

*Am. Cat. T. Cat.*

REPORT OF BOARD

OF

ILLINOIS STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS,

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TO THE

GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

OCT. 1, 1890, TO SEPT. 30, 1892.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:

H. W. ROKKER, STATE PRINTER AND BINDER.

1893.



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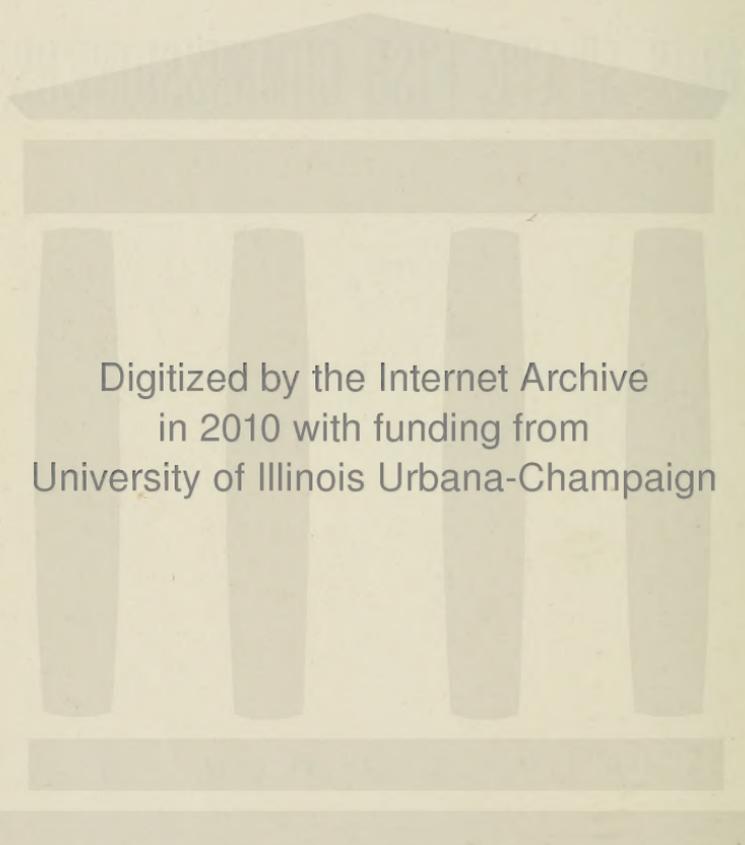
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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

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*To His Excellency, GOVERNOR JOSEPH W. FIFER:*

We beg leave to submit herewith our report as Board of State Fish Commissioners, from October 1, 1890 to September 30, 1892.

Since our last report practical results of the work have demonstrated more fully than ever its economic value to the people of the State. As heretofore, we have gathered and distributed, to public waters, the fish from the drying pools, and our catches in that way indicate an increase in those varieties to which we have given special attention.

The number of fish left to die in the shallow waters has been beyond computation, and has seemed to be greater than ever before, from the fact that the attention of the people generally has been called to them and the terrible waste ensuing. How to get them all and put them into deeper water might well be considered a problem difficult to solve. Scattered along the entire length of the rivers of our State, as are these drying ponds and sloughs, some near to and others remote from the rivers, the distance to be traversed in rescuing and distributing the fish renders it difficult to care for all. Hundreds of thousands have been put into the rivers, or nearest deep water, and yet but a small proportion of them has been utilized. We called the attention of the U. S. Fish Commission to the existing state of affairs in this respect and they responded by aiding us in the work to the full extent of their equipment. We have been using their three cars and crews each season, and by that means have been enabled to transport and plant, by the carload, the better varieties taken, and in turn have given them a fair proportion for other waters.

Too much credit can not be given Col. M. McDonald, the U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, for his ready assistance in this matter, and it is quite probable that before another season he will have arranged to extend the work and add largely to its scope, making our rivers richer by thousands of fish.

We have been severely criticised because so many fish are allowed to perish, but when the fact is considered that the Mississippi river has a meandering frontage of 450 miles in this State, with bottoms varying in width from a few hundred yards to several miles, and the Illinois and other rivers adding perhaps as much more, it can readily be seen that, if the work were carried on to a successful completion, it would require hundreds of men and thousands of dollars of expense; in other words, it would be simply impracticable.

That there has been a marked increase in our supply of food fishes can best be illustrated by the testimony of those interested, and we have had some flattering reports. In the proper place in this report we have given the correspondence bearing upon this subject. In the Quincy Bay, this season, the number of black bass has been unprecedented, and a fair estimate of the number taken with hook and line would place it in the hundreds of thousands. Most of them were too small to use on the table, yet were as voracious as larger ones and fell an easy prey to the angler, whether he of the rod and reel or the small boy with a willow switch and a tow line, all caught bass. One man, who called himself a sportsman, boasted of having caught 800 of them in one day with hook and line, all too small to eat, but he carried them away and threw them on the ash heap. From my office window I saw 225 taken by two little boys in one day, all of them wasted. Now, when it is considered that 2,000 of these bass will make a carload for distribution, one can easily see how great has been the destruction from this cause. More harm was done to the bass supply of our waters this season by the taking these thousands of small fish with hook and line than by the fishermen in illegal use of seine and net, and yet there was no chance of stopping the waste. Now, what is true of Quincy Bay has been, in a measure, true of almost all our inland waters as well. This has been a bass year. Of the other varieties a fair increase has been noted. The ring perch have proven themselves easily adapted to all our waters, and are reported as having greatly increased. The carp have increased in such proportion that they seem to have taken their place among our native fishes and become indigenous to the waters, as they abound in every lake and stream. While much adverse criticism has followed the introduction of the carp, and it has been pronounced by some a poor fish, yet we want to go on record as holding the belief that the waters of Illinois have never received an accession that has been as valuable as a food producing supply as the carp. It is, unquestionably, the poor man's fish, and the ease with which it has adapted itself to the waters of every section of the State makes it of the greatest economic value. It will take the hook better than any fish we have, is gamey enough for sport, and grow so rapidly that during the months of August and September the early spawned fish are quite large enough for the table. This season, any one who could get a piece of string, a fish hook and a can of angling worms was assured of his next meal. Thousands have been taken from our rivers and inland waters this season by men and women who were out of work and needed food. I noted in one day, on the Quincy Bay, 115 men, women and children fishing, using worms for bait, and I failed to find one of them who had not caught fish, mostly carp, weighing from three-fourths to one and one-half pounds, of this season's spawning. Having a curiosity to know how they were regarded by the people who were taking them, I made inquiries of several, and,

among all of those interrogated, I only found one who did not pronounce them good food. True, the greater number of them were people who wanted meat, and took them for that purpose. The carp has found a place on the table of more homes in Illinois, this season, than any other fish in our waters, with the possible exception of the buffalo, and at less cost. It has been of more value to the poor than any other fish produced in our waters, and, in our opinion, that is what the Commission is for, to assist in producing the most food, for the greatest number, at the least expense.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

The scope of our distribution of native food fishes for past two seasons has been more extensive than before. We have been able to successfully carry fish for longer distances, having arranged, on our steamer "Lotus," a pumping apparatus for aerating purposes, that enables to keep a constant stream of water, in the form of a spray, into the tanks in which they are carried. The tanks are arranged upon the guards, outboard, on each side of the boat, and have a carrying capacity of about two carloads. It is possible, now, to carry or hold fish several days, with but a small percentage of loss, should it be found necessary to do so. This gives us better facilities for working over a much larger territory than heretofore. Elsewhere in this report will be found a list of streams stocked.

One matter in this connection should not be overlooked, and it is one not generally noted, the general impression being that it is only the waters planted which receive the benefit of the work, while the fact is that, in taking and selecting a thousand bass, crappie or other fish suitable for distribution, we must handle from fifty to one hundred thousand other fish, from which we make our selection; true, most of them are the commoner varieties of fish, yet all, in a sense, are food fish or food for fish, and of these are placed in nearest deep water, making the rivers, lakes and streams, in localities over which we work, richer by these thousands than would have been the case otherwise, as they must all have perished by drying of ponds during the summer, or the freezing of same during the winter.

In order that a fair estimate might be made of the number of fish that were rescued from drying ponds, I instructed our general foreman at Quincy to make an estimate of one week's work in this vicinity, and keep an account, as nearly as might be, of the number of food fishes taken, and varieties. He submits the following report:

*S. P. Bartlett, Secretary, Quincy, Ill.:*

I herewith hand you my report of fish saved and put into the bay and rivers September 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13.

On the 5th we worked the ponds and cut-offs along Wood's Slough. We took out and put into the river 8,000 sun fish, 5,000 channel cat, 345 black bass, 1,500 crappie, 150 wall-eyed pike, 10,000 bull pouts, 3,000 ring perch and a very large number of buffalo and gizzard shad, which were impos-

sible to count. The catfish and bull pouts were small, and had to be handled carefully to avoid being stung, and so were also estimated.

On the 6th we worked ponds above head of the bay, the large pond just above head of the bay having gone almost dry. We took from this, and smaller ponds near by, all the fish we could get and put them over the levee into the bay. There were 7,000 sun fish, 1,000 catfish, 942 black bass, 6,000 crappie, 3,000 wall-eyed pike, 1,100 pike, 740 red-eye perch, 540 striped bass, 205 pike perch, 450 yellow bass, 102 sturgeon and 7,000 bull pouts, with a very large number of buffalo, gizzard shad and carp, which were not counted.

On the 7th we worked Turtle Slough, putting the fish in deep pond near the head of the bay, and in the bay. 643 rock bass, 9,000 bull pouts, 365 ring perch, 255 white perch, 1,100 sun fish, 4,000 channel catfish, 1,800 black bass, 5,000 crappies, 3,500 small wall-eyed pike, 450 red-eye and 1,000 pike, with a large number, as before, of carp, shad and buffalo.

On the 8th we worked the pond between the C. B. & Q. R. R. tracks and bottom road, in city limits, known as the Workhouse pond. 1,700 sun fish, 100 catfish, 900 black bass, 400 crappie, 641 wall-eyed pike, 500 pike, 1,640 red-eye, 400 striped bass, 506 ring perch, 1,005 white perch and 71 sturgeon, with enough buffalo and shad to fill eight large tanks. Such of these as were not used for distribution were put into the river at a point opposite the pond.

On the 12th we again worked Turtle Slough. 800 sunfish, 432 catfish, 1,100 black bass, 9,000 crappie, 463 wall-eyed pike, 298 pike, 963 red-eye, 1,100 bull pouts, 530 striped bass, 1,500 ring perch and 83 sturgeon. Put into the live-boxes for distribution, and into the bay.

On the 13th we worked lakes near Willow Slough. 900 sunfish, 640 catfish, 450 black bass, 1,920 crappie, 151 wall-eyed pike, 349 pike, 650 red-eye, 900 striped bass, 1,100 bull pouts, 590 ring perch, with a lot of buffalo and shad. All put in river.

These ponds were selected for the work because they were near the bay and river, and do not represent the average ponds we worked, as we are often compelled to carry fish from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile in order to get them to deep water. We use a common wash boiler, two of which, placed on a light hand barrow, to carry our fish from ponds to deep water, which makes a good load for two men, and, where distance is great, the number of fish taken is, of course, much smaller. The percentage of black bass is much greater this season than last, and the number of shad and carp is greater than in any season since my connection with the work.

[Signed].

WILLIAM HESLING.

KEIT SBURG, ILL., September 30, 1892.

*S. P. Bartlett, Secretary State Fish Commission, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR:—I submit herewith my report of fish rescued and put into living water from drying ponds. We have put into living water 550,000 fish comprising the following varieties:

Large mouth black bass, green bass, crappie, pickerel, sunfish, goggle eye, german carp, channel cat, buffalo.

The percentage of buffalo and carp was quite large. There is a great increase of fish in our ponds and sloughs adjacent to Mississippi river.

Respectfully,

H. C. McCLUNG.

DECATUR, ILL., September 30, 1892.

*S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR:—I have taken out of the drying pools along Sangamon river between fifteen and sixteen thousand fish, and put them into deeper water this season. The fish were German carp, bass, crappie and pike. I find the carp are very numerous.

Yours truly,

RICHARD HARKNESS,

State Fish Warden.

## ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

The most difficult part of the work of the Commission has been the enforcement of the fish laws. While from wardens reports it will be found that a large number of convictions have resulted from their work, yet but a small part of those who are fishing with unlawful appliances have been apprehended and punished. The law itself is, and has been, the subject of considerable perplexity in that the courts of the State have interpreted it in different ways. Wherever a case has been carried up, the Supreme Court has, so far, invariably held the law to be good. One of the most notable cases was that of the *People vs. Bridges*, which, in effect, settles an important point, viz: that any pond or lake, whether owned exclusively by one person or not, if at any time during the year is connected with the rivers, comes under the provisions of the fish laws. Several other cases are now pending before the higher courts, affecting various other sections of the laws.

The territory to be covered is so large, and the interest represented so extensive, that it has been a difficult matter to give it the attention required, and very much dissatisfaction with the Commission has resulted from that cause. Whenever a case of violation of the law has occurred and been noted, the first step taken by parties interested has been to notify this office and demand the personal attention of the Commissioners. Often even the names of the violators were not known, or if known, no one could be found who was a witness to the violation. In as many cases as possible, personal attention has been given to the matter, and, as a result, we have on hand a large number of suits for damages, trespass, &c., and in one instance the court has assessed damages for trespass. These suits are brought personally against one of the Commissioners, and, while there is but little probability of their being successfully prosecuted when taken to higher courts, still they must be defended, as a judgment by default might prove, in time, a troublesome neighbor.

In one case the wardens were sent to Pike county to look after trammel netters in the Sni Ecarte. This stream is sixty miles in length, running through a part of Adams, Pike and Calhoun counties, the upper end of it cut off by the Sni Ecarte levee, and the stream proper forms a drain for the levee district. The stream is well adapted to fish, and affords a large supply for the angler. Several large and beautiful club houses have been built at various points along the stream, and a considerable sum of money expended in taking care of the various stretches of water comprising the stream, for the streams running into the Sni from the bluffs have formed a bar at the mouth of such streams, which practically make of the Sni a series of lakes.

We were notified that market fishermen, part of whom belonged in Missouri, in the city of Hannibal, which is only about

two miles from the Sni Ecarte, were making frequent and regular onslaughts on the fish of this stream, and we sent Mr. John D. Trew, warden, and assistants down to investigate, and, if possible, arrest the offenders. After two days and nights of watching, the men were caught in the act of taking fish. The gang of violators consisted of four men with two trammel nets. Two were arrested as they came in with the fish and were taken to Shepherd, or East Hannibal, but there being no way of giving them shelter or keeping them safely until a train could be had to take them to Pittsfield, county seat of Pike county, in which county they were apprehended, they were taken over to Hannibal for the night upon their own request. On arrival at Hannibal, Mr. Trew was notified that the other two men belonging to the gang were coming down the Sni, and, leaving his prisoners in charge of Marshall Reiman of Hannibal, for safe keeping, he went over and brought back the other two. The marshall, in order to be sure of his prisoners, locked up the first two until early morning, when they were all taken to Pittsfield, Ill., for trial. No objection was made at any step of the proceedings, either going over to Hannibal or returning to Illinois. In the trial of the prisoners before a justice of the peace, they were found guilty of violation of the law and fines assessed. They appealed to the Circuit Court and the State was defeated; but, owing to the nature of the evidence and circumstances attending, Judge Orr granted a new trial. Two of the fishermen then brought suit against S. P. Bartlett and John D. Trew, in the sum of \$10,000 damages for false imprisonment, which cases were continued until the November term of court. While all this presents unpleasant features and gives your Board a large amount of additional work, it demonstrates a growth of sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the fish laws, in that the people are taking hold of the prosecutions locally to a much greater extent than ever before. Several sections of our laws admit, it seems, of a double construction, and this has been the occasion of considerable annoyance. The question of what constitutes navigable waters, and the right of fishermen to seine them, has been hard to construe so as to meet the requirements of all the courts. Our laws, as they stand upon the statute books, are, to a great extent, the outgrowth of the amendments and compromises, and should be so collated and re-written as to make them plain enough to be readily comprehended by those interested.

There is a movement on foot among those interested, in the states lying along the Mississippi river, to undertake to have enacted laws as nearly similar as can be and meet the requirements of the states interested, in their several legislatures. The necessity for a better enforcement of the fish laws has attracted the attention, not only of the angler, but of the philanthropist as well. Our country is fast filling up, and the demand for this healthful food has already greatly increased. One does not

need to look very far into the future to foresee a time when every food producing supply will be drawn upon to its fullest extent.

No one can deny that a large amount of unlawful fishing is still being carried on, but we hold that the enforcement of the law can not become general until the people are educated up to the necessity of such enforcement. The agitation of this matter for the past few seasons has brought prominently to notice a great deal that has been heretofore accepted by the citizens of localities where it has existed, as a matter of course. It will require hard and judicious work to bring about the reform and give the full advantage of protection to fish, and in the work enough of local interest will have to be brought into play to make detection and conviction possible. Enough of favorable results have already been obtained, where the work has been pushed, to make it popular, but still, in a great many localities, any interference with the fishermen is regarded as an interference with vested rights, not only by the fishermen themselves but by their neighbors.

#### FISH WARDENS.

Our list of wardens now number 54, and is comprised, as a rule, of a good lot of officers. When the fact is taken into consideration that they serve without compensation, except in cases where their fees can be obtained from fines, or from the meager fund the Commission has at its disposal for paying expenses not covered by fees, we think that a good showing has been made. A number of the wardens have given a great deal of time to the work, and have been very successful in obtaining great results. It would have been impossible for the Commissioners to have covered more than a small amount of the territory under our jurisdiction, but for the efficient aid of these men.

It is true that in a number of instances the wardens have failed to do their duty, but we can not expect men to take the risks incidental to the rigorous prosecution of violations of the law, except it be for sufficient compensation, or, as has been the case in some instances, a love for the work and great interest in local protection of fish.

The wardens should be paid at least for the time occupied in the work. If the State was districted, and three or four good men selected, sufficiently compensated so that their entire time could be given to the work, moving under the direction of the Board, in our opinion the results obtained would be far more satisfactory than by the present method. As it is now, many of these men can not do the work if they would, as time is required, money must be expended, considerable bodily risk taken, and as is frequently the case, annoying and expensive suits growing out of prosecutions, must be defended. We give herewith a list of wardens, with their address, also their reports.

## LIST OF FISH WARDENS.

William C. Loomis.....	Richmond.....
Calvin M. Partow.....	Springfield.....
John Elder.....	Carthage.....
Michael L. Kelly.....	Wilmington.....
Joseph S. Juda.....	Collinsville.....
William H. Healy.....	Yorkville.....
E. F. Derr.....	Beardstown.....
F. L. Buck.....	Elgin.....
M. D. Green.....	Momense.....
H. C. McClung.....	Keithsburg.....
George W. Ayers.....	Tazewell County.....
James Haines Jr.....	Tazewell County.....
James Sampson.....	Calhoun County.....
J. A. Anisley.....	Peoria.....
John D. Trew.....	Colchester.....
George Kamper.....	Danville.....
C. A. Woodruff.....	Riverside.....
Walter D. Hodson.....	New Boston.....
Clark Blackwell.....	Griggsville.....
John Dickson.....	Sterling.....
James H. Nazworthy.....	Sullivan.....
Thomas Perry.....	Terre Haute.....
Thomas R. Mullins.....	Anna.....
James P. Campbell.....	Browning.....
Richard Harkness.....	Macon County.....
L. C. Schweidtfeger.....	Lincoln.....
Oliver C. Easton.....	Havana.....
Henry H. Turner.....	Virginia.....
J. E. Stevens.....	Noble.....
James First.....	Moline.....
Alexander Brown.....	Quincy.....
Dr. O. M. Fike.....	Waterloo.....
Fred Schanlin.....	Morris.....
James M. Moon.....	Monroe Centre, Ogle Co.....
George M. Berkley.....	Lee County.....
M. M. Benson.....	Maquon.....
Archibald S. Hall.....	Newton.....
David H. Lane.....	Dixon.....
Wm. Rinesmith.....	Cinton County.....
Daniel Harrah.....	Coles County.....
J. H. Morse.....	De Witt County.....
Edward E. Westcott.....	Ottawa.....
James D. Hamilton.....	Morrison.....
H. S. Pepon.....	Lewistown.....
T. Jeff Smith.....	Antioch.....
Frank Anderson.....	Pittsfield.....
J. C. Parks.....	Jo Daviess County.....
Thomas R. Gale.....	Tazewell County.....
Charles Sleeth.....	Pullman.....
John Kellar.....	York.....
Theodore P. Hackney.....	White Hall.....
G. W. Ward.....	Macoupin County.....
John P. Hook.....	Fulton.....
John F. Rittenhouse.....	Iroquois County.....
Chester Stiris.....	Byron.....

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN CHARLES T. BRONSON, PULLMAN, ILL.

Appointed September 1, 1890. Have notified any one suspected of illegal fishing that laws would be enforced and they must be respected.

Below please find statement of the number of arrests and convictions of persons engaged in unlawful fishing; also a statement of nets destroyed, fines collected, etc., since my appointment September 1, 1890 until January 1, 1892.

Date.	No. ar rests.	No. of Nets.	Size Mesh.	Where Taken.	Fines.	Remarks.
Sept. 1890.	.....	7	1	Calumet Lake.....	.....	.....
Sept. 1890.	.....	6	1 1/2	.....	.....	Unlawful position.....
Oct. 1890.	1	1	1	.....	\$10 00	.....
Nov. 1890.	6	13	1	Calumet River and Lake Wolf.....	90 00	4 of these arrests were the parties. Hegewich police interference.

Date.	No. arrests.	No. of Nets.	Size Mesh.	Where Taken.	Fines.	Remarks.
Dec. 1890.	2					
Feb. 1891.	16	4	3/4	Calumet Lake.....	20 00	
		8	3/4	.....	130 00	13 of these arrests were part of the haul of 16 men made February 6th.
Mar. 1891.	4	3	.....	Calumet River and Wolf Lake.....	40 00	
April 1891.	1	4	3/4	Calumet River.....	65 00	Repeater.....
May 1891.	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
July 1891.	2	2	1/2	Calumet Lake.....	.....	.....
Aug. 1891.	1	4	1	" ".....	20 00	.....
Sept. 1891.	1	1	1	" ".....	10 00	.....
Oct. 1891.	6	14	.....	Calumet River and Lake.....	90 00	.....
Nov. 1891.	3	8	1	Calumet River and Lake.....	45 00	.....
Total....	42	78	.....	.....	\$520 00	This amount is for fines only, not including costs

I have made a grand total of 47 arrests, but have only given the number of those convicted.

CHAS. T. BRONSON,  
State Fish Warden.

#### REPORT OF FISH WARDEN FRED L. BUCK, ELGIN, KANE COUNTY, ILL.

Appointed March 29, 1890. Have notified about 500 persons, during my term of service, to obey the law. I removed, in 1891, thirty-seven nets; in 1892, seventeen nets. I made, in 1891, five arrests, and in 1892, twenty-seven arrests; and five convictions in 1891 and twenty-five in 1892. Served three fishway notices in 1891, seven in 1892. Number of fishways put in, sixteen in 1891, seven in 1892. All dams now provided with working fishways.

There are very few violators of the fish laws, not only in this county, but in surrounding counties. They have almost stopped since my appointment. The law, as it is at present time, is very good, so far as it goes, but it should be so that the destruction of nets would follow when taken in violation of the law. Wardens should be compensated outside of fees. The time that prohibits fishing through the ice should be lengthened to May 1.

There has been better fishing and more large fish caught at the lakes this year than has been taken before in years.

Respectfully,  
F. L. BUCK.

#### REPORT OF STATE FISH WARDEN JOHN ELDER, CARLEBURG, ILL.

Was appointed October 4, 1890. Have notified 50 persons to obey the law. I have taken up no nets, made no arrests. Since my appointment the seining and trapping in streams and sloughs in this county have considerably diminished, but there are still a few who violate the law. I have tried, in almost every way, to catch them in the act; have hired men to watch them, and have offered rewards, but up to the present time I have not had sufficient proof to arrest any of the parties. All the seining is done in the night. Our streams show an increase of fish within the last two years. The citizens in the eastern part of our county urgently request that fishways be put in and maintained in good order over all the dams on Crooked creek, from this county (Hancock) to the Illinois river, as the dams below us keep the fish from coming up except in very high water.

There should be some provision in the fish laws, or an appropriation made, to pay wardens for necessary time used in patrolling streams and in looking after persistent violators, and, when necessary, to offer rewards for the detection of parties violating the law.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN ELDER,  
Fish Warden.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN M. D. GREEN, LA SALLE, ILLINOIS.

To Hon. S. P. Bartlett, Secretary Illinois Fish Commission :

I herewith hand you my report as Fish Warden, for the period commencing April 1, 1891, itemized.

## NETS AND SEINES SEIZED.

1891.			
April	15.	Seized five (5) nets.....	Claimed by Peter DeGrote.....
April	15.	Seized two (2) nets.....	Stephen Crass.....
May	13.	Seized twelve (12) nets.....	Unclaimed.....
May	26.	Seized three (3) nets.....	Claimed by H. George.....
July	2.	Seized one (1) net.....	Louis Mertz.....
July	29.	Seized one (1) net.....	Woods Bros.....
July	29.	Seized one (1) net.....	J. Sparling.....
August	9.	Seized one (1) net.....	H. George.....
November	9.	Seized four (4) nets.....	Unclaimed.....
1892.			
April	13.	Seized one (1) net.....	Claimed by F. Tukoski.....
May	15.	Seized eight (8) nets.....	Unclaimed.....
May	24.	Seized fifteen (15) nets.....	".....
June	26.	Seized seven (7) nets.....	".....
November	1.	Seized one (1) net.....	".....

## PROSECUTIONS.

1891.	Names.	Findings.	Fine and Costs.	How Paid.
April	15. Stephen Crass.....	Guilty....	\$16 50	Paid to Justice.....
	Peter DeGrote.....	".....	27 00	".....
May	26. H. George and J. Stickmaker.....	".....	36 00	".....
	L. Mellone and — Shannon.....	".....	58 00	".....
July	2. Louis Mertz.....	".....	208 00	Served in Jail.....
July	29. Woods Bros. gang, 8.....	".....	119 90	Paid to Justice.....
July	29. Sparling gang, 6.....	".....	65 90	".....
August	9. Fox and Stickmaker.....	Not Guilty	12 00	Paid cost—after appeal.....
August	9. H. George and Stickmaker.....	Guilty....	36 00	Paid to Justice.....
November	9. Persong and Gelow.....	".....	137 20	".....
December	1. Peter DeGrote.....	".....	53 00	".....
	John Dummett.....	".....	73 00	Appealed. Pending.....
1892.				
February	9. Frank Tuko-ki et als (3).....	Guilty....	163 00	Served in jail.....
February	9. E. Martin et als. (3).....	Not Guilty	".....	State appealed.....
July	2. Edward Hoppier.....	Guilty....	16 00	Not paid.....
July	2. Chas. Hoppier.....	".....	16 00	Served in jail.....
September	10. Joseph Wilson.....	".....	21 00	Not Paid.....
	Lewis Pettit.....	".....	23 00	".....
October	25. John Wolff.....	".....	50 00	Defendant appealed.....
October	25. Henry Hamrig.....	".....	20 00	".....
October	25. John Burthuis.....	".....	20 00	".....
November	5. John Dummett.....	".....	24 45	Paid to Justice.....
	Nathan Keene.....	".....	24 45	".....
November	14. Fred Gelow.....	Not Guilty	".....	".....
	Henry Allen.....	".....	".....	".....
November	23. John Dummett et als. (3).....	".....	".....	Appealed by People.....
	John Dummett et als. (3).....	".....	".....	".....
	John Dummett et als. (3).....	Guilty....	100 00	Appealed by Defendant....
	John Dummett et als. (3).....	Not Guilty	".....	Appealed by People.....
	John Dummett et als. (3).....	".....	".....	".....

Number of fish reclaimed and put in the Illinois river..... 500,000  
 Number of fishways put in, in my territory at Marseilles..... 1  
 Number of skills..... 1

## RECAPITULATION.

Seines and nets seized.....	62
Seines and nets claimed and returned.....	10
Seines and nets destroyed.....	15
Seines and nets stolen from warden.....	3
Prosecutions.....	60
Convictions.....	48
Number discharged.....	12
Total amount of fines and costs assessed.....	\$1,435 40
Amount served out in jails by defendants.....	387 00
Fines and costs not collected (execution issued).....	39 00
Number of appeals, taken by state, now pending.....	13
Number of appeals, taken by defendants, now pending.....	6

Respectfully, etc.,

M. D. GREEN,

*State Fish Warden.*

One of the greatest and grandest food supplies we have in the State of Illinois, is the Illinois river. The thousands of pounds of food fish illegally taken from the river by seines and nets, (not only those large enough for market, but the small fry left on the shore to perish,) continue to rob our streams of nature's food intended for the many and not for the few. What can be done? First prohibit all seining, netting, spearing or any device whatsoever, except hook, line and rod, for a term of years, not less than ten years at least.

Second. All seines, nets, fish baskets and spears, or any device used for the illegal catching or killing of fish should be confiscated and destroyed in such manner as the fish warden may see fit when found in use, and any boat found used in illegal fishing should be confiscated and sold and the proceeds thereof be turned over to the secretary of the State Fish Commission, and all persons found assisting or in any way connected as partners or owners of any seines, nets, fish baskets or other device known, except hook, line and rod, that said nets or other devices used as a seine is in use, or proper proof of their being used, that such party or parties be prosecuted before a justice of the peace or grand jury, and fined or sent to jail according to law. But more funds are necessary as it is impossible to bring the illegal fishermen to justice, (living in remote places as they do) without considerable expense. It makes no difference how good a man is or what his motives are to bring the illegal fishermen to justice, it is actually necessary to compensate the warden, under the existing law no provision is made for the compensation of wardens. The law should be so amended as to provide for their payments. A warden to do his duty suffers great hazard and exposure as well as loss of time from his own business and great trouble in making arrests and getting up witnesses, this is something that no man can afford to do. Dr. S. P. Bartlett, Secretary of the Illinois Fish Commission, placed the U. S. steamer Lotus in my charge during the spring of 1892, and between Peoria and LaSalle I captured twenty-four nets, yet at this time the river is full of nets, but without money to keep up the fight it is useless to try to enforce the present law.

I have received great assistance from the Illinois River Fish Protective Association both morally and financially, as also from N. W. Duncan, Esq., Treasurer of the Illinois State Fish League, who deserves great credit for his thorough and willing assistance.

I have employed H. L. Watlington, Esq., attorney at LaSalle, Ill., in the prosecution of illegal fishermen, he has made the fish laws a speciality, after a thorough study and has been quite successful.

The reports of fish being killed in large numbers in the Big Vermilion river are almost daily brought to my attention, this needs early action on the part of the authorities. The waters of this river are polluted by

refuse being dumped in the river at or near Streator, which poisons the water, killing the fish, not only making it very unhealthy for the people living along the river, but kills their stock making it necessary to water their cattle from wells. I am almost daily asked to take some steps in this matter.

Very respectfully,

M. D. GREEN,

*Fish Warden.*

REPORT OF FISH WARDEN GEORGE KAMPER, DANVILLE, ILL.

Appointed May 9, 1890. Notified everybody by extensive public advertisements and rewards offered to obey the law. Made 29 arrests as per last report; obtained 29 convictions. Have endeavored to make arrests only when I had evidence sufficient to convict. Served our fishway notice and our fishway has been put in. But one dam in the county unprovided with fishway and it is so low that it offers no obstruction to fish during spring months. The streams in Vermilion county are the Vermilion river and its three tributaries, the North Fork, Middle Fork and Salt Fork, a total of about 100 miles of river. Formally seines and dip nets were used extensively, and as the volume of water is very small in the rivers during summer, the seines had almost succeeded in depopulating our streams. Since the formation of the Vermilion County Fish and Game Association, and my appointment as warden, most of the old time net fishermen have come to the conclusion that it is very unprofitable business to violate the fish laws, and during 1892, cases of illegal fishing were as rare as cases of burglary or horse stealing. Legitimate fishing with hook and line has increased wonderfully during the last four years, and our streams contain more fish now than at any time in ten years. The fish laws have become popular in Vermilion county and public sentiment is largely in favor of enforcing the law.

Respectfully,

GEO. KAMPER.

REPORT OF FISH WARDEN T. JEFF SMITH, ANTIOCH, ILL.

Appointed 19th November, 1891. Have notified every fisherman in McHenry county to obey the law. Have made no arrests. No convictions. Have no dams in my district which is the Fox river region. The law has been generally observed; very few violations. Have posted notices and visited all portions of the territory and cautioned people not to violate the laws, and I think it has been generally obeyed. Have distributed copies of the fish laws and posted up notices all over the northern chain of lakes. The fishing has been better than for a number of years. I did not try to see how many arrests I could make but have tried to prevent illegal fishing by moral suasion and think it has worked well. I am out of pocket by the operation but others will get the benefit.

Yours very respectfully,

T. JEFF SMITH.

REPORT OF FISH WARDEN THOS. R. WILLIAMS, ANNA, ILL.

Appointed August 1, 1890. Notified 20 persons to obey the law. Have taken up five nets. Have obtained three convictions. No fishways required in this county. Fishing has greatly improved since I have stopped the netting. Use of illegal nets was of common occurrence before my appointment but not since. We have in this county Clear creek, Mill creek, Cashe creek, Cooper creek and a number of lakes which are well stocked with games and food fish, viz: Wolf Lake, Bluff Lake, Running Lake, Furry Lake, Clover Lake and Clear Lake.

Respectfully,

THOS. R. WILLIAMS.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN JAMES H. NAZWORTHY, SULLIVAN, ILL.

Appointed June 5, 1890. Have notified twenty-five persons to obey the law. Have removed no nets. Have made five arrests. Failed to convict in either case for the reason that justice of the peace deciding that use of trammel nets was not a violation of the law in our streams. No dams in our county unprovided with fishways.

Fish matters in our county not very good. Can hear reports of frequent violations of the law. Netting generally carried on at night. Think the fishermen have confined themselves to night work. I think, however, that illegal seining and netting has diminished since my appointment. In order that the laws may be properly enforced I think wardens should have assistants and receive reasonable compensation, and not depend on convictions for fees.

Respectfully,

JAMES H. NAZWORTHY.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN W. D. HODGSON, NEW BOSTON, ILL.

Appointed May 19, 1890. Have notified one hundred and fifty persons to obey the law. Have taken up three nets. Have made twenty-one arrests. Have procured sixteen convictions, but in most of the cases fines were remitted by the officers. Have served three fishway notices. No fishways put in. Two dams in county not provided with fishways, but both are low and but little obstruction.

Respectfully,

W. D. HODGSON.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN F. H. ANDERSON, SHEPHERD, PIKE COUNTY, ILL.

Was appointed January, 1892. Have notified three persons to obey the law. Made two arrests and parties discharged in both instances.

Respectfully,

F. H. ANDERSON.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN L. C. SCHWERDTFEGER, LINCOLN, ILL.

Was appointed August 6, 1890. During the past year no violations of the fish laws have come to my notice, and I am of the opinion that, as far as this county is concerned, none are being committed.

Respectfully,

L. C. SCHWERDTFEGER.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN THOMAS PERRY, TERRE HAUTE, ILL.

Appointed June 6, 1890. Have notified twenty-three persons to obey the law. Have taken up one net. Have made two arrests and obtained one conviction. No fishways in county.

There are still some violations reported, but not near as frequent as formerly. Streams in this county are South Henderson and Henry creeks.

Respectfully,

THOMAS PERRY.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN GEORGE W. AYERS, PEKIN, ILL.

Appointed April 25, 1889. Notified all fishermen in this vicinity to obey the law. The number is somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred. Have taken up and removed between eighty and ninety nets. Have arrested five men for violations of the law. Cases yet in Circuit Court.

The status of fish matters are very much mixed and violations are frequent, as it is almost impossible to get a conviction. When parties are arrested and brought for trial they take a change of venue to an ignorant justice and he dismisses the case, regardless of the evidence.

REPORT OF FISH WARDEN J. A. AINSLEY, PEORIA, ILL.

Was appointed May 9, 1890. Have notified sixty-seven persons to obey the law. Number of nets taken up and removed, two hundred and thirteen. Number of arrests, 1890, twenty-eight; 1891, nineteen; 1892, thirteen. Number of convictions, 1890, twenty-eight; 1891, nineteen; 1892, eleven. No fishways put in, no dams in this county.

The status of fish matters in this and adjoining counties improve more year after year. Fishermen have given us very little trouble in 1892, as prosecutions will show. Fishermen as well as citizens endorse our mode of operations, although some violations of the law occur, giving the chronic kickers a chance to exist.

Respectfully,

J. A. AINSLEY.

REPORT OF FISH WARDEN E. E. WESTCOTT, OTTAWA, ILL.

Appointed July 25, 1891. Have notified one person to obey the law. Have made no arrests. Violations not frequent and have diminished since my appointment.

Respectfully,

E. E. WESTCOTT.

REPORT OF FISH WARDEN JOHN D. TREW, COLCHESTER, ILL.

In reply to yours of December 5, I respectfully report. On May 9, 1890 I was appointed State Fish Warden. Soon as receiving my commission I had notices regarding fish laws inserted in county papers. Personally served fishway notices at Pleasant Valley, Lamoine, Birmingham, Brooklyn, Morrell, Scott and Hoffman's Mills. With the exception of the two last named mills, which are situated near the mouth of Crooked creek, I believe there is free passage for fish from Illinois river. Before proceeding to enforce the fish law I notified all whom I knew or believed to be violators. Finding notices had little or no effect, I commenced prosecutions. I have removed and taken up thirty fish nets, together with quite a number of fish traps. I have made fifty-five arrests, secured forty convictions and have seven cases pending. Am satisfied the fish law in this county of McDonough is being fully observed.

In McDonough county the main streams are Crooked creek. Tributaries to same are Spring creek, Troublesome creek and Camp creek.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. TREW.

REPORT OF FISH WARDEN H. S. PEPOON, LEWISTOWN, ILL.

Was appointed October 15, 1891. Notified all persons to obey the law that were suspected of illegal fishing. Nets were all taken up without seizure. No arrests made. The violations have been principally from set nets, in Thompson's lake and outlet, obstructing free passage for fish. Violations considerably diminished since my appointment.

Respectfully,

H. S. PEPOON.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN RICHARD HARKNESS, DECATUR, ILL.

Appointed August 5, 1890. All parties notified through the papers. Have taken up one net and thirty-five traps. Have made thirty arrests. Have obtained six convictions; balance of cases compromised by state's attorney. Have served two fishway notices. One fishway put in. One dam unprovided with fishway at Coulter's mill. The violations have greatly diminished and supply of fish largely increased.

Wardens should be paid a salary, as it is almost impossible to enforce the law properly without devoting your whole time to the work. Most of the work of the fishermen is done at night.

Respectfully,

RICHARD HARKNESS.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN JAMES D. HAMILTON, MORRISON, ILL.

Appointed August 25, 1891. Number of persons notified, thirteen. No nets taken up or removed. Number of arrests two, and warrant out for one more. Number of convictions, two. No fishway notices served by me, but F. L. Buck served two on owners of dams near town, in which instances fishways were put in.

Pearl hunters have nearly cleaned our streams out of fish and destroyed their spawn. Violations have diminished since my appointment. Catching fish other than with hook and line should be prohibited in all the streams or sloughs in the state, at all times of the year, whether they are used for navigation or not. The word navigable is a great excuse for illegal fishermen to use.

Respectfully,

JAMES D. HAMILTON.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN H. C. M'CLUNG, KEITHSBURG, ILL.

Appointed April 11, 1890. Number of persons notified to obey the law, thirty-two. Number of nets taken up or removed, two. Number of arrests, six. Number of convictions, four. Number of fishway notices served, one. The high water removed the above. Number of fishways put in, none. Number of dams in the county unprovided with fishways, one.

Violations have almost ceased, partly because of the support given me by the game club of Keithsburg. I only speak of Keithsburg and vicinity. Name of streams: Mississippi river, Edward's creek, Pope creek, North Henderson, South Henderson, Swan creek, Eliza creek.

Respectfully,

H. C. McCLUNG.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN CHARLES A. SCLEETH, PULLMAN, ILL.

Was appointed March 18, 1892. Have taken up six nets. Have made five arrests. Have obtained one conviction.

It is claimed by those who know that there is more fish in Calumet lake now, and less nets used this season, than ever before.

Respectfully,

CHARLES A. SCLEETH.

## REPORT OF FISH WARDEN J. E. STEVENS, RICHLAND, ILL.

Was appointed October 13, 1890. Have notified forty persons to obey the law. Have taken up one net and three traps. I have arrested nine persons for violation of law. I have served no fishway notices. No dams unprovided with fishways in our county.

Violations of the law are not so frequent as before my appointment, but there is considerable illegal fishing done yet. My opinion regarding section 7 of the law is that it ought to be so changed as to leave cases entirely to the justice or the judge to determine. It is only fooling away a man's time and money to prosecute the violator before a jury in some localities.

Yours respectfully,

J. E. STEVENS, *Fish Warden.*

REPORT OF FISH WARDEN JAMES W. MOON, MONROE CENTER, ILL.

Was appointed May 22, 1891. Have notified fifty persons to obey the law. There are very few, if any, violations of the law in my vicinity, as the fishermen know I am watching for them.

Respectfully,

JAMES W. MOON.

FISHWAYS.

During the two years since our last report the enforcement of the law relating to the placing of fishways over dams has, with but few exceptions, been complied with on proper notice being served on owners. The practical value of these fishways is being demonstrated each year more forcibly, and the best of results have followed their introduction. They require watching, however, to see that they are kept in repair and in working order. We give herewith a list of dams provided with fishways.

LIST OF DAMS NOW PROVIDED WITH FISHWAYS.

State dam at Dayton .....	Feeder for canal .....
Dam at Forkville.....	Fox river.....
Dam at Oswego.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Montgomery .....	“ “ .....
Dam at Aurora.....	“ “ .....
Dam at North Aurora.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Batavia.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Geneva.....	“ “ .....
Dam at St. Charles.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Clintonville.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Elgin.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Carpenterville .....	“ “ .....
Dam at Algonquin .....	“ “ .....
Dam at Newton.....	Embarras river .....
Dam at Rockford.....	Rock river.....
Dam at Dixon.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Oregon.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Sterling.....	“ “ .....
Dam at Lincoln.....	Salt creek .....
Dam at Lamoine.....	Crooked creek .....
Dam at Half Day .....	DesPlaines river.....
Dam at Lyons.....	“ “ .....
Marseilles Dam .....	Illinois river .....
State Dam .....	Kankakee river.....
Dam at Wilmington .....	“ “ .....
Dam at Kankakee .....	“ “ .....
Dam at Aroma .....	“ “ .....

TRANSPORTATION.

We have been extremely fortunate in having for our friends interested in the work the various railroad managements of the State. The cars of the U. S. Fish Commission, which we have

been using to transport the fish, have been hauled all over the State on passenger trains, practically free of expense. As a matter of fact our work would have been, to a great extent, impossible, had it not been for this generous assistance. We are especially indebted to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. and Wabash R. R., and, while every request made of the other roads has been granted, we have been so located in our work that we have, of necessity, been compelled to ask much more frequent favors of the management of these two roads than of any other. By the use of the U. S. cars, which are fitted up with aerating apparatus, we were enabled to carry breeding fish for a much longer time than by the old method. Our messengers, who have been making distribution with cans in baggage cars, have been having much better success the past season than ever before, and have been making the plants with a very much reduced percentage of loss. We give below a list of the roads that have assisted us with transportation for cars and tanks in baggage cars:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.  
 Wabash R. R. Co.  
 Illinois Central R. R. Co.  
 St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R.  
 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry.  
 Terre Haute & Peoria R. R.  
 Chicago & Eastern Illinois.  
 Mobile & Ohio R. R.  
 Ohio & Mississippi Ry.  
 Jacksonville Southeastern Line.  
 Chicago & Northwestern Ry.  
 Lake Erie & Western R. R.  
 Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R.  
 Chicago & Iowa R. R.  
 Wabash, Chester & Western R. R.  
 Grand Tower & Carbondale R. R.  
 Fulton County Narrow Gauge R. R.  
 Indianapolis, Decatur & Western R. R.  
 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.  
 Rock Island & Peoria R. R.  
 Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R.  
 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.  
 Louisville & Nashville R. R.  
 Vandalia Line.  
 Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R.  
 St. Louis Bridge Company.

#### WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

The legislature, in making an appropriation for representing the State in its various departments at the World's Columbian Exposition, provided that the State Fish Commission should make an exhibit as follows:

"An exhibit by the State Fish Commission of native and cultivated live fish, with hatchery and appliances and equipments for transportation, models of fishways in use."

In compliance with the above, the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners apportioned from the appropriation, for the use of the Board of Fish Commissioners, the sum of \$5,050 to cover the cost of such exhibit. One thousand two hundred dollars of this money was set aside for the purpose of making a complete collection of the various fishes of the State, properly identified and arranged, and Prof. S. A. Forbes, of the University of Illinois, kindly consented to oversee and direct the collection and preparation of this exhibit, and said collection is to be placed as a part of the exhibit of the University of Illinois and the State Fish Commission, jointly.

Your Board has submitted a plan of exhibit of live fish, together with the various implements and appliances used in our work. It is the purpose of the Board to make a comprehensive display, as nearly as possible, with the funds at our disposal, of the resources of the waters of the State as a food producing supply. We purpose departing from the regular beaten path of live fish exhibits, discarding the old-fashioned aquaria, and undertaking to place, in the space allowed us, live fish, under conditions as nearly natural as possible, showing the operation of the fishway, the natural and artificial production of fish, and the methods used in our work. S. P. Bartlett and Maj. George Breuning, of our Board, have been designated by the World's Fair Board to take charge of and place such exhibit.

#### THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION.

The United States Fish Commission have been co-operating with us in the work of rescuing and distributing native food fishes. In this they have placed us under renewed obligations for generous assistance to an extent greater than we could consistently ask. Our work has been mutual, and, while receiving their share of fish, they have generously borne a portion of the expense of making our distribution that should properly have been paid by our Commission. We have received each year wall-eyed pike and carp, which have been placed in our public waters and given to applicants for private ponds. Several of the streams of Northern Illinois have been planted with trout. Lake Michigan has been well cared for by the U. S. Commission in the plants of the white fish and trout. The U. S. Fish Commission has made rapid progress in doing its share in solving one of the great problems of the age, viz: the question of food supply, and has, through the administration of Col. M. McDonald, U. S. Fish Commissioner, put into practical operation a number of enterprises that will be productive of great good in aiding the waters to produce their full share of food.

#### STEAMER "LOTUS."

Our steamer has proven to be a valuable auxiliary in our work, in gathering and transporting the fish, as well as for police purposes, in patrolling the various rivers of the State.

Since our last report Capt. Alex. Brown, master of steamer "Lotus" for so many years, has passed away. Captain Brown was commissioned by Governor Fifer as Fish Warden, and in that capacity did much, with the use of the steamer, to clear the Illinois river of its unlawful obstructions. He was a faithful officer, having the interest of the Commission and its work at heart, and fearless in the discharge of his duties. He literally died on his feet, his indomitable will power having kept him alive and at work long after his disease had been pronounced hopeless. Courteous, gentle as a woman, yet as fearless as a brave man should be, respected by every one who came in contact with him, he gave to the Commission and the work such service as to make his loss deeply felt. During the high water and floods of 1892, and consequent breaks in the levees, Governor Fifer ordered the boat into the relief service, and it was engaged in such service on both Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

#### FISH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Fish Protective Associations have been doing great work. They have done much to secure a local protection for fish, and, in a large number of instances, have been of great assistance to the Commissioners and Wardens in this work. A growing interest in the propagation and protection of fish results from the formation of such organizations, and the education of the people to the necessity of the observance and enforcement of existing laws follows as a certainty.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

We would respectfully recommend that the existing laws be so codified as to make them comprehensive and capable of interpretation by all courts with some degree of similarity, and with such amendments as to make it possible to enforce them by making and defining the duty of the officers, who shall be designated to enforce them. As the law now stands, men must be caught in the act of taking and killing fish before prosecution can be successfully made. The possession of illegal appliances should be, in itself, when clearly proven, cause for conviction. Under the present laws a net or seine or other obstruction may be so placed as to wholly close up a slough, which may be the natural outlet to a body of water covering thousands of acres, into which the fish go from the rivers with the rising waters. As the water recedes and is drawn down towards the river it will bring every fish in these large bodies of water into the net. These nets are frequently found by the wardens shutting off the sloughs in this way. The power of the wardens ceases when they have removed them, unless they can prove the ownership, which is always difficult to do. Frequently large numbers of fyke nets, with long leads and wings, are found obstructing the rivers themselves. Our power ceases with their removal. The

laws should be so amended, we think, as to make possession of illegal nets a violation of the law, and, when found in possession, or unlawfully placed, they should be confiscated and destroyed.

The laws should be so amended as to make a limit as to size of game fish taken at certain seasons of the year, and possession of such fish, when under size, punishable by fine. That a sufficient compensation should be paid a limited number of wardens so as to enable them to give their full time to the enforcement of the laws, and for this purpose the appropriation for the enforcement of the laws should be increased, even if, in order to do so, the appropriation for the general purposes of the Commission should be diminished.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We can not close our report without making acknowledgement of our indebtedness to the friends who have aided us in many ways to meet obstacles and overcome them. To the railroad managements of the State, the people of the State owe very much. It would be difficult to compute, in dollars and cents, the value of the assistance given us by them, and always, whether a matter of inconvenience or not, in so courteous and cheerful a manner that the favor extended has seemed of even double value. They have been our best friends, rendering the work, otherwise impossible, a comparative success.

To the U. S. Fish Commissioner, Col. M. McDonald, we are indebted for help in every way. A friend to every interest that promised the betterment of the propagation or protection of fish, he has responded generously to our every suggestion.

To the employés of the U. S. Fish Commission, who have been associated with us in our work, we owe much for their prompt and cheerful performance of duty.

To the Press of the State for favors without number.

To the friends who have, from time to time, come forward with time and means to assist in the work, who have spent their time and money to better the condition of the people at large, without hope of reward further than that they should receive by reaping the benefits of the work as one of the people of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. BARTLETT, *Secretary*.

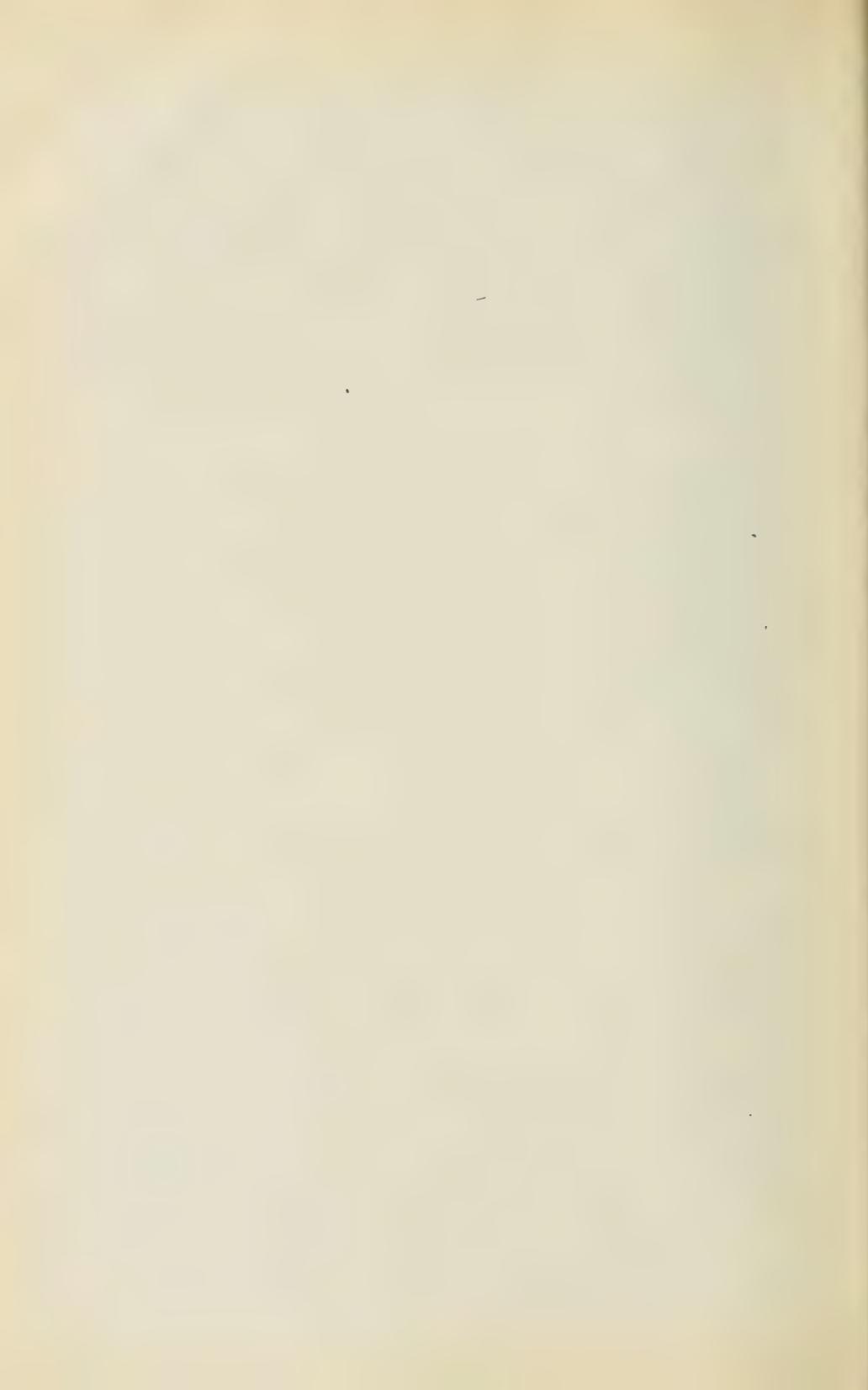
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APPENDIX.

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*Recapitulation of Expenditures by Illinois State Fish Commissioners from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1892.*

BILLS OF PARTICULARS AND SUB-VOUCHERS ON FILE WITH THE  
AUDITOR.

To amount to credit of Commission October 1, 1890 .....	\$5,790 48	
"    "    paid by H. S. Brown, one-half C. B. & Q. lease.....	50 00	
"    "    sale condensed Burge.....	15 0	
"    "    amount paid by H. S. Brown, lease 1891.....	50 00	
"    "    appropriation for 1891.....	7,500 00	
		\$18,405 48
<i>Cr.</i>		
By general expenditures for October, 1890.....		\$803 69
"    "    November, 1890.....		610 53
"    "    December, 1890.....		378 52
"    "    January, 1891.....		336 21
"    "    February, 1891.....		278 56
"    "    March, 1891.....		419 03
"    "    April, 1891.....		366 65
"    "    May, 1891.....		812 10
"    "    June, 1891.....		961 91
"    "    July, 1891.....		654 03
"    "    August, 1891.....		680 85
"    "    September, 1891.....		798 48
	7,100 56	\$7,100 56
	\$6,304 92	
To amount to credit Commission October 1, 1891.....	6,304 92	
"    "    paid by H. S. Brown, ½ C., B. & Q. lease.....	50 00	
"    "    earnings Steamer Lotus .....	100 00	
"    "    appropriation for 1892.....	7,500 00	
		\$13,954 92
<i>Cr.</i>		
By general expenditures for October, 1891.....		\$957 90
"    "    November, 1891.....		847 77
"    "    December, 1891.....		725 65
"    "    January, 1892.....		548 24
"    "    February, 1892.....		537 25
"    "    March, 1892.....		646 82
"    "    April, 1892.....		779 06
"    "    May, 1892.....		659 56
"    "    June, 1892.....		741 90
"    "    July, 1892.....		931 72
"    "    August, 1892.....		721 05
"    "    September, 1892.....		719 61
	\$8,846 53	\$8,846 53
Amount to credit Commission October, 1892.....	\$5,108 39	

*Appropriation for Personal and Traveling Expenses of the Commissioners or such persons as may be authorized by them in enforcement of the Laws relating to Fishways over Dams and for the Protection of Fish, and for paying expenses of Wardens not covered by legal fees.*

BILLS OF PARTICULARS AND SUB-VOUCHERS ON FILE WITH THE  
AUDITOR.

To amount to credit Commission, October 1, 1890.....	\$1,454 44	
" appropriation for 1891.....	2,500 00	
	<u>\$3,954 44</u>	
<i>Cr.</i>		
By expenditures for October, 1890.....		\$43 90
" November, 1890.....		189 45
" December, 1890.....		87 72
" January, 1891.....		52 10
" February, 1891.....		89 20
" March, 1891.....		175 60
" April, 1891.....		404 50
" May, 1891.....		208 67
" June, 1891.....		272 94
" July, 1891.....		267 00
" August, 1891.....		593 80
" September, 1891.....		266 42
	<u>\$2,792 20</u>	<u>\$2,792 20</u>
Amount to credit Commission, October 1, 1891.....	<u>\$1,162 24</u>	
To amounts to credit of commission October 1, 1891.....	\$1,162 24	
To appropriation for 1892.....	2,500 00	
	<u>\$3,662 24</u>	
<i>Cr.</i>		
By expenditures for October, 1891.....		\$308 81
" November, 1891.....		118 60
" December, 1891.....		124 97
" January, 1892.....		59 47
" February, 1892.....		110 87
" March, 1892.....		40 62
" April, 1892.....		39 99
" May, 1892.....		37 45
" June, 1892.....		425 22
" July, 1892.....		376 37
" August, 1892.....		416 59
" September, 1892.....		252 48
	<u>2,311 44</u>	<u>\$2,311 44</u>
Amount to credit Commission October 1, 1892.....	<u>\$1,350 80</u>	

*Appropriation for furnishing, Equipping and Maintaining Office  
and Storage Boat.*

BILLS OF PARTICULARS AND SUB-VOUCHERS ON FILE WITH THE  
AUDITOR.

To balance on hand October 1, 1890.....	\$74 18	
<i>Cr.</i>		
By expenditures in October, 1890 .....		\$33 75
May, 1891.....		9 00
	42 75	\$42 75
Amount lapsed September 30, 1891.....	\$31 33	

The fish distributed in following lists were black bass, crappie, white bass, war mouth bass, channel cat, wall eyed pike, ring perch and sunfish, all, or nearly all orders varying in size from 6 to 14 inches in length. We have used the larger fish for distribution for the reason that a careful investigation as to the merits of the two methods, viz: Planting fry in large numbers or adult fish in less numbers, has demonstrated the practicality of the plant of the larger fish. In former reports we give a number of instances when surprising results have been obtained from such plants.

A car load will contain from 1,500 to 3,500 fish, according to size and variety used, and time of season plant is made.

When distribution is made by a messenger with tanks in baggage cars, not nearly so many large fish can be carried in same tank space as aeration is produced by use of dipper, but when cars are used, a continuous circulation of water through tanks is had, water delivered in the shape of a spray.

One hundred black bass of large size is sufficient to stock any one locality, if the plant is properly protected and the increase from them is great under proper conditions, as to food and spawning beds.

Commissioner McDonald of the U. S. Fish Commission reports that 47 large black bass placed in a pond of the commission near the Potomac river at Washington, D. C., in fall of 1891, produced 48,000 young black bass in fall of 1892. Some had attained a length of 6 inches, and in his opinion the old fish and perhaps the larger of the fry had consumed many thousands of the very small fry before the pond had been drawn down to take the fish out for distribution.

This was in a pond such as are used by the commission for storing fish, and demonstrates in a practical way what is possible to obtain from such plants when all the favorable conditions are supplied in running water.

The other varieties are, of course, indigenous to all our streams and constitute at once a valuable addition to all streams into which they are placed in our distribution. In addition to plants indicated in the list quite a large number of private ponds have been supplied.

## LIST OF NATIVE FISH DISTRIBUTED IN 1891.

River or Lake.	Near.	County.	Number.
Fox River.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....	3,500
Fox River.....	St. Charles.....	.....	1,500
C., B & Q. Ponds.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	2,700
Sangamon.....	Riverton.....	Sangamon.....	2,500
Sangamon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	2,500
Rock.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	3,660
Big Muddy.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....	5,160
Cache.....	Ulin.....	Pulaski.....	3,690
Kaskaskia.....	Queen's Lake.....	Clinton.....	2,180
Illinois River.....	LaSalle.....	LaSalle.....	3,100
Illinois River.....	Lacon.....	Marshall.....	1,600
Illinois River.....	Ottumwa.....	LaSalle.....	1,510
Spoon River.....	Seville.....	Fulton.....	2,606
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	7,595
Fox Lake.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	5,100
DuPage.....	Naperville.....	DuPage.....	2,480
DesPlaines.....	Riverside.....	Cook.....	5,900
Lakes in Cook County.....	Pullman.....	.....	5,500
Sangamon.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....	2,000
Kaskaskia.....	Brice.....	Moultrie.....	2,600
Embarras.....	Newton.....	Jasper.....	2,450
Embarras.....	Greenup.....	Cumberland.....	1,100
Vermilion.....	Hummick.....	Vermilion.....	1,400
Lakes.....	Lake Villa.....	Lake.....	5,500
Little Wabash.....	Carmi.....	White.....	1,370
Saline.....	Equality.....	Saline.....	1,600
Kaskaskia.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	2,200
Lakes (4).....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	3,200
Lakes (3).....	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....	2,600
Lakes.....	Gladstone.....	Henderson.....	3,500
Long Lake.....	Mitchell.....	.....	500
Kankakee.....	Wilmington.....	Will.....	1,700
Sny Ecarte.....	Shepherd.....	Pike.....	2,600
Sny Ecarte.....	Adams.....	Adams.....	3,190

## DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE FISH IN 1892.

River or Lake.	Near.	County.	Number.
C. B. & Q. R. R. ponds.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	.....
Lakes.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....	300
Lakes.....	Mendota.....	LaSalle.....	500
DuPage.....	Burlington Park.....	DuPage.....	1,650
DuPage.....	Naperville.....	.....	1,100
DesPlaines.....	Riverside.....	Cook.....	1,250
Calumet Lake.....	Pullman.....	.....	2,160
Calumet River.....	.....	.....	3,500
Kankakee.....	Wilmington.....	Will.....	1,500
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	2,500
Iroquois.....	Iroquois.....	Iroquois.....	551
Lake.....	Lake Fork.....	Logan.....	940
Sangamon.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	1,560
Sangamon.....	Riverton.....	.....	2,100
Sangamon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	1,350
Sangamon.....	Chandlerville.....	Cass.....	1,900
Lakes.....	Happyville.....	Greene.....	2,100
Fox Lake.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	3,200
Little Wabash.....	Lanesville.....	Clay.....	940
Embarras.....	Kansas.....	Colos.....	1,240
Wabash River.....	Grayville.....	Edwards.....	1,200
Wabash River.....	Vincennes.....	.....	960
Wabash River.....	Palestine.....	Crawford.....	546

## Native Fish Distributed—Continued.

River or Lake.	Near	County.	Number.
Long Lake.....	Mitchell.....	Madison.....	450
Horseshoe.....	Horseshoe.....	".....	651
Island Lake.....	Waluloo.....	Monroe.....	616
Lake Bartlett.....	".....	".....	475
Show Lake.....	".....	".....	425
North Fork Vermilion River.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.....	568
Sugar Creek.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....	463
Sny Ecarte.....	Shepherd.....	Pike.....	2,300
Gray's Lake.....	Gray's Lake.....	Lake.....	290
Deep Lake.....	Lake Villa.....	".....	200
Chain of Lakes.....	Lake.....	".....	1,130
Lakes.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....	1,680
Quincy Bay.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	3,247
Rock River.....	Rock Falls.....	Whiteside.....	1,150
Rock River.....	Dixon.....	Lee.....	1,500
Rock River.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	2,100
Fox River.....	Sheridan.....	LaSalle.....	1,260
Fox River.....	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	1,075
Fox River.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....	671

## REPORT OF DISTRIBUTION OF CARP BY GEORGE BREUNING, FROM POND OF FISH COMMISSION LOCATED AT CENTRALIA, ILL.

The carp noted as distributed in list below, will average in size from 3 to 6 inches in length. The pond is fitted with a wind engine and pump, and can be supplied at will with fresh water. We have on hand a large number of carp which will be furnished applicants for private ponds on application.

River or Lake.	Near	County.	Number.
Okaw River.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....	1,500
Okaw River.....	New Athens.....	St. Clair.....	1,000
Okaw River.....	Okawville.....	Washington.....	1,000
Okaw River.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....	2,000
Okaw River.....	Keesport.....	".....	2,000
Okaw River.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	2,000
Okaw River.....	Cowden.....	Shelby.....	1,000
Okaw River.....	Shelbyville.....	".....	1,000
Okaw River.....	Allenville.....	Moultrie.....	1,000
Okaw River.....	Howe.....	Douglas.....	1,000
Cache River.....	Ullin.....	Pulaski.....	1,500
Big Muddy River.....	Murphysborough.....	Jackson.....	1,000
Big Muddy River.....	Grand Tower.....	".....	1,500
Big Muddy River.....	Pinckneyville.....	Perry.....	1,000
Big Muddy River.....	Buckner.....	Franklin.....	1,000
Saline River.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....	1,500
Little Wabash River.....	Carmi.....	White.....	1,500
Little Wabash River.....	Beach Bluff.....	Wayne.....	1,000
Little Wabash River.....	Clay City.....	Clay.....	1,000
Little Wabash River.....	Mason.....	Effingham.....	1,000
Embarras River.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	2,000
Embarras River.....	Newton.....	Jasper.....	1,000
Embarras River.....	Greenup.....	Cumberland.....	1,000
Embarras River.....	Charleston.....	Coles.....	1,000
Embarras River.....	Oakland.....	".....	1,000
Embarras River.....	Villa Ridge.....	Douglas.....	1,000
Illinois River.....	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....	1,000

*Distribution of Carp—Continued.*

River or Lake.	Near	County.	Number.
Illinois River .....	Pearl .....	Pike .....	1,000
Illinois River .....	Beardstown .....	Cass .....	1,000
Illinois River .....	Colmar .....	McDonough .....	1,000
Illinois River .....	Havana .....	Mason .....	2,500
Illinois River .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....	2,500
Illinois River .....	Hennepin .....	Putnam .....	1,000
Illinois River .....	Ottawa .....	LaSalle .....	1,000
Illinois Canal .....	Joliet .....	Will .....	1,000
Fox River .....	Aurora .....	Kane .....	2,000
Kankakee River .....	Kankakee .....	Kankakee .....	2,500
Rock River .....	Dixon .....	Lee .....	1,000
Rock River .....	Rockford .....	Winnebago .....	1,000
Pecatonica River .....	Freeport .....	Stephenson .....	2,500
Total .....	.....	.....	54,000

## STREAMS CROSSED BY RAILROADS IN THE STATE.

*Streams crossed by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Illinois.*

Points on Railroad.	Streams.	County.
Chicago to Burlington .....	Chicago River.....	Cook.....
	DesPlaines River .....	".....
	Salt Creek.....	".....
	East DuPage River .....	DuPage.....
	West	".....
	St. Jo Run.....	".....
	Indian Creek .....	".....
	Fox River.....	Kane.....
	Blackberry Creek.....	Kendall.....
	Rob Roy Creek .....	".....
	Big Rock Creek .....	".....
	Little Rock Creek.....	".....
	Somonauk Creek .....	DeKalb.....
	Little Indian Creek .....	".....
Main Bureau .....	LaSalle.....	
Coal Creek.....	Bureau.....	
Pilot Creek .....	Knox.....	
Henderson River .....	Henderson.....	
<i>Geneva Branch.</i>		
Aurora to Geneva.....	Mills Creek .....	Kane.....
	Nelson Lake.....	".....
	Head of Blackberry Creek.....	".....
<i>Fox River Branch.</i>		
Aurora to Streator .....	Fox River.....	Kendall.....
	Illinois River .....	LaSalle.....
	Indian Creek .....	".....
	Buck Creek .....	".....
	Covil Creek.....	".....
	DuPage River .....	DuPage.....
<i>Rock Falls Branch.</i>		
Shabbona to Sterling.....	Blackberry Creek.....	Kane.....
	Big Rock Creek.....	".....
	Squaw Creek .....	DeKalb.....
	Somonauk Creek.....	".....
	Green River .....	Lee.....
	Rock River .....	Whiteside.....
	Elkhorn Creek .....	".....
	Rock Creek.....	".....
<i>Clinton Branch.</i>		
Mendota to Fulton.....	Main Bureau .....	Bureau.....
	Pike Creek.....	".....
	Walnut Creek .....	".....
	Spring Creek.....	Whiteside.....
	Big Rock Creek .....	".....
	Little Rock Creek.....	".....

## Streams Crossed—Continued.

Points on Railroads.	Streams.	County.
<i>Rushville Branch.</i>		
Buda to Rushville .....	Coal Creek.....	Bureau .....
	Spoon River .....	Stark .....
	Cooper's Creek.....	" .....
	Nile Creek .....	Peoria .....
	Sugar Creek .....	Schuyler.....
	Spudaway Creek.....	Fulton .....
	Otter Creek.....	" .....
<i>Peoria Branch.</i>		
Peoria to Galesburg .....	Spoon River.....	Knox .....
	French Creek.....	" .....
	Nile Creek .....	Peoria .....
	Kickapoo Creek.....	" .....
<i>Quincy Branch.</i>		
Galesburg to Quincy.....	Cedar Creek .....	Knox.....
	Centre Creek.....	McDonough.....
	Kepple Creek.....	" .....
	Crooked Creek.....	" .....
	Flour Creek.....	" .....
	Bear Creek.....	" .....
<i>Keithsburg Branch.</i>		
Galva to Gladstone.....	Edward's Creek .....	Henry .....
	West Mud Creek .....	" .....
	Edward's River.....	Mercer .....
	Henderson's River.....	Henderson .....
<i>Hannibal &amp; Louisiana Branch.</i>		
Quincy to Hannibal and Fall Creek to Louisiana .....	Mill Creek .....	Adams.....
	Pigeon Creek.....	Pike .....
	Hadley Creek.....	" .....
	McCramy Creek.....	" .....
	Kaiser Creek.....	" .....
	Dutch Creek.....	" .....
(Near Hannibal).....	Sny Ecarte.....	" .....
(Near Rockport).....	" .....	" .....
<i>Carthage Branch.</i>		
Burlington to Quincy.....	Bear Creek .....	Hancock.....
	Rock Creek .....	" .....
	Panther Creek.....	Adams.....
	" .....	Hancock.....
<i>St. Louis Division.</i>		
East St. Louis to Rock Island.....	Rock River .....	Rock Island.....
	Edward's River.....	Henry .....
	Pope Creek.....	Knox.....
	N. Henderson Creek.....	" .....
	Middle Henderson Creek.....	Warren .....
	Cedar Creek.....	" .....
	Sugar Creek.....	" .....
	Swan Creek.....	" .....
	Illinois River.....	Cass .....
	Mauvaisterre Creek.....	Scott.....
	Indian Creek.....	Cass .....
	Big Sandy Creek.....	Scott.....
	Apple Creek .....	Green .....
	Taylor Creek.....	" .....
	Macoupin Creek.....	Jersey.....
	Wood River.....	Madison.....

## Streams crossed by Chicago &amp; Alton Railway in Illinois.

Streams.	Points on Railroad.	County.
Kankakee River.....	Near Wilmington.....	Will.....
Mackinaw River.....	" Lexington.....	McLean.....
Salt Creek.....	" Lincoln.....	Logan.....
Kickapoo Creek.....	" Lawndale.....	
Sangamon River.....	" Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
Macoupin Creek.....	" Macoupin.....	Macoupin.....
Wood River.....	" Alton.....	Madison.....
Long Lake.....	" Mitchell.....	
Kahokia Creek.....	" E. St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....
Macoupin Creek.....	" Riverdale.....	Greene.....
Sangamon River.....	" Petersburg.....	Menard.....
Illinois River.....	At Pearl.....	Pike.....
Vermilion River.....	" Pontiac.....	Livingston.....

## Streams crossed by Illinois Central Railroad in Illinois.

## CROSSED TO MAIN LINE JUNCTION.

Streams.	Points on Railroad.	Towns.
North Calumet River.....	Near.....	Riverdale.....
South Calumet River.....	".....	South Lawn.....
Kankakee River.....	At.....	Kankakee.....
Bushy Creek.....	Near.....	Neoga.....
Green Creek.....	".....	Sigel.....
Little Wabash River.....	".....	Mason.....
Dismal Creek.....	".....	Laclede.....
<i>Cairo to East Dubuque.</i>		
Lower Cache.....	1 mile north of.....	Mounds.....
Upper Cache.....	At.....	Ulm.....
Drury Creek.....	".....	Waukanda.....
Drury Creek.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of.....	
Big Muddy River.....	2 miles north of.....	DeSoto.....
Little Muddy River.....	2 miles north of.....	DuBois.....
Crooked Creek.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of.....	Central City.....
E. Fork Kaskaskia River.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of.....	Patoka.....
N. Fork Kaskaskia River.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of.....	
Flat Creek.....	1 mile north of.....	Vernon.....
Branch of Kaskaskia.....	2 miles north of.....	Shabonier.....
Hickory Creek.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of.....	Vandalia.....
Bear Creek.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of.....	Vera.....
Ramsey Creek.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of.....	Ramsey.....
Ash Creek.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of.....	
Oppossum Creek.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of.....	Oconee.....
Coal Creek.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of.....	Pana.....
Trauber Creek.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of.....	Moweaqua.....
Sangamon River.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of.....	Decatur.....
Salt Creek.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of.....	Clinton.....
Kickapoo Creek.....	1 mile north of.....	Heyworth.....
Sugar Creek.....	1 mile north of.....	Bloomington.....
Mackinaw River.....	1 mile south of.....	Kappa.....
South Panther Creek.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of.....	Panola.....
North Panther Creek.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of.....	
South Fork Sandy Creek.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of.....	Wenona.....
North Fork Sandy Creek.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of.....	
Illinois River.....	At.....	LaSalle.....
Bureau Creek.....	3 miles south of.....	Sublette.....
Inlet Creek.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of.....	Amboy.....
Rock River.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ mile north of.....	Dixon.....
Buffalo Creek.....	$\frac{3}{8}$ mile north of.....	Polo.....
Leaf River.....	2 miles north of.....	Freeston.....
Yellow Creek.....	2 miles south of.....	Freeport.....
Preston's Creek.....	3 miles north of.....	
Apple Creek.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of.....	Apple River.....
E. Fork Galena River.....	1 mile east of.....	Council Hill.....
E. Fork Galena River.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of.....	
Galena River.....	At.....	Galena.....
Sinsinway River.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of.....	Monominee.....
Little Monominee River.....	At.....	
Big Monominee River.....	4 miles west of.....	".....

## Streams Crossed—Continued.

Streams.	Points on Railroad.	Towns.
	<i>Middle Division from Chicago.</i>	
Vermilion River .....	1½ miles north of.....	Charlotte.....
Vermilion River .....	1½ miles west of.....	Pontiac.....
	<i>From Springfield.</i>	
Sangamon River .....	Near.....	Springfield.....
Salt Creek .....	1¾ miles north of.....	Kenner.....
Salt Creek .....	3 miles south of.....	De Witt.....

## Streams Crossed by Peoria, Pekin &amp; Jacksonville Railway in Illinois.

Kickapoo Creek.....	3½ miles south of.....	Pekin.....
Illinois River.....	At.....	".....
Lost Creek.....	2 miles south of.....	".....
Mackinaw River.....	2 miles south of.....	Grand Bluff.....
Mud Creek.....	2 miles south of.....	Pekin.....
Quiver Creek.....	1¼ miles south of.....	Topeka.....
Sangamon River.....	1¾ miles north of.....	Chandler'sville.....
Little Indian Creek.....	1½ miles south of.....	Little Indian.....
Big Indian Creek.....	1¼ miles south of.....	Petersburg.....
Mauvaisterre Creek.....	1 mile north of.....	Jacksonville.....

## Streams Crossed by Wabash, St. Louis &amp; Pacific Railway in Illinois.

Little Wabash River.....	Between Shumway and.....	Effingham.....
Okaw River.....	" Windsor .....	Bruce.....
Vermilion River.....	" Pontiac .....	Dorrell.....
Kankakee River.....	" Essex .....	Ritchie.....
Forked Creek.....	" Ritchie .....	Symerton.....
Horse Creek.....	" Essex .....	Ritchie.....
Hickory Creek.....	" New Lennox .....	Marley.....
Salt Creek.....	East of .....	Clinton.....
Sangamon River.....	Between Sangamon .....	Decatur.....
" .....	" Riverton .....	Springfield.....
" .....	" Decatur .....	Boody.....
" .....	" Monticello .....	Lodge.....
" .....	" Woods .....	White Heath.....
" .....	" Monticello .....	Argenta.....
" .....	" Taylor .....	Clarksdale.....
Illinois River.....	At.....	Meredosia.....
" .....	At.....	Valley City.....
Hadley Creek.....	Between Barry and.....	Kinderhook.....
Shoal Creek.....	Between Raymond and.....	Honey Bend.....
Kahoka Creek.....	Near.....	Edwardsville.....

## Streams Crossed by Ohio &amp; Mississippi Railway in Illinois.

Wabash River.....	At.....	Vincennes.....
Embarras River.....	1 mile east of.....	Lawrenceville.....
Little Wabash River.....	1 mile east of.....	Cly City.....
Krskaskia River.....	At.....	Carlyle.....
	<i>Springfield Division.</i>	
Illinois River.....	At.....	Beardstown.....
Spring Creek.....	3 miles south of.....	Springfield.....
South Fork of Sangamon.....	2 miles northwest of.....	Rochester.....
Piat Branch.....	1½ miles southeast of.....	Taylorville.....
Okaw River.....	2 miles southeast of.....	Cowdon.....
Skillet Fork.....	1½ miles south of.....	Mill Shoal.....

*Streams Crossed by Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway in Illinois.*

Streams.	Points on Railroad.	Towns.
Illinois River.....	At.....	Pekin.....
Mackinaw River.....	8 miles south of.....	Pekin.....
Sugar Creek.....	5 miles northwest of.....	Lincoln.....
Kickapoo Creek.....	2 miles northwest of.....	Lincoln.....
Salt Creek.....	3 miles south of.....	Mt. Pulaski.....
Sangamon River.....	1 mile south of.....	Decatur.....
Okaw (W. Fork) River.....	5 miles southwest of.....	Sullivan.....
Okaw (E. Fork) River.....	3 miles southeast of.....	Sullivan.....
Embarras River.....	At.....	Greenup.....
Embarras River.....	At.....	Grayville.....
Wabash River.....	At.....	Newton.....

*Streams Crossed by Lake Erie & Western Railway in Illinois.*

Kickapoo River.....	In.....	Sangamon County.
Sangamon River.....	In.....	Sangamon County.
West Fork Vermilion.....	In.....	Ford County.....
North Fork Vermilion.....	In.....	Vermilion County.

*Streams Crossed by Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Illinois.*

Rock River.....	.....	.....
Fox River.....	.....	.....
Des-Plaines River.....	At.....	Maywood.....
DuPage River.....	1½ miles west of.....	Winfield.....
West Kishwaukee River.....	At.....	DeKalb.....
Elkhorn River.....	1 mile west of.....	Galt.....
East Kishwaukee River.....	At.....	C. Valley.....
Nippersink River.....	3 miles south of.....	Richland.....
Pecatonica River.....	At.....	Freeport.....

*Streams Crossed by Illinois, Bloomington & Western Railway in Illinois.*

Vermilion River.....	At.....	Danville.....
Salt Fork.....	At.....	Oakwood.....
Mid Fork Vermilion.....	Near.....	Danville.....
Sangamon River.....	At.....	Mahomet.....
Mackinaw River.....	At.....	Mackinaw.....
St. Joseph's River.....	At.....	St. Joseph.....

*Streams Crossed by Chicago & E. Illinois Railway in Illinois.*

Streams.	Points on Railroads.	Towns.
Calumet River.....	1 mile north of.....	Dalton.....
Calumet River.....	2 miles north of.....	Momence.....
Kankakee River.....	At.....	Watseka.....
Iroquois River.....	Between Watseka and.....	Woodland.....
Sugar Creek.....	2 miles south of.....	Danville.....

*Streams Crossed by the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway in Illinois.*

Shoal Creek.....	In.....	Bond County.....
Kankakee.....	.....	Clinton County.....

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, WHOLLY OR PARTLY  
WITHIN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

<i>Ohio River.</i>	<i>Illinois River.</i>	<i>Rock River.</i>
<i>Big Muddy River.</i>	<i>Fox River.</i>	<i>Plum River.</i>
<i>Kaskaskia River.</i>	<i>Henderson River.</i>	<i>Apple River.</i>
<i>Mary's River,</i>	<i>Edwards River.</i>	<i>Sny Ecarte River.</i>

CREEKS TRIBUTARY TO MISSISSIPPI RIVER:

Clear Creek.  
Fountain Creek,  
Cahokia Creek.  
Piasa Creek.  
Kiset Creek.  
Mill Creek.  
Rock Creek.  
Bear Creek.  
Honey Creek.  
Dugout Creek.  
Cedar Creek.  
Ursa Creek.  
Pope Creek.  
Eliza Creek.  
Copper Creek.  
Johnson Creek.  
Big Rush Creek.  
Small Fox Creek.

TRIBUTARIES TO OHIO RIVER:

Saline River.  
North Fork of Saline River.  
South Fork of Saline River.  
Embarras River.

TRIBUTARY TO BIG MUDDY RIVER:

Kingkaid Creek.  
Beaucoup Creek.  
Pipe Stone Creek.  
Galum Creek.  
Little Beaucoup Creek.  
Swanwick Creek.  
Locust Creek.  
Painter Creek.  
Big Crab Orchard.  
Crab Orchard Creek.  
Little Muddy River.  
Carson Creek.

Middle Fork of Big Muddy River.  
 Ewings Creek.  
 Gum Creek.  
 Casey Fork.  
 Atchison's Fork.  
 Ray's Creek.

#### TRIBUTARIES TO KASKASKIA RIVER.

Nine Mile Creek.  
 Plumb Creek.  
 Silver Creek.  
 East Fork.  
 Big Muddy Creek.  
 Elk Horn Creek.  
 Sugar Creek.  
 Shoal Creek.  
 Beaver Creek.  
 Flat Branch.  
 East Fork of Shoal Creek.  
 Dry Creek.  
 Middle Fork of Shoal Creek.  
 West Fork of Shoal Creek.  
 Crooked Creek.  
 Lost Creek.  
 Great Point Creek.  
 Prairie Creek.  
 Coles Creek.  
 Gibbs Creek.  
 East Fork Kaskaskia River.  
 Bear Creek.  
 Hurricane Creek.  
 Hickory Creek.  
 Camp Creek.  
 Booz Creek.  
 Suck Creek.  
 Big Creek.  
 Beck's Creek.  
 Richland Creek.  
 Brush Creek.  
 Robinson Creek.  
 Sand Creek.  
 West Fork of Kaskaskia River.  
 Apple Creek.  
 Lake Fork.

#### TRIBUTARIES TO ILLINOIS RIVER.

Otter Creek.  
 Macoupin Creek.  
 Taylor's Creek.  
 Joe's Creek.  
 Solomon's Creek.  
 Otter Creek.  
 Bear Creek.  
 Honey Creek.  
 Apple Creek.  
 Big Grassy Lake.  
 Big Sandy Creek.  
 Little Sandy Creek.  
 Walnut Slough.  
 Bay Creek.  
 Mauvaisterre Creek.

McKie's Creek.  
 Willow Creek.  
 Indian Creek.  
     Prairie Creek.  
 Crooked Creek.  
     Little Missouri Creek.  
     Cedar Creek.  
     Grindstone Creek.  
     Carter's Creek.  
     Camp Creek.  
     Troublesome Creek.  
     Panther River.  
     Bronson's Creek.  
     Middle Creek.  
     Long Creek.  
     North Branch of Crooked Creek.  
     Spring Creek.  
 Sangamon River.  
     Big Panther Creek.  
     Clary's Creek.  
     Crane Creek.  
     Salt River.  
         Prairie Creek.  
         Sugar Creek.  
         Kickapoo Creek.  
         Deer Creek.  
         Salt Creek.  
         North Branch Salt Creek.  
         Lake Fork Salt Creek.  
     Rock Creek.  
     Spring Creek.  
     Lick Creek.  
     Sugar Creek.  
     Brush Creek.  
     South Fork.  
         Bear Creek.  
         Flat Branch.  
     Lake Fork.  
     Willow Branch.  
     Goose Creek.  
     Camp Creek.  
     Madden Creek.  
     Stevens Creek.  
 Otter Creek.  
 Spoon River.  
     Big Creek.  
     Putnam Creek.  
     Coal Creek.  
     Cedar Creek.  
         Swan Creek.  
     French Creek.  
     Sugar Creek.  
     Walnut Creek.  
 Quiver Creek.  
 Bucklin Creek.  
 Mackinaw Creek.  
     Mill Creek.  
     Walnut Creek.  
     Panther Creek.  
     Northwestern Branch Mackinaw River.  
     East Branch.  
     Six-Mile Creek.  
     Honey Creek.  
     Bray's Creek.

Henline Creek.  
 Kickapoo Creek.  
 Richland Creek.  
 Crow Creek.  
   North Branch of Crow Creek.  
   South Branch of Crow Creek.  
 Strawn's River.  
 Crow Creek.  
 Sandy Creek.  
 Clear Creek.  
 Big Bureau Creek.  
 West Bureau Creek.  
 Negro Creek;  
 Vermilion River.  
   Wolf Creek.  
   Otter Creek.  
   Scattering Point Creek.  
   Rook's Creek.  
   South Fork Vermilion River.  
   North Fork Vermilion River.  
 Covel Creek.  
 Fox River.  
   Big Indian Creek.  
   Indian Creek.  
   Mission Creek.  
   Somonauk Creek.  
   Battle Creek.  
   Blackberry Creek.  
   Fox Lake.  
   Squaw Creek.  
   Nippersink Lake and Creek.  
 Nettle Creek.  
 Waupean Creek.  
 Mazon River.  
   West Fork of Mazon River.  
   East Fork of Mazon River.  
     Gooseberry Creek.  
 Au Sable Creek.  
   Saratoga Creek.  
 Kankakee River.  
   Prairie Creek.  
   Forked Creek.  
   Rock Creek.  
   Iroquois River.  
     Sangamon River.  
     Prairie Creek.  
     Spring Creek.  
     Sugar Creek.  
   Exline Slough.  
   Trim Creek.  
 DuPage River.  
   Lillie Cache River.  
   West Branch of DuPage River  
 Jackson's Creek.  
 Des Plaines River.  
   Calumet River.  
     Little Calumet River.  
   Salt Creek.  
   Mill Creek.

TRIBUTARIES TO ROCK RIVER:

Mill Creek.  
 Greene River.  
   Mineral Creek.  
   Spring Creek.  
   Mud Creek.  
   Coal Creek.  
     Hickory Creek.  
     Willow Creek.  
 Rock Creek.  
   Little Creek.  
 Sugar Creek.  
   Spring Creek.  
   Elkhorn Creek.  
 Five-Mile Creek.  
 Three-Mile Creek.  
 Pine Creek.  
 Clear Creek.  
 Kite River.  
 Leaf River.  
 Kishwaukee River.  
   Piaso Creek.  
   Coon Creek.  
   Rush Creek.  
 North Branch of Kent's Creek.  
 Pecatonica River.  
   Rock Run.  
   Pillow Creek.  
 Sugar Creek.  
   Otter Creek.

TRIBUTARY TO HENDERSON RIVER:

Cedar Creek.

TRIBUTARIES TO EDWARDS RIVER:

Camp Creek.  
 East Branch.  
 West Branch.

TRIBUTARY TO APPLE RIVER:

Irish Hollow Creek.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 30, 1892.

*S. P. Bartlett, Secretary State Fish Commission, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—Yours at hand, You wish me to give my experience in enforcement of the laws for protection of the fish. I have as briefly as possible given you my ideas regarding the matter.

In my one year's experience as Fish Warden at Pullman I had many chances to study the effects of the protection of fish. Before I was appointed warden, and at the time of my correspondence with you regarding the matter, the Calumet lake and region was filled with nets from  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh. They were so thick that they often extended from shore to shore, and it would have been impossible for even a small perch to pass up the river without being caught. The waters had been netted so much that it was a lucky fisherman that could show a string of one-half dozen small perch after fishing all day with hook and line.

After receiving my commission as warden, I determined to try and stop this unlawful netting of fish in the waters of Calumet lake and river, but before I had gone very far I found I had many things to overcome. The very people that would have been benefitted by my efforts thought I was the tool of a few sportsmen, and opposed me all they could. I soon found that the trials of a Fish Warden were many, but I did not give up but kept on making arrests, removing nets and obtaining convictions. The fish in the waters began to increase in size and numbers, the people began to find out that the fishing was improving, that they could go out with hook and line and secure a good string of fish, large ones, something they had not been able to do before in years. Many of them did not even stop to consider the reason of the increase. If they could have followed the warden in his trips, watch him pull up a net here and there, frequently the net so hidden that only an expert could find it, or be with him on dark and stormy nights when in a boat after plunkers, I think they would have shown more appreciation of the efforts to protect the fish, and as is the case frequently, their food.

When I resigned my position as warden, after making some 50 arrests and securing 45 convictions, removing over 100 nets, I left the waters free of unlawful fishermen.

The first few arrests I made I had hard work to secure convictions, for the justices of the peace thought that the *poor* fishermen were oppressed, but after I had taken some fifty men before them for trial, showed them the meshes of the nets in evidence, also the small fish taken by these nets, and the large numbers so taken in a comparative small body of water, they began to open their eyes and think the *poor* fisherman was often a robber, and assessed fines commensurate.

The laws are slack in some respects. Many a night have I watched for a fisherman to lift his nets, so as to *catch him in the act*. You may run across a man with a boat load of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh and 1,000 pounds of fish; the nets may be wet, showing they have just been in the water, yet you could not convict that man were you to arrest him, because you did not take him in the act. What is needed, in my opinion, is to make it unlawful to have any illegal net in possession, and the warden should have the power to destroy such nets wherever found, as they are owned to use whenever opportunity is offered.

I think the number of wardens should be reduced, a larger territory given to each, and a sufficient salary so as to enable him to do his work and do it well. All fines that now go to wardens should either go into a fund towards the payment of such wardens or into the State treasury. Wardens should not be compelled or allowed to obtain fees from convictions only, as it frequently gives rise to prejudices that operate against the enforcement of the law. I have had it thrown up to me in court that the reason I convicted the fishermen was simply to obtain one-half the fine. Such portion of fines that I have received would not make me near whole in my expenditures, saying nothing of risks run, enemies made and fault found.

I am satisfied from my experience that the law can be enforced, and if it can be so amended to cover a few faulty points, feel sure the increase in the item of fish as a food supply will astonish anyone who has interest enough in the matter to investigate the resources of our waters.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES T. BRONSON.

LASALLE, ILL., September 30, 1892.

*S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—A part of my report I overlooked. On October 27, 1891, U. S. Fish Car No. 1 arrived at LaSalle, in charge of Mr. Pearce, who had instructions to report to me. I had some parties who had made application for fish for private ponds. I found the fish nearly all matured and in the best of order and very lively. I disposed of them as follows:

Two hundred were shipped to Seneca, to be placed in a large bayou near that place.

Three hundred were sent to Utica for ponds of Utica Hydraulic Cement Co., and that of Mr. Samuel Graves, near same place.

The rest were planted in Illinois River, above the Illinois Central R. R. bridge. The number planted there was 1,800. All of them will spawn in the spring.

Permission was given Mr. Parr, of Ottawa, Ill., to take fish from the Illinois and Michigan Canal, when water was drawn off last fall, to stock his ponds. Also the Seneca Fish Association, for same purpose.

Great interest is being taken in fish matters in this section of the State, and the increase in supply is greatly in excess of former years.

Yours respectfully,

M. D. GREEN, *State Fish Warden.*

ELGIN, ILL., March 6, 1892.

*S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—There were two boxes of fish, mostly perch, a few black bass and about 100 pike, that were caught at Pistaqua Lake last week (through the ice), and almost every one of the females had spawn coming from them. Almost every one who passes the market makes the remark that the law to prevent fishing through the ice should be extended to April 1st.

Yours truly,

F. L. BUCK, *State Fish Warden.*

POTOMAC, ILL., September 25, 1892.

*S. P. Bartlett, Secretary State Fish Commission, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—I went fishing yesterday and caught 11 bass: two three pounds, and the balance about one pound each. Our stream has a great many young bass. In seining for minnows I caught several young bass of this year's spawning. I think if we can protect plants made, we will in a few years have all the fish we want. Channel or blue cat fish quite plenty. This is a fish not known in our stream a few years ago. We would like to have some crappies.

Yours truly,

I. H. BUTZ.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 30, 1891.

*Hon. N. K. Fairbank, President State Fish Commission, Chicago, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—We saw yesterday a fine string of German carp, weighing about one to two pounds each, which were caught at the pier near Sixteenth street.

Probably some eggs or spawn were deposited in the lake.

JACOB STAGH, *Fisherman.*

AMBOY, ILL., August 1, 1891.

*S. P. Bartlett, Secretary Fish Commission, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—The stream here usually called East Fork of Green river or Inlet creek is completely stocked, since the high water receded, with a strange species of fish that has not been known here before. They resemble white perch somewhat; their scales are more of a golden tinge and not so large as perch; build and shape somewhat like a black bass; mouth more like a crappie; an indistinct line between or at edge of scales. Some of them have same build but no scales on sides except on shoulders, and near caudal fin. The scales on these are quite a golden tinge. They will weigh from four to eight ounces and take bait (worms) quite freely, and tenacious of life as a bull-head.

I can only describe number as in millions, and have heard of them as far down as eight miles. There is a dam one mile east of here and no fish above it of the kind described have been seen.

People here are very much interested in their appearance, thinking they are German carp.

I send a few specimens for your inspection and identification. I have tried them and they make a good fry.

Yours truly,

P. SWISHER,

*Amboy Ice Company, Ill.*

ELGIN, ILL., March 6, 1892.

*S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—I made three trips up to the lake region, as instructed, this winter, and found they were observing the law in regard to fishing through the ice.

Since the 1st of March, however, I understand they are catching large quantities of black bass.

Yours truly,

F. L. BUCK, *State Fish Warden.*

PEORIA, December 8, 1892.

*Mr. S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 8th inst. at hand. In regard to my ideas of the State fish laws allow me to suggest that I think for the better protection of fish if the law was so amended as to prohibit the use of seines during the extreme hot months would have a tendency to more greatly protect our small fry, being a witness to one haul in August here wherein tons of moss was dragged to shore containing simply millions of small fry as soon as exposed to the shallow warm water was killed instantly, and I believe some legislation in this respect would greatly benefit all concerned.

Yours very truly,

J. A. AMSBY.

HUGO, ILL., Douglas Co.

*Governor Joseph Fifer, Springfield, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—I want to inform you how the fishermen of Douglas county have been doing. I warned some of them not to fish with seines, that it was against the law. I watched them seine and catch fish and advised them not to do so. They made fun of me and went on seining. I threatened to report them. They threatened to kill me if I did. I have not reported them yet. They made a coffin and put it on the fence in front of my house when I was out at work, and made their threats that they would kill me and put me in the coffin and set me on the banks of the river. They sent me a letter by mail which I enclose herewith.

Signed, —————.

We do not publish the name of writer of above letter as it might in some way compromise him. Annual letter on file in office of secretary of commission. Original of letter enclosed with report.

S. P. B.

*Samuel Hite:*

It has come to the ears of some of us that you intend to indite us before the grand jury for seining for fish, now my advice to you is you had better let that job out for if you do you wount make enough to pay your doctor bill when we get through with you. There are over 80 of us and we have banded together and will carry this out and all hang together. If you want to live there this winter and have friends you tell some of us that you have concluded to drop it.

CHARLESTON, ILL., 21, 1891.

*S. P. Bartlett, Secretary State Fish Commission, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR:—I send you a copy of local paper to-day showing conviction of quite a number of fish law violators.

Before court convened, the circuit judge, F. M. Wright, of Urbana, Ill., was requested to call the attention of the grand jury to the law and instruct them to investigate, which he did cheerfully, and in fact it was the only matter he named specifically in the charge.

The names of a number of men were presented whom it was presumed knew of the violations, and an indictment was presented for 12 men.

These have, with one exception, plead guilty and were fined, at our suggestion, the minimum \$10 and costs. The exception the sheriff has not been able to find, but will soon.

Naturally these fellows are incensed at a few of us, and announce they will either hang or drown us the first time they catch us at the river. We feel that if they will permit our friends to take charge of our respec-

tive bodies after death we will take the chances, and just as soon as the river is in condition to fish next spring will be on hand ready for the fun.

I believe the action of the grand jury will have a tendency to stop violations of the law, to a considerable extent, yet fear that some of them will continue in spite of it, but feel sure that in the end we will succeed. The judge assured them that a second offense will insure a heavy fine.

Fishing has been exceptionally good the past year and many good strings were caught. If we can get the unlawful use of nets stopped we will have as good fishing as anybody.

We will want another car load of fish the coming year if you can send it to us. All the boys want to be remembered to you.

Yours truly,

OTTO WEISS.

DANVILLE, ILL., May 21, 1891.

*Mr. S. P. Bartlett:*

DEAR SIR—I owe you an apology for not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of your report and the Warden star. Both were received. Many thanks. I have not been idle this spring. Last summer I heard repeated rumors about seining in the southeast part of this county in the "Little Vermillion," but did not succeed securing sufficient evidence to make a case. In February I tried to have our grand jury sift the matter but the grand jury did not make an honest effort. In March I induced J. F. Rittenhouse to take hold of the matter. I gave him what little positive information I possessed and the names of suspected parties, swore out some complaints and sent him down there. After some scheming "Ritt" induced two of the parties to plead guilty and let the cat out of the bag. The result so far is two parties plead guilty on May 2d; fine, \$10; costs, \$10.26 each. Three parties plead guilty on May 9th; fine, 10; costs, \$14.20 each. Two parties plead guilty May 21st; fine, 10; costs, \$11.45 each. Total fine and costs for the seven men who have plead guilty to seining last summer amount to \$166.02 so far this spring and still there are more to follow from that neighborhood. They will probably quit. In the northwest part of our county we have been seriously troubled this spring by dynamiting, but I am hot on the scent and think I will get some of the scoundrels. If I succeed in catching them I will let you know about it.

Yours truly,

GEO. KAMPER.

ELGIN, ILL., NOV. 29, 1892.

*S. P. Bartlett, Secretary State Fish Commission, Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find a letter I received this week. The man who wrote it is one I arrested two years ago for seining and again this last summer, and both times convicted.

There is a movement now on foot in Chicago to raise a fund to pay me a salary by the year to look after and enforce the fish laws in Lake region and on Fox river.

Yours truly,

F. L. BUCK, *Warden.*

WAUCONDA, NOV. 12, 1892.

*Warden Buck:*

There is going to be fishing through the ice this winter. We have got letters from Betts the fishman. He will see no harm is done. Don't you try to stop us or we will make it hot for you. Take my advice and stay away.

Yours truly,

SEARLES.

(Original letter on file in secretary's office.)

HARVEY, ILL., Nov. 17, 1892.

*P. S. Bartlett, Esq., Quincy, Ill.:*

DEAR SIR—I have been requested by Mr. Chas. Sleet, of Pullman, to write you regarding the fouling of the Calumet River at New Chicago, just north of here.

The Calumet distillery which started up about three weeks ago are discharging all their waste from the distillery, also from their cattle barns where 3,500 cattle are being fed, into the river.

It has not only become a rank nuisance already, but will surely destroy the fish that are known to be there in abundance.

I write you to give you notice of these things and to ask for information as to what can be done to abate the nuisance and keep the river free from any deposits that are sure to destroy the fish.

This town of Harvey is growing very fast and this summer eight or ten good residences have been built along the river only a stone's throw from where this manure from the stables and the waste from the distillery are being deposited.

We have all been delighted this summer to find that there were so many fish in the stream, and it will be a great misfortune if the stream is to be fouled as it has already begun to be.

Will be pleased to hear from you by return mail.

Very truly yours,

G. P. WARING.

## ILLINOIS STATE FISH LAW.

AN ACT to encourage the propagation and cultivation, and to secure the protection of fishes in all the waters of this State, Approved May 31, 1887. In force July 1, 1887, as amended by act approved June 3, 1889 in force July 1, 1889.

SECTION 1. That no person shall place or cause to be placed or erected any sein, weir, net fish dam or other obstruction in or across any of the rivers, creeks, streams, ponds, lakes, sloughs, bayous or other water or water courses wholly within or running through this State in such manner as shall obstruct the free passage of fish up and down or through such water or water courses; and it shall be unlawful for any person to catch or take fish, except minnows for bait, with any device or means other than a hook and line, within one-half mile of any dam constructed across any of the rivers or creeks or other water courses wholly within, or running through this State; Provided, further, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to catch or kill any fish in any of the rivers, creeks, ponds, lakes, sloughs, bayous or other water courses within the jurisdiction of this State by use of line, spear, acid, medicinal or chemical compound or explosive.

§ 2. That it shall be the duty of any person or persons who now own or control, or hereafter may erect or control any dam or other obstruction across any of the rivers, creeks, streams, bayous or other water courses wholly within or running through this State in such manner as shall obstruct the free passage of fish up and down or through such water or water courses, to place or cause to be erected in or in connection with such dam or dams durable and efficient fish ways so that the free passage of fish up and down said water may not be obstructed. All such fish-ways shall be maintained and kept in good repair by the person or persons so owning or controlling such dam or other obstructions during the whole time of the existence of such dam or other obstructions as aforesaid, so that said fish-ways shall, at all times, be open and free from obstruction for the passage of fish, and in case the owner or person controlling, operating or using any dam or other obstruction as aforesaid, shall fail or refuse, after ten days notice in writing, by a majority of the Fish Commissioners of this State, to construct and keep in good repair durable and efficient fish-ways as provided in this act, then the Fish Commissioners may construct or cause to be constructed durable and efficient fish-ways or place the same in good repair, said work to be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and may recover in an action of debt in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, before any justice of the peace or any court of competent jurisdiction the cost of constructing or repairing such fish-ways. Any person or persons or corporation owning or controlling any such dam or other obstructions, who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, with respect to the construction and maintenance, in good repair, of such fish-ways in any such dam, after having been notified in writing by the Fish Commissioners, or a majority of them to construct or repair the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each and every twenty days after such notification that such person or persons shall neg-

lect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section, in not erecting, maintaining and keeping in good repair such fish-ways he or they shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars.

§ 3. All fishways built as provided in this act, if constructed to the satisfaction and approval of a majority of the Fish Commissioners, then every owner or person controlling such dam or other obstruction, as provided in this act, may obtain from such Fish Commissioners, or a majority of them, a certificate that such fishway is constructed in compliance with this act, which certificate shall be a full protection against any prosecution for violation of this act for not providing a fishway. Such certificate may be suspended at any time by the Fish Commissioners, when such fishway is not maintained or repaired as herein required. If such person or persons so owning or controlling any such dam or other obstruction, shall fail to construct or maintain such fishway to the satisfaction of the Fish Commissioners, or a majority thereof, then it shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this act. *Provided*, that no owner or owners of any dam or dams shall be required by this act, or any other act, to construct, or allow the construction, of any fishway, in such manner as to endanger the permanent durability of such dam or dams, or to impair their usefulness. Nor shall they be required to construct or repair such fishway by using some particular patent on which a patent fee is demanded, or to construct or repair such fishway when high water or climatic conditions may render such work impracticable. The Fish Commissioners, or a majority of them, to determine whether or not such fishway will endanger the permanent durability of such dam, or impair its usefulness as to such high water or climatic conditions, and, in case the owner or owners of such dam dissent to the decision of such Fish Commissioners, or a majority of them, then a board of arbitrators shall be chosen to determine such matters. One by the Fish Commissioners, or a majority of them, one by the owner or owners of such dam, and the two so chosen shall select a third, within thirty (30) days after their selection; and, if not so selected within thirty (30) days, then the third one shall be selected by the Governor of the State, and the decision of such arbitrators so chosen shall be final. If the owner or owners of such dam shall not choose the arbitrator, as aforesaid, within ten (10) days after notice in writing, by the Fish Commissioners, or a majority of them, then the decision of the Fish Commissioners shall be final and conclusive. In case of the destruction or damage, resulting to the dam by reason of the construction of a fishway under the direction of the Fish Commissioners, such damage shall be repaired at the expense of the State.

§ 4. The Governor, on request of the Fish Commissioners, shall appoint fish wardens, who shall enforce all laws relating to fishes, arrest all violators thereof, prosecute all offences against the same. They shall have power to serve processes against such offenders and shall be allowed the same fees as constables for like service, and shall have power to arrest, without warrant, any person found violating any of the provisions of this act, but such wardens shall receive no fees except in cases where convictions are obtained. Such fish wardens may be removed at any time by the Governor.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, Fish Commissioners and fish wardens to cause any person violating any of the sections of this act to be promptly prosecuted, and the several Fish Commissioners of this State shall have the power to arrest, without warrant, any person found violating this act, but shall not have power to arrest without warrant any person or persons for violation of sections two (2) and three (3) of this act.

§ 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person to catch or kill any fish with any sein, or any other device used as a sein, in or upon any of the rivers, creeks, streams, ponds, lakes, sloughs, bayous or other water courses wholly within or running through the State of Illinois, nor shall the meshes of any weir, basket or trap, or any device used for catching fish in such waters not above prohibited, except for catching minnows for bait.

be less than two inches square: *Provided, however*, that seining shall be lawful and allowed between the first day of July in each year and the first day of April in the following year, with seines, the meshes of which shall not be less than two inches square, in such rivers or streams as are used for navigation, wholly within the State, and not above or beyond any private or corporate dams on said rivers or streams, and also in the navigable bays or lakes connected with such navigable streams, wholly within the State and not extending beyond the overflowed bottoms of such rivers or streams: *Provided, also*, that it shall be lawful for the Fish Commissioners, or persons authorized by them, to take fish, in any way, at any time they deem best, for the purposes of propagation or distribution. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly buy, sell, or have in possession any fish, at any time, which shall have been caught, taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this act, and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined as provided in this act.

§ 7. Any person or persons who shall, for the purpose of fishing, without the consent of the owner, trespass upon the lands of another, containing any fish pond or lake, whether natural or artificial, when and where the waters of such pond or lake are not directly connected with any other water course of this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars and cost of suit, for the first offense, and not less than thirty nor more than two hundred dollars for the second offense, and the same for each subsequent offense as for the second offense.

§ 8. To enforce the provisions of this act, all suits brought under the same shall be brought in the name of the People of the State of Illinois, and shall be brought on the complaint of any person or persons showing by affidavit that some section of this act has been violated, giving the names of the person or persons violating, if known, and, if unknown, such affidavit shall state by some person or persons whose name or names are unknown, and such complaint shall be made before any justice of the peace of the county in which such violation has been made.

§ 9. Where such violation is alleged to have been committed upon that portion of a stream or water course which may be the dividing line between two counties, then the complaint may be made to any justice of the peace of either of such counties.

§ 10. If the justice before whom such complaint shall be made shall be satisfied that there is reasonable cause to justify the making of such complaint, he shall issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff or constable of such county, commanding him forthwith to arrest and bring before him, or, in his absence, before some other justice of the peace within such county, the person or persons alleged to have been guilty of violating any of the sections of this act.

§ 11. Whenever any person or persons shall be brought before any justice of the peace, in the manner provided in this act, it shall be the duty of such justice to hear and determine the complaint. The person or persons so charged may demand a jury at any time before the commencement of the trial, and the case shall be tried as cases before justices in civil cases, and judgment shall be for conviction or acquittal of the defendant or defendants in the case. In case a jury is called, the form of a verdict shall be, if for conviction: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and assess the fine at—dollars;" and if for acquittal: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty." The justice shall pronounce judgment in accordance with the verdict.

§ 12. Whenever any judgment of conviction shall be rendered against any defendant or defendants, as above provided, execution shall issue forthwith on such judgment, and the sheriff or constable to whom the same shall be directed shall pay one-half of all penalties collected on such execution in payment of such judgment to the person or persons who shall have made the complaint, and the remaining one-half to the superintendent of schools of the county wherein such trial shall be had.

§ 13. Whenever any execution, issued as above provided, shall be returned "No property found," the justice issuing the same, or, in case of his death or absence, any other justice having possession of the docket in which such judgment was entered, shall issue his warrant to the sheriff or any constable of such county, commanding him to take and deliver the defendant or defendants in the execution to the jailor of said county, who shall receive such defendant or defendants into his custody and commit him to the county jail of such county, or workhouse of such county, whenever one exists, for a period of not less than ten nor more than sixty days, as the justice shall decide and direct in his warrant, but such defendant or defendants so arrested or committed shall be discharged at any time on payment of such fine and costs.

§ 14. Any defendant or defendants against whom such judgment or conviction shall be rendered, and, in case of acquittal, the party making the complaint, or any person who will give the necessary bond, shall have the right of appeal, on the same terms as in civil cases before justices, but no proceedings herein provided for shall be stayed until such appeal shall be fully perfected.

§ 15. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, where no other penalty is provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon a conviction shall be fined not less than ten or more than two hundred dollars for each offense, and cost of suit.

§ 16. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not disturb the status of the present board of Fish Commissioners.

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§ 1. Amends section 1, act of 1887, by adding the second proviso.

AN ACT to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections one (1) to six (6), inclusive, and section fifteen (15) of an act entitled 'An act to encourage the propagation and cultivation, and to secure the protection of fishes in all the waters of this State,'" approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, and to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections one (1) to six (6), inclusive, and section fifteen (15) of an act entitled 'An act to encourage the propagation and cultivation, and to secure the protection of fishes in all the waters of this State,'" approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, and to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. That no person shall place or cause to be placed or erected any seine, weir, net, fish-dam, or other obstruction in or across any of the rivers, creeks, streams, ponds, lakes, sloughs, bayous or other water or water-courses, wholly within or running through this State, in such manner as shall obstruct the free passage of fish up and down or through such water or water-courses; and it shall be unlawful for any person to catch or take fish, except minnows for bait, with any device or means than a hook and line, within one-half mile of any dam constructed across any of the rivers or creeks or other water-courses wholly within or running through this State: *Provided*, that it shall be unlawful for any persons or persons at any time to catch or kill any fish in any of the rivers, creeks, ponds, lakes, sloughs, bayous or other water-courses within the jurisdiction of this State, by use of lime, spear, acid, medical or chemical compound or

explosive: *And, provided further*, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to catch or kill any fish in or upon any of the lakes lying wholly within the jurisdiction of this State, while such lakes are covered with ice, with any device or means from the first day of December to the first day of March in each and every year.

APPROVED June 18 1891.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.  
STATE OF ILLINOIS,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY. □

I, ISAAC N. PEARSON, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act to encourage the propagation and cultivation, and to secure the protection of fishes in all the waters of this State, approved May 31, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, as amended by act approved June 3, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, the originals of which are now on file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the City of Springfield, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1889. □

[SEAL].

I. N. PEARSON,

*Secretary of State.*



