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
624	June 13.	D. G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	6 pound nets	6.00
625	June 13.	A. C. Larsen	McGregor	2 pound nets	2.20
626	June 13.	Chas. May	New Albin	12 bait nets	7.20
627	June 13.	L. F. May	New Albin	6 pound and 25 bait nets	20.50
628	June 15.	Roy Rohwer	Davenport	2 hoop nets	1.20
629	June 23.	Chris Christiansen	Sioux City	300 ft. trammel	5.10
630	June 23.	W. H. Marlett	McGregor	500 ft. seine	10.10
631	June 26.	H. H. Kluickerbocker	Savanna, Ill.	300 ft. trammel	5.10
632	June 26.	W. F. Kramer	Muscatine	500 ft. seine	10.10
633	June 29.	Raymond Withey	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
634	June 30.	Smith & McGinnis	Savanna, Ill.	500 ft. seine	10.10
635	July 1.	Chas. Schwarz	Andover	150 ft. trammel	5.10
636	July 3.	P. T. Goreham	Sloan	1 hoop net	.60
637	July 6.	John L. Butcher	Council Bluffs	300 ft. trammel	5.10
638	July 8.	Alfred Swift	Sabula	300 ft. trammel	5.10
639	July 13.	W. G. Ash	Sioux City	4 hoop nets	2.40
640	July 14.	Wood Wilsey	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
641	July 14.	Wood Wilsey	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
642	July 14.	Amos Yost	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel	5.10
643	July 14.	D. A. Moore	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel	5.10
644	July 14.	E. L. Brown	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel and 1 bait net	5.70
645	July 17.	Chas. D. E. Smith	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
646	July 17.	H. Clow	Dubuque	4 hoop nets	2.40
647	July 17.	J. H. Moyer	McPaul	150 ft. trammel	5.10
648	July 21.	C. A. Harmon	Keokuk	200 ft. trammel	5.10
649	July 24.	Andrew Hogg	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
650	July 26.	Ernest Warren	Sioux City	1 hoop net	.60
651	July 27.	Friedrick Dohlman	Dubuque	4 hoop nets	2.40
652	August 1.	Geo. Johnson	Galland	100 ft. trammel	10.10
653	August 2.	S. P. Johnson	Galland	8 hoop nets	4.80
654	August 3.	F. Bulr	McPaul	300 ft. trammel	5.10
655	August 12.	John Atall	Waukon Junction	500 ft. seine	10.10
656	August 15.	C. A. Oehlerking	Sergeant Bluffs	6 hoop and 1 bait net	4.20
657	August 15.	Stephen Harris	Sioux City	2 hoop nets	1.20
658	August 19.	J. C. Saylor	N. Buena Vista	2 fyke nets	1.20
659	August 19.	J. T. Hoffman	N. Buena Vista	4 bait nets	2.40
660	August 22.	B. B. Runyon	Pereival	300 ft. seine	10.10
661	September 4.	W. B. Kelly	St. Donatus	300 ft. trammel	5.10
662	September 4.	Wm. Milholen	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
663	September 4.	L. J. Kelly	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
664	September 12.	Geo. Putman	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
665	September 12.	C. A. Pugh	Dubuque	500 ft. trammel	5.10
666	September 15.	Arthur McClintock	Bellevue	6 hoop nets	3.60
667	September 18.	Andrew Erie	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
668	September 23.	M. A. Klein	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
669	October 2.	G. W. Townsend	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10

# BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS.

No.	Date—1911	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
670	October 2	M. Oates	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
671	October 11	Robt. Trayer	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
672	October 23	W. D. Kieser	Bellevue	8 bait nets	4.80
673	November 10	Daniel Miller	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
674		Not issued			
675	December 8	N. Gantenblien	New Albin	500 ft. seine	10.10
676	February 16	C. T. Jones	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
677	February 26	Ben Rohr	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
678	February 27	Jacob Burnet	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
679		Not issued			
700					
701	March 6	Frank Burt	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	1.10
702	March 7	Fred Clow	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
703	March 7	H. Clow	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
704	March 7	Jacob Burnett	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
705	March 7	John Strider	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
706	March 7	Ben Rohr	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
707	March 7	J. Chaloupka	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
708	March 7	C. F. Davey	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
709	March 7	C. F. Jones	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
710	March 7	Rudolph Tharp	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
711	March 9	W. E. Weidner	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
712	March 10	D. A. Moore	Harpers Ferry	1500 ft. seine	30.30
713	March 16	Cuba Noyes	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel	5.10
714	March 19	W. H. Marlett	Mondamin	180 ft. trammel	5.10
715	March 20	E. L. Brown	Clayton	500 ft. seine	5.10
716	March 20	Amos Yost	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel and 1 bait net	10.00
717	March 26	J. C. Carpenter	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel and 1 hoop net	5.70
718	March 26	Anton Yapf	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
719	March 26	Rudolph Tharp	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
720	March 26	C. E. Betz	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
721	March 27	Sherm Greenwood	Salix	300 ft. seine	10.10
722	March 27	F. Jacobs	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine and 600 ft. trammel	20.30
723	March 29	J. Hendelson	Clayton	500 ft. seine and 300 ft. trammel	15.20
724	April 1	C. Welzenbach	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
725	April 2	Paul Hier	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	5.10
726	April 2	Ed. Saylor	Burlington	1 pound net	1.10
727	April 3	Jesse W. Ross	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel, 10 fyke nets, 5 bait nets	14.10
			Blencoe	300 ft. trammel	5.10

728	April 3	Chris Behr	Almont	2 fyke nets	1.20
729	April 3	Jas. O. Rourke	Almont	4 fyke nets	2.40
730	April 5	Geo. Waldorf	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
731	April 5	C. W. Bradley	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
732	April 5	J. B. Beaver	N. Buena Vista	4 bait nets	2.40
733	April 5	Henry Gender, Jr.	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
734	April 5	Henry Saeguhing	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
735	April 5	Geo. Kueper	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
736	April 5	Fred Mueller	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
737	April 5	Sever Olson	Lansing	500 ft. seine; 12 bait nets	17.30
738	April 5	D. G. Boardman	Harpers Ferry	40 pound nets	44.00
739	April 5	E. W. Moyers	Burlington	20 hoop nets	12.00
740	April 9	Henry Whipka	Davenport	300 ft. trammel	5.10
741	April 9	Otis Brock	Sioux City	7 hoop nets	4.20
742	April 10	Jas. O. Rourke	Lyons	300 ft. trammel; 1 fyke net	5.70
743	April 10	J. W. Shaffer	Keokuk	2 hoop nets	1.20
744	April 10	Theo. Agneu	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
745	April 10	Wm. Job	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
746	April 12	Jas. Vilsmeier	Davenport	2 pound nets	2.20
747	April 12	Levi Boardman	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
748	April 12	Robt. Trayer	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
749	April 12	Wm. Pugh	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
750	April 13	M. J. Hein	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
751	April 13	Harry Williams	Dubuque	500 ft. seine	10.10
752	April 13	Osker Howell	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
753	April 13	Ernest Stumpf	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
754	April 13	Paul Freisinger	Dubuque	1 dip net	.60
755	April 15	B. M. Williams	Harpers Ferry	300 ft. trammel	5.10
756	April 15	F. Buhr	McPaul	300 ft. trammel	5.10
757	April 16	H. Dunkin	Sioux City	500 ft. seine	10.10
758	April 16	R. G. Bates	Sergeants Bluffs	300 ft. trammel	5.10
759	April 16	G. W. Parker	Keokuk	1 hoop net	.60
760	April 16	B. L. Boyer	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
761	April 16	Jess Mohn	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
762	April 16	C. B. Coon	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
763	April 17	C. H. Swift	Sabula	300 ft. trammel	5.10
764	April 18	J. W. Luth	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
765	April 18	Geo. Mohn	Lansing	300 ft. trammel	5.10
766	April 19	Wallie Schultz	Sabula	20 hoop nets	12.00
767	April 19	Frank A. Inman	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
768	April 19	Henry Hodgins	Keokuk	300 ft. trammel	5.10
769	April 19	Edw. Woodman	Dows	300 ft. trammel	5.10
770	April 19	Henry Stafford	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
771	April 19	Chas. Hentrich	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel; 1 hoop net	5.70
772	April 19	Ed. Atchison	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
773	April 19	F. B. McKnight	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel; 3 hoop nets	6.90
774	April 19	Geo. Wick	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
775	April 19	J. C. Saylor	N. Buena Vista	10 fyke nets	6.00
776	April 19	Fred Clow	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10

# BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED

## RECEIPTS

No.	Date—1912	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
777	April 19.	Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel, 25 fyke nets, 25 bait nets.	35.10
778	April 19.	John Olson	Pacific Junction	1 hoop net	.60
779	April 20.	C. A. Oehlerking	Sergeants Bluffs	3 hoop nets	1.80
780	April 20.	W. E. Weidner	Harpers Ferry	40 pound and 15 bait nets.	53.00
781	April 20.	Geo. W. Weir	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
782	April 20.	W. H. Marlett	Clayton	300 ft. trammel	5.10
783	April 20.	W. H. Marlett	Clayton	300 ft. trammel	5.10
784	April 20.	G. W. Townsend	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
785	April 20.	David Mead	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
786	April 20.	H. I. Rolph	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
787	April 20.	Aug. Minchik	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
788	April 23.	A. M. Boyer	Lansing	600 ft. trammel	10.20
789	April 23.	L. K. Currier	Sabula	30 hoop nets	18.00
790	April 23.	A. Swift	Sabula	10 bait nets	6.00
791	April 23.	J. C. Berry	Sabula	3 bait nets	1.80
792	April 23.	Geo. Maxwell	Bartlett	300 ft. trammel	5.10
793	April 25.	Chas. Lenger	Savanna, Ill.	500 ft. seine; 600 ft. trammel	20.30
794	April 25.	Joe Garrow	Savanna, Ill.	500 ft. seine; 600 ft. trammel	20.30
795	April 25.	O. F. Smith	Savanna, Ill.	0 hoop nets	12.00
796	April 29.	A. Swift	Sabula	300 ft. trammel	5.10
797	April 29.	J. P. Burch	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.20
798	April 29.	J. Hundivard	Sabula	2 hoop nets	1.20
799	April 29.	A. H. Lehman	Burlington	1 dip net	.60
800	April 30.	John Raedarch	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
801	May 1.	J. K. Hartman	Burlington	10 bait nets	6.00
802	May 3.	Geo. Strubb	Lyons	1 pound; 1 fyke; 1 hoop net	2.30
803	May 4.	Mati Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
804	May 4.	Chas. Olson	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
805	May 4.	I. Wier	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
806	May 4.	J. H. Quigley	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
807	May 4.	Al Oats	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
808	May 4.	J. R. Dresden	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
809	May 4.	Geo. Trine	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
810	May 4.	Ed. Hill	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
811	May 4.	Ray Withey	Lansing	500 ft. seine	10.10
812	May 4.	Mat Koppes	Sabula	6 hoop nets	3.60
813	May 4.	Wm. A. Pust	Dubuque	4 pound nets	4.40
814	May 6.	W. O. Jones	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel; 6 hoop nets	8.70
815	May 9.	Fritz Zernechel	Davenport	2 pound nets	2.20
816	May 11.	A. J. Imber	New Boston, Ill.	500 ft. seine; 2400 ft. trammel and 55 bait nets.	83.90

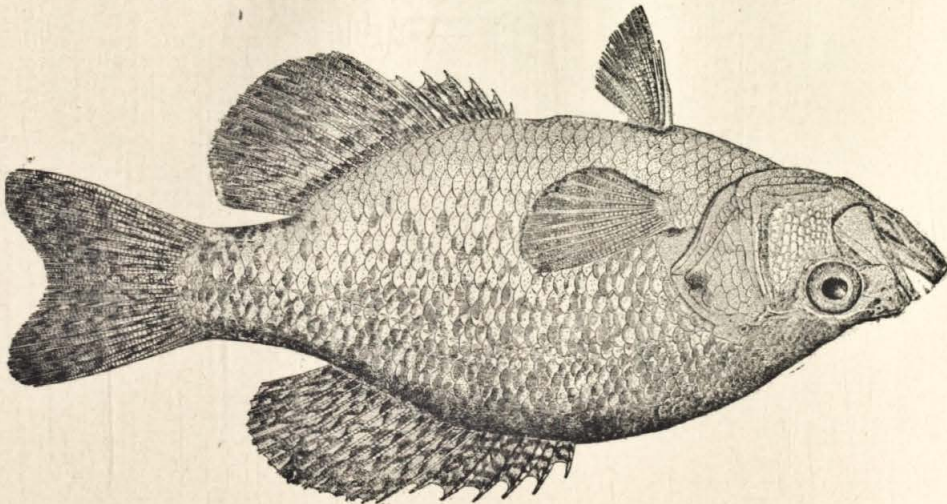
817	May 11.	John Wm. Platte	New Boston, Ill.	500 ft. seine; 2400 ft. trammel and 55 bait nets.	83.90
818	May 11.	H. A. Schurtzman	N. McGregor	11 bait nets	6.60
819	May 14.	Henry Whipka	Davenport	9 pound nets	9.90
820	May 14.	Wm. Junker	Dubuque	1 hoop net	.60
821	May 14.	Zeb Hartman	Sabula	50 hoop nets	30.00
822	May 14.	Chas. Shain	Dallas City, Ill.	30 bait nets	18.00
823	May 14.	Claud Dickey	Dallas City, Ill.	34 bait nets	20.40
824	May 15.	C. E. Miller	Dallas City, Ill.	300 ft. trammel	5.00
825	May 15.	J. H. Attall	Waukon Junction	300 ft. trammel	5.10
826	May 15.	W. A. McGowan	Waukon Junction	300 ft. trammel and 2 pound nets	10.30
827	May 16.	Albert S. Miller	New Boston, Ill.	300 ft. trammel; 30 hoop nets	23.10
828	May 16.	J. P. Busch	Sabula	3 bait nets	1.80
829	May 16.	Wm. H. Lyons	Clayton	500 ft. seine	10.10
830	May 18.	Wash Davis	Montrose	300 ft. trammel; 1 pound net	6.20
831	May 18.	Geo. Oates	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
832	May 18.	Wm. Radach	Guttenburg	300 ft. trammel	5.10
833	May 18.	Wm. Wachendorf	N. Buena Vista	500 ft. seine	10.10
834	May 18.	Louis elling	Guttenburg	20 bait nets	12.00
835	May 18.	John Drollman	Guttenburg	4 hoop nets	2.40
836	May 18.	Henry Saengling	Guttenburg	500 ft. seine	10.10
837	May 21.	Frank Hillige	Ft. Madison	1 bait net	.60
838	May 21.	M. B. Westgate	Camanche	600 ft. trammel	10.20
839	May 21.	C. E. Hugunies	Camanche	600 ft. trammel; 3 fyke nets	12.00
840	May 21.	L. W. Howard	Camanche	300 ft. trammel	5.10
841	May 21.	W. J. Davis	Montrose	1 pound net	1.10
842	May 23.	Geo. Johnson	Galland	600 ft. trammel	10.20
843	May 25.	August Rodenburg	Guttenburg	6 bait nets	3.60
844	May 25.	Henry Harting	Bellevue	20 hoop and 3 fyke nets.	13.80
845	May 25.	Albert Robinson	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
846	May 25.	John Thiltgen	Spechts Ferry	2 hoop nets	1.20
847	May 25.	John Klein	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
848	May 25.	J. C. Saylor	N. Buena Vista	5 fyke nets	3.00
849	May 25.	Carl Brock	Davenport	300 ft. seine	10.10
850	May 28.	Hans Stender	Davenport	225 ft. trammel and 2 fyke nets	6.00
851	June 1.	L. F. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 11 pound nets and 30 bait nets.	43.20
852	June 1.	U. Gantenbein	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 300 ft. trammel; 3 pound nets; 2 bait nets.	19.70
853	June 1.	A. Gantenbein	New Albin	3 pound nets and 4 bait nets.	5.70
854	June 3.	John Fads	Burlington	300 ft. trammel	5.10
855	June 4.	Adie McPartland	Burlington	300 ft. trammel	5.10
856	June 4.	Geo. B. May	New Albin	500 ft. seine; 5 pound nets; 5 bait tags	18.60
857	June 4.	Wm. Pust	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
858	June 4.	Bert Mennert	Dubuque	300 ft. trammel	5.10
859	June 4.	John Van Schaak	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
860	June 4.	Not issued			
861	June 4.	E. Ehrhardt	Bellevue	300 ft. trammel	5.10
862	June 5.	Martin Oats	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
863	June 5.	L. L. Adams	McGregor	300 ft. trammel	5.10
864	June	Not issued			
865	June 8.	J. C. Johnson	Galland	10 hoop nets	6.00

# BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

## RECEIPTS

No.	Date—1912	Name	Address	Licensed	Amount
866	June 8.	Wm. S. Dean	N. Buena Vista	3 hoop nets	1.80
867	June 12.	U. H. Hammond	Keokuk	300 ft. seine	10.10
868	June 14.	Jas O. Brandenburg	Turkey River	500 ft. seine	10.10
869	June 17.	J. P. Lehman	Dubuque	2 hoop nets	1.50
870	June 17.	Emil Knoek	Guttenburg	2 hoop nets	1.50
871	June 17.	Geo. Wick	N. Buena Vista	8 bait nets	4.80
872	June 18.	J. Flory	Burlington	30 bait nets	12.00
873	June 21.	W. A. McGowan, Jr.	N. McGregor	500 ft. seine and 1 hoop net	10.70
874	June 22.	Thos. Thompson	Sabula	2 bait nets	1.50
875	June 22.	Ira Pierce	N. Buena Vista	300 ft. trammel	5.10
876	June 22.	Chas. Rockrohr	Lyons	225 ft. trammel	5.10
				Total received	\$ 3,221.40

THE CRAPPIE (*Pomoxis annularis*.)



## BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Month	Disbursements	Amount
<b>1910</b>		
July	John Cassutt, Guttenberg, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 78.63
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	122.13
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	105.35
	Total .....	\$ 306.13
August	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 117.22
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	107.85
	Total .....	\$ 225.07
September	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 114.77
	Total .....	\$ 114.77
<b>1911</b>		
March	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 119.78
	Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, Dubuque, Iowa— Work and care State launch for twelve months.....	18.20
	Total .....	\$ 137.98
April	Republican Print Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa— Printing licenses and applications.....	\$ 35.00
	Julius Mundt, Dubuque, Iowa— Salary and expenses (helper for Bauer).....	25.00
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	133.10
	Total .....	\$ 192.10
May	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 107.48
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	116.64
	Julius Mundt, Dubuque, Iowa— Salary and expenses (helper for Bauer).....	56.80
	Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, Dubuque, Iowa— Repairs on launch.....	18.21
	Total .....	\$ 299.13
<b>1911</b>		
June	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 107.68
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	117.45
	Julius Mundt, Dubuque, Iowa— Salary and expenses (helper for Bauer).....	72.55
	O. B. Parsons, Oquawaka, Ill.— One launch at Burlington.....	178.00
	Total .....	\$ 475.68
July	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 105.69
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	85.22
	J. Mundt, Dubuque, Iowa— Salary and expenses (helper for Bauer).....	13.50
	Total .....	\$ 204.41

## BOUNDARY WATER LICENSE FUND—CONTINUED.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

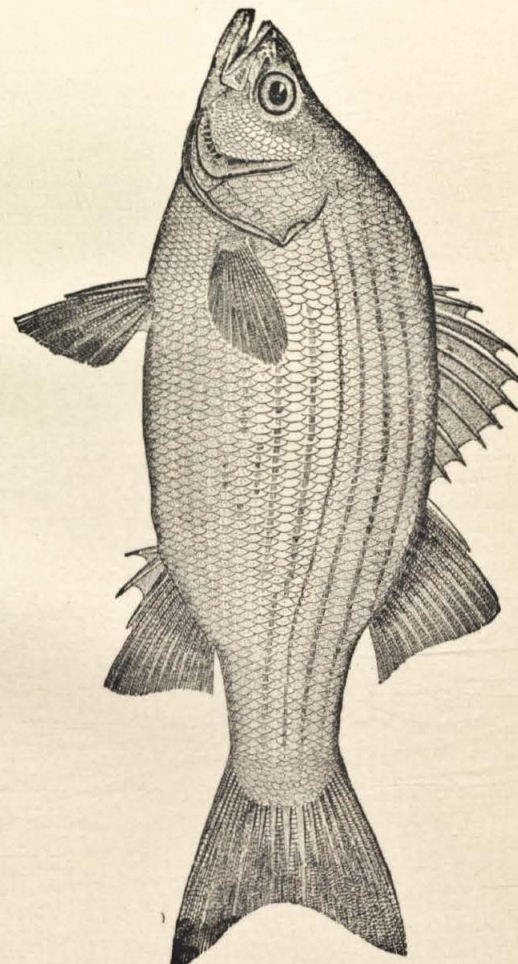
Month	Disbursements	Amount
September	Dubuque Motor Boat Ways, Dubuque, Iowa— Repairs and loading launch to ship to Okoboji....	\$ 19.13
	Total	\$ 19.13
1912		
April	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	109.80
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	108.84
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	78.40
	Jacob A. Welty, Dubuque, Iowa— One launch	150.00
	Total	\$ 447.13
May	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 98.45
	Geo. A. Lincoln, Cedar Rapids, Iowa— Aluminum Tag Co., Kewana, Wis.— 2,000 metal tags and express.....	24.76
	H. Freeman, Dallas City, Illinois— Three days' work.....	9.00
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	123.36
	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	109.17
	Geo. Goffrey, Dubuque, Iowa— Top for launch.....	19.00
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	54.25
	Shippee Machine Works, Dubuque, Iowa— Furnishings for launch	19.90
	Total	\$ 457.80
1912		
June	Theo. Bauer, Dubuque, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	\$ 102.73
	D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	63.65
	W. E. Albert, Lansing, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	98.91
	H. S. Tubbs, Manchester, Iowa— Deputy salary and expenses.....	86.89
	Total	\$ 352.18
	Grand total	\$3,225.60
	Balance State Treasury	\$ 376.83

HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED BY COUNTIES FROM JULY 1, 1910, TO  
JUNE 30, 1912.

County	Non-Resident 1911	Resident 1911	Non-Resident 1912	Resident 1912
Adair		\$ 432.00		\$ 439.00
Adams		458.00		516.00
Allamakee	40.00	723.00	50.00	538.00
Appanoose		1,407.00	10.00	1,489.00
Audubon		405.00		424.00
Benton		791.00		869.00
Blackhawk		2,088.00		2,196.00
Boone	10.00	1,158.00		1,285.00
Buchanan		1,071.00		956.00
Bremer		1,100.00		975.00
Buena Vista		595.00		639.00
Butler		686.00		645.00
Calhoun		544.00		534.00
Carroll		862.00		866.00
Cass		713.00		702.00
Cedar		745.00		676.00
Cerro Gordo		1,329.00		1,417.00
Cherokee		454.00		582.00
Chickasaw		1,162.00		1,078.00
Cioux	10.00	396.00	20.00	353.00
Clay		597.00		603.00
Clayton		1,634.00		1,564.00
Clinton	20.00	1,535.00	10.00	1,239.00
Crawford		657.00		1,023.00
DeKalb		1,072.00		1,215.00
Davis		670.00		597.33
Decatur		361.00		328.00
Delaware	10.00	1,022.00		932.00
Des Moines	60.00	1,471.00	30.00	1,342.00
Dickinson		766.00	30.00	747.00
Dubuque	20.00	2,142.00	30.00	1,897.00
Emmet		539.00		474.00
Fayette		1,092.00		980.00
Floyd		909.00	10.00	845.00
Franklin		689.00		625.00
Fremont	20.00	593.00	30.00	491.00
Greene		810.00		723.00
Grundy		438.00		474.00
Guthrie		870.00	10.00	881.00
Hamilton		895.00	10.00	940.00
Hancock		494.00	20.00	462.00
Hardin	10.00	965.00		1,202.00
Harrison		1,096.00	10.00	1,063.00
Henry		574.00		405.00
Howard	20.00	747.00	20.00	671.00
Humboldt		439.00	10.00	433.00
Ida		306.00		328.00
Iowa	10.00	947.00		864.00
Jackson		1,061.00		938.00
Jasper		1,480.00		1,514.00
Jefferson		468.00		419.00
Johnson		1,129.00		999.00
Jones		971.00		834.00
Keokuk		1,005.00	10.00	926.00

HUNTERS' LICENSES ISSUED BY COUNTIES FROM JULY 1, 1910, TO  
JUNE 30, 1912—CONTINUED.

County	Non-Resident 1911	Resident 1911	Non-Resident 1912	Resident 1912
Kossuth		704.00		664.00
Lee		1,383.00		1,289.00
Linn	20.00	2,302.00	20.00	2,416.00
Louisa		683.00	20.00	673.00
Lucas		443.00		393.00
Lyon		301.00		504.00
Madison		575.00		465.00
Mahaska		1,777.00		1,835.00
Marion		1,161.00		943.00
Marshall		1,178.00		1,519.00
Mills		656.00	20.00	581.00
Mitchell		502.00		562.00
Monona		614.00		637.00
Monroe		1,261.00		1,384.00
Montgomery		638.00		618.00
Muscatine		1,534.00		1,640.00
O'Brien		546.00		710.00
Osceola		306.00		443.00
Page		863.00		799.00
Palo Alto	10.00	756.00		667.00
Plymouth		691.00		762.00
Pocahontas		402.00		426.00
Polk		3,939.00	10.00	4,142.00
Pottawattamie	60.00	2,004.00	50.00	1,868.00
Poweshiek		679.00		627.00
Ringgold		308.00		273.00
Sac		650.00		703.00
Scott	10.00	1,948.00	20.00	1,902.00
Shelby	20.00	622.00		650.00
Sioux		493.00		810.00
Story		930.00		1,076.00
Tama		1,038.00		981.00
Taylor	20.00	510.00		430.00
Union	10.00	734.00		795.00
Van Buren		689.00		570.00
Wapello	10.00	1,645.00	10.00	1,870.00
Warren		556.00	20.00	542.00
Washington		936.00		899.00
Wayne		565.00		473.00
Webster	10.00	1,145.00		1,286.00
Winnebago	10.00	433.00	10.00	346.00
Winneshiek		864.00		826.00
Woodbury	20.00	1,835.00		1,746.00
Worth		360.00		367.00
Wright		1,109.00		989.00
Total Resident 1912				90,218.00
Total Non-Resd. 1912			490.00	490.00
Total 1912				90,708.00
Total Resident 1911		90,891.00		
Total Non-Resd. 1911	430.00	430.00		
Total 1911		91,321.00		91,321.00
Grand total				\$182,029.00

WHITE OR SILVER BASS (*Micropterus*)

## DISBURSEMENTS.

June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1912—Fish and game Protection Fund.  
Acts Thirty-third G. A.

## Geo. A. Lincoln, Fish and Game Warden, Salary:

April 20 to June 30, 1911.....	\$ 311.11
June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	1,600.00

## Office Expenses:

Rent, light, clerk hire, express, postage, traveling expenses and sundries .....	5,424.69
Deputies salary and expenses.....	76,909.05
Printing .....	4,513.09
Distribution of fish.....	2,287.76

## Okoboji Expense:

Dam, screens and riprapping.....	570.57
Feeding and care of game birds.....	1,999.94
Refund county auditors overpaid hunter licenses.....	108.00

## Property Bought:

Weed saws, 5 seines, 2 boats, office furniture, pump, tent, lawn mower, 1 launch at Burlington, and 1 launch for Dubuque .....	484.88
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## Spirit Lake Hatchery and Dams:

Repairing hatchery, concrete ponds, dams, etc.....	1,576.10
Ring-neck pheasants purchased.....	14,587.76
Hungarian partridges purchased .....	22,968.46
Pheasant eggs purchased.....	1,561.01

## Miscellaneous:

State Fair exhibit including purchase of permanent tanks, wire cages, lumber and plumbing for 1910 and 1911 .....	\$2,318.63
Work at Clear Lake.....	101.50
Dam at Eagle Lake.....	259.00
Work at Wall Lake.....	186.40
Work at Glenwood Lake.....	128.01
Wild rice, Lake Manawa.....	10.00
Deputy badges .....	16.00
	<u>3,010.54</u>

Total .....	\$137,912.87
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## RECEIPTS.

From hunters' licenses July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911.....	\$ 91,321.00
From hunters' licenses July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	90,708.00

Total .....	\$182,029.00
From fish seized and sold.....	50.03
From sale of guns and seines.....	53.00
From G. N. Vermillion, deputy auditor Lee county, refund on hunters' licenses not accounted for to county auditor.....	13.00

Total .....	\$182,145.03
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## PROSECUTIONS.

## Month of July, 1910.

## Unlawful Fishing:

24 convictions; fine and costs.....\$346.27

1 jail sentence.

1 case not guilty.

## Seized and Destroyed:

62 fish traps; 22 hoop nets; 15 unlawful minnow seines; 58 trot lines;

50 throw lines; 4 trammel nets; 5 seines; 2 spears and 5 boats.

## Month of August, 1910.

## Unlawful Fishing:

9 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 72.10

1 jail sentence.

2 cases not guilty.

## Hunting Without License:

6 convictions; fine and costs.....\$167.15

2 cases not guilty.

## Killing Song Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 16.15

## Killing Game Birds Out of Season:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 21.85

## Seized and Destroyed:

56 hoop nets; 3 seines; 1 spear; 100 trot lines and 13 fish traps.

## Month of September, 1910.

## Unlawful Fishing:

18 convictions; fine and costs.....\$282.34

1 case jail sentence 7 days.

## Hunting Without License:

6 convictions; fine and costs.....\$151.55

## Killing Ducks from Launch:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 13.85

## Killing Muskrats Out of Season:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$116.00

## Killing Song Birds:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 53.50

## Buying Fish Unlawfully Taken:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 95.00

## Seized and Destroyed:

8 nets; 13 fish traps; 6 trot lines; 1 hoop net; 4 seines, and 19 rat skins.

## Month of October, 1910.

## Unlawful Fishing:

10 convictions; fine and costs.....\$140.50

2 cases jail sentence.

2 cases not guilty.

## Hunting Without License:

15 convictions; fine and costs.....\$430.85

1 case not guilty.

## Unlawful Trapping:

24 convictions; fine and costs.....\$613.80

3 cases jail sentences.

## Shooting From Boat After Sunset:

3 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 43.45

## Killing Song Birds:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 49.70

## Seized and Destroyed:

192 traps; 2 tents; 2 boats; 1 trot line; 1 seine; 1 trammel net and 5 hoop nets.

## Month of November, 1910.

## Unlawful Fishing:

10 convictions; fine and costs.....\$259.55

## Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 63.30

3 cases jail sentence 15 days each.

## Unlawful Trapping:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 66.15

1 case not guilty.

1 case jail sentence 30 days.

## Dynamiting:

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

## Killing Deer:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 27.70

## Interfering With Deputy:

1 conviction; fine and costs.....\$ 13.50

## Seized and Destroyed:

14 spears; 1 gill net; 21 traps; 8 trot lines and 2 hoop nets.

## Month of December, 1910.

## Unlawful Fishing:

28 convictions; fine and costs.....\$337.34

1 case jail sentence 15 days.

## Hunting Without License:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 46.55

## Selling Squirrel:

2 convictions; fine and costs.....\$ 40.50

## Seized and Destroyed:

11 spears; 10 fish traps; 1 seine and 7 trot lines.

## Month of January, 1911.

## Unlawful Fishing:

25 convictions, fine and costs.....\$286.40

3 cases not guilty.

Hunting Without License:	
12 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$327.50
Killing Game Birds:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 18.00
Shipping Squirrels:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 15.50
Dynamiting:	
2 convictions; fine and costs each \$54.75.....	\$109.50
Jail sentence 15 days each.	
Having Pheasants in Possession:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 7.60

## Month of February, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
14 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$102.78
1 case not guilty.	
Hunting Without License:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 12.85
1 case not guilty.	
Seized and Destroyed:	
6 trot lines; 1 dip net and 2 seines.	

## Month of March, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
6 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 40.35
Hunting Without License:	
13 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$375.40
1 case not guilty.	
2 cases dismissed; boys.	

## Month of April, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 35.90
1 case jail sentence.	
5 cases dismissed.	
Hunting Without License:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 17.70
Killing Game Out of Season:	
6 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 90.40
Selling Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 20.95
Seized and Destroyed:	
5 hoop nets; 74 trot lines; 3 seines; 6 hoop nets and 2 air guns; 1 trap.	

## Month of May, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
35 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$390.95

5 cases jail sentence.	
2 cases not guilty.	
Hunting Without License:	
5 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$143.75
Killing Prairie Chickens:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 31.70
Seized and Destroyed:	
10 hoop nets; 52 fish traps; 127 trot lines; 14 seines and 2 spears.	

## Month of June, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
9 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$208.30
3 cases jail sentence.	
2 cases not guilty.	
Hunting Without License:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 60.00
Shooting Song Birds:	
3 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 29.60
Seized and Destroyed:	
74 fish traps; 62 trot lines; 22 dip nets; 2 hooks; 18 seines and 1 tram-mel net.	

## Month of July, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
21 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$215.43
2 cases not guilty.	
2 cases defendants left state.	
Hunting Without License:	
10 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$299.85
2 cases jail sentence.	
Unlawful Shipping of Fish:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 10.90
Dynamiting:	
2 cases not guilty.	
1 conviction; jail sentence; fine and costs.....	\$ 54.50
Seized and Destroyed:	
102 traps; 71 nets; 8 seines; 34 trot lines and 1 spear.	

## Month of August, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
17 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$222.95
1 case not guilty.	
Hunting Without License:	
9 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$269.00
1 case not guilty.	
Killing Game Birds Out of Season.	
7 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$112.80
Seized and Destroyed:	
21 fish traps, 13 trot lines and 5 seines.	

## Month of September, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
3 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 22.05
2 cases jail sentence.	
Hunting Without License:	
9 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$295.85
1 case not guilty.	
1 case jail sentence.	
Killing Birds Out of Season:	
9 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$160.40
Dynamiting:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$108.80
Jail sentence 15 days each.	
Seized and Destroyed:	
9 trot lines; 4 nets; 1 spear and one seine.	

## Month of October, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
12 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$135.05
Hunting Without License:	
19 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$519.60
1 case not guilty.	
2 cases dismissed.	
Killing Birds and Animals:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 21.00
1 case not guilty.	
Unlawful Trapping:	
7 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$82.05
Seized and Destroyed:	
100 traps, 1 seine and 3 nets.	
Killing Protected Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 29.00

## PROSECUTIONS.

## Month of November, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:	
5 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 58.10
Hunting Without License:	
13 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$329.15
Killing Squirrels out of Season:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 14.30
Seized and Destroyed:	
5 spears and 5 traps.	

## Month of December, 1911.

Unlawful Fishing:

5 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 95.40
2 cases jail sentence 30 days each.	
Hunting Without License:	
17 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$444.65
3 cases dismissed.	
Killing Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 13.85
Killing Protected Birds:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 19.00
1 case not guilty.	
Selling Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 12.35

## Month of January, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:	
3 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 17.50
Hunting Without License:	
11 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$290.80
4 minors to Probation Court.	
Snaring Prairie Chickens:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 18.85
Killing Deer:	
3 convictions; jail sentence.	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 25.00
Killing Game Unlawfully:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 13.00
Serving Game at Hotel:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 31.00
Seized and Destroyed:	
30 quail traps, 8 spears and 4 nets.	

## Month of February, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:	
14 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$146.20
Hunting Without License:	
5 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$171.30
2 cases not guilty.	
Selling Game Birds:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 26.85
2 cases dismissed.	
Minor Shooting Birds:	
1 conviction; paid costs.....	\$ 3.05
Shooting Song Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 12.35
Seized and Destroyed:	
1 trammel net, 1 boat and 60 chicken traps.	

## Month of March, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:	
8 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 84.45
Hunting Without License:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$109.70
2 cases; jail sentence 30 days.	
Killing Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 24.15
Killing Protected Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 14.15
Shipping Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 62.35
Selling Game Birds:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 28.00
Seized and Destroyed:	
1 seine and 1 boat.	

## Month of April, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:	
11 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$169.25
Hunting Without License:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 55.50
1 case not guilty.	
Shooting After Sunset:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 14.35
Selling Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 12.00
Killing Protected Birds:	
2 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 34.70
Shipping Game Birds:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$165.00
Killing Game Birds:	
3 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 23.90
1 case; jail sentence.	
Game Fish in Possession Unlawfully:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 8.75
Seized and Destroyed:	
4 traps, 61 trot lines, 14 hoop nets, 3 seines.	

## Month of May, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:	
41 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$320.45
1 case not guilty.	
Hunting Without License:	
3 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$ 57.50
Selling Fish Unlawfully:	

1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 13.85
Seized and Destroyed:	
9 trammel nets, 13 seines, 16 hoop nets and 72 trot lines.	

## Month of June, 1912.

Unlawful Fishing:	
27 convictions; fine and costs.....	\$350.15
3 cases; jail sentence.	
Hunting Without License:	
4 convictions; costs.....	\$102.20
Dynamiting:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 77.65
Killing Doves:	
1 conviction; fine and costs.....	\$ 14.95
Seized and Destroyed:	
5 seines, 30 traps, 42 trot lines and 7 hoop nets.	

## RECAPITULATION OF PROSECUTIONS.

Total number of cases.....	743
Total fine and costs.....	\$11,892.56
Of the above prosecutions there were—	
Jail sentences.....	37
Verdicts of not guilty.....	37
Unlawful devices destroyed—	
Traps.....	790
Hoop nets.....	257
Seines.....	104
Trot and throw lines.....	730
Trammel nets.....	16
Spears.....	45
Boats.....	9
Tents.....	2
Value of property destroyed—	
Estimated at.....	\$ 7,500.00

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH BY FISH CAR "HAWKEYE."  
1910.

Monticello .....	Maquoketa river .....	7,500
Anamosa .....	Wapsie river .....	7,500
Hazleton .....	Creek and Pond .....	7,500
Independence .....	Wapsie river .....	7,500
Webster City .....	Des Moines river .....	15,000
Green .....	Shell Rock river .....	7,500
Shell Rock .....	Shell Rock river .....	7,500
Wall Lake .....	Wall Lake .....	15,000
Decorah .....	Upper Iowa river .....	15,000
Clear Lake .....	Clear Lake .....	15,000
Cedar Rapids .....	Cedar river .....	15,000
Total Game Fish .....		120,000

Car mileage, 2,512 miles.

The care could not run after November 7th, as the water got so low could not get fish.

1911.

Car did not run on account of low water in Mississippi river.

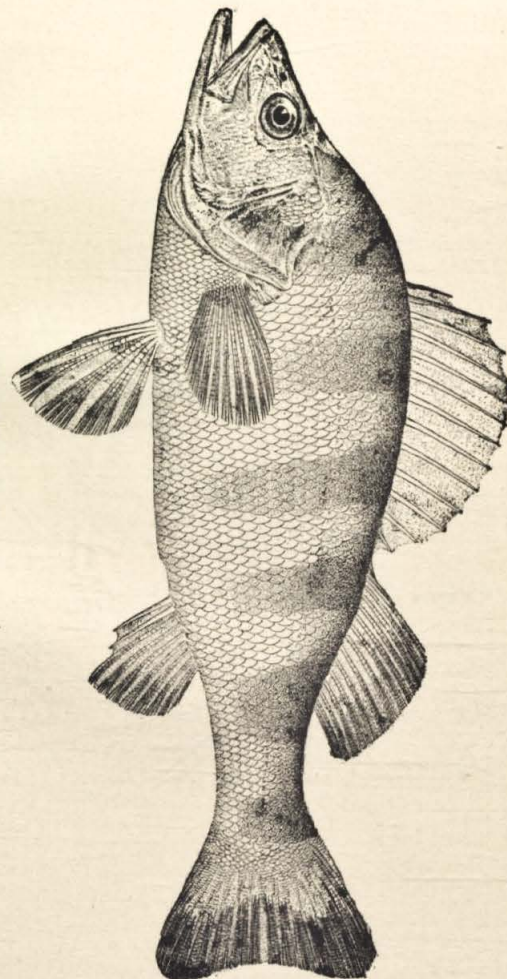
FISH SEINED FROM DEAD WATERS AND PLACED IN LIVING  
WATERS.

1910—	Number.
July .....	30,000
August .....	50,000
September .....	45,000
November .....	100,000
December .....	400,000
1911—	
January .....	3,000
April .....	2,500
May .....	1,200
June .....	22,500
July .....	4,000
August .....	42,500
September .....	1,000
October .....	2,000
1912—	
April .....	10,000
May .....	10,000
Total .....	723,700

These fish were seined from ponds and bayous along the rivers and lakes that would go dry in the summer and freeze in the winter, and placed in good water.

About 500,000 was seined from the overflows of the Mississippi river and the balance from the inland waters.

YELLOW PERCH (*Perca flavescens*)



FISH PLANTED IN IOWA WATERS BY THE BUREAU OF FISH-  
ERIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1911.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Catfish—		
Belfast -----	Brodsky Pond No. 1 -----	50
Chester -----	Upper Iowa River -----	300
Keota -----	McDonald Pond -----	100
Buffalo Fish—		
North McGregor -----	Mississippi River -----	600,000
Rainbow Trout—		
Bryant -----	Wiese's Pond -----	250
Cedar Rapids -----	Pond -----	1,060
Chester -----	Beaver Creek -----	750
Chester -----	Beaver Creek, south fork -----	500
Decorah -----	Trout Run -----	500
Greeley -----	Prairie Pond -----	250
Lansing -----	Pond -----	20,000
North McGregor -----	Bickel Creek -----	500
St. Olaf -----	Klinkenberg's Pond -----	250
Waukon -----	Patterson Creek -----	750
Waukon -----	Village Creek -----	750
Waukon -----	Williams Creek -----	250
Brook Trout—		
Decorah -----	Big Canoe Creek -----	8,000
Lansing -----	Village Creek -----	1,200
Lansing -----	Clear Creek -----	900
Manchester -----	Spring Branch -----	5,300
North McGregor -----	Bloody Run -----	5,500
Waterville -----	Paint Creek -----	5,000
Waukon -----	Beard Creek -----	1,500
Winnebick County -----	Old Water Creek -----	300
Winnebick County -----	Pine Creek -----	600
Crappie and Strawberry Bass—		
Ayrshire -----	Silver Lake -----	45
Belfast -----	Brodsky Pond No. 2 -----	50
Boone -----	Des Moines River -----	90
Cedar -----	Moore's Pond -----	100
Clear Lake -----	Clear Lake -----	345
Fairfield -----	Fryman's Pond -----	15
Marengo -----	Summer Center Lake -----	100
St. Ansgar -----	Cedar River -----	200
Rock Bass—		
Ottumwa -----	Seven Acres Pond -----	150
Small-mouth Black Bass—		
Chester -----	Upper Iowa River -----	1,350
Mason City -----	Clear Lake -----	300
New London -----	Sunapee Lake -----	800
Riceville -----	Spring Pond -----	400
Washington -----	Highland Park Lake -----	75
Large-mouth Black Bass—		
Ayrshire -----	Silver Lake -----	36
Bernard -----	Deer Pond -----	40
Boone -----	Des Moines River -----	72
Calmar -----	Big Turkey River -----	36
Charles City -----	Cedar River -----	36

## FISH PLANTED IN IOWA WATERS—CONTINUED.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Clear Lake	Clear Lake	72
Coggon	Buffalo Creek	72
Emmetsburg	Medium Lake	36
Estherville	Des Moines River, west branch	72
Evans	Blair's Pond	12
Independence	Wapsipinicon River	36
Iowa Falls	Iowa River	72
Kensett	Shell Rock River	36
LeMars	Smith's Pond	12
Manchester	Maynake River	24
Minden	Dan's Pond	24
Ruthven	Lost Island Lake	72
St. Ansgar	Cedar River	218
Spirit Lake	East Okoboji River	72
Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake	72
Tama	Iowa River	36
Waterloo	Cedar River	36
Webster City	Boone River	72
West Liberty	Howes Lake	12
West Liberty	Pike Run	12
Sunfish—		
Boone	Des Moines River	1,000
Fort Madison	Weibler Pond	500
Pike Perch—		
Clear Lake	Clear Lake	800,000
Dows	Wall Lake	800,000
Eldora	Iowa River	1,400,000
Graver	Swan Lake	1,200,000
Independence	Wapsipinicon River	800,000
Large-mouth Black Bass—		
Boone	Des Moines River	2,000
Pierson	Davis Pond	100
Marshalltown	Iowa River	425
Stanton	Larson Pond	125
Onawa	Blue Lake	400
Pereval	Opossum Lake	125
Ida Grove	Todd's Pond	100
Harlan	White's Pond	125
Yellow Perch—		
Shenandoah	Moody's Pond	100,000
Glenwood	City Park Lake	275
Randall	Little Wall Lake	400,000
Pike Perch—		
Chester	Upper Iowa River	400,000
Staceyville	Little Cedar River	400,000
Lime Springs	Upper Iowa River	400,000
Cresco	Iowa River	3,200
Rainbow Trout—		
Amana	Price Creek	1,000
Fairbank	Elm Pond	400
Waukon	Yellow River	2,000
Logan	Woodland Pond	400
Waukon	Silver Creek	1,000
Waterville	Little Paint Creek	400

## FISH PLANTED IN IOWA WATERS—CONTINUED.

Point of Deposit	Waters Stocked	Number
Waukon	Bear Hollow Creek	800
Waukon	Patterson Creek	1,000
Lansing	Clear Creek	400
Arlington	Brush Creek	800
Bellevue	Pleasant Creek	1,000
Lansing	Cliff Spring Pond	200
Fl. Atkinson	Rogers Creek	600
Arlington	Spring Hollow Creek	200
North McGregor	Crimmins Creek	1,600
Monteith	Moorhead's Pond	500
Waukon	Paint Creek	2,000
Luana	Military Road Pond	200
Waukon	Village Creek	1,200
Waterville	Paint Creek	2,000
Postville	Stone House Branch	200
Postville	Yellow River	800
Des Moines	Lake George	300
Lansing	Horse Shoe Creek	200
Lansing	Riverside Trout Ponds	400
Lansing	Van Cooley Run	200
McIntire	Spring Creek	400
Lansing	Cavers Spring Run	200
Guthrie Center	Woodland Lake	400
North McGregor	Bloody Run	1,200
Calmar	Anter Creek	1,200
Lansing	Thompson Run	200
Brook Trout—		
Atlantic	Bregning See Pond	500
Postville	Livingoods Branch	3,000
Osage	Spring Park Creek	450

## NUMBER AND VARIETY OF FISH.

## Deposited in the waters of the State in the year 1911 by the United States Fish Commission.

Catfish	450	Small-mouth Bass	3,000
Buffalo Fish	600,000	Large-mouth (black) Bass	1,200
Rainbow Trout	25,800	Bream (Sunfish)	1,050
Brook Trout	28,300	Pike Perch (Jack Salmon)	5,000,000
Rock Bass	150	Crappie	1,000

## Deposited in the waters of the State in the year 1912 by the United States Fish Commission.

Rainbow Trout	26,600	Large-mouth (black) Bass	2,500
Brook Trout	4,000	Pike Perch (Jack Salmon)	1,600,000
Yellow Perch	375		

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

## State Fish and Game Department.

## State Grounds at Orleans:

5 acres land, including hatchery, building, ponds, etc.

## State Grounds at Outlet Okoboji Lakes:

1 acre land, including State dam and Custodians House.

## Okoboji:

1 launch.

## Dubuque:

1 launch.

## Burlington:

1 launch.

1 fish car "Hawkeye," including all equipment.

8 row boats.

4 weed saws.

4 tents, including camp equipment.

## State Fair Exhibit:

4 aquariums.

5 wire cages.

## LIST OF DEPUTIES IN IOWA.

NAME	Address
Acker, Geo. H.	Council Bluffs.
Albert, W. E.	Lansing.
Allen, J. G.	Lenox.
Allen, J. E.	Arnolds Park.
Andrews, Geo.	Oskaloosa.
Austin, J. E.	Sac City.
Baber, Walter	Avon.
Bailey, C. O.	Washington.
Ballou, W. C.	Independence.
Barnett, A. E.	Alden.
Bauer, Theo.	Dubuque.
Berry, W. W.	Grinnell.
Beymer, P. M.	Avoca.
Blackburn, W. H.	Jefferson.
Blair, Bert F.	Manilla.
Boller, Anton	Goodell.
Brawley, W. H.	Ottumwa.
Brees, E. E.	Waterloo.
Brown, Geo.	Fayette.
Bullock, C. J.	Cedar Rapids.
Burton, C. C.	Webster City.
Clark, C. E.	Marshalltown.
Christian, Alec.	Randall.
Christensen, A. C.	Ruthven.
Condon, I. W.	Mineral Ridge.
Coon, Geo. B.	Albia.
Cooper, Geo. C.	Des Moines.
Cooper, C. B.	Washta.

## LIST OF DEPUTIES IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

NAME	Address
Connor, F. H.	Tipton.
Cotter, J. S.	Sabula.
Davis, B. C.	Ft. Madison.
Doty, E. R.	Oxford.
Doran, O. P.	Athletie.
Doze, J. E.	Humeston.
Dunn, B. S.	Adel.
Eggers, Wm.	Arion.
Erhardt, E.	Oscola.
Emerson, Roy	Creston.
Fisher, Bert	Clarion.
Fisher, Claude H.	Fruitland.
Franks, E. H.	Cedar Rapids.
Galland, Britton	Salix.
Gay, A. M.	Conesville.
Green, Henry	Spencer.
Groneweg, W. A.	Council Bluffs.
Habicht, F. W.	Avoca.
Hall, J. C.	Cedar Rapids.
Hall, C. B.	Des Moines.
Hall, T. L.	Glenwood.
Hansen, Fred	Exira.
Hartsough, P. L.	Oelwein.
Harvison, J. S.	Clarinda.
Height, A. A.	Mason City.
Higgins, E. C.	Salem, Mo.
Heffelfinger, Jack	Grundy Center.
Hilliard, R. A.	Corning.
Imman, Aaron	Seymour.
Jeffers, D. D.	Red Oak.
Johnson, Geo. H.	Walker.
Kellogg, H. F.	Garner.
Kuhl, C. B.	Sioux City.
Keeney, W. R.	Kanawah.
Lake, C. G.	Chester.
Lamb, F. P.	Cedar Rapids.
Laraway, W. C.	Hamburg.
Lockie, J. W.	Pomeroy.
Martin, H. E.	Iowa Falls.
Meech, Wm. T.	Ft. Dodge.
Miller, Henry	Arnolds Park.
Mitchell, J. L.	Leon.
Mizener, Geo.	Decorah.
Nelson, Geo. D.	Brownville.
Norton, Geo. R.	Onawa.
Peckard, S. M.	Packard.
Peece, D. C.	Fairfield.
Pierce, R. M.	Maquoketa.
Peterson, I. B.	Spirit Lake.
Peterson, Ole	Britt.
Perry, H. E.	Madrid.
Preussner, L. C.	Manchester.
Pratt, H. H.	Sanborn.
Reddin, Thos.	Cascade.
Reeve, H. R.	Geneva.

## LIST OF DEPUTIES IN IOWA—CONTINUED.

NAME	Address
Rogers, Roy	Rock Rapids.
Puffcorn, C. E.	Mandamin.
Rowlett, G. F.	Reinbeck.
Schreiber, J. R. E.	Bayard.
Schroeder, J. C.	Emmetsburg.
Scott, L. A.	Zearing.
Sharp, Chas.	What Cheer.
Spencer, C. W.	Lake View.
Swarnweber, H.	Carroll.
Swoiles, John	Spirit Lake.
Swift, Chas. H.	Sabula.
Swinford, J. W.	Mystic.
Tubbs, D. L.	Burlington.
Tubbs, H. S.	Manchester.
Ward, W. E.	Algona.
Waterbury, O. P.	Nora Springs.
Weirather, A.	Keokuk.
Weiting, J. G.	Toledo.
White, L. E.	Estherville.
Wiley, R. J.	West Liberty.
Wilson, H. C.	Le Mars.
Willson, M. M.	Des Moines.
Yordy, H. H.	Waterloo.
Zenor, S. S.	Perry.

## FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

## United States Department of Agriculture.

(Jurisdiction extended to game protection by act of May 25, 1900.)

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 States and Territories which have no State wardens address as follows: Alaska, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Arkansas, E. V. Visart, Little Rock; Florida, Chas. G. Megargee, Umatilla, Lake County; Hawaii, D. B. Kuhns, Honolulu; 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.

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

Alaska—Governor, Walter E. Clark, Juneau. Game Wardens, Christian L. Larson, Chicken; F. C. Irons and William Lloyd, Fairbanks; Adam Schneider, Juneau; P. F. Vian, Kenai; J. C. Tolman, Kodiak; Christopher S. Shea, Seward.

Arizona—Fish and Game Commissioners, A. W. Sydnor, Globe; Charles M. Bledsoe, Winslow; T. T. Cull, Yuma.

California—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, President, F. M. Newbert, Forum Building, Sacramento; M. J. Connell, Consolidated Realty Building, 605 South Hill Street, Los Angeles; Carl Westerfeld, Mills Building, San Francisco; Secretary, Ernest Schaeffle, Mills Building, San Francisco.

Colorado—State Game and Fish Commissioner, James A. Shinn, Room 41, Capitol Building, Denver.

Connecticut—Commission of Fisheries and Game, President, Dr. Frank W. Hewes, Groton; Secretary, E. Hart Gear, Hadlyme; Frank O. Davis, Putnam.

Delaware—Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, President, Edward C. Bradford, Jr., Wilmington; Vice President, William H. Reed, Dover; Secretary and Treasurer, H. C. Davis, Laurel.

District of Columbia—Metropolitan Police, Superintendent, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Washington; Harbor Master, Lieut. Russell Dean, Washington.

Georgia—Department of Game and Fish, Commissioner, Jesse E. Mercer, Fitzgerald.

Idaho—Fish and Game Warden, Ben. R. Gray, Boise; Chief Deputy, F. M. Kendall, Twin Falls.

Illinois—Fish Commission, President, R. R. Meents, Ashkum; Secretary, S. P. Bartlett, Quincy; State Game Commissioner, Dr. John A. Wheeler, Springfield.

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

Iowa—State Fish and Game Warden, Geo. A. Lincoln, 230-232 Granby Block, Cedar Rapids.

Kansas—State Fish and Game Warden, Prof. L. L. Dyche, Pratt.

Kentucky—Game and Fish Commission, Chairman, Joseph G. Sachs, Sachs' Law Building, Louisville; R. R. Burnham, Richmond; J. E. Crider, Jr., Fredonia; A. G. Patterson, Pineville; Executive Agent, J. Quincy Ward, Frankfort.

Louisiana—Conservation Commission. Board of Commissioners for the protection of birds, game, and fish. Conservation Commission authorized by act approved in July, 1912. The appointments had not been made August 1, 1912. Office of the commission, New Orleans.

Maine—Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, Chairman, J. S. P. H. Wilson, Auburn; Frank E. Mace, Great Pond; Blaine S. Viles, Augusta.

Maryland—Game Warden, Franklin E. Cox, 506 Union Trust Building, Baltimore. Board of Special (Ducking) Police, Arthur L. Dippish, Havre de Grace, Harford County; Harry A. Gilbert, Aberdeen, Harford County; J. Howard Pyle, Chesapeake City; Cecil County; Andrew Reynolds, North East, Cecil County. Special Policeman (for protection of wild fowl on Elk and Bohemia Rivers), John Racine, Elkton, Cecil County.

Massachusetts—Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, Chairman, Dr. George W. Field, State House, Boston; George H. Garfield, Brockton; George H. Graham, Springfield.

Michigan—Game, Fish and Forestry Department. Warden, William R. Oates, Lansing; Chief Deputy, David R. Jones, Petoskey.

Minnesota—Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, President, George J. Bradley, Norwood; Vice President, D. L. Durklin, Frazee; Second Vice President, E. L. Ogilvie, St. Paul; Secretary, O. J. Johnson, Glenwood; Executive Agent, H. A. Rider, St. Paul.

Missouri—Game and Fish Commissioner, Jesse A. Tolerton, Jefferson City; Chief Deputy, E. T. Grether, 902 Fullerton Building, St. Louis.

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

Nebraska—Game and Fish Commission, Chief Deputy, Henry N. Miller, Lincoln.

New Hampshire—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Chairman, Nathaniel Wentworth, Hudson; Financial Agent and Secretary, Charles B. Clarke, Concord; Frank P. Brown, Whitefield.

New Jersey—Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, President, Ernest Napier, East Orange; Secretary, Walter H. Fell, Trenton; Fish and Game Protector, James M. Stratton, North Long Branch.

New Mexico—Game and Fish Warden, Trinidad C. de Baca, Santa Fe; Chief Deputy, P. E. Otero, Santa Fe.

New York—Department of Conservation. Commissioners: George E. Van Kennen, Ogdensburg; James W. Fleming, Troy; John D. Moore, New York; Deputy Commissioner of Fish and Game, Thomas H. Guy, Troy; Secretary, Albert E. Hoyt, Albany; Chief Game Protector, Llewellyn Legge, Albany. Office of the Commission, 21-23 Washington Avenue, Albany.

North Carolina—Audubon Society of North Carolina, President, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Raleigh; Secretary, P. D. Gold, Jr., Raleigh.

North Dakota—Game and Fish Board of Control, President, W. E. Byerly, Velva; Vice President, J. P. Lamb, Michigan; Secretary, Tobias D. Casey, Dickinson. District Game Warden. Office originally established as State Game Warden in 1895; changed to District Game Warden in 1903; term, two years.

District No. 1 (northern) E. H. Stenvick, Minot.

District No. 2 (southern) Fred McLean, Fargo.

Ohio—Commissioners of Fish and Game, President, Paul North, Cleveland; Walter C. Staley, Dayton; Thomas B. Paxton, Cincinnati; Gill McCoo, Steubenville; J. F. Rankin, South Charleston; Chief Warden Gen. John C. Speaks, Columbus.

Oklahoma—State Game and Fish Warden, John B. Doolin, 308-311 Mercantile Building, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, President, C. K. Cranston, Pendleton; Secretary, J. F. Hughes, 385 State St., Salem; George H. Kelly, 70 Fourth Street, Portland; C. F. Stone, Klamath Falls; M. J. Kinney, 510 Corbett Building, Portland. State Game Warden, William L. Finley, 808 Yeon Building, Portland.

Pennsylvania—Commissioner of Fisheries, Nathan R. Buller, Office, Harrisburg; Board of Game Commissioners, President, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, 1720 Spruce Street, Philadelphia; C. K. Sober, Lewisburg;

Arthur Chapman, Doylestown; W. B. McCaleb, Harrisburg; Lanning Harven, Wilkes-Barre; Secretary, Dr. Joseph Kalbfus, Harrisburg. Office of the Board, Capitol Building, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island—Commissioners of Birds, Chairman, C. E. Peirce, Rumford; W. Gordon Reed, 2nd, 178 Dorrance Street, Providence; Dr. Edwin R. Lewis, Westerly; William H. Thayer, Bristol; C. M. Hughs, 7 Francis Street, Newport.

South Carolina—Chief Game Warden, James Henry Rice, Jr., Summerville.

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

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

Texas—Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, W. G. Sterett, Austin; Chief Deputy, Jeff D. Cox, Austin.

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

Vermont—Fish and Game Commissioner, John W. Titcomb, Lyndonville.

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. Viquensney, Belington.

Wisconsin—State Fish and Game Warden, John A. Sholts, Madison; Chief Deputy, Fred Gerhardt, Milwaukee.

Wyoming—State Game Commission, President, Gov. Joseph M. Carey, Cheyenne; Secretary of State, Frank L. Houx, Cheyenne; State Auditor, Robert B. Forsyth, Cheyenne; State Game Warden, D. F. Hudson, Lander.

#### CANADA.

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

British Columbia—Provincial Game Warden, A. Bryan Williams, Court House, Vancouver.

Manitoba—Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Minister, Geo. Lawrence, Winnipeg; Chief Game Guardian, Charles Barber, Winnipeg.

New Brunswick—Crown Land Department. Surveyor General, James K. Flemming, Hartland; Deputy Surveyor General T. G. Loggie, Fredericton; Chief Fishery, Game and Fire Wardens: 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. President, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott, St. Johns; Vice President, Thomas Winter, St. Johns; First Asst. Vice President, Dr. L. E. Keegan, St. Johns; Second Asst. Vice President, Alex McDougall, St. Johns; Secretary, James W. Mercer, St. Johns.

Nova Scotia—Board of Game Commissioners, Chief Game Commissioner, J. A. Knight, K. D., St. Paul Building, Halifax; Associate Commissioners, A. O. Pritchard, New Glasgow; C. R. Kelley, Yarmouth.

Ontario—Department of Public Works, Game and Fisheries Branch. Minister, J. O. Reaume, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Superintendent of Game and Fisheries, E. Tinsley, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; Kelly Evans, Commissioner, 503 Empire Building, 64 Wellington Street west, Toronto.

Prince Edward Island—Game Inspector, E. T. Carbonell, Box 83, Charlottetown.

Quebec—Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Fisheries and Game Branch. Minister, Charles Devlin, Quebec; Deputy Minister, J. Dufault, Quebec; Special (expert) Officer, E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec; General Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Hector Caron, Quebec; Assistant Superintendent of Fisheries and Game, Eug. Hamel, Quebec; General Inspector of Fisheries and Game, J. A. Bellisle, Quebec.

Saskatchewan—Department of Agriculture. Minister of Agriculture, W. M. Motherwell, Regina; Deputy Minister, A. F. Mantle, Regina; Acting Chief Game Guardian, Fred Bradshaw, Regina.

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEATHER BUREAU

IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE

# Iowa Weather and Crop Service

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1912

GEO. M. CHAPPEL, Director

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