### TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

### STATE BOARD

of

### FISH COMMISSIONERS

FOR CALENDAR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913, AND DECEMBER 31, 1914.



BY AUTHORITY

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### STATE BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

### COMMISSIONERS.

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To His Excellency, the Governor:

Herewith is submitted the report of the State Board of Fish Commissioners for the biennial period from January 1, 1913, to January 1,

The production at the several state hatcheries during the biennial period has been nearly up to the limit of producing facilities. Within the limits of these facilities the results have been quite satisfactory. The season of 1914 has been the most successful in the output of black bass, rainbow trout and perch since the work of fish culture was started in Michigan by the commission in the early seventies. Plans for the season of 1915 contemplate a still further enlargement of the work, including a greater production of brook trout, perch and bluegills. The production of black bass at the state's hatcheries in 1914 was far greater than at the hatcheries of any other state, and exceeded the combined output of all the bass batcheries of the Federal Bureau of Fisheries; but is still far short of meeting the demand.

The commission feels it an obligation to express appreciation for the generous spirit manifested by your Excellency and by the legislature at the 1913 session in its work. The legislative committees of that session, which inspected the services and needs of the commission, went into the subject most thoroughly. Practically all of the increase allowed by the commission's appropriation bill of that session was however, required to pay for neglected repairs at the several hatcheries, and to replace worn out buildings and other property; hence the commission was able to add but little to the producing facilities.

### NEW DISTRIBUTING CAR.

the old one ever was, and the cost of it, fully equipped, was over \$1,000.00 inside the appropriation. To get what was wanted at this by years, and which was worn out beyond repair. The commission has much larger and better car, named the "Wolverine", better than one in the office, give sleeping accommodations for a working force of tributing car, to replace the old car which had been in use upwards of for 144 ten gallon cans of fry, there heing space outside the lockers for company for \$1,600.00 and sent it to the car shops, where it was overthe car had passed out of style. The commission purchased it from the sheeted and of standard construction. man sleeper, 81 feet long, being 19 feet longer than the old car, steel moderate outlay, the commission purchased what was originally a Pullmore cans; and hot and cold water provided. with were left in and these, with a davenport in the dining room and Two years ago the legislature appropriated \$5,000.00 for a new dis-, side doors put in, the floor relaid, lockers built with a capacity For the Pullman company's use, Seven of the upper

nine. The car is lighted with Pintsch gas. The total cost for overhauling, for new equipment, furniture, bedding, dishes, all complete, including the purchase price was \$3,878.79.

As a matter of good business policy the commission is convinced that another car of this kind should be provided. The distribution season for carload lots usually is from March 1st, to the middle of July, all though occasional car trips are made at other periods. The car now owned makes about 25,000 miles each year. In the rush season it is necessary to rent baggage cars to help ont. Necessarily these rented cars are lacking in essentials and conveniences for the safe transport ation of fry, but the worst feature of the situation is that baggage cars are not always available for renting. This was the case in the Spring of 1914. Another car could be secured for approximately the same amount as the new car, which went into commission one year ago, and the cost and the expense of operating it would not be materially greater than for rented cars.

The commission acknowledges the courtesies of the railroads of the state, which with a single exception, and that not important, haul its distributing cars free of charge. All the lower peninsula roads, except the one noted, also haul the commission's men employed on the distributing cars free. The upper peninsula roads all haul the distributing cars free of charge and those not interestate lines also do the same for the employees. So, an additional specially equipped car for the commission would not mean additional transportation expeuse.

## IMPROPER PRACTICES AND THE REMEDY.

To some extent the commission has had to contend with improper practices by persons who make application for young fish and in the planting of the fish. Reports have been frequently received that downing the deception is resorted to for the purpose of getting more than a fair share of young fish for a particular lake or stream; that planting instructions are not carried out, nor the young fish planted in the waters that it was represented to the commission. The result would be that cans of young fish are left at railway stations or held in wagons for hours without attention; that cans are doubled up beyond safety limits; that applicants who receive young fish have the actual planting done by those who disregard instructions or are concerned only in getting through with it in any way that is the quickest and easiest.

These practices doubtless have resulted in the loss or waste of fry in

one instances. They are practices that the fish commission hopes to correct, at least in a large degree. The fish commissions of other states have been encountering the same practices, and, too, are working on remadice

The capacity of the several Michigan hatcheries being far short of its demands, the commission, in all fairness, feels bound to declare that it has no products of the hatcheries to waste through negligent or improper treatment of the young fish after such fish have been shipped to persons, not in the service of the commission, for planting. In behalf of the large majority of applicants for young stock who deal fairly with the commission, it is only right that the different schemes resorted to, in order

to secure an unreasonably large quantity of fish for favorite waters, should be stopped. The commission feels that this situation impels it to use all legal means within its power to end these deceptive practices. At the same time the commission recognizes that until it has a considerably larger revenue so that it can pay the expenses of having a trained employe accompany every shipment and see that it is planted right, we must continue to depend on the applicants themselves to take care of this important part of the work. It follows that we must have the hearty co-operation of all who are as deeply interested in fish culture as the commission itself,

One kind of deception worked in fish planting, while not particularly harmful so far as results are concerned, makes part of our records quite unreliable. This is the practice of persons filing several applications for several bona fide lakes or streams and then placing all of the fry and young fish they receive in a single lake or stream. Where this is done it is not probable that any given water is overstocked, so the fish are not wasted. It may happen and probably has happened that the commission has delivered fish in good faith for a certain water several years in succession with no apparent results, when in fact this water has received no fish, except on paper.

commission to deliver fry and other young fish only to such applicants as have previously agreed to become personally responsible for planting them in the specific waters applied for; and after the planting has been structions as closely as conditions will permit, and to get into closer young fish supplied by the commission, and to assume responsibility for planting them right. With every shipment, the applicant will receive dresses of all persons in the state who are willing to plant fry and other end in view a state wide canvass is being made, to secure the fullest state where there are waters that can be profitably stocked. fish the importance of acting throughout in good faith, following instation agent. New kinds of application forms will hereafter be used and a certificate of planting required. In all this, the sole purpose of done, strictly as per agreement, will see that the cans are returned to the plainly printed instructions, which have but to be followed to get the possible information along these lines, and to get the names and adtouch with fishing and fish culture conditions in every section of the the commission is to eliminate abuses, to impress on those who receive best results attainable. As soon as the change can be put into effect, it is the purpose of the

BEGINNING WITH THE SEASON OF 1915 THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN OUT IN PRINTED FORM WITH EACH DELIVERY OF BROOK TROUT.

"The best and most congenial nursery waters for trout fry are the headwaters and smaller tributaries, the creeks and brooks and spring runs. Streams that are sufficiently spring-fed to be free of ice in midwinter are ideal for the introduction of young trout.

Start promptly for the streams where the fish are to be distributed. Do not double up cans at the railroad station unless

it is within twenty minutes' drive of the planting points and then do not put more than two cans into a third one.

Take along dippers that will pass through the neck of a can, also one or more large pails and a small piece of fine netting or screening cloth. Bohinet or two or three folds of mosquito netting will serve the purpose. Don't use wire netting.

Aerate the water frequently, especially on long drives. Dip it up and pour back from a height of two or three feet, eight or ten dipperfuls per can.

On arrival at streams double up two to four cans into a pail of spring or creek water, nsing the netting to screen the fish. Rinse each can thoroughly to clear it of fish that may lodge in the shoulder when upturned.

Go upstream and down with your pail of trout and a dipper. Scatter a dipperful here and there in the shoal and quiet waters along the banks and slack water corners of bars. Don't put them in a strong or swift current nor in pools and hends where older fish may lurk. If you find spring runs making in, follow them up and give them a light sprinkling of trout. Dip fresh water into your pail as you go along, to keep the fry in good condition.

Drive or go to as many favorable planting points as you can, according to the number of trout to be released. Keep in mind that the more mileage of brooks you spread them in the more food you put before them and the faster they will grow; also that a wide distribution reduces the loss by natural enemies and prevents starving and stunting.

We will make every effort to deliver the trout in the best of condition. It is then up to you. Please remember that a wide distribution in the waters above indicated is the vital point in successful trout planting; and the nearer you can and will do your part as above outlined, the greater the percentage of "savers" that will show up in due time in the deeper waters below."

### COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

over proposed legislation in which the commission, as then constituted, money to continue it longer. There had been a rather bitter controversy years, and until the legislative session of 1897 refused to appropriate so that there will be no longer misunderstanding. The commission is in twenty-first biennial report to state its position clearly on this matter was placed in a hostile light in its relations with the commercial fisherof the commercial fisheries, nor to again undertaking the work of pro-pagating commercial fish. The commission did this work for many no manner or sense antagonistic, or even unsympathetic, to the interests There can be no more opportune time than here in the commission's the commission quite strongly for confining its work to inland waters such as whitefish and lake trout. Commercial fishermen have criticised mission is disinclined waters of the Great Lakes. This has perhaps been one of the contributing causes for a feeling among commercial fishing interests that the compractically silent on the hatching and planting of commercial fish in the For a number of years the commission's biennial reports have been to engage in the propagation of commercial fish

men of the Great Lakes. Legislation had been proposed that the commercial fishermen regarded as practically confiscatory, and they retallated, so that from the 1897 session on, the work of the commission was restricted to the inland waters, the Federal Fisheries Bureau doing all the planting in the Great Lakes. The personnel of the commission changed not long afterwards, and the present commission has entertained the nost friendly relations with the commercial fishermen.

and other spring spawning species. The Federal Bureau propagates whitefish at this station, and as whitefish spawn in the Fall and hatch in the Spring, the state work follows that of the Federal Bureau without interference. The arrangements have proven most advantageous and satisfactory to both the state and the general government. The lease requires that the Federal Bureau shall make all repairs to the building the terms of the lease, the commission reserves the right, which is exercised every year, of propagating at the Detroit hatchery, wall-eyed pike stands. and equipment and pay the rental of the land on which the hatchery The state hatchery at Detroit, and also at the Soo, are both equipped for mended by this commission. It has also been recommended by the state Game and Fish Warden, and by the United State Bureau of Fisheries. Saginaw Bay district, for propagating whitfish, lake trout, pike and perch, under the direction of the fish commission. A in this section and for the purpose noted has heretofore been recomdiscussion was in particular reference to establishing a hatchery in the has been leased to the United State Bureau of Fisheries since 1898. hatching commercial fish. The hatchery at Detroit, owned by in a measure, of propagating and planting strictly commercial fish. At the legislative session of 1913, there was some informal discussion, A hatchery well-eyed the state

As compensation in part for the use of the Detroit and Soo stations for hatching commercial fish, the Federal Bureau agrees to turn over to the state 30,000,000 to 45,000,000 eggs of wall-eyed pike each season, delivery being made early in May. About 50 per cent of these eggs are hatched and delivered from Detroit, 35 per cent from Mill Creek, and 15 per cent from the Soo. Formerly it was the practice to distribute the entre output of pike from the Detroit hatchery, but the season is too short to successfully cover all parts of the state from one shipping point. The Federal Bureau propagates by far more whitefish at the Detroit and Put-in-bay hatcheries than is propagated at all other Great Lake hatcheries combined. The commission formerly had a small hatchery at transferred to the Federal authorities.

The commission does not want to be put in the position of trying to supplant the Federal Burean in the work of keeping the Great Lakes stocked with commercial fish, at the same time it is entirely willing to undertake a share of this work; and, as to whether it should be financed by direct appropriation, or by a tax on commercial fishing, would of course be for the legislature to say. The commission is as much concerned in perpetuating the commercial fish of the state as it is of perpetuating the game fish, whether the work is carried on under its own supervision or through the use of its commercial hatcheries by the Federal Bureau.

## PRODUCING AND REARING FACILITIES.

the present capacity of the hatcheries, and, the demand is becoming more insistent year by year on account of the increasing number of anglers and the consequent depletion of, not only waters that have been stocked, but of other waters. If the field of propagation in Michigan was given should have not less than 500 acres for this purpose, and even then would not be as well equipped as, for example, the State of Kansas, as, for example, can brook trout eggs. Our only source of supply is the very limited pond area at the State's hatcheries. \$1,000,000. The ova and young of these species are not produced in prispecies that can be propagated in ponds only, would be capitalized at vately owned ponds: hence cannot be acquired by purchase or exchange, that the pond hatching facilities, that is, facilities for hatching those mission to meet all the demands for fry and young fish to plant, with \$150,000. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is about \$30,000 more than the inventory value of all the property Michigan has provided for which has not to exceed 5 per cent of the area of inland waters that is into control of a single corporation, it is a conservative statement to say fish culture of every kind. It is a physical impossibility for the comin Michigan, yet has culture ponds at her hatcheries that cost about stocking this vast water field, does not exceed 15 acres. hundreds of thousands of acres, the area of artificial ponds at the hatcheries for producing black bass, bluegills and other pond culture fish for to the exclusion of other species of perhaps equal importance and value. Although the area of the inland waters of Michigan amounts to tion to the kinds of fish best adapted to the present facilities, almost commission has, up to the present time, been forced to limit producstock for planting is far beyond the capacity of the hatcheries, and the ridicuously out of proportion to the requirements. The demand The producing and rearing facilities at the several hatcheries are Michigan

other pond culture species. Michigan has been the leader for many years in the production of black hass in the United States, yet it should have where it now has facilities for but one. facilities for producing 100 bass for planting, to meet the situation, there are now uo facilities whatever to propagate black bass and the a new pond culture station in the Lower Peninsula, for bluegills, strawof pond culture area at the two hatcheries that now have these ponds; berry bass and catfish, and a station in the Upper Peninsula, where trout. Therefore, the imperative needs are very much larger expansion hatcheries. Likewise there can be acquired an ample supply of rainhow brook trout can usually be met by purchasing eggs from private trout However, it should be said that these objections do not lie as to brook In the work of the commission any shortage in the amount of

cannot be done on a scale of any magnitude without a large artificial and the latter advanced to half-fingerling or fingerling size. much in excess of the supply, should he hatched in far greater numbers, in particular, perch and bluegills, for which there is always a demand

### ANGLERS' LICENSES,

maintenance of hatcheries, in fact, every kind of current and special expenses, without any appropriations by the legislature or direct tax of will be ample to carry on all the work of propagation and distribution, this purpose is enacted, the annual revenues from hook and line licenses so as to apply to residents as well as non-residents; and, it makes this main as at present, so that the average for both classes for licenses would be nearly one dollar net. The angler's license law should also apply to unsurpassed by no other, is bound to increase year by year. The commission earnestly recommends that the angler's license act be amended all border waters within the jurisdiction of the State. to male residents over 21 years old, with the fee for non-residents to reany sort. The work of this board would then be wholly self-sustaining. This result could be secured by a license fee of one dollar, applying only recommendation with the absolute conviction that if an amendment for the attractiveness and the fine fishing in Michigan, equalled by few and yet all in, will be approximately \$20,000. Bear in mind that not one summer resorters, a class that, on account of the extent, the diversity all paid by residents of other states, a goodly portion by campers and from it for the first 12 months, partly estimated, for the returns are not penny of this amount was collected from residents of Michigan. It was distribution. The law went into effect January 1, 1914, and the revenues ceived from anglers' licenses shall be used in the work of fish culture and except the trout family. It is stipulated in the act that all moneys reof fish, including the trout family, and one dollar for all kinds of fish Michigan. The license fee under this law is three dollars for all kinds sion, enacted an angler's license law, but restricted it to non-residents of Two years ago the legislature, upon recommendation of the commis-

which go for the building and upkeep of the highways he uses. of an automobile should pay an annual license tax, tenance of the fish supply in our inland waters. It is equally as fair that who enjoy the recreation to contribute something towards the mainhook and line is not to prohibit or restrict fishing, but to require those fish, the taking of which gives him pleasure and food, as that the owner the angler should contribute something to keep the waters stocked with The purpose of an angler's license law for all adults who fish with the proceeds of

year was upwards of \$80,000 and Michigan has a larger area of fresh water, the Great Lakes excluded, than California. a fee of one dollar for resident citizens above the age of 18, and three dollars for non-residents and aliens. The revenue produced the first In 1913 California enacted a hook and line license law which requires

IMPORTANCE OF FISH CULTURE IN MICHIGAN CONSIDERED IN LIGHT OF FOOD SUPPLY.

Bureau of Fisheries that under favorable conditions an acre of water will produce as much or more life-sustaining food, if devoted to the States in the area of its inland waters, of great importance when conof large importance to Michigan, inasmuch as it is first among the raising of fish, as will an acre of land. So, right here is a question It has been estimated by the scientific observers with the United States

If each family ate fish twice a week, the yearly value as a food supply allowing an average of 25 cents for each mess, a low estimate, would would be consumed each week. This would mean that about three-quarters of a million messes of fish could have fish on an average of once a week, it would be an item of interesting calculations of such possibilities. Applying his method of charge of the State's fish propagation service, has been indulging in of mammals, birds and fishes in the University of Kansas and who has for not only an occasional hut a regular and dependable food staple, is worthy of the most thoughtful consideration. Professor Dyche, curator sidered in the light of food supply, open to all. The possibilities of fish amount to \$187,500 for one week, and for the year of 52 weeks, \$9,546,000. large economic importance. Say there are 750,000 families in Michigan. calculation to Michigan, it is found that if each family in this State The value of the fish thus consumed

verted into fish ponds and are now made to yield fish food products. of land that are swampy and otherwise of little value, have been conthe rearing of poultry and live stock. In Germany thousands of pieces for food purposes, and for profit, is looked upon in the same light as In Germany and some other European countries, the raising of fish

animals, authorities say that it is far harder to stock a cover with game thousands of lakes and streams that might, if stocked to their production than to stock a pond or stream with fisb. Though fish are exposed to disease and destructive enemies, as are land Here in Michigan we have

limit, raise thousands of tons of fish for food purposes.

longer than any other species without the feeling of cloving, and that the North Pacific salmon does not compare with it, for of salmon however excellent, the stomach becomes tired. Even of our Michigan can be caught and preserved. Indigeneous to Michigan waters are species that meet this requirement to the fullest extent. Dr. David yellow perch and bluegills, Dr. Jordan says that as pan fish he knows of waters, namely, whitefish, bass, brook trout, rainbow trout, pike and pisciculture, includes among the first 16 species of the finest eating Starr Jordan, than whom there is no higher living authority on tresh water fish in the northern hemisphere, six that thrive in Michigan its toothsomness, but with its abundance and the ease with which its In general the economic value of any species depends not only upon Sir John Richardson records that one can eat whitefish

would be not only large but permanent, and economically to the ad no better among fresh water fish.

Michigan has the waters, the fish species and all that nature can vantage of all the people of the State. products of the State, will require considerable investment for a few berry bass, perch and other excellent kinds for the table. provide to enable her to rank every other State as a producer of food fishes; not alone the finest of the gamey species, but bluegills, straw, years. But there are precedents in abundance that the annual returns that position, and primarily to increase by many millions the food To give her

# PAST AND FUTURE OF MICHIGAN'S FISH SUPPLY.

fish in the waters within her geographical limits has contributed a sub From the earliest history of Michigan, the abundant natural supply of

> single season's catch of the Detroit river whitefiesh was put at \$75,000. Luman's Red Book of Michigan: history estimates the value of the fish was believed to be, in supply, so abundant that it would never be mastantial part in her development; as, during the past 40 years, the State's seine. exhaustible as to warrant a belief that were a population of millions to Gazetteer of Michigan, published in 1835, said of the products of Michigan waters that: "Their quantities are surprising and so apparantly in-"Formerly as many as 8,000 whitefish were taken at a single haul of the products of the State in 1871 at \$1,000,000. The same anthority says: of food without sensible diminution." As early as 1859 the value of a inhabit the lake shores they would furnish ample supplies of this article terially diminished, is a matter of which permanent record exists. Boise's the beginning of the first settlements until a scant half century since, excellence of the indigenous fish of Michigan waters, and which, from in the further development of the State, and in assisting to solve one of the economic problems which must be met by wholesome food supply. The establishments for fish culture have been a useful and important factor

river at 500,000, averaging three pounds each. be only a memory. gation of food fishes the day would surely come when the unsurpassedly time a warning cry that unless the State engaged in the artificial propaaccurate observer, estimated the season's yield of whitefish in the Detroit fine edible fish of Michigan waters, and the wonderful abundance would thereabonts increased two-fold or more. There was sounded for the first pound nets in Lake Erie in the latter fifties, catches for a decade or eine. At present (1871), 2,000 are considered a big haul." In 1867, George Clark, of Detroit, a man of large experience and an With the introduction of

Michigan Fish Commission. to artificial aid was required to preserve the stock of fish. stration that could be made that the fisheries were declining and resort to be successful. Their solicitude and efforts afforded the best demonto be convinced that the work must be undertaken, if at all, by the State, mercial fishermen tried, on their own account, to propagate fish, he hatched about 1,000,000, of which 25 per cent were shipped to California, for the United States Bureau of Fisheries. In 1875 leading comhis appliances and learned that, in temperature of water, he must come as near as practical to natural conditions, he impregnated about 500, success to induce him to repeat the next year. In 1871, having improved Oakland county, and the first experiments were atended with enough legislation, and during the session of 1873, the act was passed creating the 000 eggs, and hatched in healthy condition about 50 per cent. Whitefiesh was one of the first species that an attempt was made in Michigan to propagate. It was in 1869, by N. W. Clark, of Clarkston, They urged 1875

States Bureau gave a considerable allotment of ova of Atlantic and species into fresh water proved a failure, as it did in other states. Pokagon, Cass county. However, the effort to establish these salt-water California salmon, which were hatched at the State hatchery, then at During the first year of the commission's work and later the United

In 1875 the commission started whitefish work at the Detroit hatchery, and nearly 1,000,000 eggs were laid in that Fall. At the end of the first decade the State had a whitefish capacity of about 70,000,000,

creased to about 200,000,000. which exceeded in amount that of any other state; and later this was in-

attracting visitors to localities for fishing, whose expenditures of money and a new location was made at Paris, Mecosta county. Even at this well as affording opportunities for healthful recreation; and secondly, in sirable purposes for the people; to vary the monotony of farm fare, as early period there was abundance of evidence of trout serving two de-1880, when the property was given up, the water supply being too small, help the business of a community. Brook trout propagating was conducted at the Pokagon hatchery until

could not have been less than \$12,000,000 to \$15.000,000. as in 1859, the value of one year's catch in Michigan waters in 1885 in 1859, there had been the same efficiency of apparatus for taking fish wrote, being a member of the State Board of Fish Commissioners, said: John H. Bissell, of Deroit, in 1886, covering the first half century since the commonwealth's admission to statehood, Mr. Bissell, at the time he "The value of the fish products of Michigan in 1885 was \$800,000. In a paper on the fishing in Michigan, and fish culture, prepared by

stocking and restocking of waters as conditions from year to year arise, is a sure guarantee that she cannot only retain this position, but that the supply of fish as a food factor for all classes can be largely increased. one that has even a superficial knowledge of the subject fears that Michiresearch. The apprehensions that were publicly expressed to place the practicability of fish culture beyond the domain of curious gan is going to lose her place as first, or one of the first, in the quantity science of fish culture has advanced much in the last generation, and no might eventually result in an irretrievable loss, do not now exist. The commission was created lest the steady depletion of the fish in Michigan ing the State's board which has to do with the propagation of fish and and quality of her food fishes. A rational and liberal policy in support-Thirty years ago, enough was known scientifically and experimentally when the

# INVENTORY AND EXAMINATION OF INLAND WATERS.

fish life therein, we desire to quote the following from our report of two years ago: In connection with the use of public waters and the conservation of

as to purity, the creation of reserve or artificial storage areas vast array of vanished and vanishing natural resources. The most valuable and permanent public asset that remains from a counties are dotted with lakes or threaded with streams, or both detrimental to fishing interests. Indeed, if properly safeguarded and to meet the necessities of growing urban centers need not be fullest measure of their present and potential value. The use of ing and utilizing its public waters as to insure and maintain the State, therefore, is or should be deeply concerned in so conservthis important feature of the public domain for power purposes State's title to these waters, or control thereof, is perhaps the to any extent, in the sense that forests give way to agriculture, the As this multitude of water courses and basins cannot be displaced A map of the State shows that seventy-seven of its eighty-three

> fish cultural opportunities. tends rather to enlarge than to diminish fishery resonrces and

protection and propagation of the more valuable forms of water the prevention of impurities, and to render substantial aid in the control thereof, to go to the limit of its constitutional powers in water holdings, to resist to the utmost all efforts to weaken its cation thereof as a factor of great economic importance this board the State to surrender no part of its jurisdiction over present water values but we do insist that it should be a fixed policy of do not claim that fishery rights take precedence over all other realizes that water areas have other public interests to serve. We Although specially interested in water life and in the multipli-

should be introduced, as well as what should be eliminated much other data that would be of permanent value; in short, to detercoast line, has made a survey of almost every stream and lake; and, passed from the public control to private owners. In general, the practical results of a survey of all Michigan waters would be accurate descriptions of all waters, the size of every lake and stream, the inlets and outlets, the character of the water, accessibility to the public and of the conditions revealed is that hundreds of square miles of water have next to Michigan, leads all the other states in the number of miles of if a complete survey or inventory of such waters were made. California, mine scientifically what kinds of fish and vegetable and animal life It would be of great value to the propagation service for inland waters,

lic waters and what are private waters, so far as fishing rights are concerned. The line between public and private ownership should be clearly Another important point that should be determined is, what are pub-

### GENERAL PURPOSE FISHES.

numbers, but bluegills, strawberry bass and catfish are essentially poud to produce fingerlings in effective numbers. distribute them as fry. The other general purposes species herein reculture species. Perch can be easily grown to fingerling size in ponds, run of native fish—perch, bluegills, strawberry or calico bass, catfish and such like. The demand for planting stock of perch and bluegills but it is more profitable to hatch them in much larger numbers and to hatch the other kinds. Perch are universally recognized as a most ferred to are also easily grown, but a large area of pouds is necessary excellent fresh water fish. far exceeds the supply, and always has, and we have not commenced There is a rapidly increasing demand for common or general purpose They can be hatched artificially in large

own kind, at least in waters where it is possible to get other food. Dyche reports that 14,600 were raised in an acre pond at one of the Kansas hatcheries in 1910. So far as known they are not cannibilistic in their nature and it is fair to presume that they will not eat their a small hook and the feelings and sentiment of an angler. worthy of the attention of sportsmen who have a light rod, a fine line, The strawberry or calico bass is not only a fine food fish but is Professor

strawberry bass eats minnows and great numbers of insects, both land and water. It adapts itself to various waters and climatic conditions, and must be considered among the very best general purposes fishes.

From the United States Bureau of Fisheries we learn that "both commercial fishermen and anglers throughout the country are showing increased interest in catfishes, and requests for stocking public and private waters have recently been very unmerous." Dr. David Starr Jordan says the catfish "is a very delicate food fish, with tender white flesh of excellent quality." The catfish eats a great variety of food stuff, including vegetable matter, minnows and young fish of other species, and insects. When hooked it is a good fighter, some anglers think equally as good as black bass of equal size.

The commission has not undertaken to hatch strawberry bass or catfish at the hatcheries because of lack of facilities to do so, but as there is a steady increase in the demand, facilities for their production should be provided. The commission recommends that these facilities be provided, and also recommends the propagation of perch and bluegills on a very much larger scale than heretofore. These species are preeninently popular and will thrive in all ponds and lakes in the State. They satisfy the wants of a larger number of anglers than perhaps all other kinds of fish combined, being free biters and easily caught in the state to the state of the

with inexpensive tackle.

The commission further recommends a protective law for these several species and that the minimum limit as to size that can legally be taken shall be determined by length instead of weight, and that a limit be fixed on the daily catch.

## RAINBOW OR STEELHEAD TROUT.

Rainbow or steelhead trout—some scientists agree that the rainhow and steelhead are the same, the latter being merely lake run raiubows—belong distinctively to the game fish class, as with equal distinctiveness German carp are non-game fish. They are as unlike as a thoronbhbred trotter and the plodding plow horse; in fact they may be aptly compared the one species to the thoroughbred and the other to the draft pared the one species to the thoroughbred and the other to the draft pared that is immune to every emotion. It is of passing interest to mention that rainbow trout and German carp are the only two species not indigenous to Michigan waters that have multiplied prodigiously, in fact so well as to cause some measure of alarm lest they deplete the water supply of certain kinds of the desirable native species. It is estimated that during the Spring of 1914, at least a million point of rainbow trout headed up stream in six rivers between Grand Traverse Bay and Muskegon.

The rainbow is equally as gamey as the brook trout and to some extent drives them away, but clearing the banks and beds of brook trout streams also causes them to seek other waters, for it deprives them of shade and other indepensible essentials for keeping them volume of shade and other indepensible essentials for keeping them volume.

untarily within specified waters.

The rapid rise of the rainbow presents a rather knotty problem for legislative action. The situation would be greatly simplified if special or local laws were permissible, for the appearance of rainbows in extraordinary numbers is limited to a comparatively few and fairly well

defined waters. Local control is therefore clearly indicated, but it is an open question whether local laws would be constitutional.

The advisability has been suggested of dealing with the situation as the federal government does with the salmon run in Alaska rivers, viz.: permit the taking of fish as they are ascending the streams to spawn, under such restrictions and regulations as will insure a good run of hreeding fish to their spawning grounds and thus guarantee the future against depletion or diminution in the supply. An open season for netting and spearing rainbows in Michigan has been advocated, but state-wide spearing and netting of any kind of fish in brook tront waters would soon ruin them for the angler. On this point the commission submits the following paragraph from its twentieth report, which if local laws may be enacted, it here again endorses:

"Many helieve that a much safer and a more effective plan of holding the rainbows within proper bounds is to extend the open season for hook and line fishing to October 15th or perhaps November 1st, for rainbows waters only. They spawn in the spring and hence are not at their best until August and during the Fall. On the other hand brook trout spawn in the Fall and grow more and more indifferent to lure of every kind as the breeding season advances. It is believed by many who have studied the situation from various angles that this plan would reduce the rainbow surplus and at the same time work less harm to brook trout than would result from the use of spears and nets in the Spring; in short that it is the most rational and effective way to establish and maintatin a proper balance between these species yet proposed."

Though not regarded as the equal of brook trout, rainbow trout are nevertheless an excellent food fish, and many anglers consider it unsurpassed among species of its size for putting up a game fight. A veteran angler, from Cleveland, Ohio, said last May, to the officer in charge of spawning operations on the Pine River:

"I have fished for game fish in Maine and on the coasts of Florida and California, but when I want real sport I come to Michigan and fish exclusively for rainbow trout."

### FRY AND FINGERLINGS.

In fish culture everything is called fry when hatched and advanced fry after that, when held and fed on natural or artificial food, until they are one inch in length. From that stage to the time when the young fish are four or five inches in length they are called fingerlings. In a general way the average length of fingerlings are nearly the same as the fingers of one's hand. As to which is the most profitable plan, planting fry or fingerlings, is a pertinent and frequently asked question. A strictly correct answer is that there are conditions where one method is the more successful, and different conditions where the other method should be followed. The right way must be determined not only by conditions but hy the kind of fish that are to be planted. The planting of hoth brook trout fry and rainbow trout fry has been highly success-

much greater number of fry produced and delivered for a given cost is non-native species, the stocking has been almost entirely with fry. The waters in the lower peninsula contained no brook trout naturally, but ful in Michigan, as well as in the neighboring state of Wisconsin; in an equal footing to compete with fry hatched in the wild state. enemies except wild tront of about the same age and size, hence are on helpless when released in wild conditions. Fingerlings also have enemies, natural enemies and the instinct to seek food, so they are more or less graded as to size and bunched in narrow quarters, hence lose fear of eries the young trout advanced to fingerling size on artificial food are fry at the hatcheries until fingerling size before planting. At the hatchbelieved to more than offset any advantage in favor of retaining the have been stocked with fry exclusively. this State being demonstrated by the fact that most of the brook trout if properly scattered in rivulets and brooks, have practically no fish they being more eagerly sought by larger fish than are the fry. Likewise, for the rainbow, a

The main objection to planting trout as fry applies only to early hatchings, when it may be difficult to reach the streams. There may be require but a small measure of oxygen and ice. The delivery of fingers ling trout in warm weather is far more difficult than it is to transport bad, or snow so heavy as to impede travel. The first hatchings of brook delays in reaching the designated waters. and the waters to be stocked, are certain to be much greater than with a word the losses between the railroad station where delivery is made, to keep the young fish in good condition until they can be released. In cants is that the applicants are not provided with the necessary facilities The great danger of loss after the delivery of fingerling trout to applifry in the spring, for they then require refrigeration and more areation. the roads are settled, but it is not profitable after that time. trout are ready to leave the hatcheries about February 25th to March they are more readily and safely transported from March to May and point in favor of planting trout fry in preference to fingerlings is that It may be advisable to provide for feeding them artifically until The roads may be unusually Another

This objection applies however far less to bass fingerlings, which retain their normally healthy condition in a higher temperature than trout. Furthermore, black bass, bluegills, perch and strawberry bass planted as fry or advanced fry in the inland lakes and rivers encounter more enemies in the way of minnows and various kinds of fish, therefore, the greater proportion of young advanced to fingerling size the better, the species here particularly referred to being developed ou natural food in ponds, a far larger pond area than the several hatcheries now have would therefore be necessary to produce fingerlings in the large numbers that, to meet the demand, could be profitably planted. Not having this pond area it is necessary to distribute a considerable surplus in the fry stage. Ponds will grow only a certain number of fingerlings to the square arce of surface, so that even with the situation as it is, the surplus of fry is clear gain in any event.

The dimunition of brook trout in some streams is charged by some to the practice of planting fry instead of fingerlings, when other causes, are in reality responsible. To have brook trout in abundance in any stream requires shade, places for hiding, pools, overhanging banks and

branches and debris generally, also areas of gravel or stony bottom for spawning. When the banks and watershed of trout waters are cleared and cultivated, and logs and debris are removed from streams, surface water fills the holes with sand and covers the spawning grounds with silt and sediment. Removing the shade raises the temperature of the water and converts a rippling stream into a flat and shallow drainage channel and the trout disappear or retreat to headwaters; and planting either fry or fingerlings will not restore the snpply. The clearing away food for brook trout, such as the larvae of insects, usually attached to stones, submerged limbs, logs and the like; with rainbow trout also a lesser contributing factor.

## PRIVATE FONDS FOR FOOD FISHES.

to supply and drainage are far more productive than natural ponds that It might be either a natural pond fed by springs or otherwise; or artificial ponds made by constructing a dike or dam across a draw or piece for other source of supply. of sloping ground that can be supplied with water; or, even on level cannot he drained. class that is commonly spoken of as being in comfortable circumstances. more in area can be equipped so as to provide profitable quantities of ground where it is possible to lead water to it from a mill creek, or lake excellent food fishes at a cost within the means of any farmer of the of food that is already receiving consideration in some of our sister be taken. state, and plans for development along this line might most profitably states. Small fish ponds owned individually contain possibilities as a source Michigan's opportunities in this respect are second to no other It has been demonstrated that ponds of an acre or a little Artificial ponds under complete control as

There are some essentials about private ponds for fish culture that it is timely to mention. They should have some part or parts not less than six feet deep, affording cooler water in hot weather and a retreat in cold weather or when the pond is covered with ice. Fish bedded either from necessity or from accident in shallow water one or two feet deep and frozen over, become numb and nearly frozen, so to speak, and either die from want of air, or else in this weakened condition seem to be more sussimall bubbles in mechanical mixture with the water. They breathe by passing the water through the gills (their lnngs) and by this operation gather the oxygen from the particles of air the water contains in the is spring water, it will be much improved and supplied with food and gir by carrying it some distance from its sources before entering the ponds.

There are many sections of Michigan inadequately supplied with fish food which could be produced locally by pond cultivation. The fish commissions of several states are making efforts at pond culture for the benefit of farming communities, and notably in Kansas. In 1910 a pond of a small fraction over one acre in area was stocked at a Kansas hatchery with several kinds of fish—black bass, calico bass, bluegills, sunfish, carp, bullheads and a few more species. The pond was not

fished until three years later, or in April, 1913. From the 26th to the 30th of that month it was practically drained and there was taken from it 12,000 yearling black and calico bass and bluegills, and 6,780 pounds of the 16,000 young fish planted in this pond three years before was 700 pounds. This pond has a soft mud bottom covered with a little sand and gravel, and contained various kinds of mosses, several patches of water lillies, and most of the food supply was produced in the pond, the small portion of artificial food being liver, chopped up fish and cracked corn. This pond was tried out as an experiment and the large results were secured without the exercise of skilled knowledge. In fact it was conducted by a person who had no knowledge whatever of poud fish culture other than simple elementary instruction from the fish commis-

As a means of encouraging fish culture in private ponds in Michigan, it would be well if the commission was given the means and authority so it could supply the common fishes for cultivation in private waters.

# IMPORTANCE AND NEED OF SCIENTIFIC WORK,

Intelligent and scientific work always shows to better advantage when compared with haphazard methods. This is self-evident truth and its application is strikingly fitting to the industry of fish culture. The commission is thoroughly convinced that if a scientist were employed permanently to work on problems which continually confront and pnzzle the non-scientific man, the results, measured from the financial standpoint alone, would far more than offset the expense. The conclusion is fully justified by experience in other states and countries, as well as by conditions here in Michigau.

To illustrate: Plant wall-eyed pike in one inland lake and fine results will be obtained. Plant identically the same kind of fry, at the same time, and under precisely the same conditions, in another lake in the same township, and but a negligible portion, if indeed any, will survive and grow to be big enough to catch and eat. Why the reason of this? There have been all kinds of suggestions on the subject. One lake may contain forms of minute life essential for food for the fry which the other does not. There may be destructive parasites in one lake that are not found in the other. Again there may he certain kinds of vegetation in one, essential for fish food, but not present in the other. These points should be scientifically determined. And it is not alone in planting wall-geyed pike that these conditions are encountered. There are a number of scientific or semi-scientific problems to be solved.

Then the natural enemies of fish in many inland lakes of small area cannot be overlooked. A few old large fish may eat up nearly everything in the lake, or there may be so many fish of nearly equal size that are not real cannibals that will get poor, and for want of food, develop a disease and die. Almost any kind of carnivorous fish will eat, in waters where other food becomes scarce, many times its own weight in other fish each year. A given body of water that has been properly stocked would produce a certain amount of fish for food, as a given amount of pasture would naturally produce a certain amount of mutton, pork of beef. The same body of water, or the same amount of pasture, properly

and scientifically stocked and cared for, could be made to produce much greater and more satisfactory returns. Experience has shown that ponds and other waters with no plants growing is a poor place to plant fish. There is little food and almost no protection in such waters for the young fish. When too many fish are planted in waters where there are few or no plants, one of two things usually happens—the fish either eat each other or owing to their impoverished condition, they become stunted and are liable to contract disease and die.

Several years ago, Prof. Reighard, of the University of Michigan, at the Mill Creek Hatchery, made an exhaustive investigation into the breeding habits, development and propagation of the black bass. His report, published as a bulletin of the commission has a large and permanent value here in Michigan. Prof. Pasten, of the University of Wisconsin, last summer, for the Wisconsin State Fish Commission, made an investigation into the history of the development and structure of a parasite of brook trout, with a view of discovering means of getting rid of it and preventing further loss from infection. He has reported that the fry as well as the adult fish becomes infected, that many ultimately mostly affected is the gills, and that the parasitized fish are most numerous in congested waters and that there is little evidence of the parasite to move. Writing to the commission on this particular subject one vetwars:

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"Why has the North Branch of the Au Sable failed as a trout stream? One theory is that in the old days it was flooded and the moss and algea was swept down stream. Now, it is not flooded. The woods have been cut off. Several miles of the upper part of it was so choked in August that the fish could not get up, and what fish you do find have the black parasite, and the spawning beds are destroyed. Another thing in this stream is that about 70 per cent of the trout you catch have a folded gill, a short gill, as it is called, but the entire gill is there if you unfold it. This malformation is gradually increasing. Ten or twelve years ago it was practically unknown in that stream. There must be a reason for it."

The matters herein mentioned, as well as many others that it is hardly necessary to take the time to go into, reveal the large and useful services that a scientist could render by devoting his entire time to experimental work and in solving new and varied fish culture problems.

### CARP.

No species of fish semes to be so generally despised by sportsmen as the carp, yet when properly fed and rightly cooked, the carp is a pretty good fish food. It is a most proflific producer, thrives under conditions that are unfavorable to many other species; and contrary to popular belief, is neither predactious nor is it a scavenger. In some respects it is the greatset pond fish in the world. Not only is it a good fish for human food, but its young is exceedingly valuable as food for bass, grass pike, muscallonge and others of the many gamey species. It lives chiefly on vegetable matter, sucking up soft material from bottoms that contain

ing bed of the bass. can put to flight carp larger than itself that may approach the spawnspawn of other fish. report that one small-sized bass of from one and a half to two pounds they persisted in their attack to devour the eggs; but trained observers an exhaustive investigation found no evidence that the carp eats the eggs of other fish. growths were found in the stomach of a single carp. other food while the fish were feeding near their own spawning beds, stomachs, and these there is reason to believe had been sucked up with small number of carp eggs were found in the food contents of some of the spawn or fish eggs were discovered except in a few instances where a over 1,200 carp did not show a single little fish or minnow, and no ous for human food, is, when taken from good waters, valuable in the vegetable growths found in lakes and ponds into fish flesh. It is nutritithen cast or blow the waste parts away. It converts a vast amount of stream twelve to eighteen inches from its mouth. It seems able to exmouth the carp blows it out with sufficient force to throw the muddy As many as from 1,000 to 5,000 seeds of weeds and other vegetable Prof. Dyche reports that an examination by him of the stomachs of feeding on the eggs of other fish is now a pretty well established fact to ten fold most other species. That the carp is not a predacious fish markets of the world; and, considered from the standpoint of the numtract certain food material out of the stuff taken into its mouth and ber of pounds that can be produced in an acre of water it exceeds hive A lot of carp might drive a bass from its nest if After holding this material for a time in its Prof. Dyche, after

As stated, the carp is perhaps the greatest pond fish in the world. In Germany over 200,000 acres of water is given to carp cultivation alone, almost to the exclusion of other varieties of fish. It was brought to this country from Europe about 40 years ago and is now quite common throughout the United States. It is essentially a food, not a game fish; and judging from statistics, may become one of the leading, if not the leading, food fish produced in our own country. Henry T. Finck, author of Food and Flavor, Century Publishing Company, 1913, says that the carp are a very good fish to eat, especially when they have been artificially fed and fattened with rice, potatoes, fish-meal or dairy products. Dr. Forbes, of the Biological Survey, says that the carp is the most abundant fish in the Illinois river, yielding an income of And, according to the United States Census Bureau, the annual product of black bass from the Illinois river increased from \$11,000 in 1899 to \$58,000 in 1908. So, it would appear that the black bass increased at the same time and in the same waters where the carp increased. This is explained on the theory that carp is food for black bass.

The carp is one of the hardiest as well as the heaviest of our fresh water fishes. Its flesh, so far as scientists have been able to discover, is practically free from fish parasites that are more or less common in many other fishes, especially parasitic worms. It furnishes a cheap and whole some food for a great many people who are unable to pay the high manket prices that most of the choice varieties of fish command. If some people do not care to eat it they should not forget that carp is and people made a much larger food factor here in Michigan to tens of thous

sands of people in modest circumstances. One popular objection to carp is that they naturally propagate so rapidly that they may monopolize the waters where they are introduced. But, there are in Michigan a great number of small lakes and ponds unconnected with rivers and other bodies of water, and in which the fishing is negligible; stocked with carp these isolated lakes and ponds could be made to produce many fons of wholesome food annually.

Mr. F. C. Holder, of Millersburg, Presque Isle County, who believes that carp should be introduced in certain waters of that section, writes as follows:

of this section, that are in no way connected with rivers and lakes except by subterranean gravel stratas, with carp, on account of the predominance of the foreign element such as Germans, Poles, etc. That glass of our citizens seem to understand best how to serve carp and and are given for them. It occurs to me that with the small inland lakes, as above described, stocked with carp, it would tend to draw that class of dizens to them and thus leave more of the so-called better fish for we lakes and prove of great value to the inhabitants."

### MILL CREEK HATCHERY.

With the special appropriation of \$4,000 given by the legislature two years ago, a new building for hatching perch and wall-eyed pike has been built. The lower story is brick veneer and the upper stucco, making it the handsomest building at any of the State's fish culture stations. This hatchery now has a capacity of approximately 25,000,000 wall-eyed pike annually, and 40,000,000 perch. Additional springs were leased which have more than doubled the available supply of spring water. Also, there has been built during the biennial period just closed, a new ice house and fish food house, and piping laid to bring the additional spring water to where it is needed. One pond that was partly under way at the beginning of 1913, has been completed and two new ponds built. Some of the wood flumes or outlets have been replaced with concrete. In fact for all the new finnes and reconstructed flumes at all the hatcheries concrete is now used exclusively.

### PARIS HATCHERY.

The large pond north of the hatchery has been rebuilt, with stone and concrete walls, and the waste canal east of the railroad has also been rebuilt of the same material. All of the ponds east of the railroad have been reconstructed. A new barn and coal house was erected and the building for housing the new distributing car enlarged. Then too, there were some repairs to the overseer's residence and some of the other buildings.

### DRAYTON PLAINS HATCHERY.

There was built at this station a new intake pipe for a direct and independent supply to the ponds, sewer pipe laid to take care of the floods from Judd's Creek, and electric equipment installed for lighting all buildings. The current, supplied by a power company, is to be

used to operate the hatchery pumps. Two new ponds were built and an addition made to the barn. The hatchery has been equipped for hatching perch and wall-eyed pike.

### HARRIETTA HATCHERY.

canal. During the past season the creek channel north of the highway came down through east of the hatchery and into the spring water was changed and the old creek bed converted into ponds. turning the flood water from north of the railroad track that formerly ground than were the old ones and are not exposed to danger of floods; for fish food and an office. Then too, there was dug a waste drain for also there were rebuilt two ponds south of the hatchery. An addition to the hatchery building was erected for use mainly for ice, for storage, Floods in the spring of 1913 washed out the valley ponds at this atton. These have all been rebuilt. The new ponds are on higher

## SAULT STE. MARIE HATCHERY.

a reserve water supply. Four additional double hatching troughs were added, also a coal bin. A new roof was put on the hatchery and a 200-barrel tank huilt, for

priations were made at the 1913 legislative session, in addition to the provements herein mentioned comprise those for which special appropurchase of 500 caus and a new distributing car. Numerous minor repairs were made to all the hatcheries, but the im-

### SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

in the Lower Peninsula. for the same species at the two pond culture stations already established ing species that can be hatched only in ponds, such as black bass, calico or strawberry bass, bluegills, etc., and add a far larger area of ponds Provide a pond culture station in the Upper Peninsula for propagat

possibilities of every lake and stream throughout the State. fishing conditions and desires of every community, and the needs and dium through which the commission may keep in close touch with the ascertained and the troubles corrected, if they can be; also as a meis planted, so that where results are unsatisfactory the cause may be the commission informed as to results in every unit of water where stock Continuous scientific work and the employment of field agents, to keep

mined definitely, and respected, and that such steps as are necessary all waters where such rights are now vested in the State. may be taken to prevent the further surrender of public fishing rights in dering lands, that both public and private fishing rights may be deter in a fishing seuse, subject to State control and open to lawful fishing by the public, A clear understanding as to what waters or class of waters are public regardless of the ownership or control of underlying or bor-

More effective laws against water pollution.

A length and daily catch limit for perch, bluegills, sunfish, calico bass

No protection or mercy for such enemies of fish as king-fishers, merg

gansers or fish ducks, ospreys, or fish hawks, cranes, heron, mink and

ing worthless and destructive species that are their enemies or food comfish law, that high grade food and game fish may be protected by destroy-A liberal interpretation and more extensive operation of the obnoxious

or exhibition purposes under their direction and control. Transfer all authority to issue permits to the warden's department, provided that the State Board of Fish Commissioners and the United States fish at any time or in any manner, as required for fish-cultural, scientific Bureau of Fisheries shall have full authority to issue permits to take

ment, through license fees, appropriations or in such ways as may he deemed best, that the protective and other important duties of that de-A more liberal policy in providing revenue for the warden's depart-

partment may not be handicapped for lack of funds.

sary to thus increase this service, are strongly indicated and recomfar greater numbers, with such changes in the fishing laws as are necespropagation of more kinds of commercial fish for border waters, and in Whether conducted under federal or state authority, or both,

angling species, and provide the necessary revenue for this service by means of an angler's license applying to every male person over twentyone years of age. Abolish appropriations for the propagation and distribution

Respectfully submitted, JOHN C. MANN, WALTER J. HUNSAKER, FRED POSTAL,

Commissioners.

SEYMOUR BOWER, Superintendent.

### CONTRIBUTED.

The following paper on conservation is taken from a report recently published by the State of Kansas. The author is Prof. L. L. Dyche, of the University of Kansas, also in charge of the Kansas Department of Fish and Game.

# WATER-STORAGE POSSIBILITIES AND SOIL FERTILITY.

### NATURAL RESOURCES.

Water is a natural resource and, in Kansas, as essential to life as the light and heat of the sun. The general need of water for agriculture and domestic purposes is universally recognized; this need gradually increases with the growth and development of a country. While the land area and natural water supply of any country or locality remain practically constant, yet it is a proposition easy to demonstrate that the demands made upon both constantly increase with the growth and development of civilized ideas in any community. While it is true that the stock of water received directly from rain and snow, for any given country or locality, remains constant for given periods of time, it is also true that man, in his development of the country, makes many special uses of water, decreasing or augmenting the local supply, and making it solve or help solve many problems in the interests of mankind.

Good sunshine, good air. good soil and good water may be considered four of the most important things in the world, and they may also be considered the four primary natural resources that constitute the only foundation upon which a good country with good institutions, controlled the conditions which a good because on the foundation with good because of the foundation.

by good citizens, living in good homes, can be founded.

In a known acreage of fertile land, with a definite supply of water, a vast heritage has come to us from nature; do not the laws of nature and humanity make it incumbent upon us to determine its possibilities by intelligent forethought and scientific investigation? In taking charge of this heritage, should we not remember that it was not intended for this generation alone, but for the generations that are to come as well; should we not take thought in this matter, lest by our improvidence we commit sins that will be visited upon our children for many generations to

In the general treatment of this subject we desire to base our conclusion upon facts ascertained by investigation, so far as it is possible to do so; in some cases where scientific work and investigation has not been carried on extensively it has been necessary to draw conclusions based upon our knowledge of conditions as we found them.

### KANSAS' WATER SUPPLY.

Almost the sole source of water supply for the state of Kansas comes from the snow and rain that fall on the prairies and woodlands of our

own state. The Arkansas and Republican rivers are the only streams of any size that bring waters from other states within our borders and the amount actually received from these sources is comparatively small.

# SOURCE AND DISPOSITION OF WATER SUPPLY.

Using as data a number of calculations that have heen made, based upon the best information obtainable, of a rainfall that is well known over an area drained by certain well-known rivers and the amount of water discharged by these rivers, we have roughly calculated that about two-sixths, or one-third of the water that falls on Kansas soil is carried out of the state by creeks and rivers; about one-sixth is directly evaporated within a few days after it falls, either from surface water or from water-soaked soils, and about three-sixths, or one-half, soaks into the earth, to be given up more slowly for the continuous growth of vegetation and for the supplying of the deeper strata of earth and rocks. It is from this latter source that springs and wells draw their supply of water.

### NATURE'S METHODS.

By carefully studying nature's water system and the laws by which it is governed man has not only been able to make many special uses of the system, but has adapted it to his purposes in developing many human interests and industries. Man as an agriculturist soon learned that when the soil was properly loosened up and cultivated it would hold more moisture and give it up more slowly, two things essential to a good growth of vegetation, and when considered together constitute the basis of a good agricultural system. This idea, when properly developed and put into execution, will give a system of agriculture that would conserve much of the water that was formerly not only allowed to evaporate rapidly, but to run off the lands in their uncultivated condition.

It is one of the objects of this paper to show how much of the rainfall and snowfall water that now runs out of the country can be retained in ponds, lakes and reservoirs and be used afterward for various purposes at times when most needed. While collecting material for the bulletin before mentioned it was necessary for the writer to study water conditions in the State, giving attention to the subject of water in treeks, lakes, rivers and ponds, and especial attention to the water-storage possibilities of artificial ponds. Different parts of the State were visited in order that all the information available on the subject might he collected directly from the owners and builders of ponds; every published article on ponds and kindred subjects that could be gotten hold of was read and considered. From this study of ponds we learned a number of things; and the one thing that especially impressed us was that every owner of a pond, with few exceptions, was not only enthusiastic about its use and value, but was, as a rule, either figuring on improving it by making it larger and better or was planning to build more ponds.

Our primary interest in the study of pouds was their value and adaptability for fish-culture purposes. However, we find that ponds may have a permanent value, not only to their individual owners, but to a

people and a country, aside from their ability to produce fish, which

in itself would make them paying propositions.

In the preparation of Part I of the bulletin before mentioned we had occasion to consider the possibilities of water conservation by storage in artificial ponds on farms and ranches, not taking into account, however, what might be done by the building of large reservoirs for general storage, for irrigation and other purposes. After examining a number of ponds on ranches and farms that were considered not only valuable by their owners, but an almost indispensable part of the farm or ranch; we made some calculations as regards the water-storage possibilities of ponds and lakes that might be constructed on farms and ranches in the Strate.

### A POND ON EVERY FARM.

size of an acre on each quarter section, it would amount to 328,576 acres to hold in the State if ponds of the average size of one acre could be conserved on each forty-acre tract of land. This amount of water would of the Dead Sea and as large as Great Salt Lake. By figuring the volume West; a body of water with a surface area five times as large as that body, would be equal to a lake 400 miles long and over five miles wide section of land-enough water to cover 2,000 sections or over 8,000 acres of water, or on an average of four acres of water for each quarter tract of land in the State it would in the aggregate amount to 1,314,302 of water. to 82,144 acres of water. If there were a pond or a lake of the average square mile or section of land in the state of Kansas, it would amount of permanent sheets of water would be to the advantage of the country surface water at no great expense, and that too in a section of the sloping land makes it possible to build ponds and reservoirs for holding yet it does not seem unreasonable to consider this proportion as among there can not be an acre pond on each 40 acres or on each 160 acres of the rainfall of the entire State for one year—that it would be possible the quantity of water-157,270,400,000 cubic feet, or about one-twentieth feet, which would amount to 130,680 cubic feet, it is easy to estimate of water that one acre would conserve at an average depth of three quarter-sections of land. State where the soil is very rich and productive and where the influence larly in the central and western areas, where the contour of the gradually in various ways. the possibilities of the future development of parts of the State, particular ust about equal a rainfall of one inch over the entire State. Of course If there were a pond or a lake of the average size of an acre on each If there were, on the average, an acre pond on each forty-acre In surface area this water, if combined in one

If such an amount of water could be stored in ponds and reservoirs it would undoubtedly, in connection with the planting of trees and the cultivation of the soil, do a great deal to modify and regulate both food and general water conditions. The evaporation from these bodies of water would surely exert a more or less beneficial influence on any mospheric and climatic conditions in general, and the amount thus stored and evaporated would equal from one-sixth to one-third of the amount annually carried out of the State by the Kansas river.

## ADVANTAGES OF A FARM POND.

These small lakes and ponds would be of value in a number of ways to the farmer, who, in a new country, is not only an agriculturist but frequently a horticulturist and stock raiser as well. Groves of both forest and fruit-bearing trees might be planted around them. These would serve various purposes, and while serving as windbrakes and furnishing shade, would grow into trees that would produce wood, posts, and even lumber. Groves around bodies of water always attract flocks of song and insect-eating birds. Many of these birds would remain throughout the summer season, not only enlivening the spot with their songs and bright plumage, but also rearing their young and waging a perpetual warfare on the injurious insects of the neighborhood.

Again, these ponds could be made to supply the stock of the farm with water; and in many places where the water supply was sufficient could be used to irrigate gardens, berry patches, and orchards. The shady groves about the ponds, where song birds live and where the wild flowers bloom, might be made a source of much pleasure for family gatherings and neighborhood picnics. If the pond or lake were an acre or more in size, there might be an ice-house near the shore where a supply of ice sufficient to last through the summer season could be put in the same of the summer season could be put at a small expense. A boat could be kept on the water, and a small philding might be constructed in a grove near the shore, where the boat moused for protection and safekeeping. Such an arrangement of things would add much to the interest, enjoyment and value of everyday life on the farm and help materially to solve the problem that we are all

With such a system of ponds and with the streams cleaned, improved and put in good condition for sanitary, industrial and economic purposes, the fish products of the State might become of great value, and the benefits realized from the conservation of water could hardly be measured in dollars and cents.

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for at least answer in part as a substitute for, high-priced beef, pork and mutton. The possibility and value of fish as a good and wholesome much, if any, cheaper. Many people, and we might say the mass of the people, must have something that will in a measure take the place food product for the people of Kansas should receive more serious conproduce good meats and as the amount of land capable of producing the geople to look not only for a cheaper meat food, but for more economic products? Because the present high prices that all the staple kinds of ideration than has heretofore been given to it. gantly increasing, there is little hope that good meat products will ever jest of food materials is limited, and as the number of people is connice a day. It takes the best of grass and hay and the best of grains to have families to support can scarce afford to eat beef, pork or mutton meat products command make it necessary for the great mass of the then who are working for a wage of from \$1.35 to \$2.00 per day and who HIGH PRICE OF MEATS AND THE VALUE OF FISH FLESH AS A FOOD PRODUCT. ethods of producing it than have heretofore heen devised. Even now Why should we be concerned about water conservation and food If each family in the

state could have fish on an average of once a week, it would not only be a most pleasing and satisfactory change in the regular bill of fares but it would be an item of large economic importance. As there are over 300,000 families in the state it would mean that over 300,000 messes of fish would be consumed each week. The value of the fish thus consumed, allowing an average of twenty-five cents, or about one-half of its actual value, for the mess of fish consumed by each family each week; would amount to \$75,000 for one week and 52 times \$75,000 or \$3,900, 000 for one year. If fish were eaten twice a week, the value of the amount consumed would be \$7,800,000 per year. And if the fish were placed at their true value the amount consumed would be worth more than ten million dollars. The above figures are only suggestive, but raised

# WITH STREAMS IMPROVED AND PONDS CONSTRUCTED.

Is it not possible, in connection with the future development of Kansas, to bring about results in many parts of the state as great as those indicated, by improving our natural streams and ponds for fish-culture purposes, and more especially by the building of artificial ponds and reservoirs adapted for the rearing of food fishes? At the present time our rivers, streams and creeks are much abused. Little or no care is given to them and it is a most lamentable fact that many of them are used for sewage purposes. At present all kinds of filth is either thrown into the streams or allowed unheeded to run into them.

### ROBBING OUR OWN FIELDS.

As a people we are skinming the cream from our fields, taking all we can get in corn, wheat and alfalfa, and returning almost nothing to the soil. The time will come when it will be necessary to put fertilzer on what are now known as the most productive soils; the time will come when the sewage and garbage that is now being poured into the streams will be badly needed as a fertilizer for the impoverished farm lands; the time will come when every stream in the State will be badly needed for water supply and fish-culture purposes; the time will come when every stream in the State will be unlawful to pollute any public stream with sewage and garbage; the time will come, and ought to be here now, when the wast age, sewage and garbage that now go into streams will be converted into a fertilzer that will be indispensable for the production of crops. The ponds and streams of the State, instead of being foul madholes and sewer channels, bearing all kinds of disease germs, should and will be improved and made to become a source of pleasure and great profit.

## A FISH POND ON EVERY FARM.

In order to give some idea of the value of a small pond to a farming especially in central and western Kansas, we desire to give a brief account of one described on page 32 of the bulletin before mentioned as "The Sam Bailey Pond." Mr. Samuel Bailey lives on the uplands northed the valley of the Ninnescah, one-half mile northeast of the State Tight Hatchery grounds. He has built a pond almost on a hilltop and the

from this pond. The water supply seems to be ample, for during a considerable portion of the time, even during a hot, dry summer like the past one (1910), the pond was full of water, and the mill was running only a part of the time. Unfortunately, Mr. Bailey has not kept an exact account of the amount of garden stuff raised and sold, and its walue. This spring, from March 28th to May 18th, he sold over \$100 worth of rhubarb from a patch of five rows, each 230 feet in length, one of the first hills we came to. One of the stalks, stripped of its elephant-ear leaf, weighed fourteen onnces. There were other stalks in the patch that would undoubtedly have weighed a pound or two or nches in diameter, and contained when examined from fifteen to forty good stalks each. Mr. Bailey gave us a half dozen stalks pulled from eclude the cost of a good pump and windmill, which were installed at a and only a part of the crop was marketed. Better and finer rhnbarb well with a three-inch casing and a two-inch point. The water is lifted thirty-five feet, from a well that is seventy feet deep. The water in the well usually stands within about thirty-two feet of the surface. For cost of \$95, making a total cost of \$120. The windmill that supplies the may be of value to many persons who may be in a position to build small ponds for irrigating, fish and other purposes. This pond covers we have never seen anywhere. The hills were from twelve to twenty was built by Mr. Bailey at an expense, allowing fair wages for labor, of not to exceed a cost of \$25, or from five to seven days' labor for a water for this pond works a pump with an eight-inch stroke in a tubular live years Mr. Bailey has irrigated a three or four-acre garden patch an area of less than one fourth of an acre, and is circular in shape. that we desire to give special account of it, believing that the information of times, and have given it more than usual attention. It is such a complete success, considering the purpose for which it was constructed, sole supply of water is from a well. We have visited this pond a number

A bed of asparagus, three times as large as the rhubarb patch, furnished an abundance of one of the best early vegetables that can be grown in any country, both for private table use and for the market.

Bailey dug a hill for us September 2 that contained fifteen potatoes; another hill dug a week later contained twenty-one potatoes that weighed eleven pounds; and one hill, dug about the middle of October, contained thirty potatoes—a third of a bushel—that weighed eighteen pounds.

Grapevines, berry patches, and fruit trees that had been planted around the edge of the garden in order that they too night be irrigated when water could be spared, were all doing well. Judging from Mr. Bailey's experience with his garden, and his own estimates of its money value, it is reasonable to suppose that such an irrigated garden patch would easily make returns of from three to five hundred dollars per year, if mid fruits for besides furnishing an abundance of fresh vegetables are for the pond and garden. Admitting that it takes some time to tare for the pond and garden. Admitting that it does take some time, and that, too, in a locality where little or no garden stuff can be raised to the country, in the country where the country is to the country where the country is the country where the country is a constant of the country.

secure a good well near a piece of fertile ground that has grade sufficient to admit of irrigation. without irrigation. Such a garden is possible for any one who can

catfish, two of the best varieties of pond fish in the country. They are doing well, as several schools of hundreds of the young fish have Mr. Bailey has recently stocked his pond with crappie and Bull-pout

acre farm in the adjoining country that was not sown to either wheat or raised this year on Mr. Bailey's small irrigated garden patch would have sold, if placed on the market, for more money than was received for the crops raised on some of the near-by eighty-acre tracts of land that were farmed in the usual manner, or, in fact, almost any eightybeen seen feeding near the shore. We believe that we speak advisedly when we say that the products

## EVAPORATION OF RUN-OFF WATERS.

probably equal or exceed the amount that was stored each year, and the these small bodies of water the State at large would derive many advantages in addition to those directly enjoyed by the individual owners the soil erosion and leaching which damage the country beyond all reasonable calculation could be prevented. All material washing into the and reservoirs, not only would flood conditions be reduced, but much of of rich fertilizing material that has been leached from the soils by the rich soil that have been eroded from the fields, as well as a great amount creeks and rivers. These creeks and rivers carry thousands of tons of storms cause the water to flow freely over sloping grounds; to form amount that would naturally be carried out of the country during flood-water periods would be diminished by this amount. Heavy rainof the ponds. The amount of water evaporated from these ponds would cleaning the pond basins. ponds could from time to time be restored to the fields by draining and water soaking through them. By storing flood and storm waters in ponds We have already called attention to the fact that in the storing of

### FLOOD WATERS.

a drop in the bucket as compared with the much more serious damage of uncontrolled flood-waters; and yet if all the damage done in these lines could be figured in dollars and cents it would be but a small item. few years Kansas has suffered great losses by the destruction of crops upon them. They were enriched even to a degree beyond their original certain small protected fields that had flood-water sediment deposited dence of the truth of this statement we would call your attention to to be floated away and forever lost to the state of Kansas. As an ext terial have been carried by the flood-waters into the creeks and rivers, done by the erosion and leaching of rich soils and the consequent loss buildings, bridges, live stock, fences and other visible property by means To make what has already been said more apparent, during the past Thousands of tons of the best soils, rich in fertilizing ma

## POOR SOIL THE HOME OF POOR PEOPLE.

fought against and hope in the future to avoid. cases reduced to conditions that we, as an American people, have always always been ruled or dominated over by the well-fed races, and in many tions in the world, both past and present, goes to show that a poor soil produces a poor people, and both are found in the same localities; and and soil fertility? Because a study of the history of agricultural condifurther, because poorly fed, poorly clothed and poorly housed people have Why so much concern, we are asked, about the conservation of water

## CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

porate greed, linked with our extravagant, wasteful and most destructive but a dire necessity for our descendants. waterpower and other natural resources, lest private interests and corshould immediately take steps to preserve for proper use for the whole methods, may produce conditions that will make poverty not a condition people what remains of the billions of tons of coal, the great forests, the Thinking men and students of economic conditions tell us that we

### WHAT THE RECORDS SHOW.

tility by yielding crops reduced in yield per acreage. On the other hand, recent census tabulations go to show that the population of our country is rapidly increasing, and men, wise in business calculations, including the railroad magnate, Mr. J. J. Hill, tell us that within fifty years the sible, as the increase during the past ten years has been more than 16, adapted to the production of food in our country are well known; and tility? We read, and have been reading for some time, in the national and state agricultural reports that the land area in the United States has rapidly marched from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and that the acres population of the United States will reach 200,000,000. This seems posthat many of our fields are already showing signs of decreased soil ferspecially adapted to the growing of cereals, and wheat in particular, Again we ask, why so much concern about the conservation of soil fer-

in causes, but largely to the improvident methods employed in connection with agricultural pursuits. great waste in soil fertility to the state and country, partly due to natuamining the above-mentioned reports further, we learn that there is a Why so much concern about conservation and soil fertility? By ex-

# COST OF PRODUCTS MEASURED IN FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

gight be taken from a single acre of ground in corn products. Again, salks on which the corn grew, or a total of \$18.70 in fertilizer for what gen, phosphorus and potassium. To produce the ton of straw on which tions of alfalfa removes from an acre of ground 13.75 pounds of the wheat and straw. To produce 65 bushels of corn, a good acre yield, this wheat grew \$3.66 worth of fertilizer is used, or a total of \$9.45 for costs in fertilizer \$9.38, and \$9.32 to produce the 3,000 pounds of It costs to produce 20 bushels of wheat \$5.79 worth of fertilizer—nitro-

phosphorus, worth \$1.10; 200.80 pounds of potassium, worth \$12.09, and \$5.44 pounds of calcium, worth 42 cents, or a total of 300 pounds of fertilizer, worth \$13.19. The removal of the phosphorus is most damaging, as it is an element rare even in good soils the world over, and should be conserved in farm lands, as it will be difficult and expensive to replace when once exhausted.

## CROP ROTATION AND SOIL FERTILITY.

The idea of crop rotation so much advertised and advised in agricultural journals and societies is a good one. By this means, through the agency of bacteria, nitrogen can be restored to the fields; but no amount of crop rotation will restore phosphorus. Once removed from the fields, this element can be returned to the soil only by some mechanical means, and the same thing is true of potassium and other mineral matters. The idea held by many persons that the growing of alfalfa on ground enriches it is an erroneous one; while the growing of alfalfa, clover and other such plants, adds to the nitrogenous compounds, it robs the soil of the very mineral elements that constitute a good part of its crop-producing substances.

## SPECIAL VALUE OF FERTILIZERS.

We are told that the wheat crop of 1909—in round numbers 82 million bushels—took from the Kansas fields 160 million pounds of rich fertilizer which would cost over 26 million dollars if it had to be purchased in the market and restored to the fields. The straw, 4,500,000 tons—that produced this wheat, represents over \$16,000,000 worth of tertilizer in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium alone. In view of this fact it seems uncommonly strange that an article, a half column or so in fact it seems uncommonly strange that an article, should appear in our leading newspapers, advising farmer, we are told, should appear in our stacks and raise a few more grains of wheat on the ground where the straw stacks stood. By such an operation the wheat farmers would not only destroy or lose thousands of tons of fertilizer, but in the case of burning the straw on the ground would bake the latter to a cinder, rendering it unfit to produce crops for years to come unless fertilizers should be added.

This remainds one of Horace Greeley's definition of an agriculturist and a farmer. An agriculturist, Mr. Greeley said, was a person who lived in the city, and who out of his city business could make money enough to enable him to own and operate a farm and incidentally, had time enough to advise the country farmers in general how to operate an manage farms. On the other hand, a farmer, Mr. Greeley said, was a man who lived in the country on his farm and run and managed it successfully enough to enable him to support himself and family and incidentally to produce surplus enough to support the city.

In 1909 Kansas produced 147,005,120 bushels of corn at a cost of about the same number of pounds of fertilizer, worth in the market over 21 million dollars. The stalks that produced this corn contained about the same amount of fertilizer as the corn itself and was worth about the same amount of money, 21 million, or a total of over 40 million dollars worth of fertilizer.

It takes \$3.25 worth of fertilizer to produce a ton of alfalfa hay, each ton taking from the soil over fifty pounds of phosphorus and potassium. Figuring on this basis, it would take eleven and a half million dollars worth of fertilizer to produce the three and a half million tons of alfalfa raised in Kansas last year (1910).

From the same bulletin, referred to above, we get figures showing the value of the wastes from domestic animals to be as follows:

In view of the above facts it is hard to explain why so many barns and stockyards are built on sloping grounds that permit the water from every rain to wash the fertilizing materials into ravines and creeks, to be carried away and to be lost forever to the farm.

# CROPS AND SOIL FERTILITY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Why so much concern about the conservation of soil fertility? And that, too, in a new country, when other nations that depend upon soil fertility have existed for centuries?

Time forbids the discussion of this interesting subject except to glance at it for a moment. By examining some recently published statistics we learn that the average yield of wheat per acre in Germany for a number of years past has been 29 bushels, and in England for the past ten years it has been 31.39 bushels, while in Kansas it has been less than 15 bushels. But what has Germany been doing, asks the statistician? She has been importing wheat and other grains rich in fertilizing material and exporting articles like sugar, which takes little or nothing out of the country except sunshine with carbon and water gathered for the most part through plants from the air. England is importing toods and feeds rich in fertilizers from various countries. In England, throughout the agricultural districts, every particle of fertilizing material is not only saved, but carefully stored and put in proper condition to be spread on the cultivated fields at the proper

Some published statistics also go to show that Denmark imports wheat, corn, oil cake and bran, but exports such materials as butter, bacon and eggs. In 1909 the butter alone that Deumark sent to the United Kingdom amounted to 197,571,124 pounds, and valued at 30 cents per pound was worth \$59,271,307.20. And this \$59,000,000 worth of butter carried fertilizing elements that would impoverish the soil of Denmark less than the removal of one thousand tons of Kansas hay would impoverish Kansas soil, which hay, valued at \$12 per ton, would amount in comparison from \$3 to \$5 worth of fertilizer per ton from the soil, and the kind that is being shipped from Kansas farms by the thousands of carloads every year.

WHY SHOULD WE BE CONCERNED ABOUT THE CONSERVATION OF SOIL FERTILITY?

Because the mass of the people are indifferent and apathetic and do not seem to realize when or where their own interests are at stake

and magazines, including scientists and agriculturists of great ability, of Agriculture, and all the state departments of agriculture, and the and this too, in the face of the fact that the United States Department are continually giving out information concerning the vital importance experiment stations, as well as thousands of writers in the newspapers and consideration of the majority of the people that till the soil in our State, especially in the central western parts of it. This is all the minds of our people, or at least to have received the intelligent attention try-do not seem to have made any very serious impression on the the old world and in some places in the eastern parts of our own coun come almost worthless -- a thing that has happened in many parts of point in the same direction, and teach that any soil, no difference how of conserving the fertility of the soil. farmers, as a class, are the hest informed people in the country. more strange and difficult to understand when we consider that Kansas may be depleted, of its productive qualities and The above-quoted facts, which all eventually be-

make themselves rich by stripping the soil of its most valuable mater farmers in a new country to become placer or surface miners and to ials by the quickest methods known to agriculturists and in the shortest There semes to be a tremendous and almost inherent temptation for

time possible.

need to be watched and we need to watch ourselves, lest we forget the what careless, somewhat indifferent, and not altogether unselfish. are forced to admit that we as a people are somewhat extravagant, some history of the past and take not sufficient thought for the future. Why this concern about conservation of soil fertility? Because we

more business. The snm and substance of twenty answers collected from answers from business and professional men living in cities would in dicate something like this: More population, more city; more city, more strength, moral soundness and religious condition of humanity, or is it Of late we have been noticing the reports that are gradually being published concerning the census returns. Every state, city and village Seventeen answers referred to the value of land, and a summary would run like this: More population, more valuable becomes both land and rural districts would indicate the same tendency of thought and spirit business; more business, more dollars and cents; more dollars and cents, an interest with no broader or deeper foundation than commercialism this tremendous and almost insane interest in the increase of populaincrease in population and its consequent growth and development. Why in the Union is losing no time, if the returns justify it, in boasting of its the land and land products, more money and more business. the getting of dollars and cents? The sum and substance of twenty and products; hence more money and more business; more valuable Is it a deep-rooted desire to do something to improve the mental

state would be taken out of the earth in a comparatively short period of time, if the prices only justified the action. Double the price and we were thoroughly convinced that all the oil, gas and coal in the hasten to convert material on which the happiness and comfort of ou triple the profits on oil and gas and coal and thousands of men would centuries to prepare-and that, too, presumably, for the special uses people largely depend, and which it has taken nature's forces many After having visited the oil, gas, and coal fields in Southern Kansas,

> religious worth in human life. exchanged for bread, or when compared with the mental, moral and mankind-into money, an absolutely worthless thing when it cannot be

upon her children. from which they come may be enriched." new soils, improve the old soils, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on natural resource and the most important beritage nature has to bestow for cropping dry-land soils, find grasses and legumes for all soils, feed thin soils, pasture hillside soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods waters, materials, are the soils of the country—their productive powers should have the attention of our scientists, that we may conserve the when he said: "The feature that transcends all others, including woods, country, President Taft in a former message expressed our sentiments cerned in the conservation of soil fertility because it is the greatest grains and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils Why this concern about conservation and soil fertility? While considering the natural resources of the

ground in Kansas mills, and every pound of by products or mill feeds resulting therefrom, together with every ton of Kansas hay, should be ted to Kansas animals on Kansas lands and all wastage returned to but one thought, namely, that every bushel of Kansas wheat should be Kansas fields, that the soils from which they came may not be impover-This quotation covers the ground so completely that we desire to add

others on which depends health-riches more to be enjoyed and more conductive to happiness than any other form of wealth. the conservation of both water and soil, the two things more than any heve that it is incumbent upon us to encourage by every available means We are concerned in water storage and soil fertility because we be-

boys and girls, our sons and daughters, who are to he the men and people larger and more charitable, and by this means promote good cit-izenship and good government. We are concerned in soil fertility bestandard of living of the masses of the people by making the necessities and comforts of life cheaper and better, the minds and hearts of the women of the future. not only have hopes, but a serious care, in our minds and hearts for the cause it is the basis of the future of human life in our country, and we We are concerned in soil fertility because we desire to elevate the

and selfish spirit of financial gain, a something that will produce a national strength and greatness based on the good that is being developed in human life. And further, we are concerned in soil fertility because we there is something in life, and in business, too, beyond the ever-greedy preservation of the most precious thing in the world—human life—benatural resources necessary, not only for the development, but for the desire to be temperate in our dealings with nature, and conserve all the life beyond that dependent upon material things. lieving, as most of ns do, in the creative power of the nniverse, and in a We are concerned in soil fertility because many of us believe that

### PART TWO .

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH, INVENTORY STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT-STATE FISHERIES.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
licona county:				
Mill Creek	Harrisville	A. L. Noyes, Harrisville	Mar. 10	8,000
Black River		C. W. Luce, East Tawas	. Mar. 10	14,000
Mitchell Creek	Mitchell	C. W. Edwards, Alpena		3,000
Little Gilchrist Creek	Caledonia	R. E. Ellsworth, Alpena	. Mar. 18	4 50
Muskrat Creek	Millen	Richard Collins, Alpena	. Mar. 18	3,00
Wildcat Creek			. Mar. 18	3.00
West Branch			.i Mar. 18	3.00
Comstock Creek	Caledonia		. Мат. 18	3.00
Little North Branch			Mar. 17	4.50
Silver Creek				i 3.00
Silver Creek				7.50
Little Wolf Creek		Oscar Larson, Spruce		4.50
Sneker Creek				6.00
Newton Brook				10.00
Wildcat Stream	Caledonia	Allen M. Pietcher, Alpena	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	10.00
Antrim county:			1	·
Morman Creek	Crystal Lake		. Mar. 6	1,50
Bartholomew Creek	.,  Echo	Carl Stroebel, East Jordan	. Mar. 6	3.00
Gould Creek	Jordan	H. S. Pinney, East Jordan	Mar. 6	3.00
Jordan River		Carl Stroebel, East Jordan	. Mar. 19	15.00
St. Clair Creek	Ranks	L. Van Skiver, Ellsworth	. Mar. 15	4.50
Ore Creek	Banks and Marion	L. Van Skiver, Ellsworth	. Mar. 15	3,00
Bosses Creek		Henry Strink, Ellsworth	Mar. 15	3.00
Noves Creek		W. A. Boss, Ellsworth	.   Mar. 15	1,50
Ogletree Creek	Banks and Central Lake	W. E. Carpenter, Central Lake	Mar. 15	3 00
Wilkinson Creek.		W. S. Richardson, Central Lake	. Mar. 15	3.00
Town Line Creek	Banks		.   Mar. 15	3.00
Cedar Creek	Keony		Mar. 15	9.00
Cold Creek			. Mar. 15	3.00
Cold Creek			. Mar. 15	1.50
Shanty Creek			Mar. 15	3,00
Spencer Creek			Mar. 15	10.50
Little Manistee River			Mar. 15	12.00
Headwaters of Cedar River				1.50
Cold Creek	Custer and Helena	J. W. Verdier, Mancelona		3.00
Finch Creek				3.00
Racket River	Chestonia			7.5
Jordan River	Chestonia			6.0
Green River		R. C. Bennett, Alba	Mar. 12	4.0
Cascade River		Orville W. Wiltse, Alba	. Niai. 12	10.00
Jordan River	Chestonia	F. M. Parker, Alba	. Mar. 12	
Green River	! Chestonia	W. C. Young, Mancelona	Mar. 12	10,50

	CONTRACTOR		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	200 <b>(</b> 640)
Alger county: Hartney's Creek Red Jack's Springs and Creek Bull Creek Rig Judden By			SE CONTRACTOR SE SENSE	S. 15. A.
Hartney's Creek	Munising			
ned Jack's Springs and Creek	Munising	Don Take Obs. se'		
Bull Creek. Big Indian River	Munising	Doe Lake Club, Munising	. May 1 7 500	
			May 1 7,500	
Indian River Robinson Creek	Antrim and Munising.	Doe Lake Club, Munising	May 1	
Stuttin Creek	Several.	Doe Lake Club, Munising	May 1 5,000 May 1 2,500	
Robinson Creek Stutt's Creek Au Train River	Au Train	Jas. G. Gibson, Munising Doe Lake Club, Munising	May i	
Au Train River Slapneck Greek	Rock River	Doe Lake Club, Munising H. A. St. John, Marquette H. R. Harris Marquette	May 1 7 500	
Slapneck Creek Little Indian River	Rock River		May 1 2,500 May 21 5,000	
Little Indian River Miner's Run	Rock River	H. R. Harris, Marquette. H. R. Harris Marquette.	May 21 5,000 May 21 25,000	
Miner's Run Anna River	Rock River Munising	H. R. Harris, Marquette. Geo. Wileys Detroit	May 21 25,000 May 21 10,000	
Branches as at its in the state of the state	The state of the s	H A St Tobe 3	May	. 1
Bohemian Crooks	Montania .	H A St John Marquette	April 21   5,000	- 3
Furnace Crook	Rook Bi	H. A. St. John, Marquette. H. A. St. John, Marquette	April 21 15,000	- ₹
Furnace Creek Buck Creek	Municipal	H A C+ Tal-	Ancil 91	15
wach Older	Munising Munising	H A St John Marquette	April 21 7 500	z
Allegan accept		H. A. St. John, Marquette. H. A. St. John, Marquette. H. A. St. John, Marquette.	April 21 5,000	Η̈́
Silver Crook		and or other, Marquette	April 21 5,000	н н
Silver Creek Laraway Creek	Gun Plaine		1 0,000	4
Rogers Crook	Wardand	E. J. Anderson, Plainwell.	1 1	TWENTY-FIRST
Dowd's Creek	Alloron	Geo N Doon Challenge	Feb. 24 4.500	Ħ
Sand Creek		H. H. Menery Allers	Mar 10 2,000	$\alpha$
Rear Creak	Heath and Valley	Chas E Bond Allegan	Feb. 28 3,000	⊣
Adelf Crank	Monto	I. F. Strick Aller	Feb. 28 4.500	
Swan Creek	Wotan Total	Herbert Baker All	Feb. 28 2 2000	REPOR
Manufa Crook	United	Allen Dunfiold Oder	Feb. 28 4,500	闰
Plummer Creek	Mante	A I. Whithook Fan ale	Feb. 28 1,500	Ъ
Plummer Creek Delano's, Neely's and Duncan's Creek	Ganges	W. H. Whitbeck Ferry 11	reb. 28 3 000	0
whole b Creek	Gauges Gun Plains	N G Nelson Ponill	FeD. 28   3 000	70
Arenac country		Wm Crime Blains II	Leb. 28 2 000	⊣
Dead Branch		and by a militial	Feb. 24 6.000	
Butternut or Big Creek	Arenac and Deep River	i	5,000	ďΩ
Certar Crook	Classic Cop Itives	C. D. Brooks, Omer		Н
Cedar Crook	T Tree All Gree	C. D. Brooks, Omer.	Mar. 10 10.000	> .
Cedar Creek Town Line Creek Warner Creek	Masou.	R. J. Spofford, Turner	Mar. 10   10 000	Н
Warner Creek Cooler Creek	Clayton	Jas. Oliver, Twining C. D. Brooks, Omer	Mar. 10 6 000	H
Cooler Creek South Omer Creek	Deen River	C. D. Brooks, Omer.	Mar. 10   8 000	
South Omer Creek. Deep River.	Deep River	Francis Avery, Standish	Mar. 10   10 000	FIS
Deep River Tributary of Deep River	Deep River Heads in Deep River	Francis Avery, Standish.	Feb. 19 4 000	봈
Tributary of The my	Wasan	Francis Avery, Standish Francis Avery Standish	HPD TO L O'COS	
North Branch of Deep River. Demno Creek	Maple Ridge	Francis Avery, Standish Francis Avery Standish	Feb 19 4 000	8
Demno Creek South Omer Creek	Gibson.	Francis Avery, Standish Francis Avery Standish	Feb. 19 6 000	邑
South Omer Creek Cooper Creek	Arenac. Standish	Francis Avery, Standish Francis Avery Standish	Feb. 19 4.000	22
Cooper Creek Parmelee Creek	Standish Sterling	Francis Avery, Standish Francis Avery Standish	Feb. 19 4,000	Heries
Parmelee Creek Miles Creek	Sterling Deep River	Francis Avery, Standish. Francis Avery, Standish. Francis Avery Standish.	1 cb. 19 2,000	ಷ
Miles Creek Lindy Creek	Deep River Deen River	Francis Avery, Standish  Jas. R. Adams, Standish		
Lindy Creek	Deep River	Jas. R. Adams, Sterling. Francis Avery, Standish	reb. 19 4,000	
	Aronon	Francis Avery, Standish	Feb. 19 2,000	
		Francis Avery Chandill	red 19 4 000	
· ·			Feb. 19 4,000	
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Benzie county:	1			. 1. 1907
Carter Creek	Inland and Homestead	N I David S Pro	l	1
Betsey River	Imand and Homestead	N. J. Rovick, Thompsonville	Mar. 5	6,000
Otter Creek	Lake.		Mar. 13	30,000
Platte River tributaries	Platte		Mar, 13	2,000
Silver Creek	Homestead	Fred Balitz, Honor.	Mar. 13	2,000
Coloson Creek	Homestead.	W. B. Covey, Honor.	Mar. 13	2,000
Silver Creek	Homestead	W. B. Covey, Honor	Mar. 13	4,000
North Branch and Platte River	Platte	W. B. Covey, Honor.	Mar. 13	2,000
South Branch.	Platte	L. H. Stacey, Honor	Mar. 13	8,000
Brundage Creek	Inland	L. H. Stacey, Honor	Mar. 13	2,000
Cotton Creek	Homestead		Mar. 13	2.000
Platte River	Inland, Homestead and Benzonia	LL, D. STRCEV. HODOR	Mar. 13	2.000
Tributaries of Platte River	minate, fromesteau and Benzons	F. A. Mitchell, Manistee	Маг. 13	20,000
Miner Creek	Benzonia		Mar. 13	32,000
Brenzofsky Creek	Benzonia	W. B. Covey, Honor	Mar. 13	4.000
Platte River	Homestead, etc.	i tr. D. Govey, Honor	Mar. 13	2,000
Black Creek	Digital	1 W. D. Covey, Honor	Mar. 13	16,000
Aux Besc Scies or Betsey River	Platte	I FIGU DANEZ, MODOR	Mar. 13	2.000
	werdon and Conax	W. J. Fish, Thompsonville.	Mar. 28	30,000
Berrien county:	•			.,
Peterbaugh Creek	Byron	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		_
Love Creek	Byron		Mar. 11	1,500
Hipp Creek	Byron		Mar. 11	1.500
Lemon Creek	Oronoko		Mar. 11	3.000
Edison Creek	Oronoko	J. G. Murdock, Berrien Springs	Mar. 11	3.000
Buckhorn Creek	Royalton.		Mar. 11	3,000
Townsend Creek	Borrion	J. G. Murdock, Berrien Springs.	Mar, 11	3,000
halle and Crystal Springs	BerrienBenton	J. G. Murdock, Berrien Springs.	Mar. 11	3.000
Mill Creek	Waterwick	D. B. Wallace, Benton Harbor. E. A. Sweeting, Watervliet	Feb. 28	4,500
Koohoone Creek	Watervliet	E. A. Sweeting, Watervliet	Feb. 28	4.500
Collins Creek	Pipestone	( S. M. Clawson, Ean Chair	Feb. 28	3,000
Blue Creek	Pipestone	I O. M. Clawson, Ean Clair	Feb. 28	3.000
Sand Creek	Bainbridge	John Tample, Benton Harbor	Feb. 28	4.000
Walton Creek	Bainbridge		Feb. 28	1,500
Edson Creek	Niles	A. L. Molford, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	10.500
Granger Creek	Royalton	I A. T. Vail. St. Joseph I	Feb. 28	3.000
Townsend Creek.	Lake		Feb. 28	3.000
Pokagon Creek	Berrien	Tadge Nowey, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	3.000
Pipestone Creek	Berrien	Jos. Endres, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	3.000
Dickinon Creek	Pipestone and Sodus	I F. Aliderson, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	4.500
Brewer Creek	St. Joseph	I Dr. E. J. Witt. St. Joseph I	Feb. 28	3,000
Peavine Creek.	Benton		Feb. 28	3.000
Peetester Creek	Berrien	H. G. Hughson, St. Joseph i	Feb. 28	3.000
Smith Creek.	Buchanan	H. S. Ensen, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	3.000
Howard Creek	Pipestone	J. W. Ishell St. Joseph	Feb. 28	3.000
Pearl Creek	Pipestone	J. W. Isbell, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	4.500
Morlock Creek	Pipestone	I J. W. ISDEIL St. Joseph	Feb. 28	1.500
Putnam Creek	Pipestone	J. W. Ishell, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	1.500
Hess Creek	Benton	J. W. Ishell, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	1.500
Burton Creek	Oronoko	J. W. ISDEU, St. Joseph	Feb. 28	1.500
Farmer Creek	Oronoko	Ed. Gast, St. Joseph	Feh. 28	3.000
Mill Creek	Sodus.	Ed. Gast. St. Joseph	Feb. 28	4.500
A74111 O1000	Watervliet	Ed. Gast, St. Joseph.	Feb. 28	3,500
				0,000

TWENTY-FIRST

REPORT-STATE

FISHERIES

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Nnmber.
derrien county.—Con. Longfellow Creek Woodleys Creek Sutton Creek Hog Creek Long Branch of Blue Creek Graham Creek Tabor Creek Schafer Creek Shadd Creek Shadd Creek Kelsey Creek Zerbe Creek Estes Creek	Bernen Lincoln Sodns Lake Three Oaks Lincoln Buchanan	C. A. Woodley, Benton Hardor. Fred Herring, St. Joseph. A. F. Herring, St. Joseph. Description of the Mark Herring, St. Joseph. Claude Herring, St. Joseph. J. W. Isbell, St. Joseph. Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan. Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan. Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan.	Feb. 28 Feb. 24 Feb. 24	1,500 3,000 4,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 6,000 3,000 3,000 1,500
Clare county: Eim Creek Wood Creek Thitteen Creek Tive Lake Creek Littlefield Creek Tobacco River and tributaries Clear Creek Lowrey Creek Lowrey Creek McKinley Creek Middle Branch Green and Gishwash Creeks	Surrey Surrey Grant Surrey Surrey Arthur and Hatton Arthur Grant Grant Grant Grant Grant Surrey Grant Surrey Grant Hatton Surrey Grant Hatton Grant Hatton Grant Hatton Grant Grant Hatton	F. N. Fuller, Farwell Archie Cuville, Farwell R. Updegrove, Farwell Wm. Lage, Clare Wm. Brushton, Farwell J. Falmer, Farwell Wm. C. Cornell, Saginaw H. D. Kratz, Clare C. A. Reading, Clare F. C. Sanford, M. D., Clare J. E. Feighner, Clare J. E. Feighner, Clare Alfred W. Herrick, Clare E. A. Anderson, Clare David McFall, Clare Ira W. Badger, Farwell J. M. Davis, Clare D. W. Canfield, Clare Ed. Hawse, Clare C. A. Reading, Clare C. A. Reading, Clare C. A. Reading, Clare C. A. Reading, Clare A. E. Maynard, Clare	Feb. 21	3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 4,500 3,000 1,500 3,000 1,500
Charlevolx county: Deor Creek Warner Creek Deerlick Creek Collins Creek North and South Boyne River Finley Creek Healey Creek		Chas. Galster, Boyne Falls	Mar. 12 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 19 Mar. 12 Mar. 19	12,000 4,500 3,000 3,000 20,000 4,000 3,000
	e o <b>a fil</b> ancia de propinsi por por conservante.			
Ports Coek Power Coek Boyne River Ranney, Cooper and Liskum Brown's Creek Murry Creek West Branch of Sturgeou River No Name Niggor Creek Stimson Brook Cedar Creek Stoney Creek	South Arm South Arm South Arm Hudson Beaugrand Burt and Monroe  Tuscarora and Littlefield Walker and Koehler	W. A. Stroebel, East Jordan. W. A. Stroebel, East Jordan. C. F. Hoffman, Vanderbilt J. A. McGregor, Cheboygan.	Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 19 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 26 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Feb. 19	6,000 12,000 6,000 6,000
Manistee River Headwaters. South Branch of Au Sable River South Branch of Au Sable River and tributaries. Beaver Creek. East Branch of Au Sable River Au Sable River Au Sable River Big Creek North Branch of Au Sable River North Branch of Au Sable River Bass County	Graying Several Maple Forest Chester and Forest Chester and Forest	B. E. Jones, Alba P. C. Floeter, Bay City Orlando F. Barnes, Roscommon Geo. H. Boyd, Atlanta, Ga. J. C. Burton, Grayling. J. C. Burton, Grayling. F. B. Dickerson, Detroit T. E. Douglas, Lovells. W. B. Mershon, Saginaw P. F. H. Moriey, Saginaw	Mar. 15 Feb. 19 Feb. 19 Feb. 17 Feb. 17 Feb. 17 Feb. 17 Feb. 17 Feb. 17 Feb. 17	40,000 24,000 28,000 4,000 14,000 40,000 40,000 12,000 36,000
Glenwood Creek Carman Creek Kenny Creek Starrett Creek Starrett Creek Silver Creek Silver Creek Clendenen Creek Authony Creek McOmber Creek Myaw Creek Momber Creek Moksing Creek McKinney Creek McKinney Creek Hadsel Creek Ladsel Creek Centennial Mill Pond Tborp Creek	Wayne Wayne Wayne Wayne Silver Creek Silver Creek Silver Creek Silver Creek Silver Creek Silver Creek Pokagon Pokagon Pokagon	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac Fred Polillips, Dowagiac Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	. Mar. 10 . Mar. 10 . Mar. 10	4,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 3,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 3,000 1,500 3,000 1,500 3,000 1,500 3,000 1,500
alhoun county: Shaunon Creek Gould Creek Pine Creek The Seven Mile Creek Corey Creek	Leroy Leroy	Ray Newman, East Leroy Thos. O'Leren, East Leroy	Feb. 26	1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 3,000

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Dickinson county—Con.; Pine Creek Quinnesces Creek. Bad Water Creek Alberta Creek Alberta Creek North Branch Cassidy Creek. Benton's Creek Breen Creek Bear and Breen Creeks. Black Creek Sturgeon Creek Cassidy Creek Cassidy Creek Hay and Red Dam Creeks. Pine Creek No Name Pitzgerald Creek	Several Breitung Breitung Norway Norway Norway Norway Norway Norway Maucedah Waucedah	A. F. Brackett, Norway A. F. Brackett, Norway W. F. Dody, Norway Herman Vielmette, Loretto A. J. Werline, Loretto C. Baxter, Loretto Dan Vanitvelt, Waucedah Dan Vanitvelt, Waucedah W. J. Turner, Vulcan	Mar. 28 Mar. 28 Mar. 28 Mar. 28 Mar. 28 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25 Mar. 25	10,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 7,500 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500
Emmett connty:     Catp River     Heber Creek     Curtis Creek     No Name     Tannery Creek     Carp River     Maple River and tributaries     Goodrich Creek     Bear Creek	Carp Lake Little Trance Littlefield Friendship Bear Creek Carp Lake Several Littlefield	Wm L. Cnrtis, Mackinaw. Wm L. Curtis, Mackinaw. Benj. Whittaker, Jr., Harbor Springs O. C. Cope, Carp Lake J. W. Hunter, Grand Rapids	Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12 Mar. 12	7,500 3,000 4,500 3,000 4,500 10,000 20,000 4,000 20,000
Gogebic county:  Dellies Creek Wolf Lake Creek Henderson Creek Bass Lake Creek Spring Creek Montreal River Wright Creek Trout Brook Spring Creek Hill Greek Hill Greek Eight Mile Creek Six Mile Creek Nymen's Creek	Bessemer Bessemer Ironwood	Geo, Wenz, Watersmeet. B. H. Sarting, Watersmeet. J. H. McCloskey, Watersmeet. Wm. Kelly, Watersmeet. Henry Hogan, Ironwood. L. L. Wright, Gogebie. L. L. Wright, Gogebie. J. A. Vogtlin, Bessemer.	Mar. 28 Mar. 28 April 4	5,000 12,500 12,500 5,000 7,500 22,500 9,000 4,500 4,500 4,500 9,000 9,000 9,000 9,000 9,000 4,500 4,500

			B	
Black River	Bessemer	J. S. Rummage, Ramsay	April 4	4.500
Spring Brook	Marenisco	E. A. Ormes, Marenisco	April 4	4.500
Gimlet Creek	Marenisco	C. A. Pratt, Marenisco	April 4	9,000
No Name.	Marenisco	C. A. Curtis Marenisco	April 4	4.500
Pelton Creek	Marenisco	J. McLeod, Marenisco	April 4	9.000
Black Creek	Marenisco	J. E. Nichols, Marenisco	April 4	4.500
Rapid Brook	Marenisco	F. C. Louisell, Marenisco	April 4	9.000
Six Mile Creek		Frank Louiseil, Marenisco	April 4	9,000
Meadow Brook	Marenisco	Chas. Anderson, Marenisco	April 4	4.500
Lilly Creek	Marenisco	A. R. McLeod, Marenisco	April 4	4,500
No Name.	Mareoisco	Lewis Owens, Marenisco	April 4	
Cornell Creek	Mareuisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood		4,500
McKinney Creek	Bessemer	Green Siding Club, Ironwood.	April 25	2,500
Lemon Creek	Marenisco.	Green Siding Club, Ironwood.	April 25	2,500
Pigeon Creek	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood.	April 25	2,500
May's Brook	Mareuisco,	Green Siding Clab, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Slippery Elm Creek	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Weazel Creek		Green Siding Club, Ironwood,	April 25	2,500
	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Nine Mile Creek	- Bessemer	O. F. Stabler, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Alder Creek	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Sampson's Creek	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Jimmie Thomas Brook	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Fox Creek	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood.	April 25	2,500
Honey Moon Creek	Ironwood	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Lum Creek	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Hazel Creek	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Barrs Creek	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2.500
Little Spring Creek	Ironwood	O. F. Stabler, Ironwood	April 25	12,500
Fin Creek	Ironwood	O. F. Stabler, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Sutherland Creek	Ironwood	O. F. Stabler, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Birch Creek	Ironwood	O. F. Stabler, Ironwood	April 25	2.500
Cedar Creek	Ironwood	O. F. Stabler, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Jones Brook	Erwin	Mat Fitzsimmons, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Beaver Creek	Ironwood	D. E. Sutherland, Ironwood	April 25	5,000
Rowes Creek	Ironwood	D. E. Sutherland, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Hoffman's Creek	Ironwood	D. E. Sutherland, Ironwood	April 25	2.500
Black River	Bessemer	Alfred Kallander, Wakefield	April 25	7.500
Black River, Branch	Bessemer	Alfred Kallander, Wakefield.	April 25	5.000
Branch of Black River	Bessemer	Alfred Kallander, Wakefield.	April 25	5.000
Branch of Black River.	Bessemer	Alfred Kallander, Wakefield	April 25	5,000
State River.	Marenisco	L. L. Wright, Gogebic	April 25	5.000
Sucker Lake	Carlson	Peter Reis, Bonifas	April 25	2.500
Bass Lake Creek	Carlson	Frank Burto, Bonifas	April 25	2,500
Jackson Creek	Carlson	Wm. Bonifas, Bonifas		
Sisco Brook	Watersmeet	Thayer H. and F. Club, Ironwood	April 25 April 25	2,500
Maple Brook	Watersmeet	Thaver H. & F. Club, Ironwood		2,500
Hemlock Brook	Watersmeet	Thayer H. & F. Ciub, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Cedar Creek		Thayer H. and F. Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Dat Casale	Watersmeet	Thayer H. and F. Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Rat Creek.	Watersmeet	Thayer H. and F. Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Ryan's Brook.	Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
Clover Creek	. Marenisco	Green Siding Club, Ironwood	April 25	2,500
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Access to the second se		20.000.000.000.000.000	en e	
	All Lines			and the second
Hillsdale county:				
Forg Creek	1_		36.1	ROBERT CO. CO. CONTRACTOR CO. CO.
Bee Bee Creek.	Fayette.	Jonesville B and G on a -	1	1
Hodges Brook Wicks Brook		Jonesville P. and C. Club, Jonesville,	Feb. 21	3.000
Wicks Brook. Douglas Creek		Jonesville R and C. Club, Jonesville.		3,000
Lovell Creek	Wheatland		Feb. 21 Feb. 21	1,500
Lovell Creek Sand Creek	Scipio. Litchfield and Scipio.	J. D. Douglas, Pittsford		3,000
***	Litchfield and Scipio.			4,500 1,500
Houghton county:			Feb. 26	4,500
Sturgeon River Otter River				1,000
Otter River	Chassell, Portage, etc.	Silver River R. and G. Club, L'Anse.	1 80	
Sturgeon River comen based	Adams and Portors			10,000 ⊢
Cole's Creak	48-25		May 4	12,500 §
Slock's Creek		Houghton.	May 4	12,500
Slock's Creek Graverod Creek Pilerim Biyer			May 4	75,000 \
		Houghton B and C. Club, Houghton.	. May 4	10,000
Misery River	Portage and Changell	Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton	May 4	10,000 12,500 12,500 12,500 12,500 10,000 17,500 7,500 7,500 7,500 7,500 7,500
Salmon Trout Divrey	Bobernia and Flor. Disco-	Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton	May 4	7,500
Elm River. No Name				12,000
No Name. Sturgeon River small branches	Elm River and Stanton	Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton. Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton. Mrs R. T. Rayrd G. Club, Houghton.	May 4	
Sturgeon River, small branches	Elm River and Stanton	Mrs B T Barry Houghton.	May 4	12,500 ⊣
Little Colman Townships	48-52 48-52	Mrs. B. T. Barry, Houghton.  Jeff Alexander, Houghton.	May 4	5 000
Sturgeon River, small branches. Sturgeon River, branches. Little Salmon Trout River. Beaver Dam Creek. Eber's Creek	48-52 Adams	I COLL I MCCau. Hollphton		12,500 12,500 7,500 5,000 5,000
Eber's Creek	Elm River			12,500
Eleven Mile Creek. Shanty Creek			May 4	7,500 P 5,000 O
Shanty Creek Potter's		J. C. Campbell, Chassell F. R. Bolles, Houghton		5,000 ₹
Potter's Beaver Creek		Wm Holiopa Charact	May 4	5,000 🕀
Bear Creek	Portage	S. Hollapa, Chassell Ed. Hollapa, Chassell	May 4	5,000
Branch of Ottor Bires		Ed. Hollapa, Chassell Claude F. Hannock, Chassell Peter Larsen Chassell	May 4	5,000 to
Otter RiverBart Creek		Claude F. Hannock, Chassell	May 4	2,500 → 2,500 >>
Bart Creek. Jumbo Creek		Peter Larsen, Chassell E. W. Danielson, Chassell	May 4	2,500 A 2,500 H 7,500 E
Jumbo Creek Greenyear Creek		Wm O Misslitz Chassell	May 4	7.500 Þ
Greenyear Creek Friday's Creek				2,500
Silver Creek	Laird Laird			5,000 2,500 5,000 5,000 2,500 2,500 12,500 7,500 7,500
McGunn's Creek. Trap Rock River		Leo A. Barry, Alston	May 1 May 1	2,500 H 5,000 K
				2.500 🖽
	Calimet and Osceola	Chas. O. Jacola, Calumet.	May 1	2,500 🖽
Hungarian Creek	Allouez	Geo. Williams, Calumet. F. R. Chynowitt, Phoenix.	May I	12,500 🛪
No Name				7,500
				7.500
				7.000
CHVer Ureek		A. J. Vine, Lake Linden  Joe Shields, Lake Linden  John Pieffer Level	May 1	5,000 20,000
		John Pieffer Lake Linden	May 1	5,000
Little 112/verse	Sebesia and Torch Lake	W. C. Weidenhofer Hubball	May 1	5,000
Little Traverse	Souddicialt	H. Nathensen, Lake Linden	May 1	20.000
		Diadeii	May 1	12,500

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
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Houghton county—Con.: Tributaries to Rice Lake	Schoolcraft	A. G. Mogk, Lake Linden	May 1 May 1 May 1	5,000 5,000
Traprock River West Branch of Sturgeon River	Torch Lake	A. G. Mogk, Lake Linden. John Nester, Jr., Lake Linden Willard E. Gray, Lake Linden Leo A. Barry, Alston.	May 1 May 1	5,000 12,500 5,000
Iron county: Iron River	Iron	J. R. Lyons, Iron River	Mar. 28	12,500 4,500
Iron River Chicagoan Creek North Paint River	Stambangh	John Rowett, Bessemer	April 4 April 4	13,500
Ionia county: No Name	Ronald	Eliot A. Mellard, Ionia	Mar. 8 Mar. 8	1,500 1,500
No Name Warner Creek Spencer Creek Spring Brook	Orleans Orleans Orange	Eliot A. Mellard, Ionia E. E. Brown, Shiloh M. B. Spanogle, Greenville John Coot, Ionia E. T. Ammon, Ionia E. T. Ammon, Ionia	Mar. 8 Mar. 8	1,500 1,500
Spar Creek Spar dig Creek	Muir Jonia	E. T. Ammon, Ionia E. T. Ammon, Ionia	Mar. 8 Mar. 8	3,000 1,500
Spring Brook Spar Creek Spaulding Creek Libhart Creek Timberland Creek Fish Creek and tributaries	Ionia. Sebewa and Ionia Easton	A. J. Kling, Ionia Synder & Wortman, Ionia	Mar. 8 Mar. 8	7,500 6,000
Fish Creek and tributariesLudwick Creek	Easton. Gun Plains. Ronald.	A. J. Kling, Ionia. Synder & Wortman, Ionia. A. E. Clark, Hubbardston. Theo. A. Huss, Muir	Feb. 28 Feb. 28	9,000 1,500
ngham county: Sycamore Creek	Vevay	Walter Hayner, Mason	Mar. 22	6,000
osco county: Buchanan Creek	Burleigh	Henry Jacques, Whittemore	Mar. 10	2,000
Whitney Creek	Burleigh Grant and Tawas Wilbur and Baldwin Plainfield	Henry Jacques, Whittemore. Henry Jacques, Whittemore. C. W. Luce, East Tawas. H. J. Jacques, Whittemore.	Mar. 10 Mar. 10 Mar. 10	10,000 12,000 16,000
Silver Creek Pickett Creek Vaughan Creek	Wilbur and Baidwin.	C. W. Luce, East Tawas	Mar. 10 Mar. 10	6.000 8,000
Gates Creek	I Tawas and Baldwin	C. W. Luce, East Tawas	Mar. 10 Mar. 10	8,000 10,000
Ginley Creek.  Johnson Creek.	· ·			14,000
sabella county: Loomis or Little Salt Creek	Wise and Vernon	C. A. Allen, Loomis C. A. Allen, Loomis Almond Powell, Farwell John Underwood, Winn John Underwood, Winn A. R. Mussell, Clare C. A. Allen, Loomis Mies A. Drallett, Weidman J. E. Meyer, Shepherd	Feb. 22 Feb. 22	6,000 3,000
Hersey Creek Gilmore Creek Delo Creek	Gilmore	Almond Powell, Farwell John Underwood, Winn	Feb. 21 Mar. 8	4,500 1,500
Fuller Creek	Freemont Gilmore	John Underwood, Winn	Mar. 8 Feb. 21	3,000 4,500
Willey Creek	WiseSherman and Coldwater	C. A. Allen, Loomis	Feb. 22 Feb. 25	3,000 6,000
Potter Creek	. Chippewa, Coe and Union	I J. E. Meyer, Snepherd	1 Feb. 26	1 6,000
				1000
	power and a second seco		en e	
Stony Creek. Zucker Creek Labun Creek Fnssman Creek. Tunnnan Creek	Deerfield. Deerfield. Nottown		Mar. 7	1 500
Fastin Creek Tupman Creek Tupman Creek	Nottawa Nottawa	Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant	Mar. 7 Mar. 7	3,000
Theisen Creek Phippips Brook Coomer Brook Simmons Creek	Nottawa Nottawa Deerfield	Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant.	Mar. 7 Mar. 7	3,000
Coomer Brook Simmons Creek	Deerfield Deerfield	Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant. Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant.	Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 7	3,000 1,500
Coolner Brook. Simmons Creek. Campan Creek. Hebron Creek. Ingler Creek. Sewmare Creek	Deerfield Deerfield Deerfield Deerfield	Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant	Mar. 7 Mar. 7	3,000 1,500 1,500
Ingler Creek Seymore Creek	Deerfield Gilmore	Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant. Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant.	Mar. 7 Mar. 7	3,000 1,500
Wood's Creek Perry Creek		Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant. Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant. Geo. L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant.	Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 7	3,000
ackson county: Greenshaw and Ramsdell Creek	Hanover	C T C		3,000
Branch of North Branch of Wolamages Time	Hanover Hanover	W. C. Burdett, Hanover.		1,500 1,500
No Name.	Springport	B. F. Burgess, Norvell	Feb. 24 Feb. 26	3,000
Wade Creek	Sandstone and Blackman	Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson	Feb. 26 Feb. 26	1,500 3,000
Rives Junction	Biackman	Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson	Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26	6,000 3,000
West Branch of Kalamazoo Divor	Rives Horton Hillsdale	F. W. McKenzie, Concord. B. F. Burgess, Norvell Wtn. M. Carroll, Onondaga. Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson.	Feb. 26 Feb. 26	3,000 1,500 3,000
	Almsoale	Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson	Feb. 26	4.500
Crouch Crook	opring Arbor	Geo. E. Deene, Jackson	Feb 26	
Crouch Creek Rice Creek	Summit.	Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson. Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson. Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson.	Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26	3,000 3,000 6,000
Crouch Creek Rice Creek Iniet to Brill's Lake Inlet to Mud Lake Creek Lake Creek	Spring Arbor Suramit Parma Leoni Leoni	Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson H. B. Davis, Jackson H. B. Davis, Jackson	Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 25	6,000 1,500
Crouch Creek Rice Creek Iniet to Brill's Lake Iniet to Mud Lake Grass Lake Creek Cutter's Creek Needbam Creek Wilcox Creek	Spring Arbor Summit Parma Leoni Leoni Leoni Crass Lake Spring Arbor and Concord Parma	Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson. H. B. Davis, Jackson. H. B. Davis, Jackson. H. B. Davis, Jackson. D. F. Moe, Parma. Jus. Needban. Parma.		6,000 1,500 1,500 3,000 3,000
Crouch Creek Rice Creek Inlet to Srill's Lake Inlet to Mud Lake Grass Lake Creek Cutter's Creek Needbam Creek Wilcox Creek Wager Creek	Spring Arbor Summit Parma Leoni Leoni Grass Lake Spring Arbor and Concord Parma Parma		Feb. 26 Feb. 26	6,000 1,500 1,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,500
Crouch Creek Rice Creek Rice Creek Inlet to Brill's Lake Inlet to Mud Lake Grass Lake Creek Cutter's Creek Needbam Creek Wilcox Creek Keeler Creek Johnson's Creek Showerman Brook Mackay Rook	Spring Arbor Summit. Parma Leoni Leoni Leoni Leoni Crass Lake. Spring Arbor and Concord Parma Concord Parma Parma		Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26	6,000 1,500 1,500 3,000 3,000 1,500 1,500 3,000
Crouch Creek Rice Creek Inlet to Brill's Lake Inlet to Brill's Lake Grass Lake Creek Octer's Creek Needban Creek Keeler Creek Keeler Creek Slowerman Brook Mackey Brook Barber Brook Markey Brook	Spring Arbor Summit. Parma Leoni Leoni Leoni Leoni Arbor and Concord. Parma		Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26	6,000 1,500 1,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500
Crouch Creek Rice Creek Rice Creek Inlet to Brill's Lake Inlet to Mud Lake Grass Lake Creek Cutter's Creek Needbam Creek Wilcox Creek Keeler Creek Johnson's Creek Showerman Brook Mackey Brook Barber Brook Winggar Creek Winggar Creek	Spring Arbor Summit Parma Leoni Leoni Crass Lake Spring Arbor and Concord Parma Parma Concord Parma Parma Parma Parma Parma Concord Parma Parma Concord Parma Parma Parma Parma Parma Parma	Jos. Needham, Parma H. D. Abbott, Parma H. D. Abbott, Parma H. D. Abbott, Parma Frank D. Bailey, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma Mark B. Hawes, Parma Mark B. Hawes, Parma	Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26	1,500 1,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500
Crouch Creek Rice Creek Rinet to Brill's Lake Inlet to Mud Lake Grass Lake Creek Cutter's Creek Needbam Creek Wilcox Creek Wilcox Creek Johnson's Creek Showerman Brook Mackey Brook Mackey Brook Winegar Creek Skinner Creek Deeriog Creek Beaver Creek	Spring Arbor Summit Parma Leoni Leoni Leoni Crass Lake Spring Arbor and Concord Parma Parma Concord Parma Parma Parma Parma Ocnord Parma Parma Sarma Parma Parma Parma Sarna Sandstone Sandstone		Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26	6,000 1,500 1,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500
Crouch Creek Crouch Creek Intet to Brill's Lake Intet to Brill's Lake Intet to Mud Lake Grass Lake Creek Cutter's Creek Needbam Creek Wilcox Creek Keeler Creek Johnson's Creek Showerman Brook Mackey Brook Barber Brook Winegar Creek Skinner Creek Deeriog Creek Beaver Creek ent county: Finley Creek English Creek	Spring Arbor Summit Parma Leoni Leoni Leoni Crass Lake Spring Arbor and Concord Parma Parma Parma Parma Parma Parma Parma Parma Parma Concord Sardstone Sandstone	Jos. Needham, Parma H. D. Abbott, Parma H. D. Abbott, Parma Frank D. Bailey, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma Mark B. Hawes, Parma Mark B. Hawes, Parma Jay King, Parma G. L. Hunn, Parma	Feb. 26 Feb. 26	6,000 1,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500
Crouch Creek Rice Creek Rice Creek Iniet to Brill's Lake Iniet to Mult Lake Grass Lake Creek Cutter's Creek Needbam Creek Wicox Creek Foeler Creek Johnson's Creek Showerman Brook Mackey Brook Bather Brook Bather Brook	Spring Arbor Summit Parma Leoni Leoni Leoni Crass Lake Spring Arbor and Concord Parma Parma Concord Parma	Jos. Needham, Parma H. D. Abbott, Parma H. D. Abbott, Parma Frank D. Bailey, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma S. H. Barsdale, Parma Mark B. Hawes, Parma Mark B. Hawes, Parma Jay King, Parma	Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 25 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 26	6,000 1,500 1,500 3,000 3,000 3,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500

Mosquito Creek				ACCOUNT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART
Montreal River Tobacco River Montreal River Upper waters of Moutreal River	Several Schoolcraft	Johnson Vivian, Laurium. Johnson Vivian, Laurium	May 7	7,500 12,500 2,500
Kalkaska connty: Rapid River. Rapid River. Rapid River. Little Cannon Creek.	Deveral	A. J. Davidson, Mancelona	Mar. 15 Mar. 6	10,500 7,500 15,000
Kalamazoo county: Three small brooks in East Cooper Chart Creek Arcadia Creek East Branch of Kalamazoo River Stony Brook Hopkins Spring Brook Dobbin Spring Brook Albertson's Creek Attel Creek Portage Creek Davis Creek Campbell's Creek Hall's Spring Brook Hall's Spring Brook Fortage Creek Hall's Romek Fortage Creek Hall's Romek Fortage Creek Abran Creek	Alamo, Gun Plains aud Otsego. Kalamazoo.  Alamo Cooper. Kalamazoo Texas, Portage and Kalamazoo. Pavilion and Kalamazoo Williams, etc. Almena. Portage. Mostly Otsego. Schoolcraft	J. A. Bussard, Plainwell J. C. Powell, Plainwell Wm. A. Drake, Kalamazoo A. B. Sanderson, Hanover F. H. Skinner, Battle Creek Foster L. Deal, Williams E. E. Cavanaugh, Williams Wm. Murray, Kalamazoo Henry Hobbs, Kalamazoo Henry Hobbs, Kalamazoo Henry Hobbs, Kalamazoo Chas. A. Wise, Kalamazoo Chas. A. Wise, Kalamazoo Chas. A. Wise, Kalamazoo Chas. A. Wise, Kalamazoo Wm. Crispe, Plainweli E. O. Goldsmith, Vicksburg	Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Mar. 22 Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 24	10,000 TWENTY-FIRST REPORT 1,500 1,5
Leelanau county: Atkiusoo Poud aod stream Knox Creek. Mosse's Creek.		D. H. Day, Glen Haven.	Feb. 26 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 14	1,500 STATE 6,000 E
Lapeer county: Carpenter Creek. Headwaters of Mill Creek. Miller Creek. Hunter's Creek. Pine Creek. Belle River.	Mayfield Attics, Arcadia and Goodland, Deerfield and Rich, Metamora and Lapeer Attica and Lapeer	G. H. Whitaker, Lapeer.	Mar. 13 Mar. 13	**************************************
Lake county: Bloody Run (Headwaters of Big Sable River). Little Manistee River. Bowman Creek. Pine and Little Manistee River. P. M. River and tributaries. Cedar Creek (Big South Branch).	Elk Webber Ellsworth, Newkirk and Dover Pleasant Platos and Lake.	S. E. Miller, Oxtord  Wm. Utter, Peacock. Hon. H. D. Jewell, Grand Rapids, Jas. B. Peters, Saginaw H. W. Marsh, Manistee W. B. Mershon, Saginaw Geo, M. Brown, Detroit C. Hagerman, Ludington	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 6 Mar. 1 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6	16,000 46,000 3,000 60,000 22,500 15,000

County and name of water.	Township,	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.	
Lake county—Con.: Sweetwater Creek. Middle Branch of Marquette River. Sanborn or Farnsworth Creek. Loree Creek. Baker Creek. Middle Branch of P. M. River and tributary of Blood's	Lake Cherry Valley Several Cherry Valley. Cherry Valley	C. Hagerman, Ludington G. W. Baylis, Mt. Pleasant. C. A. Kautz, Nirvana. P. M. Trout Club, Mt. Pleasant. P. M. Trout Club, Mt. Pleasant.	Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6	3,000 12,000 6,000 3,000 4,500	T.W.T.
Creek Jumbo Creek Baldwin Creek or North Branch of P. M. River Sandom Creek Danaher Creek P M River	Several Piensant Plains Several Pleasant Plains	C. Hagerman, Ludington Wm. Reyser, Baldwin H. W. Davis, Baldwin H. W. Davis, Baldwin J. B. Morley, Saginaw W. R. Humpbrey, Saginaw H. W. Marsh, Manistee Geo. Cutler, Luther Thos. F. Bray, Reed City, Geo. B. Sawrey, Luther	Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 6 Mar. 1	9,000 3,000 12,000 15,000 6,000 18,000 40,000	LAENTA-ETEST
Sauble River Pine and Little Manistee Middle Branch of P. M. River Pine River	Elk, Freesoil and Sheridan Ellsworth, Newark and Dover Chase Dover	Geo. Cutler, Luther Thos. F. Bray, Reed City. Geo. B. Sawrey, Luther	Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar. 1	50 000 7 500 20 000	
Luce county: East Branch of Sage River, tributary to Tahquemenon River. West Branch of Sage River. East Creek Laketon Creek Two Heart Creek Cyphone Creek Headwaters of Tahquemenon River.	Portland Columbus Columbus Columbus Columbus ArMillan McMillan	D. M. McLeod, Rexton. Wm. Hausen, Rexton H. J. Skinner, Rexton R. C. Bradley, Newberry H. A. Heidelbrecht, McMillan H. A. Heidelbrecht, McMillan		13,500 20,000 2,500 5,000 12,500 5,000 2,500	REFORT—STATE
Mackinac county: Milakakia River. Small Brevoort River. South Branch of Carp River. Branch of the North Branch of Carp River. Silver Creek. Carp River. North Branch of Carp River.	Moran Moran Moran and Brevoort Brevoort and St. Ignace	Guy D. Weiton. Hunts Spurr. Win. Massey, Allendale. J. L. McCleskey, St. Ignace. O. C. Boynton, St. Ignace. Fred Kruger, St. Ignace. Fred Kruger, St. Ignace. Fred Kruger, St. Ignace.	Mar. 27 April 22 April 8 April 8 April 8 April 8 April 8	7,500 7,500 7,500 7,500 12,500 7,500 7,500	LISHBRIDS
Manistee county: Bear Creek Bear Creek Hatch's Creek Pine Creek Beaver Creek Kaiser Creek Chicken Creek Solicken Creek Bond's Creek	Several Cleon and Springfield Stronach and Brown Maple Grove. Bear Lake and Maple Grove. Maple Grove.	Traverse City Fly Casting Ciub, Traverse City. F. A. Mitchell, Manistee. F. A. Mitchell, Manistee. T. G. Trimble, Manistee. T. G. Trimble, Manistee. T. G. Trimble, Manistee. J. H. Werle, Bear Lake. J. H. Werle, Bear Lake	Mar. 5 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13	12,000 30,000 12,000 10,000 6,000 2,000 2,000	Ÿ
Bair's Creek. Cedar Creek Cedar Creek Little Bear Creek Pine Creek Big Bear Creek	Springdale and Maple Grove	Dear Bake It. and G. Chit, Dear Lake	Mar. 5 Mar. 5 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13	2,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000	
Green's Creek Bowen's Creek Third Creek Johnson's Creek Wilson Creek	riessattoi and Springdale Springdale, Cleon, Maple Grove and Browu Springdale Pleasanton and Arcadia Marilla and Cleon Brown, Bear Lake and Onekama Brown Brown Maple Grove Manistee	Frank Schneider, Chief Frank Schneider, Chief L H Werle Bear Lake	Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13	20,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 2,000 4,000	TWENTY
Rockwell Creek No Name Tributary to Bear Creek	Manistee	P. C. Chombeslond, Arcadia.	Mar. 13	4,000	
Rockwell Creek	Manistee  Spriugdale.  Several Ayon Bruce Washington Bruce	Frank Richalski, Manistee. P. C. Chombeslond, Arcadia. Bear Lake R. and G. Club, Bear Lake. F. Gillespie, Romeo. F. Gillespie, Romeo. F. Gillespie, Romeo. H. W. Bradley, Romeo. H. W. Bradley, Romeo.	Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28	4,000 2,000 3,000 4,500 3,000 1,500	FIRST
Rockwell Creek No Name Tributary to Bear Creek Well's Creek  Macomb county: Smith's Creek Stony Creek Silver Creek Hilton's Creek	Several Avon Bruce Washington Bruce 41 and 42 R. 24 Ishpeming and Ely Marquette Marquette Marquette Skandia Powell Marquette	P. C. Chombeslond, Arcadia. Bear Lake R. and G. Club, Bear Lake  F. Gillespie, Romeo F. Gillespie, Romeo F. Gillespie, Romeo H. W. Bradley, Romeo	Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 Feb. 28 April 21 April 21 April 21 April 21 April 21 April 21 April 21 April 21 April 21	4,000 2,000 3,000 4,500 3,000	

TWENTY-FIRST

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Date.

Number.

Name of depositor.

Township,

County and name of water.

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County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Montcalm county—Con.:				
Wolf Creek	Tri-1-1 1 1	<b> i</b>		
Sonth Branch Pine River		F. E. Curtis, Edmore	Mar. 8	7,500
Inlet to Mud Lake		M. J. Briggs, Vestaburg	Mar 8	4.500
Chapin Creek		Alfred Johnson Riverdale	Mar. 8	1.000
Inlet to Muscallonge Lake.		J. W. Johnson, Elmhall	Mar. 8	3.000
Horton Creek		Jensen Bros., Trufant	Mar. 8	3,000
Horton Creek	Montcalm	Henry Paulsen, Gowen	Mar. 8	1.500
Grant Creek		Geo. C. Bower, Greenville	Mar. 8	3.000
Berridge's Creek		John B. Grant, Sand Lake	Mar. 5	1.500
Tnrk Lake Creek		E. A. Kemp. Greenville	Mar. 8	1.500
Black Creek	Montcalm	E. A. Kemp, Greenville	Mar. 8	3.000
Whitefish Creek		F. E. Shattuck, Sand Lake.	Mar. 17	10.500
Ryan Creek	Reynolds.	J. G. Buck, Howard City.	Mar. 15	3,000
Little Mnskegon River.		W. H. Lovely, Howard City W. H. Lovely, Howard City	Mar. 15	3,000
Rice Creek	and moldon, contract the contract to	W. H. Lovely, Howard City	Mar. 15	6,000
Handy and Fosal Creeks	Wiles and The Control of the Control	W H Lovely Howard City	Mar. 15	3,000
		W. H. Lovely, Howard City Grant V. Fulms, Howard City	Mar, 15	6,000
Chnrch Creek	377	Grant V. Fulms, Howard City	Mar, 15	6,000
Indian Creek.	Winfield	J. A. Collins, Howard City	Mar. 15	3,000
O70021	Reynolds	J. A. Collins, Howard City. Wm. H. Collins, Howard City.	Mar. 15	3,000
Missaukee county:	•			
Hopkins Creek	Forest and Caldwell	C1		
Taylor Creek	Reeder	Chas, Luce, Lake City	Feb. 27	6,000
Chase Creek	Tibe J (2.11) 11	Frank Stanford, Lake City Chas. H. Bostick, Manton	Feb. 27	4,000
Morse Creek		Chas. H. Bostick, Manton	Mar. 15	4,500
Golden Creek	0.13	Chas. H. Bostick, Manton	Mar. 15	4,500
Hopkins Creek	Caldwall a Divinient	Chas. H. Bostick, Manton. Chas. H. Bostick, Manton.	Mar. 15	3,000
Clani River	Y	Dilay Hull Toles City	Mar. 15	7,500
Filer Creek	Cald- B Di	Riley Hull, Lake City C. W. McBride, Lake City	Mar. 15	8,000
rram Creek	Di	Fred Page Lake City	Mar. 15	8,000
Lime Carman Creek	Diamona	Fred Rose, Lake City Warren Jones, Lake City Warren Jones, Lake City Warren Jones, Lake City	Mar. 15	6,000
WILLOW Creek	Transaction of the second	Warren Iones, Lake City	Mar. 15	2,000
West Branch Muskegon River.		E D McCregor Lake City	Mar. 15 Mar. 15	2 000 8 000
Stick Creek	Riverside, Clam and Union	B. M. Grice Yake City	Mar. 15	
Mosquito Creek	Reeder	F. D. McGregor, Lake City B. M. Grice, Lake City Arthur M. Smith, Lake City	Mar. 15	4,000 6,000
Home Creek	Reeder	E. A. Benthien, Lake City.	Mar. 15	2.000
Little Butterfield Creek	Reeder	C Milligan Lake City	Mar 15	2,000
No Ivame.	Clam and Union	C. Milligan, Lake City Hiram Schepers, Vogel Center	Mar. 18	3,000
	Riverside and others.	Hon. C. A. Bratt, South Boardman	Mar. 18	12,000
Cranberry Creek	Clam and Union	Hiram Schelpers, Vogel Center	Mar. 18	3,000
Muskegon county:			111. 10	0,000
Lamford Creek		-		
		Chas, Howel, Montague	Mar. 3	3,000
	I Caspovia and Ashland	A. Miller, Raitev	Mar 5	1,500
	Cespowia	C L Gold Bailey	Man E	3.000
	Casnovia	Theo W Owen Reiler	Mar. 5.	4,500
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	and the second s		s lethering of a 35	r de la compaña de la comp La compaña de la compaña d
Cedar Creek Mud Creek Cranberry Creek				
Cranberry Creek	Holton and Cedar. Blue Lake	E. D. Magoon, Muskegon Richard Hall, Montague Geo, K. Hermau, Ravenna Elden Tallans, Montague		CALL STREET, SALES
Olson Creek	Ravenna		Mar. 20	7 500
Coon Creek	Montagua	Geo. K. Herman, Ravenna	Mar. 3 Mar. 3	3,000
Reo Grande River Silver Creek	Montague.	Elden Tallaus, Montague	Mar. 3	3,000
Silver Creek Wild Cat Creek	. Ravenna	W A Borthole Works	Mar 3	3.000
Wild Cat Creek Berlins Creek	Muskegon.	Elden Tallaus, Montague Leo Keopf, Montague W. A. Bartholomew, Montague J. W. Steffe, Whitehall J. W. Steffe, Whitehall	Mar. 3	3,000
Titatute Crock	Whitehall	J. W. Steffe, Whitehall	Mar 20	4.500
Morris Creek	Ravenna		Mar. 20	1 500
Morris Crook	Sullivan		Mar. 20 Mar. 3	1,500
Cleveland Creek Big Black Creek			Mar. 3	1,500
Big Black Creek Silver Creek	Blue Lake		Mar. 3	4 500
Silver Creek Ryerson Creek	Muskegon Blue Lake and Mint in	E. D. Magoon, Muskegon.	Mar. 3	7,500 9,000
Ryerson Creek Little Black Creek	Blue Lake and Mitchell	E D Magoon Musicegon	Mar. 3	7.500
Maganita Creat	Muskegen	E. D. Magoon, Muskegon.	Mar. 3	4.500
Green's Creek	Regulation	. E. D. Magoon, Muskegon	Mar. 3	3,000
Klett's Stream	Fruitland and Lakes		Mar. 3	4,500
Smith's Creek	Montagua		Mar. 3 Mar. 3	6,000
Sand Creek Carleton Creek	Montague.		Mar. 3	3,000
Carleton Creek Flower Creek	Grant and Montague.		Mar. 3	3,000 3,000
Flower Creek Carleton Creek	Grant and Montague	Allen I Concelled Montague	Mar. 3	9.000
Carleton Creek Little Flower Creek	White River.	I B Avolino Manda Montague	Mar. 3	6,000
Mill Creek	White Piron	Paul G. Kling, Montague	Mar. 3	4.500
Big Flower Crook	Montagua		Mar. 3	6,000
Cedar Creek	Several		Mar. 3 Mar. 3	3,000
**	Hilton and Cedar Creek	Chas. Hansen, Montague	Mar. 3   Mar. 3	3,000
Newaygo county:		H. A. O'Connor, Holton	Mar. 3	4,500 9,000
Brown Creek Foxville Creek	Die Destri	1		9,000
Foxville Creek Norton Creek	Big Prairie and Croton	C. Sixby, Newaygo J. W. Orth, Woodville Gienn Bullman, Woodville Ed. Strayer, Sand Lake C. L. Gold, Bailey		
Engleright Creek	Goodwell	J. W. Orth. Woodville	Mar. 19	4.500
Isenhart Cropk	Englow	Glenn Buliman, Woodville	Mar. 3	1,500
Ashland Creek. Post's, Baroum, Barnman and Ironhani Co.	Ashland Ashland Casporis	Ed. Strayer, Sand Lake.	Mar. 3 Mar. 3	4,500
Post's, Baroum, Barnman and Isenhart Creeks.	Ashland and Casnovia	C. L. Gold, Bailey	Mar. 5	1,500
Cedar Creek Taok Creek	Grant and Ashland	C. L. Gold, Bailey C. L. Gold, Bailey Allen J. Titus, Grant	Mar 5	1,500
Taok Creek South Bracch P. M. River	Lilley Lilley	P Christianson Div.	Mar. 5	1,500 6,000
South Branch P. M. River.	Lilley	P. Christianson, Bitely	Mar. 5	6,000
Big Brooks	Grant	P Christianson Division	Mar. 5	4,000
Biglow and Coothessia C	Brooks	M H Whitmans M.	Mar. 5	10,000
Pellover Creek		M. H. Whitmore, Newaygo S. D. Thompson	Mar. 5   Mar. 5	3,000
White River Flinton Creek	Tunian and very service and the service and th	S. D. Thompson, Newaygo S. D. Thompson, Newaygo	Mar. 5	3,000
Flinton Creek Mullen Creek	Wilcox and Lincoln	S. D. Infompson, Newaygo S. D. Thompson, Newaygo Branch Bros., White Cloud Branch Bros., White Cloud Branch Bros., White Cloud Branch Bros., White Cloud	Mar. 5	9,000
Mullen Creek Five Mile Creek	Everett and Wilcox.	Branch Bros., White Cloud	Mar 5	4,500 16,000
Five Mile Creek Mulien Creek	Wilcox.	Branch Brog White Cloud	Mar. 5	6,000
Schott Creak	Wilcox Wilcox	Brauch Bros., White Cloud.	Mar. 5	4,500
Mattison Creak	Lincoln	R. C. Engley Property	Mar. 5	4.500
White Divos	Wilcox	Fred Schott, White Cloud.	Mar. 5	3.000
Kinney Creek	Wilcox.	Geo. E. Whitman, Newaygo. W. D. Honkinson Big Parista	Mar. 5	3,000
Little South Branch of Diversity	Monroe	W. D. Hopkinson, Newaygo.	Mar. 5	1,500
	Home	Wm. Kimball, White Cloud.	Mar. 5	9,000 3,000
·		Michigan Fish Commission.	Feb. 18	40 000

Number.

Date.

Name of depositor.

County and name of water.

Codity and dame of water.	Township.		Dave.	Number.
Ontonagon county: Firesteel River. West Branch Misery River. McGinty Greek Bingham Greek Bonilas Greek No Name Davey's Creek Clear Greek Spring Greek Vogtlin Greek Trout Greek Pine Greek Trackert's Greek Trackert's Greek Clear Greek Freek Freek Pine Greek Frackert's Greek Trackert's Greek	Caristi and Rockland Rockland Rockland Rockland Rockland Interior Haight Stannard Several Stannard Stannard Stannard Rockland Roc	C. C. Ellsworth, Watersmeet L. L. Wright, Gogebic E. L. Neman, Bonifas	May 4 May 4 Mar 28 April 45 April 25 May 1 May 1	12,500 7,500 7,500 9,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 5,000 2,500 5,000 2,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 2,500 5,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500
Oakland county: Sherwood Creek. Fleld Creek Paint Creek and tributaries.	Milford Commerce Avon and Oakland	H. A. Stephens, Milford	Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Feb. 22	1,500 3,000 6,000
Oakland county: Sherwood Creek Field Creek Paint Creek and tributaries  Oceana county: Clark's Lake Hobby Creek Swinton Creek Swinton Creek Carleton Creek Charlton Creek Little Carleton Creek Faber Creek North Branch Beaver Creek Tributary to Beaver Creek Tributary to Beaver Creek Tributary to Beaver Creek Tributary to Beaver Creek Shigley's Creek Duman Creek Webb Creek Amity Creek Mears Creek Shigley's Creek Outh Branch Central Lake South Branch Central Lake Crystal Creek Crystal Creek Crystal Creek Crystal Creek Crystal Creek Stiffee Branch Coder Creek Stiffeen River Stiffeen River Stiffeen River Stiffeen River North Branch of Upper An Sable Heavy	Leavitt Shelby and Benona Ferry and Elbridge Otto Montague and Rothbury Grant Ferry Leavitt Leavitt Collax Colfax Hart Weare Weare and Hart Weare Weare and Crystal	I. C. Manning, Walkerville C. E. Ellis, Shelby Dell Swinton, Shelby Adam Born, Montague John Rutledge, Montague Frank F. Monroe, Rothbury Chas, Howell, Montague Dell Swinton, Shelby I. C. Manning, Walkerville E. L. Bunting, Walkerville C. F. Lewis, Pentwater	Mar. 3 Mar. 3	3.000 4.500 4.500 7.500 7.500 3.000 3.000 1.500 1.500 1.500 3.000 1.500 3.000 1.500 3.000 3.000
Otsego county: Pigeon River  Soft Branch of Upper Au Sable Upper Waters.	Elmerton. 31, 32, 33, 34, 1 and 2 W. 32 N. 2 W. Chester.	J. D. Hawks, Detroit. Geo. F. Sachs, Lewiston. Geo. F. Sachs, Lewiston. D. M. Sly, Vanderbilt.	Mar. 18 Feb. 17 Feb. 17 Mar. 26	54,000 10,000 12,000
	Chester	Arnold Boutill, Saginaw.	Mar. 26 Feb. 17	30,000 36,000
Wasson's Creek East Branch of Hersey Creek Headwaters of Middle P. M. River Baker Creek Beaver Creek Hersey River Two Mile Creek Sweet Creek Cat Creek Grindstone Creek Prantz Creek Middle Branch of Muskegon Highland Creek West Branch of Clam River Highland Creek	Richmond G Horsey Yylvan C Yighland C Highland or Marion G Highland G Marion and Winterfield G G	Frank Proctor. Heisey Lewis Woodward, Hersey Fred Jacobi, Hersey Jewis Woodward, Hersey Jewis Woodward, Hersey J. M. Perry, Justin. E. Pullman, Tustin. E. Pullman, Tustin. J. Region W. Heisey J. Cytistin. J. Ramey, Tustin. J. Cornell, Reed City W. J. Cornell, Reed City W. J. Cornell, Reed City J. J. Cornell, Reed City Jarl McKinley, Hersey Jarl McKinley, Hersey Jarl McKinley, Hersey Jenny Foist, Reed City Jark Rawson, Hersey Jenny Foist, Reed City Jenny Foist, Reed City Jenny Foist, Reed City Jenny J	Feb. 21 Feb. 21 Feb. 21 Feb. 21 Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar. 1 Mar. 1	TWENTY-FIRST REPORT—STATE FISHERIES 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000
East Branch Rainey River A Gray's Creek A	Illis	M. Clark, Onaway. M. Horwitz, Hawks.	far. 18 far. 18	1,500 H 4,500 H 6,000 S 3,000 S 1,500 S 3,000 3,000 0 0,000 0
				•

Double Creak  Sulver Crusty:	Van Buren and Ypsilanti	Y	ı	
Big Filer Creek Butter Creek		Luman Seamans, Belleville	Mar. 26	]
Swick-Teek Ovinck-Teek Understound Creek Whithose Creek Taylor Creek Ceylor Creek Heale River Stagle River Bear Creek Bagle River Bear Creek	Greenwood Greenwood Hanover	Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley, Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley, C. H. Tyler, Manton C. H. Tyler, Manton W. M. Spidell, Manton	Mar. 14 Mar. 14 Mar. 15 Mar. 15 Mar. 15 Mar. 15 Mar. 15 Mar. 15 Mar. 14 Mar. 14 Mar. 14 Mar. 14 Mar. 14 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 18 Mar. 18	4 500
				6,508,000

TWENTY-FIRST

REPORT—STATE

FISHERIES

### RAINBOW TROUT PLANTS, 1913.

FRY AND ADVANCED FRY.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Alger county: Kill Buck River. Rohda River.	BurtBurt.	Chas. F. Hickok, Grand Marais Chas. F. Hickok, Grand Marais	June 7 June 7	5,000 T 5,000 数
Alpena county: Wolf Creek Upper South Branch Thunder Bay River, also River	Ossineke	Dr. J. L. Jackson, Alpena	June 4	12,000
Upper South Branch Thunder Bay River, also River South Beaver Lake Inlets		Hon. R. H. Rayburn, Alpena H. W. Smith, Spratt	June 4 June 4	12,000 NTY-FIR
Allegan county: Inlets to Gun Lake		Hon. F. Chamberlain, Wayland	June 4	10,000 1
Antrim county: Inlets to Rainhow Lake	Mancelona	P. A. Doyle, Mancelona	June 19	6,000 REP
Arenac county: Mansfield Creek	Clayton	Henry Zeran, Prescott	June 4	6,000 ORT
Baraga county: Small Branch Sturgeon River Sturgeon River Small Branch of Sturgeon River Clear Creek Sterks Creek	Baraga	Chas. A. Mills, Houghton. Jno. C. Pryor, Houghton. H. L. Swift, Houghton. Silver River R. and G. Chub, J. J. O'Con- nor. Pres. L'Anse.	June 17	5,000 12,500 5,000 5,000 10,000
Three Lakes Outlet McDonald Creek Canal Creek Nestoria Creek Cliff Creek	Spurr Spurr	Peter Trudell, Jr., Negaunee Peter Trudell, Jr., Negaunee Peter Trudell, Jr., Negaunee	June 17 June 17	2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500
Benzic county: Crystal Lake Inlet	Benzouia	David E. Burns, Beulah	June 20	10,000 ES
Barry county:		Fay Nichols, Doster	June 21	4,000
Berrien county: Jackaway Creek McCoys Creek Sampson Creek Wilson Creek Wilson Creek	Buchanan and Oronoko	Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan J. G. Murdock, Berrien Springs J. G. Murdock, Berrien Springs	June 3 June 3 June 3 June 3	4,000 4,000 4,000

Market and the control of the contro	en en a a a sa a companyable de estado de la companyable de la com	J. G. Murdock, Berrien Springs	week and standing	AND THE PERSON AND THE PERSON
Townsend Creek	Berrien	J. G. Murdock, Berrien Springs	June 3	4,000
Leman Creek	Oronoko	Ed. A. Gast, St. Joseph	June 20	6,000
Pipestone Creek	Bainbridge	Ed. A. Gast. St. Joseph	June 20	6,000
Yellow Creek	Royalton	Claud H. Chrest, St. Joseph	June 20	4,000
Edeson Creek		Claud H. Chrest, St. Joseph	June 20	2,000
Crystal Springs Creek	Benton	Claud H. Chrest, St. Joseph	June 20	2,000
Crystal Springs Creek	St. Joseph	A. F. Herring, St. Joseph	June 20	78,000
Hickory Creek		A. P. Herring, Dt. Joseph	June 20	8,000
Tributaries to St. Joseph River	Several	A. F. Herring, St. Joseph	June 20	4.000
Love Creek	Berrien	A. F. Herring, St. Joseph		
Poor Farm Creek	Berrien	A. F. Herring, St. Joseph	June 20	4,000
Loree Creek	Oronoko	A. F. Herring, St. Joseph	June 20	4,000
		İ		
Branch county:		4 Yr vr 1 C4 T	T 10	0.000
Coldwater River	Quincy, etc	A. F. Herring, St. Joseph	June 16	8,000
Spencer Brook	Sherwood	Leo E. Wood, Athens	June 3	2,000
· •				
Cass county:		TO 1 TO 1011 TO 1 TO 1	T	0.000
Glenwood Creek	Wayne	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
Hampton Creek	Wayne	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
Hampton Creck	Wayne	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
Pine Lake Creek	Wayne and Silver Creek	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2.000
Carmen Creek	Wayne	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	Juoe 3	2,000
Broadhurst Creek	Warma	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
	Wayne Wayne and Silver Creek	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
Tryon Creek	Wayne and bilver Creek	Fred Phillips, Downgiac	June 3	2,000
Kenny Creek	Wayne	Fred Pininpa, Downglac	June 3	2,000
Gage Creek	Wayne	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac		2,000
Hatch Creek	Wayne	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
Ireland Creek	Silver Creek	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
McOmber Creek	Silver Creek	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
Lyle Creek	Silver Creek	Fred Phillips, Dowagiae	June 3	2,000
Silver Creek	Silver Creek	Fred Phillips, Downgiac	June 3	2,000
South Branch Dowagiac Creek	Several	Fred Phillips, Downgiac	June 3	8,000
Little Dowagiac Creek	Several	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	8,000
Little Dowagiac Creek	Pokagon	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
Miller Creek		Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	4.000
Pokagon Creek	Pokagon	Freu Fillings, Dowagiac		8.000
Big Dowagiac Creck	Several	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	
Kenzie Creek	Jefferson	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3	2,000
Peavine Creek	Pokagon	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	Jnne 3	2,000
Conklin Stream	Mostly Marcellus	B. F. Mickel, Marcellus	June 3	4,000
Spring Run	Marcellus	A. L. Maxam, Marcellus	June 3	2,000
Centennial Mill Pond.		C. H. Kimmerle, Cassopolis	June 3	4.000
Shaw Creek	Jefferson and Howard	C. H. Kimmerle, Cassopolis	June 3	6,000
Shaw Oleck	Cherson Bird 210 Hand	G. II. IIIIIIIII G.		- , , , ,
Calhonn county:		~		
Wilder Creek	Merengo	W. J. Clayborne, Marshall	June 3	6.000
Rice Creek	Marshall	W. J. Clayborne, Marshall	June 3	10,000
Description of the contract of	Several	W. A. Skellioger, Battle Creek	Juoe 3	8,000
Bascon Creek	Athens and Newton	F. G. Woodruff, Athens	June 3	4,000
Nottawa Creek	Athens and Newton	F. G. HOURIMI, AMERIS	Pune 9	<b>4,000</b>
Charlevoix county:				]
Inlets to Pioe Lake		Hon, Fred W. Mayne, Charlevoix	June 18	10,000
THICKS NO I 100 DEEC		TOU, I TOU AT LIEU TOU CHARLOTOMETER		,
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TWENTY-FIRST REPORT-STATE FISHERIES.

County and came of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Cheboygan county: West Branch Big Sturgeon River Sturgeon River	Tuscarora	Clyde Kiog, Indian River F. E. Martin, Indian River	May 31 May 31	20,000 20,000
Chippewa county: Little Munuskong River. St. Mary's River at Falls.	PickfordSeveral.	Dr. J. A. Cameron, Pickford Michigan Fish Commission, Detroit	June 3 June 2	12,500 40,000
Clare county: Crooked Lake Creek Middle Branch Tobacco River above Clare Dam Lowery Creek	Arthur and Hatton	Wm. Scott, Lake E. A. Anderson, Clare A. T. Stevens, Clare Wm. Lange, Clare	Juoe 4 June 4 Juue 4 June 4	8,000 8,000 8,000 4,000
Clinton county: School Creek Little Maple River	Essex Ovid and Victor	H. M. Fan, Maple Rapids	June 19 June 19	4,000 10,000
Delta county: Portage Creek and Cedar Brook	Ford River and Wells	Timothy Killian, Escanaba	June 6	10,000
Dickinson county: Hamilton Creek Pine Creek Fine Creek Ford River Outlet of Sawyer Lake Headwaters of Ford River Squaw Creek Michigamme River Five Mile Creek Ford River Waterworks Creek	Waucedah Waucedah Sagola Sagola Sagola Sagola Sagola Dickinson  Norway	Dan Vanitvelt, Waucedah. Herman Vielmette, Loretto. W. T. Stevens, Channing. R. E. Boil, Channing. J. T. Dunwoodie, Channing. J. T. Dunwoodie, Channing. Rolland Attes, Channing. W. Pritchard, Channing. Wm. H. Weber, Norway.	June 13 June 13 June 10 June 10 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 13 June 13	2,500 7,500 12,500 12,500 5,000 10,000 7,500 12,500
Eaton county: Sandstone Creek	Oneida	Fred L. Berry, Grand Ledge	-	
Gogebic county:  Middle Branch Ontonagon River  Camp Two Creek  Dellies Creek  Morrison Creek  Wolf Lake Outlet  Thomas Island Lake Inlets  No Name  Sand Island Creek  Swanp Creek  Rock Creek	Watersmeet Watersmeet Watersmeet Watersmeet Watersmeet Watersmeet Watersmeet Watersmeet	M. Hughatt, Jr., Chicago, Ili. M. Hughatt, Jr., Chicago, Ili. M. Hughatt, Jr., Chicago, Ill. A. D. Johnson, Bessemer A. D. Johnson, Bessemer A. D. Johnson, Bessemer G. S. Barber, Bessemer	Jnne 7 Jnne 13 June 13	16,000 5,000 2,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 7,500

detaileren in der	was to a more reading and a second	and the same of	At Audion	table sealer a secon
Maple Creek Hill Creek Rainbow Creek Pine Creek Sargents Creek Outlet of Beaton's Lake Outlet of Tenderfoot Creek -Duck Creek -Bargent's Creek Henderson's Creek No Name	Bessemer Bessemer Bessemer Bessemer Watersmeet	J. A. Vogtlin, Bessemer. Lee Taylor, Watersmeet. C. M. McDonald, Watersmeet. C. M. McDonald, Watersmeet. M. Hughitt, Jr., Chicago, Ill. M. Hughitt, Jr., Chicago, Ill. M. Hughitt, Jr., Chicago, Ill. C. E. Holly, Bessemer. Tony Trier, Bessemer.	June 13	7,500 7,500 5,000 7,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000
Grand Traverse county: Bietner Creek. Boardman River. Boardman River. Carpenter Creek.	Blair	Chas. T. Cedersten, Traverse City	June 9 June 9 June 9 June 18	6,000 20,000 28,000 8,000
Houghton county: Graverod Creek Small Branch of Sturgeon River	Stanton and Adams	Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton Paul D. Swift, Houghton	June 17 June 17	27,500 12,500
Huron county: Allen Creek	Segel and Sand Beach	G. G. Scranton, Harbor Beach	Jnne 11	16,000
Ionia county: Dickson Creek Bellsmy Creek Morrison Lake Creek Dexter Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek an tributaries	Easton Boston Easton	Brinton F. Hall, Belding C. A. Snyder, Ionia. John Wallington, Saranac John Wallington, Saranac E. A. Clark, Hubbardston E. A. Clark, Hubbardston	Jnne 7 June 7 June 19 June 19 June 19 June 19	12,000 14,000 2,000 4,000 10,000 10,000
Iosco county: Hope Creek	ReooOscoda	H. J. Jacques, Whittemore	June 4 June 4	6,000 14,000
Iron county: Michigamme River. Lower Paint River. Paint River. Paint River. Section Thirty-three Creek.	Crystal Falls Crystal Falls and others Iron River	W. W. Pritchard, Channing. Arvid Bjork, Crystal Falls. Arvid Bjork, Crystal Falls. Behnont Waples, Ironwood.	June 13 Juoe 13 June 13 June 13	12,500 12,500 12,500 5,000
Isabella county: Chippewa Creek. Chippewa Creek.	Gilmore	A. R. Mnssel, Clare	June 4 June 20	6,000 10,000
Kalamazoo county: Stooy Brook. Earl Creek Hinton Creek Frakes Creek	Comstock Charleston Schoolcraft	W. R. Skellinger, Battle Creek. H. D. Streator, Galesburg H. D. Streator, Galesburg A. M. Fellows, Schoolcraft	June 3 June 3 June 3 June 3	6,000 2,000 4,000 4,000

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT—STATE FISHERIES.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Kalamazoo county—Con.: Balch Creek Lower Portage Creek Upper Portage Creek Carson Creek Kent county:	Kalamazoo and Portage. Portage.	Peter de Bruyn, Kalamazoo.	June 3	4,000 4,000 4,000 2,000
Munn Creek Harding Creek Mill Creek Buck Creek	Courtland and Algoma Algoma and Conritand Algoma and Courtland Wyoming	Geo, E. Rector, Edgerton.	June 21 June 21 June 21 June 21 June 21	4,000 2,000 20,000 10,000
Keweenaw county: Gratiot River Silver River Upper Montreal River	Allouez. Allouez. Grant, Houghton and Eagle Harbor.	J. M. Harrington, Phoenix Andrew McGurrin, Mandan. P. L. Proussi	Tuno 17	20,000 17,500 17,500
Lapeer county: Borsig Creek North Branch of Clinton River Leelanau county:	Metainora and Dryden Several	P. B. Glaspie, Oxford. W. H. Bradley, Romeo	June 10 June 14	4,000 10,000
No Name. Peter's Run One of the Ponds on Knox Creek and Knox Creek	Leland Leland	F. H. Blackledge, Leland F. H. Blackledge, Leland Jas. Daly, Empire		4,000 4,000 6,000
Luce county: Tahquamenon River. South Branch of Tahquemenon River. Tahquamenon River. Mackinaw county:	Columbus, McMillao and Superior Columbus Columbus	Wm C linter D.	June 5 June 17 June 17	20,000 5,000 10,000
Black River			June 12	25,000
Manistee county: Tributary to Bar Creek			June 14	6,000
Tributary to Bar Creek Bar Creek	Arcadia	P. C. Chombeslond, Arcadia. Willis Paquette, Arcadia.	June 17 June 17	4,000 4,000

			ALC: UNITED BY		COMPANIES.
Marquette county:	s in the second		the Strike a second	26/4/62/2017	a design
Small Creek, running from chain of lakes	Tildon	<b>}</b>			
Baldy Creek Sand Hill Creek	Tilden	August F. Fagerburg, Gwinn	. June 16		
Sand Hill Creek Pine Hill Creek	Powell.				
Pine Hill Creck.	Marquette				
Morris Creek Peep O'Day Creek	Negaunee.				
Peep O'Day Creek	Negaunee.	H. A. St. John, Marquette.	June 10		
Antier's Creek. Bystrom's Creek	Negaunee.				
Bystrom's Creek	Powell	H. A. St. John, Marquette.	June 16		
		H. A. St. John, Marquette. C. W. Munson, Republic. E. M. Stengrud, Michigan	June 16 June 16		
Dishro Creek. Big Pike River	Chempion	C. W. Munson, Republic	June 17		
Big Pike River	Champion Michiganama	E. M. Stensrud, Michigamme.	Julie 17	7,500	-
Escanaba River and branches	Ply and Tilde	P. Van Riper, M. D. Champion	June 17 June 17		<b>5</b> 4
Black River. West Branch Regarding Disco-	Popublic and The Color	E. M. Stensrud, Michigamme. P. Van Riper, M. D., Champion Geo. A. Newett, Ishpeming. C. W. Munson, Republic	June 17		7
West Branch Escanalia River.	Republic and Humboldt	C. W. Munson, Republic	June 17	15,500	- 13
Bruce Creek. Trout Falls Creek	1 1313	C W Munger Daniell	June 17 June 17	7,500	.4
Trout Falls Creek	Republic	C. W. Munson, Republic B. Bengston, Republic	June 17	5,000	- 3
Michigamme River	Republic	B. Bengston, Republic	June 17 June 17	5,000	79
Captain's Creek Nilson's Creek	Republic			5,000	7
Nilson's Creek Spruce River	Republic	H. R. Gamble, Republic D. F. Morgan, Republic	June 17 June 17	12,500	TWENTY-FIRS
Spruce River. Mulyery's Pond Inlete	Michiganas	D. F. Morgan, Republic	June 17	5,000	20
				5,000	ij
Outlet of Horseshoe Lake	Negaunee.	Negaunee R. and G. Club, Negaunee Negaunee R. and G. Club, Negaunee	June 17	7,500	7
Inlets to Teal Lake.	Negaunee.	Negaunee R. and G. Club, Negaunee	Jnne 17	5,000	н.
				5,000	REPORT
Dead and Escanaba Rivers		N Toutloff Johnson	June 17	5,000	1
Peshekee River.		Geo. A Newett Tehron-ten		5,000	~
	Michigamme	Geo. A. Newett, Ishpeming	June 17 June 17	15,000	₽
Mecosta county:		The state of the s	June 17	12,500	پې
Blodgett Creek Chippewa River	Grant	<u> </u>	ļ	1	7
Chippewa River.	Grant	L. P. Speger, Paris.	June 10		Į.
		Miles A. Drailette, Weidman	June 7	12,000	STATE
Butts Creek.	Wheatland and Bloomfield			16,000	∺
				10,000	₽
Brown Creek. Benjamin Creek	Fork			6,000	
	Fork	W. S. Laffin, Barryton. W. S. Laffin, Barryton. W. S. Laffin, Barryton.	June 19	4,000	Œ
				2,000	
	Fork. Sheridan and Fork		June 19	4,000	দ
North Branch Chippewa River	Fork.		June 19	4,000	FIS
	Zilliki,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	O. S. Wood, Barryton.	June 19	4,000	H
Menominee county:		***************************************	adile 18	10,000	HH
Ten Mile Creek	Spalding				註
	Spalding	Wm. Frazer, Powers.	June 7	* 000	20
Cedar River. West Branch of Codor Cook	Spalding.		June 7	5,000	畐
West Branch of Cedar Creek.	Spalding		June 7	12,500	RIES
	Spalding		June 7	10,000	
Spalding Main River	Spalding.		June 7	7,500	*
	Spalding	Antoine Giguire, Powers	June 7	5,000	
Missaukee county:	1		ATITE !	10,000	
Butterfield Creek	Reeder and Butterfield.				
Clam River	Lake Reeder and Riverside	Matt Malooe, Lake City	June 21	6 000	
	resourt and miverside	F. H. Reeder, Lake City	June 21	6,000	
			- LIIO 21	12,000	

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Montealm county: Chapin Creek Fish Creek Fish Creek Choffin Creek Inlets to Deaner Lake Fish Creek Broderick Creek Broderick Creek West Brauch Creek West Lake Creek West Lake Creek Flat River Horton Creek Wabasis Creek Kortes Creek Coffinear Creek Offinear Creek Outlet to Muscallonge Lake Elisworth Creek	Evergreen Several Crystal Ferris Richland Several Pine Pine Montcalm Montcalm Home Cato, etc Maple Valley and Spencer	C. B. Rarden, Stanton C. B. Rarden, Stanton W. H. Everest, Stanton Verne E. Johnson, Vestaburg M. Caris, Vestaburg A. B. Goodwin, Carson F. D. Briggs, Langston F. D. Briggs, Langston H. Paulson, Gowen R. Finch, Gowen Brinton F. Hall, Belding F. D. Briggs, Langston L. D. Curtis, Edmore John E. Seat, Lakeview Jensen Bros, Trufant. Fred D. Briggs, Creenville	June 7 June 7 June 7	4,000 12,000 16,000 4,000 10,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 12,000 8,000 4,000 4,000 16,000 8,000 4,000 16,000 4,000 4,000
Montinorency county: North Branch Thunder Bay River. Miller Creek. Brush Creek.	Montmorency Rust and Hillman Hillmau	Chas. Hudson, Hillman Austin Rea, Hillman Austin Rea, Hillman	June 5 June 5 June 5	20,000 8,000 8,000
Muskegon county: Lake Creek Trent's Pond. North Crockery Creek Titatute Creek Cranberry Creek. Cranberry Creek. South Branch Crockery Creek	Casnovia. Casnovia. Casnovia. Ravenna. Ravenna. Rodoriand. Ravenna.	Fred Bearss, Bailey. F. J. Reister, Casnovia. Geo. J. Ulmer, Casuovia. A. E. Young, Ravenna. C. A. Stauffer, Ravenna. S. L. Albert, Ravenna. E. Bartholomew, Ravenna.	June 9 June 9 June 13 June 13 June 13	4,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 10,000 4,000 6,000
Newaygo county; Crockery Creek White River Robinson's Lake Outlet Upper Cold Creek Lower Cold Creek Crockery Creek and small tributaries Brookesser Creek Williams Creek Martin Creek White River Little South Branch of P. M. River	Shermat Lincoln Lincoln Casnovia Bridgeton and Sheridau Sheridan Deuver	. W. D. Sargeant, Fremont	June 9	6,000 6,000 16,000

Oakland county:				
Hummer Creek	1		1	1
Thurston Creek Lanning Creek Tanner's Creek	Orion	A A Rellaire Oxford		4,000
	. Oxford	Daba Marianto Oxtord	June 10	4,000
		C. L. Randall, Oxford	June 10	2,000 12,000
	Brandon	Albert Marshall, Oxford	June 10	4,000
Stoney Creek Petibone Creek Sherwood Creek	Several	H. W. Bradley, Romeo	. June 10 . June 14	4,000
		R. S. Fotts, Milford	June 4	10,000 4,000
	Commerce and Milford	T I Dodle Belle .	June 4	2,000
Field Creek. Upper Pettibone Creek	. White Lake and Commerce	Thos. Forbes, Milford	June 4	12,000
	. Highland	Frank Bailey, Milford	June 4 June 4	8,000 2,000
Oceana county:		1		1 2,000
Cedar Creek Saud Creek		Ralph De Vries, Hart	June 13	1
		I M. N. Elsenon Rothbuss	T - 111 72	6,000 8,000
	Several	I D. D. MUICCEIL HATE	I Tarres + to i	4.000
2 Citywater River	Pentwater and Weare.	Rufus Skeels, Hart. S. D. Montgomery, Graud Rapids	June 13	6,000
Ogemaw county:		diana itapius	June 13	10,000
Silver Creek	Richlaud	Henry Zeven Dannett	1. !	1
Wood's Creek	Richlaud	Henry Zeran, Prescott Henry Zeran, Prescott		8,000
	I West Branch	John Tolfree, West Branch John Tolfree, West Branch John Tolfree, West Branch John Tolfree, West Branch	June 4   May 31	6 000 4 000
	Horton and T 21 W D 2 E	John Tolfree, West Branch	May 31	8.000
Peach Lake Creek Injet of Campbell Lake	West Branch	John Tolfree West Branch	May 31	8,000
	Edwards	J. A. Priddy, West Branch	May 31   May 31	4,000 10,000
	Churchill and Cummings	John Tolfree, West Branch J. A. Priddy, West Branch Geo. Peter, Selkirk	May 31	12,000
East Branch of the Tittehawages Direct	I Churchill	Cascallen Bros., Selkirk Ed. Struble, Selkirk	May 31	12 000
Rifle River	Horton and Bourrett.	M. A. MCLOV. Alger	May 31 May 31	6,000 20,000
	Richand	M. A. McCoy, Alger	May 31	20,000
Osceola county: Middle Branch of the Muskegon River	l i			,
	Marion.	C. W. Graves, Dighton.	June 18	20,000
Aldrich Creek	Middle Branch		June 20	4,000
Otsego county:		Geo. Baird, Marion.	June 20	4,000
Sturgeon River tributaries	Committee and Yilliams			
•	Corwith and Livingston	D. M. Sly estate, per M. Vioer, Vander-	!	
Ottawa county: Rnsh Creek		bilt	May 31	20,000
	Georgetown	A. T. Walker, Jenison	June 16	12,000
Roscommon county:			Dane 10	12,000
Spring Creek. Chapmau Creek.	*******************	C. P. Mickelson, Mason		
Shaparda Olouk	T. 21. W. R. 11 W. aud T. 21 W. R.	_	May 31	6,000
Schooleraft county:		John Tolfree, West Branch	May 31	16,000
Hughes Lake Murphy Creek and Indian River	Harrison	Abraham Hughes, Stanton.	June 6	· ·
	Mostly Harrison	Benjamin Gero, Manistique	June 6	5,000 12,500
		·		

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT-STATE FISHERIES.

County and name of water.	Township.	/ Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
St. Clair county: Belle River	China and Castleton	C. J. Du Chene, Marine City	June 11	16,000
St. Joseph county: Klinger Lake Inlets. Hog Creek. Mill Creek. Fawn River.	Burr Oak Constantine Constantine	Perry L. Turner, Elkhart, Ind. Geo. E. Lewis, Burr Oak. W. N. Harvey, Constantine. W. N. Harvey, Constautine.	June 16 June 16 June 3 June 3	4,000 4,000 8,000 8,000
Shiawassee county: Big Maple River.	Ovid	F. D. Cleveland, Shepardsville	June 19	10,000
Van Buren county: Fast Branch Paw Paw River North Branch Big Dowagiac Creek.	Antwerp and PorterSeveral	R. D. Loveland, Paw Paw Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 3 June 3	10,000 10,000
Wexford county: Buttermik Creek	Liberty and Greenwood	C. A. Zimmerman, Manton	Jnne 14	8,000
Total		.,		2,259,000

# RAINBOW TROUT PLANTS, 1913.

	Fingentings.		<del>-</del>	
County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Arenac county: Demno Creek North Branch of Deep River, South Omer. Cooler Creek South Omer Creek	Gibson	Francis Avery, Standish. Francis Avery, Standish Francis Avery, Standish. Francis Avery, Standish.	May 31 May 31 May 31 May 31	6,000 4,000 4,000 6,000
Barry county: Thornapple River and tributaries. Glass Creek Hill Creek Cedar Creek	i Thornapple	Luther B. Hills, Irving C. H. Osborn, Hastings C. H. Osborn, Hastings C. H. Osborn, Hastings	May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12	6,000 6,000 14,000 4,000 6,000
Charlevoix county: West Branch of Sturgeon River	Hudson	C. F. Hoffman, Vanderbilt	May 31	9.000
Genesee county: Swartz Creek Upper Waters of Kearsley Creek		Genesee County Fish and Game Assn., Flint. Genesee County Fish and Game Assn., Flint.	Dec. 3	1,500
Hillsdale county: Silver Creek No Name Branch of Raisin River Branch of Raisin River Branch of Raisin River	Somerset	W. J. French, Hillsdale. Frank Carney, Jerome Wm. Bickford, Jerome Wm. Bickford, Jerome L. C. Feighner, Litchfield.	May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12	6,000 4,000 2,000 4,000 6,000
Ingham county: Sycamore River Willow Creek Mud Creek Champe Creek	Vevay and Aurelius Alaiedon Onondaga	C. P. Mickelson, Mason. C. P. Mickelson, Mason. C. P. Mickelson, Mason. Wm. M. Carroll, Onondaga.	May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12	8,000 6,000 6,000 4,000
Jackson county: Whitman Creek Thayer's Creek South Branch Kalamazoo River Ramsdell Creek East Branch Kalamazoo River Tributary to Kalamazoo River Wilcox and Fuller Creeks. Headwaters of Kalamazoo River Willow Creek	Hanover and Concord Springport Several	Guy N. Lininger. H. S. Schofield, Norvell Levi Strait, Hanover. G. T. Greenshaw, Hanover. W. Ray Reed, Hanover. Frank W. McKenzie, Concord. Wm. M. McCarroll, Onondaga. Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson.	May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12	4,000 4,000 4,000 2,000 8,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT—STATE FISHERIES.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Jackson county—Con.: Cutler Creek. Dew Brook West Branch Kalamazoo River. Four Mile Creek. Headwaters of Grand River. Leoni Creek. Snyder's Creek. Rice Creek. Crouch Creek. Sandstone Creek. Sandstone Creek.	Horton . Hillsdale Blackman Liberty Leoni Spring Arbor Parma	Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson.	May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12	4,000 4,000 8,000 6,000 2,000 4,000 8,000 8,000 2,000
Lake county: Sanborn Creek Middle Branch P. M. River Sauble River	Several	R. J. Matthews, Baldwin. Parson, Dennis & Co., Detroit. Geo. M. Brown, Detroit. Geo. M. Brown, Detroit. Geo. Grant, Saginaw. C. Hagerman, Ludington.	May 29 May 29 May 29 May 29 May 29 May 29	10,000 10,000 20,000 36,000 20,000 50,000
Lenawee county: Evans Creek	Franklin	Jewett Whelan, Tipton	May 12	12,000
Mason county: P. M. River	ScottvilleSherman	John Grey, Scottville Fountain Gun & Rod Clnb, Fountain	May 29 May 29	16,000 20,000
Otsego county: Headwaters of Sturgeon River	Several	R. H. L'Hommedieu, Detroit	May 31	50,000
St. Joseph county: Keers Creek. Rockey River. Prairie River. Portage River and tributaries	Fabius. Several. Lockport. Lockport	Amon Ives, Three Rivers. A. J. Snyder, Three Rivers. Goo. O. Jackson, Three Rivers. A. R. Jackson, Three Rivers	May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12 May 12	2,000 10,000 4,000 10,000
Washtenaw county: Huron River and Mill Creek South Branch Paint or Clawson's Creek Packard Creek		L. D. Alley, Dexter Fred Phillips, Downgiac. Chas. W. Austin, Salem.	May 12 May 16 Dec. 6	12,000 8,000 1,500
Total	.;			484,500

#### BROWN TROUT PLANTS, 1913

County and came of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
lipens county: Sucker Creek and Lower and Upper South Branch of Thunder Bay River		Robt. H. Rayburn, Alpena	Маг. 22	30,000
harlevolx county: North Boyne River	Boyne Valley	Chas. Gaister, Boyne Falls	Mar. 12	30,000
lare couoty: West Branch Tobacco River. Pond Creek. Grass Creek.	Surrey	C. E. Belden, Farwell Elias Sias, Farwell Dou A. Rowe, Farwell	Mar. 13 Mar. 13 Mar. 13	12,000 12,000 12,000
fecosta county: Paris Creek. Muskegon River Little Muskegon River.	. Green	Michigan Fish Commissiou, Detroit Michigan Fish Commissiou, Detroit Ray Carman, Mecosta	April 7 April 7 April 8	50,00 51,00 40,00
Tewaygo county: Cedar CreekLittle South Branch of P. M. River	Several	Wm. Pomeroy, Holton	Mar. 20 Feb. 18	30,000 40,000
gemaw county: Riffe River	Richland	Henry Zeran, Prescott	Mar. 10	36,00
sceola county: Hersey River. Hersey River Hersey River and branches.	Richmond and Lincoln	l Alex. Peppler. Reed City	Mar. 15 Mar. 15 Mar. 15	30,00 30,00 6,00
Total	•			409,00

County and name of water.	Township,	. Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Dickinson county: Lake Hamburg Mary's Lake Hamiton Lake Louis Lake New York Farm Lake	Waucedah. Waucedah	Frank F. Lenz Norway W. J. Turner, Vulcan W. J. Turner, Vulcan W. J. Turner, Vulcau Raymond Turner, Norway	May 30 May 30 May 30 May 30 May 30	6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000
Gogebic county: Lake Gogebic Lake Gogebic	Matchwood and Marenisco	L. L. Wright, Gogebic	May 30 May 30	27,000 27,000
Iron county: Holmes Lake	Crystal Falis	Arvid Bjork, Crystal Falls	May 30	6,000
Mackinaw county: Brevoort Lake	Brevoort and Moran	Massey Brothers, Allenville	May 31	90,000
Ontonagon county: Lake Gogebie: Lake Huron Lake Superior St. Mary's River		Michigan Figh Commission Details	May 27 May 15 May 15 May 15	90,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000
Total				2,770,000

# SMALL MOUTH BASS PLANTS, 1913.

#### Advanced Fry.

: 	County and name of water.	Township,	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number,
Fen	n county: ner Lakeer Scott Lake	MartinLee.	Wm. McLeod, Martin	June 3 June 10	6,000 6,000
Paw Gali Paw Wez Wils Pike Mac Clez Paw	n county;  / Paw Lake.  len River.  / Paw Lake.  wer Lake.  sou Lake.  - Lake.  - Jake.  - Jake.  / Paw Lake.  / Paw Lake.	New Bullato Watervliet Buebanan Bertrand Bertrand Buchanan Buchanan Watervliet	Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan	June 10 June 10 June 10 June 6	5,000 14,000 0,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 8,000
Cry	e county: stal Lake g Lake ring Lake	Benzonia. Lake. Blaine.	Albert Haley, Frankfort	June 10 June 10 June 10	12,000 6,000 6,000
Wal Lon Mid Pod Hea Pine Hor Bow Twe	county: I Lake g Lake gl Lake unk Lake d Lake t Lake t Lake t Lake t Lake t Lake ker Lake ker Lake ker Lake ker Lake		Chas. Wood, Hastings. Ray Pierce, Schultz	June 11 June 5	6,000 6,000 6,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 6,000
Tur	un county: tie Lake	BurlingtonNewtnn.	E. R. Sullivan, Union City	June 4 June 4	6,000 6,000
	ounty: gician Lakeh Lake	Silver Creek and Keeler Porter	Fred Phillips, Dowagiac	June 6 June 4	10,000 4,000
	Traverse county: en Lake	Green Lake	H. H. Olds, Bendon	June 6	8,000

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT—STATE FISHERIES.

TWENTY-FIRST
REPORT—STATE
FISHERIES.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Ionia county: Juffer Lake. Juffer Lake. Municipal Lighting Plant Pond. Grand River. Looking Glass River. Looking Glass Pond. Grand River.	Odessa Odessa and Woodland Portland Portland Portland Portland Portland Portland	Edwin Shellhorn, Lake Odessa. Edwin Shellhorn, Lake Odessa. John B. Hecox, Portland W. E. Porter, Portland W. E. Porter, Portland C. L. Hale, Portland Jos. Patterson, Portland	June 7	6,000 8,000 8,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000
Kalamazoo county: White's Lake. West Lake. Long Lake. Austin Lake. Sherman Lake. Middle Three Lakes	Kalamazoo Portage Portage Portage Ross Richlaod	A. L. Waldo and H. R. Berry, Kalama- 200 John E. Crose, Kalamazoo Henry Waruf, Kalamazoo J. W. Van Brook, Kalamazoo H. D. Streator, Galesburg H. D. Streator, Galesburg	Jnne 5 June 5 June 5 June 5 June 3 June 3	4,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000
Kent county: Crandall Lake. Middle or Spring Lake. Au Sable Power Company Pond. Murry Lake. Wabasis Lake. Big Bostwick Lake. Sand Lake. Reed's Lake.	Oakfield	Earl Rasco, Sand Lake. Earl Rasco, Sand Lake. Wm. F. Smith, Lowell Wm. F. Smith, Lowell Wabasis Club, Belding Will Kilroy, Rockford. Chas, W. Willams, Sand Lake L. J. De La Marter, Grand Rapids.	June 7 June 10 June 10 June 10 June 10 June 10 June 10 June 23	4,000 4,000 6,000 6,000 8,000 6,000 4,000 4,000
Lake county: Big Star Lake	Lake	E. A. Smith, Baldwin	June 6	8,000
Missaukee county: Missaukee Lake. Dyer Lake. Long Lake.	Lake and Reeder Caldwell Caldwell	F. D. McGregor, Lake City. Chas. Luce, Lake City. Wm. McVeigh, Lake City.	June 7 June 7 June 7	8,000 6,000 6,000
Montcalm county: Loon Lake	Crystal	W. H. Everest, Stanton	June 10	6,000
Manistee county: Pioe Lake	Norman	T. G. Trimble, Manistee	June 21	8,000

		A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Section Manager	and the Sale of the Sale
Newaygo county: Ingleright Lake Sand Lake White Cloud Mill Pond Diamond Lake Blue Lake Brookings Lake Nichols Lake Toncray Lake	Ashland. Wilcox Lincoln Monroe	Earl Rasco, Sand Lake Ellwood Williams, Grant Branch Brothers, White Cloud Branch Brothers, White Cloud Wm. F. Gardner, Otia Frank Coombs, Bitely Wm. Revait, Bitely, Jos. Toncray, Lilley	June 7 June 6 June 6 June 6 June 6 June 6 June 6 June 6	4,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000
Osceola county: Osceola Lake. Hewett Lake. Rose Lake.	Richmond . Burdell . Rose Lake .	J. C. Holden, Reed City E. Harner, Tustin. V. E. Pullman, Tustin	June 7 June 7 June 7	6,000 6,000 6,000
St. Joseph county: Sand Lake. Long Lake Fish. Hog and Pepper Lakes Fish. Hog creek Pleasant Lake. Rock River and Pond St. Joseph River St. Joseph River Corey Lake. Long Lake St. Joseph River Klinger Lake. Tamarack Lake Thompson's Lake	Pobling	M. Bowersox, Nottawa. Vance Livermore, Burr Oak. Jas. R. Smith, Burr Oak Martin J. Bowersox, Three Rivers. Geo. O. Jackson, Three Rivers. C. L. Fry, Three Rivers. R. B. Mead, Three Rivers. E. V. Jackson Three Rivers. Amon Ives, Three Rivers. Arthur L. Jones, Three Rivers. M. P. Rikerh, Corey, Wallace N. Harvey, Constantine Walter Kennard, Coldwater Walter Kennard, Coldwater Walter Kennard, Coldwater	June 5 June 5 June 4 June 4 June 4 June 4 June 4 June 4 June 1 June 19 June 19 June 19 June 19	6,000 6,000 16,000 1,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 4,000 4,000
Van Buren county: Cedar Lake Bankson Lake Hersey Lake Huzzy Lake Eagle Lake Sister Lake Little Bear Creek Van Aukeo Lake	Porter Porter Porter Porter Porter Porter Porter Paw Paw Silver Creek Columbia Bangor	Chas. S. Mohoney, Lawton. V. B. Finch, Lawton. V. B. Finch, Lawton. J. K. Mowry, Lawton. C. E. Criffield, Lawton. D. B. Wallace, Benton Harbor. E. B. Eddy, Grand Junction. Jeremiah Welker, Bangor.	June 6	6,000 6,000 6,000 4,000 10,000 8,000 6,000
Total				504,000

# SMALL MOUTH BLACK BASS PLANTS, 1913.

#### FINGERLINGS.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Alpena county: Long Lake		H. E. Fletcher, Alpena	July 19 July 19	1,000 T 1,000 W
Antrim county: Torch Lake	Forest Home, etc	F. B. Dickerson, Detroit	July 22 July 22	1,000 TWENTY.
Barry county: Thornapple Lake	Castleton	Fred Habersaat, Morgan	July 3	1,500 FIRS
Benzie county: Big Platts Lake Small Platte Lake Crystal Lake	Benzonia aud Lake	L. V. Stacey, Honor. Jas. L. Baker, Honor. J. F. Monroe, Beulah.	i July 3	1,500 円 1,500 円 400 円
Berrien county: Lake Chapiu	Several	John G. Murdock, Berrien Springs	Aug. 8	300 POR
Branch county: Gregg, Morrison, North, South and Messenger Lakes. Coldwater River. Coldwater Lake.	Coldwater and Girard	F. T. Tappan, Coldwater	July 12 July 12 July 12	1,200   1,200   1,200   1,200   A
Calhoun county: Beadle Lake	EmmettBattle Creek	Chas. E. Kistler, Battle Creek Goguac Resort Assn., Battle Creek	Aug. 9 Aug. 9	750 E 750
Crawford county: Portage LakeShoepack Lake		C. P. Mickelsoo, Masou Fred L. Burgess, Detroit	July 23 July 23	1,000 000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
Cass county: Stone Lake Hutchings Lake Lilly Lake Shavehead Lake Diamond Lake Dewy Lake	La Grange. Newburg. Newburg. Foster. Several.	C. H. Kimmerle, Cassopolis. Fred Marsh, Cassopolis. Fred Marsh, Cassopolis. Arthur Seats, Jones. Jas. O. Hain, Cassopolis.	July 24 July 24 July 24 July 19	1,000
Clinton county: Park Lake Park Lake	BathBath.	A. S. Fairfield, Batb	July 17 July 17	· 750 750

Management of the Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-	and the second of the second o	Received with the control of the transfer of the second	d or contractor	one service to the
Clare county: Eight Point Lake	Garfield	S. F. Postal, Evart	July 12	1,500
Chippewa county: Hulbert Lake	Superior	Harvey W. Agnew	June 26	2,000
Charlevoix county: Deer Lake South Arm of Pine Lake South Arm of Pine Lake		Wm. J. Pierson, Boyne Falls Judge Frederick W. Mayne, Charlevoix. Carl M. Stroebel, East Jordan	July 10 July 22 July 22	1,200 1,000 1,000
Cheboygan county: Douglas Lake	MunroSeveral	A. M. Norrow, PelistonYakima Club, Cheboygan	July 10 July 19	1,200 1,500
Delta county: South River Bay. Crane Lake.	Fairbanks Nahma	T. Killian, Escanaba. Rufus F. Skeels, Hart.	June 27 July 8	2,000 1,500
Eaton county: Pine Lake	Waltou	L. Cook & Son, Olivet	July 19	1,000
Emmet county: Round Lake Little Traverse Bay	Bear Creek	Henry Lindig, Petoskey	July 10 July 22	1,000 1,250
Gladwin county: Cedar and Tobacco River	Beaverton	Hon. Henry Croll, Jr., Beaverton	July 11	1,500
Grand Traverse county: Cedar Hedge Lake Silver Lake.	Green Lake	Wm. Saunders, Traverse City Wm. Saunders, Traverse City	June 26 July 2	3,000 3,000
Houghtou county: Lake Eva. Lake Gerald Pine Lake Lake Roland	Adams. Elm River. Adams. Elm River.	Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton Houghton R. and G. Club, Houghton	July 10 July 10 July 10 July 10 July 10	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
Jackson county: Clark's Lake. Stony Lake.	Columbia Napoleon	John E. Pinegar, Jackson M. E. Russell, Napoleon	July 17 Aug. 6	1,000 600
Kalamazoo county: Eagle Lake	Texas	Geo. Bolinger, Oshtemo	Aug. 9	600
Kent county: Silver and Sunfisb Lakes	Cannon	F. L. Adams, Grand Rapids	Ū	600
Lake county: Sauble Lakes, (4 connected) Big Bass Lake.	Elk	Wm. Utter, Peacock Wm. C. Jones, Peacock	June 26 June 26	3,000 3,000

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT—STATE FISHERIES.

Number.

Date.

July 15

July 17 Ang. 6

June 26 July 8

July 9

July 22

July 18 July 18

July 25

July 17

Oet. 3

June 27

Name of depositor.

Wm. Massey, Jr., Allenville...... Dent Hurd, Curtis.....

Huron Mountain Club, Big Bay ..

F. L. Glover, Bear Lake.....

Frank Malmstone, Barryton. F. H. Beach, Mecosta......

Hon. F. J. Russell, Hart.

Jensen Bros., Trufant . .

C. W. Kimmerling, Monroe.

Geo. L. Erwin, Grand Rapids,

Hngh Chalmers, Detroit..... H. J. Barber, Detroit..... N. E. Forbush, Walled Lake.. Edward Russell, Hamtramack

E. C. Rumer; Flint.

R. E. McManus, Traverse City D. H. Day, Glen Haven.....

Township.

Bloomfield..... Oxford..... West Bloomfield... Waterford....

County and name of water.

Lapeer county: Pleasant Lake

Lenawee county: Round Lake.. River Raisin..

Mackinac county: Brevoort Lake... Manistique Lake.

Marquette county: No Name.....

Manistee county: Glover's Lake...

Mecosta county:
Minger Lake...
Blue Lake...

Muskegon county: Big Blue Lake

Monroe county: River Raisin...

Montcalm county: Muscallonge Lake

Newaygo county: Croton Dam Pond

Oakland county:
Crawford Lake....
Pine Lake....
Middle Straits Lake
Lower Sylvan Lake.

Leelanau county:
Lake Leelanau or Carp Lake.
Glen Lake.....

			And the second	
Oceana county: Crystal Lake. Pentwater Lake. School Section Lake.		W. R. Rosch, Hart. W. R. Rosch, Hart. I. C. Manning, Walkerville.	July 25 July 25 July 25	8,000 1,000
Ogemaw county: Au Sable Lake	Goodar	,	July 19	800 1,000
Black Lake or Macatawa Bay.  St. Joseph county: Ayerses Lake.		Macatawa Resort Co., Macatawa	Aug. 7	· 400
Shiawassee county: Shiawassee River.	1		July 19 July 15	500 TWENTY
Schoolcraft county: Indian Lake			June 27	2,000 TRS
Base Line Lake Three Mile Lake Washtenaw county:	Geneva Paw Paw	W. E. Grimes, South Haven Wm. M. Kirkwood, Paw Paw	June 28 June 30	3,000 3,000 8 - 8
3 Silver Lakes. Whitmore Lake Barton Pond.	Dexter. Northfield.	L. D. Alley, Dexter. H. Earle, Whitmore Lake. Eastern Mich. Edison Co., Ann Arbor	July 17 July 17	1,000 P 1,000 O
Wexford county: Cadillac Lake. Lake Mitchell.	<u> </u>		Aug. 14 July 2 July 2	900 RT STA
Total			,	119,300
		-		PISHERIES

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT-STATE FISHERIES.

# LARGE MOUTH BLACK BASS PLANTS, 1913.

ADVANCED FRY.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Alpena county: Long Lake Long Lake Long Lake Long Lake Beaver Lake		John Beck, Alpena D. D. Hanover, Alpena Richard Lagatska, Alpena Robt. H. Rayburo, Alpena	June 19 June 19 June 19 June 19	12,000 12,000 12,000 10,000
Allegan county: Sheffer Lake Ellinger Lake Three Cornered Lake Fenner Lake	Hopkins	Wm. W. Truax, Allegan Wm. Tiefenthal, Hopkins. Wm. Tiefenthal, Hopkins. Wm. McLeod, Martin	June 19 June 19 June 19 June 14	4,000 4,000 4,000 6,000
Autrin county: Grass Lake. Intermediate Lake. Liman Lake Toad Lake.		Samuel Adams, Bellaire Chas, Briggs, Central Lake L. VanSkiver, Ellsworth L. VanSkiver, Ellsworth	Juue 14 June 14 June 14 June 14	8,000 8,000 6,000 6,000
Barry county: Clear Lake Lower Lake Clear Lake Clear Lake Gun Lake Thornapple Lake Wall Lake Ashty Lake Fish Lake Wilkinson Lake Mud Lake Little Long Lake Crooked Lake Holcomb Lake Gurnsey Lake Gurnsey Lake Long Lake Long Lake	Orangeville Hope Hope Prairieville Prairieville Yankee Springs	J. L. Ormsbe, Dowling. D. Barnuse, Hastings J. R. Patterson, Union City. Hon, F. Chamberlain, Waylaud. Jas. Howard, Morgan. J. M. Payne, Hastings J. M. Payne, Hastings C. H. Osborn, Hastings Henry Moorhus, Delton Jesse Newton, Cloverdale. S. C. Greusel, Kalamazoo B. Dickinson, Hastings.	June 12 June 12 June 12 June 12 June 25 June 21 June 21	6.000 6.000 12.000 12.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000
Benzie county: Big Platte Lake. Loon Lake. Little Platte Lake:	.  Lake	Geo. Weaver, Houor		8,000 8,000 8,000
Caihoun county: Waubascon Lake Goguac Lake Barnum and Graham Lakes	Battle Creek	Goguac Resort Assn., Battle Creek P. F. Muir, Battle Creek	Juue 17 June 17 June 17	8,000 10,000 8,000

	•		14.74
Porter Porter  Newberry  Newberry  Porter  Porter	Geo. Knowles, Corey R. C. King, Jones C. A. King, Vandalia C. A. King, Vandalia C. A. King, Vandalia R. C. King, Jones A. P. Beeman, Jones Bruce Hoffman, Constantine L. Q. Hitchcock, Bristol, Ind L. Q. Hitchcock, Bristol, Iud	Jnne 20 June 20 June 20 June 20 June 20 June 20 June 20 June 20 June 19 June 19	10,000 8,000 6,000 8,000 4,000 4,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000
Arthur Grant Grant Grant Hatton Garfield	David McPhall, Clare	June 30 June 30 June 30 June 30 June 30 June 30 June 20	5,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 5,000 8,000
Victor	T. G. Decker, Laingsburg	June 25	8,000
Metrose and Evaugetine	J. W. Hunter, Grand Rapids	Juue 20 June 14	10,000 8,000
Vermontville	Ezra Huber, Charlotte Ralph Wetherbee, Vermontville	June 12 June 12	6,000 6,000
Bear Creek	Henry Lindig, Petoskey	Jnne 20	8,000
Union	Wm. Saunders, Traverse City. Traverse City Fly Casting Club, Traverse City. G. E. Potrarke, Traverse City. G. E. Hodges, Fife Lake. Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley. A. B. Stimson, Kingsley. A. B. Stimson, Kingsley. Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley. Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley. Michigan Fish Commission. B. B. Reynolds, Bendon.	June 26 June 26 June 26 June 26 June 28 June 18	8,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 10,000
	Porter Porter Porter Porter Porter Newberry Porter Porter Porter Arthur Grant Grant Grant Hatton Hatton Garfield  Victor  Melrose and Evaugeline Norwood  Vermontville Bear Creek Green Lake Traverse  Long Lake, Bear and Green Lake Fife Lake Union Green Lake Union Union Mayfield Green Lake Green Lake Union Green Lake Union Green Lake Union Mayfield Green Lake East Bay	Porter C. A. King, Jones Porter C. A. King, Vandalia R. C. King, Jones A. P. Beeman, Jones A. B. Beiman, Jones A. B. Be	Porter

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT—STATE FISHERIES.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
onia county:				
Tupper Lake	Odessa	Edwin Shellhorn, Lake Odessa	June 28	6,000
ngbam connty: Park Lake	Meridian	Malas E. C Pr		
ackson county:		Myles F. Gray, Lansing	Jnne 25	10,000
Michigan Center Mill Pond		Albert M. White, Jackson	Tu 10	
Clark's Lake	Columbia	H. A. Reece, Jackson	June 12 June 12	8,000 8,000
Lagoon in Loomis Park	City of Jackson	Geo. H. Lumley, Jackson	June 12 June 12	8,000 6,000
Crispell Lake	Liberty Napoleon	Chas. Adams, Clark's Lake Wm. McGraw, Napoleon	Jnne 25	8,000
Kalamazoo county:		wiii. McGraw, Napoleon	June 25	10,000
Howard's Lake		A. H. Snook, Kalamazoo	June 14	4 000
Limekill Lake	Kalamazoo	O. A. Van Deusen Battle Creek	June 17	4,000 8,000
Pike's Pond. Rawson Lake.	.   Kaiamazoo	Gaddie Phillipp, Kalamazoo Louis Rosenbaum, Kalamazoo	June 14 June 14	4,000 4,000
Howard Lake	Schoolcraft	J. C. Fisher, Vicksburg.	June 17	6,000
Uptogrove Lake Eagle Lake.	. Brady	C. C. Riggs Vielschurg	June 17 June 17	6,000 4,000
Little Rawson Lake	Schoolcraft,	Frank S. Coller, Vicksburg	June 17 June 17	8,000 4,000
Gourdneck Lake	Portage.		June 17	4,000
Kimble Lake Black Lake	Cohooloratt	C. H. Leigner, Vicksburg	June 17 June 17	6,000 4,000
Sunset Lake	Schoolcraft	Jas. Burgess, Vickshurg	June 17 June 17	4,000 4,000
Little Indian Lake Pickerel Lake	Pavilion	C. Z. Robinson, Vicksburg	June 17	4,000
Indian Lake Thrall's Lake	.   Brady	E O Goldenith Wielesburg	June 17	6,000
alkaska county:	. Brady	W. J. Smith, Vicksburg	June 17	6,000
Long Lake	Springfield and Lake	D. D. Hulli, Mr. D. William		
Kettle Lake. Guernsey Lake.	Kalkaska	D. R. Hulls, M. D., Fife Lake	June 20 June 20	6,000 6,000
Island Lake	Wilson	M. B. Darby, Kalkaska	June 20	8,000
Rainbow Lake. Dowling's Lake.		P. A. Dovie, Mancelona	June 20 June 20	6,000
ent county:		F. A. Dowling, Williamsburg	June 20	4,000
Reed's Lake	Grand Rapids	L. J. De Lamarter, Grand Rapids		
Pine Island Lake	Plainfield	J. W. Fitzsimmons, Grand Rapids	June 23 June 15	8,000 10,000

200 Co.				
Lake county:			STATES	MEMBER . LOSSE
Sable Lakes, 4 connected	Elk	Wm. Utter, Peacock	June 26	6.000
Little Bass Lake Nat-ah-ki Lake	Elk.	W. P. Jones, Peacock	June 26	6,000
Perch Lake	Elk and Sweetwater	Robt. Dougall, Wingelton	June 13 June 21	6,000 6,000
Lapeer county:		•	. !	
Big Fish LakeFive Lakes	Hadley	Frank Miller, Lapeer. J. B. Hagaman, North Branch.	June 20	8,000
Miller Lake	Deerfield	J. B. Hagaman, North Branch	June 20 June 20	14,000 8,000
Davis LakeBronson Lake	Oregon	G. H. Whitaker, Lapeer	June 13 June 13	6,000 6,000
Bass LakeElk Lake	Arcadia	Imlay City F. and G. Club. Imlay City	June 13	6,000
Long Lake	Attica	Imlay City F. and G. Ciub, Imlay City. Imlay City F. and G. Club, Imlay City.	June 13 June 13	8,000 6,000
Lake Pleasant	Attica	Imlay City F. and G. Club, Imlay City.	June 13	8,000
Leelanau county: Davis Lake	Kasson	W- G. W. A. A. C.	i	_
Armstrong Lake	Kasson	Wm. Sattler, Maple City Wm. Sattler, Maple City	June 20 June 20	6,000 6,000
Livingston county:				. 0,000
Zuke Lake Bruin Lake	Hamburg	Ed. Colburn, Lakeland	June 17	12,000
•	Woodville and Lyndon	Hon. E. Farmer, Stockbridge	June 17	10,000
Manistee county: Bear Lake	Bear Lake and Pleasanton	J. H. Werie, Bear Lake	June 20	8,000
Portage Lake	Onekama	Hans A. Weudel, Onekama	June 20	8,000
Mason county:	Idamsee,,	F. G. Trimhle, Manistee	June 20	8,000
Hong's Lake	Freesoil	Dr. C. M. Spencer, Freesoil	June 21	8.000
Stone LakeLong Lake	Shermau Sheridan	N. G. Nelson, Fountain	June 21	6,000
Long Lake	Branch.	Clark M. Gray, Fountain Ernest Jaser, Walhalla	June 21   June 21	6.000 6.000
Emerson Lake	Branch and Sheridan	Ernest Jaser, Walhalla L. L. Bell, Taliman	June 21	6,000
Blue Lake	Sheridan	J. H. Tanch, Fountain	June 21 June 21	6,000 6,000
Mecosta county:				*
Clear Lake	Colfax	H. J. Ward, Big Rapids	June 25	6.000
Muskegon county: Wolf Lake	Paralast			
Little Blue Lake	Egglestou	Carl A. Stauffer, Ravenna E. D. Magoon, Muskegon	June 18	8,000 6,000
Bear Lake	Muskegon and Laketon Nortnu	E. D. Magoon, Muskegon	June 18	8.000
Stewart Lake Little Black Lake	Cedar Creek	E. D. Magoon, Muskegon E. D. Magoon, Muskegon	June 18 June 18	8,000 6,000
Divide Diack Dake.	Norton and Spring Lake	E. D. Magoou, Muskegou	June 18	8,000
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County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Newaygo county: Crooked Lake or Brookings Lake	Beaver and Monroe	M. B. Droper, Grand Rapids	June 26	8,000
Oakland connty: Pine Lake. Middle Straits Lake Walled Lake. Orchard Lake. Cass Lake. Johnson Lake. Watkins Lake.	Oxford West Bloomfield Novi and Commerce. West Bloomfield West Bloomfield Groveland Waterford	H. J. Barber, Detroit. N. E. Forbush, Walled Lake. M. A. Porter, Northville F. S. Campbell, Detroit. T. J. Frye, Pontiac Frank L. Becker, Pontiac R. F. Monroe, Pontiac	June 20 June 17 June 17 June 17 June 14 June 30 June 28	8,000 10,000 12,000 14,000 12,000 2,000 7,000
Ottawa county: Pigeon Lake Crockery Creek	OliveChester	W. G. Brummeler, Grand Rapids Philo F. Bettis, Ravenna	June 18 June 18	8,000 8,000
Presque Isle county: Lake of the Woods. Grand Lake Lake Nettie. Lost Lake Lake Lake	I Dismanck.	Roht, E. Ellsworth, Alpena Jas. E. Kauffman, Presque Isle H. Horwitz, Hawks. H. Horwitz, Hawks. H. Horwitz, Hawks.	June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24	9,000 15,000 7,500 6,000 6,000
Saginaw county: Saginaw River		W. J. Hunsaker, Saginaw	June 26	18,000
St. Joseph county: Long Lake. Portage Lake Thompson's Lake Tamarack Creek Klinger Greek	Fabius. Werdon Sherman Sherman	G. H. Pirley, Corey. Warren Yates, Vicksburg. Walter Kennard, Coldwater. Walter Kennard, Coldwater, Walter Kennard, Coldwater.	June 20 June 17 June 19 June 19 June 19	8,000 6,000 4,000 4,000 6,000
Tuscola county: North Lake	Watertown	Hon. A. J. Sherman, Fostoria	June 27	5,000
Yan Buren county: Gravel Lake Hersej Lake Bankson Lake Fish Lake	Porter Porter Porter Porter Porter	Rev. M. A. Quinian, Notre Dame, Ind.	. June 14 . June 17	8,000 8,000 10,000

Borton Pond	Lyndon Lyndon Sylvan	Hon. John Kalmbach, Chelsea Hon. John Kalmbach, Chelsea Eastern Mich. Edison Co., Ann Arbor.	June 21 June 21 June 21 June 21 June 21 June 21	4,500 6,000 6,000 6,000 10,500 6,000
Total				1,214,500

# LARGE MOUTH BASS PLANTS, 1913.

#### FINGERLINGS.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Alger county: Doe Lake Reddy's Lake Mirror Lake Half Moon Lake	An Train	H. Malott, Detroit.  Doe Lake Club, Wetmore.  Doe Lake Club, Wetmore.  Doe Lake Club, Wetmore.	June 26 June 26 June 26 Juue 26	3,000 TW 5,000 WENT 4,000 VI
Allegan county: Lower Scott Lake Osterhout Lake	LeeLee	Mark May Pullman	June 28 June 28	2 000 Hg
Barry county: Fine Lake	Johnstown,	Willard A. Knight, Battle Creek	July 3	3,000 FIR 3,000 FIR 2,500 ST
Benzie couoty: Crystal Lake		J. F. Monroe, Beulah	Oct. 9	300 R
Berrieo county: Mili Creek Pond	Bertrand	E. E. Rowland, Waterviiet Leo R. Arnold, Dayton	June 28 Aug. 9	3,000 8,000 8,000
Branch county: Coldwater Lake. Gregg, Morristo, North, & South aud Messenger Lakes. Coldwater River. Sniead and Carry Lakes.	Ovid. Coldwater and Girard. Ovid and Coldwater. Batavia	F. J. Tappan, Coldwater.	June 24 June 24 June 24 June 24	T—STAT 4,000 TA 4,000 4,000
Calhoun county: Ackerley Lake	Convis	C. E. Ackerley, Bellevne	Jnly 19	田
Cass county: Pine Lake Gray Lake. Birch Lake	Jefferson and Howard	C. H. Klimmerle, Cassopolis	Jnly 24 Jnly 24 July 24	2,000 FISHER 600 ERIE 1,500 ERIE
Cheboygan county: Maplewood Lake	Nunda	E. W. Moore, Wolverine	July 23	600 S
Chippewa county: Durbart Lake	Trout Lake	Geo. A. Osborn, Sault Ste. Marie.	June 26	4,000
Crawford county: Portage Lake. Section One Lake.	Maple Forest		July 23 July 23	1,400 800

Delta county: Crane Lake Moss Lake	Nahma	Rufus S. Skeels, Hart Timothy Killian, Escanaba	July 8 June 27	3,000
Eaton county: Narrow Lake		Ezra Huber, Charlotte	July 3	1,500
Grand Traverse county: Dyers Lake Silver Lake Truax Lake.	Long Lake Garfield. Whitewater	D. J. Dyer, Traverse City. Ed. Gilbert, Traverse City. G. C. Pray, Mabel	July 2 July 2 July 2	3,000 5,000 3,000 ⊢⊒
Hillsdale connty: Perch Lake. Snyder Lake. Mosherville Lake First Sand Lake. Hastings Lake. Gray's Lake. Courtright Lake.	Somerset Cambria Scipio Hillsdale Scipio Fayette Fayette	Henry Long, Somerset Center. Chas. D. Snyder, Hillsdale. Don Daykin, Mosherville. Jonesville R. and G. Club, Jonesville.	July 3	3,000 TWENTY-FIRS
Ionia county: Long Lake	Orleans.,	Hon. W. F. Bucker, Belding	July 11	1 000
Jackson county: Wampler's Lake. Mud Lake. Portage Lake.	Norvell and Cambridge Norvell Waterloo and Henriette	Geo. J. Nisle, Norvell. Geo. J. Nisle, Norvell, Geo. E. Beehe, Jackson	June 24 June 24 Ang. 18	R期PORT 6,000 ORT 7,000 ORT
Kent county: Ratigan's of Bell Lake	Cannan aod Grattan	Wm. P. Stonebreaker, Ada	July 3	1,800 00
Leelanau county: Lake Leelanau. Leg Lake. Glen Lake.	Leland Leelanau Gien Arbor and Kasson	Frank H. Black, Lake Leland H. E. Ashelby, Chicago, Ill D. H. Day, Glen Haven		6,000 H 3,000 H 600
Luce county: Wolf Lake. Hamilton Lake. Dollarville Lake. North Manistique or Pond Lake.	McMillan Pentland 46 N. 10 W. Lakefield	R. C. Bradley, Newberry	June 27 June 27 June 27 June 27	3,000 HE 3,000 HE 4,000 ER
Manistee county: Perch Lake and No Name	***************************************	Harry D. Jewell, Grand Rapids	June 27	4,000 S
Mecosta county: Perch Lake. Long Lake.	Martiney Morton	Ray Carmao, Mecosta. F. H. Beach, Mecosta.	July 11 July 18	1,000 2,000

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Montcalm county: Loon LakeBaldwin Lake Muscallonge Lake	Fairplains Eureka Maple Valley	T. I. Phelps, Greenville T. I. Phelps, Greenville Jeosen Bros., Trufant.	Oct. 15 Oct. 15 Oct. 15	200 - 300 150
Montcalm county: Whitefish Lake. Buttermilk Lake. Clifford Lake. Bass Lake. Tamerack Lake.	Richland	B. S. Davenport, Grand Rapids. B. S. Davenport, Grand Rapids. E. J. Hammersley, Stanton J. W. Pfeilder, Edmore. C. W. Vining, Lakeview.	July 2 July 2 July 11 July 11 July 18	3,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 1,500
Muskegon county: Big Blue Lake	Blue Lake	Hon, F. J. Russell	July 25	1,000
Newaygo county: Bobtist Lake Croton Dam Pond Long and Round Lakes Pickerei Lake Kimbail and Marl Lakes Twio Lake Diamond Lake	Grove. Croton Solos Garfield Brooks and Garfield Home. Liocoln.	B. S. Davenport, Pierson G. L. Erwin, Grand Rapids A. H. Sauer, Kent City S. D. Thompson, Newaygo. S. D. Thompson, Newaygo. Jos. Horner, Grand Rapids. Jos. Horner, Grand Rapids.	July 2 June 27 June 27 June 27 June 27 June 27 June 27	2,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 4,000 4,000
Oakland county: Loon Lake. Lotus, Huntoon and Maccday Lakes. Burns Lake. Marsh Lake. Crawford Lake. Angelus or Three Mile Lake. Mirror Lake Lake Angelus. Elizabeth Lake. Crescent Lake.	Holly Bloomfield. Pontiac and Waterford.  Pontiac and Waterford.  Waterford.	J. Byron Judd, Pontiac C. C. Craigie, Clarkston David Mackey, Holly David Mackey, Holly Hugh Chaimers, Detroit J. Warren Jenkins, Kansas City Hugh Chaimers, Detroit J. Walter Drake, Pontiac A. L. Moore, Pontiac Ward Hammond, Pontiac	Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Aug. 21 Sept. 13	600 1,600 500 750 4,800 1,000 800 600 400
Oceana county: Pa-Ba-Ma Lake. Pentwater Lake.	LeavittPentwater	I. C. Manning, Walkerville	July 25 July 25	750 1,000
Osceola county: Hersey Mill Pond	Hersey	Ed. French, Hetsey S. F. Postal, Evart	July 16 July 16	1,000 2,500
		Hon, E. B. Boltoo, Gaylord	Aug. 27	1,200

			24 Canada Cara	
Ottawa county: Core Lake	Robinson	Walter H. Clark, Grand Haven	July 3	2,500
Roscommon county: Houghton Lake Higgins Lake.	Roscommon	Jas. H. Ostrander, Houghton Lake W. H. Phelps, Roscommon	Sept. 24 Aug. 27	300 1,200
Lowis Lake	Flowerfield and Marcellus	S. D. Gillett, Marcellus	July 10	1,000
Tuscola county: Harmon Lake	Dayton	Marshall I. Lewis, Mayville	July 15	1,250
Vau Buren county: Lake George Lake Cora Three Mile Lake Saddle Lake Scott Lake	Paw Paw Paw Paw Columbia	Otto Ihling, Kalamazoo Wm. M. Kirkwood, Paw Paw W. H. Crause Grand Junction	June 30 June 30 June 30 June 30 June 28	3,000 3,000 4,000 4,000 3,000
Washtenaw county: Whitmore Lake. Big and Little Portage Lake connected	Northfield and Green Oak Dexter and Putnam		Aug. 14 Aug. 14	900 1,200
Total				219,350

# PERCH PLANTS, 1913.

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County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Alcona county: Crooked Lake McPhes Lake Sand Lake	Mitchell Mitchell Mitchell	Stephen Evans, Hardy Stephen Evans, Hardy Stephen Evans, Hardy	May 23 May 23 May 23	T 000,001 W 000,001 W 000,001
Allegan county: Allegan Lake. Rensley Pond. Three Cornered Lake. Round Lake. Green Lake. Boot Lake. Schanable Lake. Upper Scott Lake. Lower Scott Lake.	Leighton Wayland Watson Lee	Wm. Tiefenhal, Hopkins. Wm. Tiefenhal, Hopkins. Wm. Tiefenhal, Hopkins. E. S. Allen, Moline J. B. Rose & Son, Moline. Geo. M. Dean. Shelbyville. Allen Dunfield, Otsego Class. Horn, Pallman	May 24 May 24 May 24 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 24 May 24 May 24	160,000 PENTY-FIRST 120,000 R0,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 RB
Barry county: Gun Lake Clear Lake Saw Mill Lake Mud Lake Fine Lake	Several, Baltimore Johnstown Johnstown	Frank Chamberlin, Wayland John L. Ormsbee, Dowling Wm. B. Wandell, Bedford D. H. Beardsley, Battle Creek Hon. Willard A. Knight, Battle Creek.	May 20 June 5 June 5 May 21 May 21	240,000 R 120,000 R 120,000 R 160,000 T 120,000 S 240,000 W
Benzie county: Big Platte Lake. Walker Creek.	Lake and Benzonia.	L. V. Stacey, Honor H. N. Johnson, Benzunia	July 3 July 3	120,000 H 120,000 H
Berrien county: Paw Paw Lake Long Lake Little indian Lake. Weaver Lake Pike Lake Clear Lake Wilson Lake Wadron Lake	Berrien Bnehanan Bertrand Buchanan	Carmody Bres., Watervliet F. D. Layman, Berrien Center. Otto Radewald, Niles. Jas. E. Scott, Buchanan	May 23 May 23 May 23 May 23 May 23 May 23 May 23 May 23	160.000 F 120.000 H 120.000 H 120.000 E 120.000 H 120.000 H 120.000 H 120.000 H
Calhoun county: Somona Lake Graham Lake Mill Lake Waubascon Lake Goguac Lake Hart's Lake St. Mary's Lake	Leroy. Leroy. Bedford Battle Creek Battle Creek	S. E. Felch, Battle Creek  Bauer & Hamilton, Battle Creek  Earl M. Billington, Battle Creek	May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21 May 21	120,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 160,000 120,000

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Cass county: Wood Lake Magician Lake Diamond Lake Spring Lake	Silver Creek and Keeler	Jas O Hain Cassonolis	May 21	160,000 160,000
Spring Lake Diamond Lake Delta county:	Marcellus Several	Clifford Hice, Marcellus Jas. O. Hain, Cassopolis		120,000 80,000 120,000
Crane Lake Eaton county:	Nahma	Rufus F. Skeels, Hart	July 10	120,000
Grand River	Windsor	Freeman G. French, Dimondale	May 20	200,000
Gladwin county: Ross Pond	Beaverton		'	200,000
Grand Traverse connty: Rennie Lake		Hon. Henry Croll, Jr., Beaverton	May 21	200,000
Hillsdale county:		Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley	July 2	80,000
Lake Pleasant Snyder's Lake Courtright Lake Gray's Lake Hastings Lake Ackerley Lake Half Moon Lake Half Moon Lake King Lake	Cambria Fayette Fayette Fayette Fayette Fayette Fayette	H. D. Tyler, Osseo. Chas. D. Snyder, Hillsdale. Jonesville R. and G. Club, Jonesville.	May 22 May 22 May 22 May 22 May 22 May 22 May 22 May 22, May 22	200,000 120,000 120,000 80,000 120,000 80,000 200,000
Ionia county: Wundward Lake. Mortison Lake. Jordan Lake. Tupper Lake.	RonaldBoston	Ira Conkey, Shiloh John Wallington, Saranac Edwin Shellhorn, Lake Odessa Edwin Shellhorn, Lake Odessa		160,000 120,000 160,000
Olcott's, Big Wolf and Little Wolf Lakes Lagoon in Loomis Park Crispell Lake	Grass Lake Leoni Summit Grass Lake Columbia Columbia Several City of Jackson Liberty Leoni and Napoleon	Alvin Hatt, Grass Lake Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson H. A. Reece, Jackson Jno. E. Pinegar, Jackson Wm. W. Todd, Jackson Wm. W. Todd, Jackson	July 8	120,000 120,000 80,000 80,000 80,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 120,000 400,000

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT—STATE FISHERJES.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Kalamazoo county: West Lake Austin Lake Sherman Lake Middle Three Lakes Lyon's Lake	Portage Portage Ross Richlaod Comstock	J. E. Crose, Kalamazoo	May 26 May 26 June 5 June 5 June 5	120,000 160,000 160,000 120,000 160,000
Kent county: Camp Lake. Long and Round Lakes. Reed's Lake.	Algoma. Solon. Grand Rapids.	Albert Batterly, Sparta. A. H. Sour, Kent City. L. J. De Lamarter, Grand Rapids	May 16 May 16 May 12	120,000 120,000 120,000
Lapeer county: Schlegees Lake. Squaw Lake Nepissing Lake. Rood's Lake. Bronson Lake Fish Lake Long Lake Bass Lake. Pleasant Lake Elk Lake.	Lapeer Rich Elba Mayfield Oregon Mayfield Attica Arcadia Attica Attica	E. J. Thrasher, Lapeer Imlay City F. and G. Club, Imlay City	May 20 May 20	80,000 200,000 160,000 120,000 160,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000
Leelanau couuty: Glan Lake	Glen Arbor, Kasson and Empire	D. H. Day, Glen Haven	July 3	160,000
Leuawee county: Brownell Lake	Rollin	Fred A. Binns, Addison	May 22	120,000
Mecosta county: Minegar Lake. Mill Pond at Barryton. Moiles Lake	. FOR	O. S. Wood, Barryton	May 16	120,000
Montcalm county: Loon Lake Clifford Lake Town Line Lake Bass Lake Big Spruce Lake Cody Lake Duck Pond	Douglas Cato and Belvidere Maple Valley Maple Valley	Wm. Chase, Greenville E. B. Root, Lakeview E. B. Root, Lakeview J. A. Freeman, Coral J. A. Freeman, Coral	May 23 May 23 May 23 May 16 May 16	160,000 120,000 520,000 160,000
Newaygo county: Twin Lake. Manby Lake.	. Home	Jos. Horner, Grand Rapids	May 23 May 21	120,000 80,000

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Oakland county:	3575-1	m vr m 11		
Huron River	Milford	T. H. Padley, Milford T. H. Padley, Milford	May 15	120,000
Kent Lake Hubbard Pond	Milford and Lyons	T. H. Padley, Milford	May 15 May 15	120,000 200,000
Long Lake	White Lake	T. H. Padley, Millord	May 15	80,000
Bass Lake	Commerce	T. H. Padley, Milford	May 15	120.000
Loon Lake	Commerce	A. Lingham, Milford	May 15	200.000
Norton Creek	Several	A. Lingham, Milford	May 15	120,000
Chain of Lakes, Morrison, Prowd's, and Sand Lakes	Commerce	A. Lingham, Milford	May 15	120,000
Upper and Lower Mill Ponds	Milford	Thos. Forbes, Milford	May 15	120,000
Row Lake	Milford and Highland	Chas. Dever, Milford	May 15	120,000
Teepleshill Lake	Commerce	Thos. Forbes, Milford	May 15	120,000
Round Lake	Highland	R. S. Potts, Milford	May 15	80,000
Lion Lake	Milford	Chas. Dever, Milford	May 15	120,000
Lake Orion	Orion	Lake Orion Summer Homes Co., Detroit	May 15	320,000
Marsh Lake	Holly	David Mackey, Holly	May 16	160,000
Austin Lake	Milliota	R. S. Pous, Mintord	May 16	80,000
Ogemaw county:	<u> </u>			
Rifle Lake	<b>H</b> al	John O'Connor, Lupton	May 24	160,000
Spring Lake	Hill	John O'Connor, Lupton	May 24	160,000
Little Au Sable Lake	Goodar	F. G. Wood, Maltby	May 24	200,000
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Osceola county: Park Lake	TT 111			
Park Lake	Highland	Glenn West, Park Lake	Jnne 10	120,000
St. Joseph county:		]		
Adams Lake	Burr Oak	Anthony Bros., Sturgis	May 26	120.000
Cranberry Lake.	Flowerfield	Clifford Hice, Marcellus	May 20	120,000
Howardsville Mill Pond	Flowerfield and Marcellus	Clifford Hice, Marcellus	May 20	160,000
Rock River	Flowerfield	Clifford Hice, Marcellus	May 20	120.000
Ayerses Lake	Flowerfield	Clifford Hice, Marcellus	May 20	80,000
Lake Four	Fabius	Clifford Hice, Marcellus		80,000
Lewis Lake	Flowerfield and Marcellus	S. D. Gillett, Marcellus	May 20	80,000
Fish, Hog and Pepper Lakes	Burr Oak	Jas. B. Smith, Burr Oak	May 20	200,000
Long Lake	Celon	Jas. B. Smith, Burr Oak	May 20	80,000
Van Buren county:				
North Lake	Almena	Frank Wright, Oshtemo	May 24	160.000
Fish Lake	Almena	Frank Wright, Oshtemo	May 24	160.000
Little Bear Lake	Colnmbus	E. B. Eddy, Grand Junction	May 23	120,000
Van Auken Lake	Bangor	Geo. Mutchler, Hartford	May 21	120,000
Keeler Lake	Keeler	Wm. Hoffman, Hartford	May 21	80,000
Hersey Lake	Porter	Ralph Van Vleck, Lawton	May 21	120,000
Bankson Lake	Porter	R. W. Mitchell, Lawton	May 21	120,000
Gravel Lake	Porter	R. F. Thornton, Lawton	May 21	120,000
Washtenaw county:				
Blind Lake	Lyndon	Chas. Hieber, Chelsea	July 8	120,000
Big and Little Portage Lakes	Dexter and Putnam	Portage Lake Land Co., R. H. Killian.	0.2.3	120,000
		Ypsilanti	July 8	160,000
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Total			<b></b>	19,360,000
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# PERCH PLANTS, 1913. Finoerlings.

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Calhoun county: Goguac Lake Lyon Lake	Battle CreekFredonia	Goguac Resort Assu., Battle Creek E. B. Stuart, Marshall	Sept. 2 Aug. 27	1,250
Cass county: Lewis Lake	Penn and Newberg	J. C. English, Yandalia	July 24	600
Leelanau county: Glen Lake		D. H. Day, Empire	Aug. 26	800
Newaygo county: Twiu Lake	Home	Jos. Horner, Grand Rapids	July 29	750
Total				4,000

#### PERCH PLANTS, 1913

#### YEARLINGS

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
arry county: Pine Lake Bowker Lake Long Lake Horseehoe Lake Little Long Lake	Hope	Will Andrews, Shultz Einer Payne, Cloverdale B. Dickinson, Hastings Fred Glbson, Cloverdale	June 7 June 7 June 7 June 7 June 7	120 120 160 120
Twenty-line bake.  Mud Lake.  Wall Lake.  Fine Lake.  ston county:	Норе. Норе. Норе. Johnstown	Mrs. M. Jones, Cloverdale. Pete Kingsbury, Cloverdale. Ovid Chamberlain, Cloverdale. C. H. Osborn, Hastings. Hon. W. A. Knight, Battle Creek.	June 7 June 7 June 7 June 7 Sept. 2	120 120 120 120 160 250
Ronnd Lake ackson county: Portage Lake Michigan Center Mill Pond Olcott's, Big and Little Wolf Lake Wolf Lake Montcalm connty:	Vermontville	W. L. Freemire, Vermontville	June 7 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2 Sept. 2	120 100 100 250 100
Loon Lake		r. I. Phelps, Greenville.	Oct. 15	200
Total				2,160

REPORT-STATE

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		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	account of the said	September of the second
Dowd Lake. Lower Lake Leach Lake Pleasant and Crooked Lakes Wall Lake Long Lake	Carlton Hope and Barry Hope	C. H. Osborn, Hastings	May 14 May 14 May 14 May 26 May 26 May 26	75,000 100,000 125,000 210,000 120,000 120,000
Baraga county: Nelligou Lake Lake No. 2 or Lake George. Lake No. 1 of Three Lakes or Lake Ruth Beaufort Lake St. John's Lake.	T. 48 R. 31	Peter Dolf, Michigamme E. W. McPharran, Marquette. E. W. McPharran, Marquette. Peter Trudell, Jr., Negaunee C. W. Munson, Republic.	May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26	120,000 45,000 45,000 75,000 75,000
Benzie county: Otter Lake Crystal Lake Loug Lake Big Platte Lake Round Lake and Long Lake Turtle Lake	Benzouia Lake Lake and Benzouia	L. B. Fast, M. D., Houor J. F. Munro, Benlab Albery Haley, Frankfort Jas. L. Barker, Honor David E. Burns, Benlah Wm. Reiner, Thompsonville.	May 16 May 17 May 17 June 2 June 2 June 2	100 C00 150 000 225 000 150 000 225 000 75 000
Branch county: Ritter's Pond Goodrich Lake Lower Lake Lower Lake Kenyou Lake	Sherwood Sherwood Sherwood	Phiney Ritter, Bronson A. Blackman, Sherwood Harry G. Lewis, Athens Harry G. Lewis, Athens Leo E. Wood, Athens	May 14 May 14 May 17 May 17 May 17	45,000 75,000 120,000 120,000 120,000
Berrien county: Paw Paw Lake Long Lake Paw Paw Lake Paw Paw Lake	Watersmeet Berrien Watervliet	A. S. Miles, Benton Harbor. F. D. Layman, Berrien Centre E. E. Rowland, Watervliet	May 31 May 31 May 13	150,000 90,000 125,000
Calhoun county: Ceresco Pond, Cedar Lake, Warner and Hyde Lakes. Wabascon Lake. St. Mary's Lake. Lake of the Woods. Goguec Lake Prairie Lake Prairie Lake. Keasler Lakes. Homer Lake. Turtle Lake. Turtle Lake. Urtle Lake.	Battle Creek Clarence Burlington Albion Homer	Howard K. Culver, Ceresco Weickgennant & Coe, Battle Creek Frank Van Nocken, Battle Creek Will O. Rundle, Marshall Goguac Resort Assn., Battle Creek W. H. Riever, Albion E. R. Sullivan, Union City D. S. Howe, Homer Chas, Blashfield, Homer E. R. Sullivan, Union City H. E. Kimmel, Union City P. E. Gauson, Union City	May 20 May 16 May 16 May 17 May 17 May 17 May 17 May 17 May 17 May 23 May 23	250,000 150,000 150,000 90,000 60,000 75,000 75,000 75,000 75,000 75,000
Cass county: Finch Lake Bunker Lake Dewey Lake Magician Lake	Marcellus Volinia Silver Creek Silver and Keeler	A. E. Lawrence, Marcellus. Floyd Brown, Marcellus. Geo. Feruham, Dowagiac. Fred Phillips, Dowagiac.	May 17 May 17 May 16 May 16	100,000 150,000 120,000 240,000

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT-STATE FISHERIES.

Date.

May 23 May 23 May 23 May 14 May 14 May 14 May 14 May 14 May 14

May 30 May 30

May 26

May 14 May 14

May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19

Number.

45,000 60,000 45,000 -210,000 -150,000 -120,000 75,000 120,000

75,000 75,000

75,000

120,000 120,000

150,000 150,000 120,000 195,000

Name of depositor.

J. E. Douglas, Lowell Marius Hanson, Grayling

Harvey W. Agnew, Soo Junction . . .

Fred Decker, Laingsburg..... A. S. Fairfield, Bath.....

Clyde King, Indian River. Gerald King, Indian River. F. E. Martin, Indian River. Fred S. Burgess, Detroit.

C. A. Lyons, Vandali C. A. Lyons, Vandali C. A. Lyons, Vandali A. P. Beeman, Jones C. A. Russ, Cassopol Fred Marsh, Cassopo A. P. Beeman, Jones A. P. Beeman, Jones A. P. Beeman, Jones Lyons, Vandalia Lyons, Vandalia Beeman, Jones Russ, Cassopolis Marsh, Cassopolis Marsh, Cassopolis Beeman, Jones Beeman, Jones Beeman, Jones

Township.

Maple Forest....Frederic....

Tuscarora
Tuscarora
Tuscarora
Grant and Benton

A COLUMN TO SERVICE A SERVICE ASSESSMENT

County and name of water.

Cass county—Con.:
Buck Creek.
Birch Lake.
Harwood Lake.
Diamond Lake.
Hutchings Lake.
Stone Lake.
Harwood Lake.
Corey Lake.

Crawford county: Shoepack Lake... Howe's Lake....

Chippewa connty: Hulbert Lake Clinton county: Round Lake..... Park Lake.....

Cheboygan ccunty:
Burt Lake.
Mullet Lake.
Burt Lake.
Long Lake.

Burt Lake. Long Lake.	Tuscarora Tuscarora Grant and Benton	Gerald King, Indian River F. E. Martin, Indian River Fred S. Burgess, Detroit	May 19 May 19 May 19 May 19	150,000 150,000 120,000
Clare county: Windover Lake Silver Lake Mud Lake Lake George	Freeman.	Chas. Lyon, North Star	May 17	195,000
Mud Lake. Lake George. Dewey Lake. Fisher's Lake. Budd Lake	Lincoln.	John Ferwerda, Falmouth Anton Billgren, Lake George. G. M. Bierly, Lake George	May 17 May 17	100,000 75,000 75,000 125,000 60,000
Fisher's Lake Budd Lake Lake Arnold	Hatton Hayes	F. C. Sanford, Clare. C. A. Kleman, Chicago, Ill.	May 17 May 21 May 21	
Deer Lake Long Lake	Hayes and Frost Hayes Frost.	Hughes Bros. Co., Harrison. Patrick Dobson, Harrison.	May 21 May 21 May 21	45,000 45,000 45,000
Fisher's Lake Budd Lake Lake Arnold Deer Lake Long Lake Ronnoc Lake Bass Lake Gut Lake South Lake	Hatton Hatton	C. A. Kleman, Chicago, Ill. C. A. Kleman, Chicago, Ill.	May 21 May 21 May 21	75,000 45,000 60,000 60,000
South Lake. South Lake. Farwell Mill Pond. Sand Lake. Sand Lake. Crooked Lake.	Grant Surrey	D. W. Canfield, Clare. Wm. Lange, Clare. Fuller & Harris, Farwell.	May 21 May 21 May 21	60,000 60,000 60,000
Eight Point Lake	Surrey Garfield Garfield	Chas. Lyon, North Star John Ferwerda, Falmouth Anton Billgren, Lake George G. M. Blerly, Lake George F. C. Sanford, Clare O. A. Kleman, Chicago, Ill P. B. Seitz, Harrison Hughes Bros. Co., Harrison Hughes Bros. Co., Harrison Hughes Bros. Co., Harrison C. A. Kleman, Chicago, Ill C. A. Kleman, Chicago, Ill C. A. Kleman, Chicago, Ill D. W. Canfield, Clare Wm. Lange, Clare Fuller & Harris, Farwell Floyd E. Oliver, Farwell W. C. Fuller, Harris Wm. Scott, Lake F. S. Postal, Evart	May 21 May 21 May 21	60,000 60,000
		F. S. Postal, Evart.	May 21	60,000 60,000
Baton county: Pine Lake. Looking Glass River.				
Emmet count-		L. Cook & Son, Olivet Bruce B. Douglas, Woncousta	May 17 May 20	125,000 45,000
Round Lake Crooked Lake Carp Lake Pickerel Lake	Bear Creek	Henry Lindig, Petoskey	May 14	ļ
Pickerel Lake. Gladwin county:	Littlefield Carp Lake and Hebron Littlefield	Henry Lindig, Petoskey Sbeldon Cole, Oden O. C. Cope, Carp Lake Rufus L. Myers, Alanson	May 14 May 14 May 14 May 14	125,000 175,000 150,000 125,000
Lake Four.  Genesee county:	Butman	R. J. McMillan, Bntman		45,000
Potter Lake	Davison	Wm. E. Briggs, Davison	May 23	75,000
Grand Traverse county: Silver Lake. Ellis Lake. Truax Lake. Duck Lake.	Garfield and Blair Green Lake	G. E. Potrafke, Traverse City	May 24	00.000
Truax Lake. Duck Lake. Island Lake	Whitewater Green Lake	Wm. Saunders, Traverse City G. E. Pray, Marshall Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley	May 24 May 24 May 24 May 24	45,000 45,000 105,000 75,000 105,000 45,000 45,000
Spider Leke Bass Lake Big Umicie Lake	Whitewater Green Lake Union East Bay East Bay Union Union East Bay	R. B. De France, Kingsley R. B. De France, Kingsley R. B. De France, Kingsley	May 24 May 24 May 24 May 24	75,000 105,000
Duck Lake Island Lake Spider Leke Spider Leke Big Umicie Lake Little Umicie Lake Hogsback Lake Rennie Lake Green Lake Long Lake Long Lake	Union Union East Bay	R. B. De France, Kingsley R. B. De France, Kingsley Kingsley Sportsmen's Club Kingsley	May 24 May 24 May 24	45,000 45,000 30,000
Green Lake Long Lake Boardman Lake	Union Green Lake Garfield	Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley Tray City Fly Coction Club, Kingsley	May 24 May 24 May 24	30,000 105,000 75,000 75,000
Boardman Lake Silver Lake Hogsback or Crooked Lake File Lake Rennle Lake Hogsback Lake Spider Lake Bass Lake Big Union Lake Little Union Lake	Tiaverse Garfield Mayfield and East Branch	Trav. City Fly Casting Club, Trav. City Trav. City Fly Casting Club, Trav. City Trav. City Fly Casting Club, Trav. City	May 24 May 24 May 24	120,000 75,000 90,000
Rennie Lake Hogsback Lake	Fife. Union. East Bay	J. S. Hodges, Fife Lake R. B. De France, Kingsley	May 24 May 24 June 3	60,000 45,000 90,000
Bass Lake Bas Union Lake	Union East Bay East Bay East Bay Union Union	R. B. De France, Kingsley R. B. De France, Kingsley R. B. De France, Kingsley	June 3	90,000 30,000
Ingbam county: Park Lake	Union	G. E. Potrafke, Traverse City. Wm. Saunders, Traverse City. G. E. Pray, Marshall Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Kingsley. R. B. De France, Kingsley. Kingsley Sportsmen's Club, Trav. City. Trav. City. Fly Casting Club, Trav. City. Trav. City. Fly Casting Club, Trav. City. Trav. City. Fly Casting Club, Trav. City. R. S. Hastings, Traverse City. J. S. Hodges, Fife Lake. R. B. De France, Kingsley.	Jnne 3 Jnne 3	30,000 30,000 30,000
Ionia countre	Meridian	Myles F. Gray, Lansing	Jnne 3	150,000
Habbardsten Mill Pond on Fish Creek Long Lake Mud Lake	North Plains Orleans	A. E. Clark, Hubbardston.	May 15	125,000
Owl Lake Municipal Power Pond Marrison Lake	Orleans Orleans Orleans	E. E. Brown, Shiloh. Frank Allen, Shiloh. C. D. Lakin, Portland	May 16 May 16 May 16	125,000 75,000 75,000 120,000 60,000
Nud Lake. Owl Lake Municipal Power Pond. Morrison Lake. Jordan Lake. Tupper Lake	Boston and Campbell Odessa and Woodland Odessa	E. A. Rising, Clarksville. Edwin Shellhorn, Lake Odessa.	May 16 May 16 May 16	120,000 60,000 90,000 45,000
		THE OURSE	May 16	45,000

County and name of water.	Township.	Name of depositor.	Date.	Number.
Jackson county: Stoney Lake Stoney Lake Mud Lake Mud Lake Stony Lake Wampler's Lake Mud Lake Clark's Lake Vandercook's Lake Vandercook's Lake Portage Lake Ackerson Lake Wolf Lake Michigan Center Mill Pond and Wolf Lake	Napoleon. Napoleon Norvell Napoleon Norvell and Cambridge Norvell Cclumbia Leoni Waterloo and Leoni Napoleon Napoleon Napoleon Napoleon	M. E. Russell, Napoleon. Geo. J. Nisle, Norvell. Geo. J. Nisle, Norvell. Jno. E. Pinegar, Jackson. Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson. Geo. E. Beebe, Jackson.	May 24 May 24 May 24 May 24 May 24 May 17 May 17 May 17 May 17 May 17 May 17	75,000 75,000 75,000 75,000 120,000 150,000 150,000 150,000 150,000 150,000 270,000
Kalamazoo county: Gull Lake Hannpton Lake - Austin Lake - Gourdneck Lake West Lake - Long Lake - Limekill Lake Lyon Lake	Ross. Portage. Portage and Schoolcraft. Portage	F. S. Kenfield, Augusta E. R. Conrad, Vicksburg E. R. Conrad, Vicksburg E. R. Conrad, Vicksburg E. R. Conrad, Vicksburg Henry Warup, Kalamazoo Gaddie Phillips Kalamazoo	May 20 May 20 May 20 May 20	200,000 75,000 -100,000 -125,000 -125,000 -125,000 120,000
Kalkaska connty: Weilman's Mill Pond. Guernsey Lake	BoardmanWilson	Geo. M. Stone, South Boardman L. D. Musser, South Boardman	May 24	30,000
Kent county: Grand River Sandy Bottom Labe Reed's Lake Murry Lake County Line or Baldwin Lake Stone Lake Pine Lake Crandall Lake Middle or Spring Lake Sand Lake Mery Lake Au Sable Power Co. Pond	Oakfield Grand Rapids Vergennes and Gratten Solon and Ensley Courtland Nelson Solon Solon Solon Vergennes and McCollum Vergennes and Grattan	W. F. Smith, Lowell Glenn Guinnup, Harvard L. J. De Lamarter, Grand Rapids L. D. Church, Lowell Ross Mulligan, Sand Lake J. E. Ward, Rockford Jesse E. Beardslee, Cedar Springs Wesley Brown, Cedar Springs	3.5	60,000  300,000  100,000  125,000  125,000  150,000  75,000  125,000  150,000  150,000
Pleasant Lake Long Lake Petz Lake Barnes Lake Five Lakes Miller Lake Saven Ponds	Attica Imlay	John G. Donaldson, Attica Jesse Burger, Capac K. M. Barbour, North Branch J. B. Hagaman, North Branch J. B. Hagaman, North Branch	May 20	75,000 75,000 45,000 45,000 60,000 60,000 80,000

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Livingston county: Reeves Mill Pond Wheatland Lake Long Lake Round Lake	Hartland	Elmer C. Glenn, Pinckney Robt. Mc Call, Milford W. C. Brown, Milford Roy K. Brown, Howell	May 15 May 21 May 21 May 21	75,000 45,000 45,000 75,000
Lenawee county: Raisin River Raisin River River Raisin Brownell's Lake		C. F. Greenfield, Deerfield Hon. Verne C. Amberson, Blissfield C. F. Greenfield, Deerfield. Fred A. Binns, Addison	May 24 May 17 May 14 May 15	75,000 75,000 75,000 75,000 75,000 ⋻
Leelanau county; Shaid's Lake Lake Leelanau or Carp Lake	Leland	John Kawood, Cedar River Frank H. Blackledge, Indianapolis, Ind	June 2 June 2	75,000 TW E 225,000 Z TY FIR TS,000 TR TS,000 TS TS,000 TS
Mackinaw county: Brevoort Lake	Brevoort	Wm. Massey, Jr., Allenville	May 26	150,000 낚
Marquette county: Porterfield Lake. Allen Lake. Milwaukee Lake. Granite Lake. Lake Laurie. Lake Michigamme. Michigamme Lake. Black River. Lake Hattie.	Humboldt Republic Republic Ely Michigamme Michigamme	Hiram R. Gamble, Republic. Hiram R. Gamble, Republic. B. Bengston, Republic. C. W. Munson, Republic. Wm. Lelminger, Ishpeming. Geo. A. Newett, Ishpeming. J. B. Treado, Ishpeming. John Hyry, Beacon.	May 26 May 20 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26 May 26	75,000 R 575,000 R 5,000 R 5,000 R 5,000 R 5,000 R 55,000
Missaukee county: Dyer Lake Section Ten Lake Goose Lake Lake Missaukee Long Lake	Lake	John Kormerly, Prosper F. L. Decker, Lake City Jas. Boyer, Lake City Fred H. Reeder, Lake City Jos. Wolfinger, Lake City	June 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2 May 2	75,000 D 105,000 A 75,000 D 105,000 D 75,000
Masou county: Bass Lake North Oxbow Lake Long Lake Emmerson Lake Hamiln Lake	Branch	C. F. Lewis, Pentwater. C. F. Lewis, Pentwater Ernest Jaser, Walhalla Ernest Jaser, Walhalla O. J. Wanger, Ludingtou Elvin Swarthont, Ludington	May 20	100,000 M 75,000 H 75,000 H 75,000 H 225,000 M 240,000 M
Manistee county: Bear Lake Bear Lake - Portage Lake. Perch Lake	Onekama	A. H. Stockman, Arcadia Bear Lake R. and G. Club, Bear Lake. Hans A. Wendel, Onekama Rudolph Smith, Bretheren	May 16	100,000 175,000 175,000 50,000