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Wisconsin. State Conservation Committee (1928-1956)

Madison, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1934

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BIENNIAL REPORT

14th

OF THE

STATE CONSERVATION
COMMISSION

OF

WISCONSIN

FOR THE

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1933 and June 30, 1934.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN
1934



BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE CONSERVATION
COMMISSION

OF
WISCONSIN

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Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1933 and June 30, 1934



MADISON, WISCONSIN
1934

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

July 1, 1934

COMMISSIONERS

RALPH M. IMMELL, <i>Chairman</i> , Madison	LOUIS M. HOBBS, <i>Secretary</i> , Madison
R. B. GOODMAN, Marinette	JAMES A. CORCORAN, Webster
T. J. KOERNER, Manitowish	NELSON LECLAIR, Two Rivers

STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

July 1, 1934

H. W. MACKENZIE
Conservation Director

DIVISION CHIEFS

C. L. HARRINGTON <i>Supt. of Forests and Parks</i>	MATT PATTERSON <i>Deputy Director</i>
F. G. WILSON <i>Supt. of Co-operative Forestry</i>	BARNEY DEVINE <i>Chief Conservation Warden</i>
E. J. VANDERWALL <i>Chief Forest Fire Warden</i>	WILLIAM F. GRIMMER <i>Supt. of Game</i>
B. O. WEBSTER <i>Supt. of Fisheries</i>	D. H. KIPP <i>Supt. of Public Relations</i>
ROBERT A. GRAY <i>Supt. of Commercial Fishing</i>	LYDIA STUMPF <i>Chief Clerk</i>

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HONORABLE PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE
Governor of Wisconsin

Sir: In accordance with the provisions of the law, we herewith submit the report of the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934.

Respectfully submitted,
STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

RALPH M. IMMELL, *Chairman*,
LOUIS M. HOBBS, *Secretary*,
R. B. GOODMAN,
JAMES A. CORCORAN,
T. J. KOERNER,
NELSON LECLAIR.

January 10, 1935.

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FOREWORD

Conservation may be best defined as "the full use of all our natural resources without permanent injury to those resources," Natural resources are taken to mean the lands, the forests, the waters, and the animal and plant life which inhabit them.

In early years, the idea was prevalent that our natural resources were inexhaustible, and the development of conservation was restricted largely to a negative type of regulations governing hunting and fishing. Gradually in later years, however, the sportsman and nature lover prevailed in the establishment of conservation as a public function relating to fish and game, state parks were developed, and after 1923, the state developed its forest conservation activities and established state forests.

The gradual decline in the lumber industry and the concern of the paper mills as to their continued supply of pulpwood brought an economic interest to conservation for the first time. Still stronger forces developed behind the economic need for conservation as a new exhaustion of our resources became apparent in recent years. The state's fertile soil through intensive cropping, through erosion, and through the lowering of water levels, was losing its fertility. Tax delinquency and land abandonment threatened to spread to the richest areas of the state.

Conservation has become the principle underlying the use of all land and water resources; sportsmen, farmers, foresters, tax boards, and business men alike have united in a common interest. Conservation, which began as the visionary ideal of a few, has become the goal of all.

In forestry, we have undertaken protection from fire on all forest lands while the regulation of the cutting of timber and the restraint of exploitation by local taxing agencies are made possible by the forest crop law. The state has found it profitable to grow timber on its own idle lands, planting thousands of acres to fast growing pulpwood species. Tax delinquency has placed a new public domain upon already impoverished counties as an additional burden, and legislation has established county forests and granted them state aids to be expended under the supervision of the conservation department.

The needs of the fishermen require more than propagation, aquatic conditions of the streams and lakes must be improved, and the increased depredations of rough fish must be checked. The commercial fishing industry in Wisconsin's boundary waters must be so administered that its activities may be a growing, rather than a declining source of employment to the citizens of the state. The requirements of larger and larger numbers of hunters, citizens of the

state, and desirable money-spending visitors from outside, have forced upon the state a far reaching and enormously complicated and technical program of game management.

The first need of the state is to conserve the soil and the waters which rain upon it. Forest protection and approved forest practices are necessary to prevent the washing away of the hills and destruction by all forms of soil erosion. Some species of land cover must be maintained and protected on millions of acres of wild lands in order to retain precipitation so that the state may be saved from the subsidence of ground water levels and the future desolation of advancing aridity.

All these, and countless more activities and responsibilities have been added to the scope of the conservation program. The conservation commission has toiled unsparingly to meet these complex and diversified responsibilities with the inadequate funds at its disposal. In fact, except for forestry funds, revenues have actually declined, making it impossible to add the needed personnel and equipment.

The entire conservation department has been taxed to the utmost to fulfill the added obligations, a few of which have been set forth in the foregoing. It has been impossible to be thorough in all undertakings and some not immediately urgent activities have had to be abandoned temporarily.

Every activity proposed for the coming biennium is vitally necessary, not only for the people of the state, but to conserve and develop the tax resources of the state. One half the area of the state has become governmentally insolvent, decreasing in industry, wealth, and population. In this sparsely populated half of the state, the only hope of future solvency lies in the restoration, development, and wise use of its natural resources.

Back of every forestry and conservation activity in this report is the objective of restoration and development of these natural resources upon which the state as a whole is now dependent and will be increasingly dependent in the future.

Part I—Section 1

ADMINISTRATION

The conservation commission is specifically delegated by law to administer Wisconsin's conservation laws. This report deals with the policies, methods, and proposed activities of the conservation commission and its agency of operation, the conservation department.

Origin and development

The first step toward conservation in Wisconsin was taken in 1867 in the creation of a committee to study forest conditions and effects of their denudation upon climate, rainfall, and erosion. This report was made but no material action resulted from its findings.

State timber agents were appointed in 1869, and an area of 50,000 acres in what was then Lincoln county was set aside as a state park in 1878, but this tract was broken up and sold to lumber companies in 1897. Finally in 1903, a State Department of Forestry was created, and provision made for the acquisition of lands for forest purposes. Two years later a state forester was appointed, but because of adverse public opinion, little real good was accomplished.

Various other conservation projects had their conception during and even prior to the forestry program, but were developed separately and independently from it. A fish inspector was appointed in 1866, a fish hatchery was established in Madison in 1875, fish wardens began to function in 1887, and in 1891 a State Fish and Game Warden was appointed. In 1895, there was created a fisheries commission of seven members, and in 1907 this commission appointed for its administrative officer, a superintendent of fisheries. As in forestry, in spite of this early beginning, there was no early state program with a definite objective in the propagation and stocking of fish, and the same is even more true in regard to game. Game wardens were appointed in 1887, and combined with the fish wardens into one department in 1891. Law enforcement continued under this plan until 1915.

The present state park system actually started in 1899, when the Interstate Park Commission was designated to develop lands along the St. Croix river in Polk county, in conjunction with a similar commission appointed by the State of Minnesota to undertake the same task on the Minnesota side of the river.

In 1915, conservation activities of the various existing commissions and boards were merged into one conservation commission. This step correlated the duties and efforts of the previous separate agencies into one closely knit organization with a unified purpose. There have been numerous changes in organization since that time, but the

fundamentals which went to make up that structure have remained much the same even though there has been a gradual, but constant expansion of duties and functions.

This first commission was composed of three members and a secretary, but was superseded by a single commissioner in 1923. Again in 1927, this office was abolished, and with a view to securing a wider viewpoint and aspect of conservation policies, the present State Conservation Commission was established. It is composed of six commissioners who serve without remuneration. The commissioners, three of whom must reside in the southern and three in the northern half of the state, are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, to serve for six years. Two are appointed every odd year. This commission directs the policies of the conservation movement in Wisconsin.

The conservation program resulting from the policies established by the commission, is administered by a conservation director appointed by the commission. It is the responsibility of the conservation director to execute the policies of the commission and to direct and correlate the activities of the various divisions of the conservation department, each of which is headed by a superintendent responsible to the director.

Administrative policies and activities

At the present time, grouped under the general heading of State Conservation Department, there are nine divisions—administration, forests and parks, forest protection, co-operative forestry, fisheries, game, law enforcement, commercial fishing, and public relations. In addition to the activities directly indicated by the names of various divisions, there are others which have been administered jointly by one or more of the various divisions.

The conservation director is the logical connecting link between the various protecting, producing, and educational divisions of the department and the commission, the legislature, and other agencies both public and private within and without Wisconsin which concern themselves with conservation.

The division of administration has finance as its primary concern, including the collection of funds, budgeting, and accounting. General office management, the compiling and filing of records and reports for all divisions, sale of licenses, management of rough fishing contracts, special investigations, and maintenance of legislative contacts, also fall within the scope of the administrative division.

License policies

With the exception of specific appropriations for forest activities, all revenues of the conservation department are obtained from the state's share of co-operative contracts and from the sale of licenses. There are 25 specific licenses which are sold by the conservation department. Licenses for various activities are sold by county clerks and regularly authorized agents, or direct from the department's office in Madison.

The conservation department receives approximately a half million dollars a year from license sales, exclusive of specific appropriations. This constitutes the conservation fund. All conservation activities except forestry are financed from this fund. The general economic depression of the past few years, multiplied the usual difficulties incident to the sale of licenses, and administration of this source of income has become correspondingly more difficult.

A change was made in the method of handling resident rod and reel, and non-resident fishing licenses during 1934. In the past these had been available only through the county clerks' offices and their established agents or deputies. By law, for this service, the department was charged a commission of 10 per cent by the county clerks' offices. During 1934, in addition to this method, the department established a sufficient number of license sales depots (such as hardware stores, resorts, and sporting goods stores) who were allotted licenses on a consignment credit basis. These depots were allowed 10 per cent commission on the sale of all non-resident fishing licenses, but they handled the resident rod and reel licenses without any remuneration. This resulted in a saving to the department of almost \$10,000 in commissions, and also resulted in a marked increase in license sales due to the availability of licenses, particularly around resort areas and on holidays and weekends when county clerks' offices were closed. This new policy is credited largely with the increase of approximately \$75,000 in revenue obtained from the sale of resident rod and reel, and non-resident fishing licenses during 1934.

All divisional conservation expenditures are budgeted by the conservation commission. Prior to 1931, the legislature made specific allotments out of the conservation fund for the various activities of the department. The present method has proved more satisfactory but it does add materially to the work of the administrative division.

The new accounting system which was started in the forestry division in 1931, proved itself so highly satisfactory that it has been installed in the park, game, and fisheries divisions during this biennium.

Records and reports

The records and reports of all divisions are maintained by the division of administration. These include budgeting and accounting records of payrolls of all divisions, all forest protection and reforestation reports, state park records, law enforcement reports including arrests and seizures, and game and fisheries production and distribution records. The detail of all records and reports will be found in Part II of this report.

Bounties

A complete and detailed report of bounties paid on wild animals will be found in Part II. It will be noted that the bounty law passed in the previous biennium has continued to keep bounty payments at a much lower level.

Legislation

The division of administration acts as a clearing house for all suggestions for new or revised legislation which come to the conservation department and commission, either from within the organization or from the public. All such suggestions are grouped and codified and record is kept for the benefit of the legislators.

Marsh restoration—Horicon marsh

The past biennium has seen the restoration of the water levels of Rock river in the Horicon marsh area, and the establishment of that area as a wild life refuge as directed and provided by law in 1927. A brief summary of the part played by the conservation commission and the conservation department in the restoration of Horicon marsh follows.

In 1927, the legislature enacted a law directing the conservation commission to restore the water levels of the Rock river in the Horicon marsh area, and establish a wild life refuge thereon. In 1928, the conservation commission made application to the railroad commission to erect a dam on the Rock river at Horicon for the purpose of restoring the necessary water elevations. The right to expend public moneys to construct this dam was contested in the courts, but the Supreme Court held the act valid. The dam was constructed, but permission to lower and close the gates was not secured.

The project remained deadlocked until 1933, when the conservation commission took definite action to comply with the 1927 act.

It became necessary to secure lands and flowage rights in the southern end of the marsh area which would be affected when water elevations were placed at the right height. Where such lands and flowage rights could not be purchased, condemnation proceedings were instituted and the interests acquired through the courts.

Subsequently, the conservation commission filed an application with the Public Service Commission asking for an order permitting the closing of the dam gates at Horicon so that the waters of the Rock river might be raised to the required elevation. Permission was granted by an order received by the conservation commission on October 10, 1934 at three p. m. and at seven o'clock that night the gates of the dam were closed and have since remained closed.

The rights of all interested parties in the Horicon marsh area are governed by the declaratory judgment statute. The decision of the Supreme Court in further actions will determine the state's future activity in regard to the marsh.

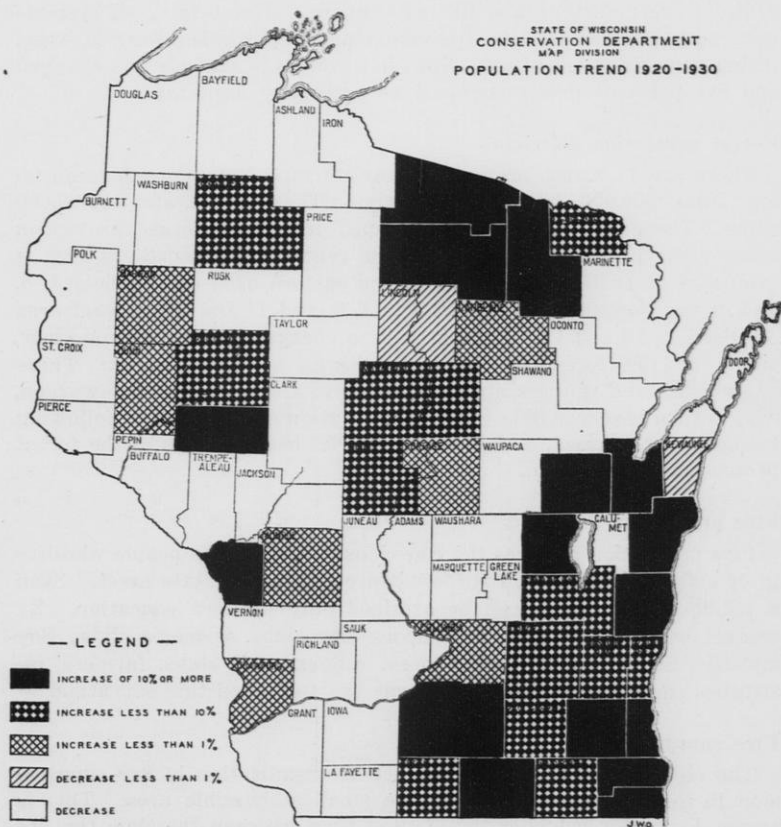
The results achieved to date may be credited to the co-operation given the conservation commission by the Public Service Commission, and to the assistance of the Attorney General's department, and the Adjutant General's office. The surveys and general field work were under the supervision of the map section of the forestry division.

Expanded activities

With the continually broadening scope of conservation activities demanding more and more overtime work in the finance division, and often resulting in the deferment and delay of routine filing and form letter correspondence in the stenographic and clerical division, it is imperative that the personnel of these divisions be considerably increased during the next biennium.

It is the purpose of the stenographic and clerical divisions to serve the various division chiefs in every way possible to enable them to give more of their time to formulating policies and directing the various field activities, and to maintain an accurate and complete record of all functions of the department.

The necessary expansions contemplated by the various divisions will make an imperative need for augmenting the personnel commensurate with the volume of work which will necessarily result.



SOURCE—REGIONAL PLANNING REPORT AUGUST 1934

“One half the area of the state is decreasing in industry, wealth, and population.” (See Foreword)

Part I—Section 2

FOREST PROTECTION

Introductory

A sound forestry program must be and is the basis of the conservation program in Wisconsin. All natural resources—game, fish, outdoor beauty—depend directly or indirectly on some type of forest growth for food, cover, or protection. Primary in importance in forestry is an effective program of forest protection.

Forest protection may be divided into three activities—fire prevention, fire detection, and fire suppression. Heretofore, all systems were so organized that fire detection and suppression were stressed rather than fire prevention. Now, however, this attitude has changed and fire prevention is recognized as extremely important.

Forest protection districts

There are 11 forest protection districts in the state, each comprising from 800,000 to 1,500,000 acres. They aggregate 12,600,000 acres. These 11 districts are grouped into four forest protection areas—northern, eastern, western, and central. The northern area is composed of Districts 3, 6, and 8; the eastern area of Districts 4, 5, and 9; the western area of Districts 1, 2, and 7; and the central area of Districts 10 and 11. Each area is in charge of an area supervisor, and a district forest ranger is in charge of each district. These supervisors and rangers are responsible to a chief forest fire warden, who in turn is responsible to the conservation director. The following map shows the areas, districts, and district headquarters of the forest protection organization.

Fire prevention

Fire prevention requires the consciousness of all the people who live in or visit a forest area, that forest protection is a state asset. Such a public consciousness can be attained only through education. By contact with groups such as schools, city clubs, women's clubs, Boy and Girl Scout groups, junior forest rangers, 4-H clubs, farmers' institutes, the conservation department has furthered this education.

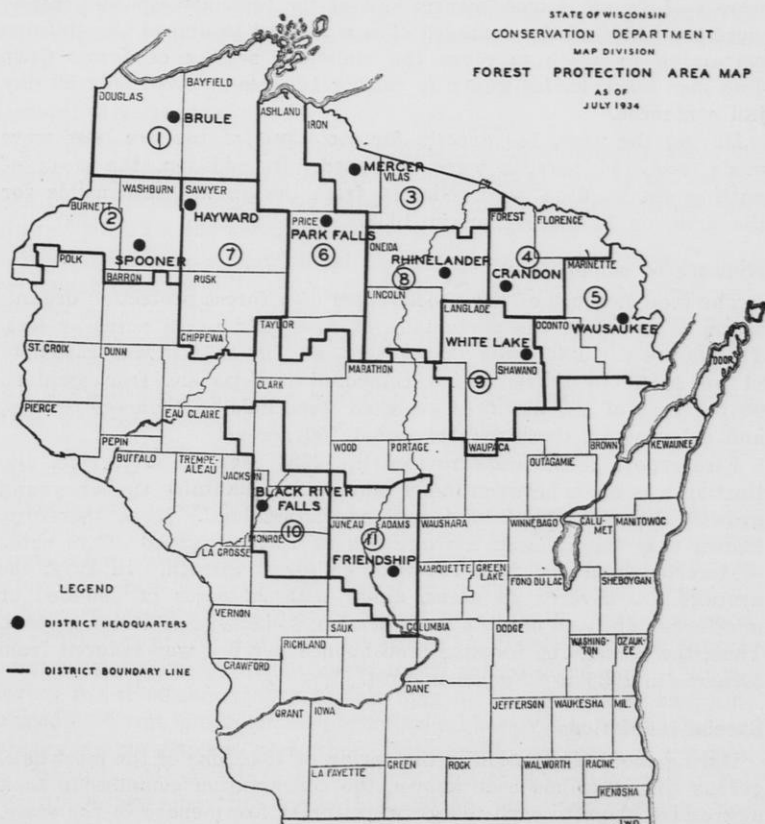
Fire suppression

The objective of the forest protection organization in fire suppression is to confine every fire to the smallest possible area. This is accomplished by reducing the elapsed time between the time the fire is reported and the time the crew reaches it, and by having the crew stay on the fire until it is absolutely out.

Adequate fire suppression requires the use of all roads, public and private, for the purpose of transportation to all places in forest protection districts where fires are likely to occur. Men drafted to fight fires must be above the suspicion of incendiarism, and care in selection of crews is a vital factor in effective fire suppression.

Fire statistics

The prolonged drouth which began in midsummer of 1929, continued through 1933, and culminated with the dust storms of May, 1934. In 1933, there were 3,659 fires which burned a total of 259,041 acres, causing \$326,743 damage. The area burned per fire was 71 acres, though in seven districts the average did not exceed 35 acres per fire. In district No. 10, comprising parts of Monroe, Jackson, Clark and Eau Claire counties, with an extreme fire hazard in the drained peat marshes, the fires were held to the low average of 16 acres. In district No. 8, composed of Oneida and Lincoln counties, several fires which originated outside of the protection territory, burned together into the largest fire of the year.



The fire season began with three fires in February, and ended with 13 fires in November. In the sandy soil districts, fires were most numerous in April, but on the heavy hardwood soils, August brought the largest number. The coincidence of drouth and prevailing unemployment must be charged with excessive destruction of forest growth. Because of these factors, incendiaries ranked second as a cause of fires on national forests, and third in the state forest protection districts where land clearing naturally brought a higher percentage of fires from that source than within national forests. Wisconsin's fire fighting costs were three times greater than in 1932.

In 1934, a total of 2,873 fires was reported. They burned 127,793 acres with damage of \$115,419. While lightning caused 86 fires, these burned only 264 acres. Smokers and land clearing fires tied for first place as the cause of fires, each causing 31 per cent of the total. Smokers, land clearing, and incendiary fires caused more than three fourths of all the fires.

While incendiary fires decreased in number as compared with 1933, the acreage burned and the resulting damage increased. Fires which were wilfully set, burned nearly half of the total acreage and caused more than half of the damage. There is need to amend the statutes pertaining to arson to cover the malicious setting of forest fires. Two men who pleaded guilty to setting 15 fires received only 60 day jail sentences.

During the year, 189 arrests for violations of the fire laws were made, and 165 persons were convicted. In addition, the costs of putting out 75 fires were collected from the parties responsible for the fires, or 14 more than in 1933.

Measure of achievement

The true measure of the effectiveness of a forest protection organization is found in the percentage of fires held to 10 acres or less. This figure for 1933, was 72 per cent, and in 1934 it was raised to 81 per cent. In district No. 3, composed of Vilas and Iron counties, 96 per cent of the 217 fires reported were held to 10 acres or less, and only two of these fires exceeded 100 acres.

Fire report forms were revised in 1933. For the first time distinction was made between lands bearing merchantable timber, young growth, denuded forest land, and non-forest land. It is, therefore, known that the 71 acre average fire of 1933 consisted of 49 acres of forested land and 22 acres with no forest growth. In 1934, the average fire covered 44 acres, again with 22 acres of denuded or non-forest land and only 22 acres bearing some type of forest growth. Thus, the acreage of forested land burned per fire was reduced from 49 acres in 1933 to 22 acres in 1934.

Special regulations

During the fire situation in the spring of 1934, one of the most dangerous the state has ever known, the conservation commission took aggressive steps to curb the growing forest fire menace in the state.

The drouth, added to four years of precipitation deficiency, had created a terrifically hazardous situation. One of these steps was an order to prohibit smoking throughout state forest protection districts except in specified places, prohibiting building of camp fires anywhere except at authorized camp grounds or places of habitation, and prohibiting brush burning without special permit. This was a stringent regulation, but vitally necessary under the existing fire hazard.

Smoking was permitted only at places of habitation, improved and authorized camp grounds, or in automobiles operating on state and county highways providing such automobiles were equipped with ash trays. The order further stated that it was illegal to throw any burning material out of cars.

The people of Wisconsin and visitors co-operated better in 1934 than ever before in preventing fires. Because of this co-operation it was possible to make a better record than for many years past.

Another order passed by the conservation commission prohibits any person or persons to travel with automobile or other vehicle on or over any fire lanes, truck trails or roads built for fire fighting purposes, unless a permit has been issued to them by the State Conservation Commission, the State Conservation Department or its representatives.

General situation

From 1927 to 1933, the number of fires increased annually, but 1934 showed a decrease. The conservation department credits the organized patrol of back roads and trails, with warnings to people and tagging of cars, for the reduction in the total number of fires.

The patrol system, additional equipment and more effective field personnel, together with the help of the CCC camps, are credited with the reduction in direct fire fighting costs which were the lowest since 1929, and less than one-third of the 1933 figure. It is pointed out that, despite extremely high hazard, an increase of allotments for administration and equipment will reduce acreage burned, fire fighting costs, and total costs.

Patrol system

During the severe fire season of 1934, the conservation department inaugurated a plan whereby 103 special emergency fire wardens were employed to work under the direction of local conservation wardens enforcing forest fire laws in the forest protection districts. From one to five special officers were employed in each county, depending upon the proportion of the county in the protection district, and the hazard. Local conservation wardens supervise this enforcement work, thus relieving forest officers to devote full time to fire prevention and suppression. These special officers patrolled all back roads, trout streams, lakes, camping grounds, and other places people are likely to create a fire hazard. All cars in back country were tagged with special red tags which explained the fire hazard and fire laws, and requested co-

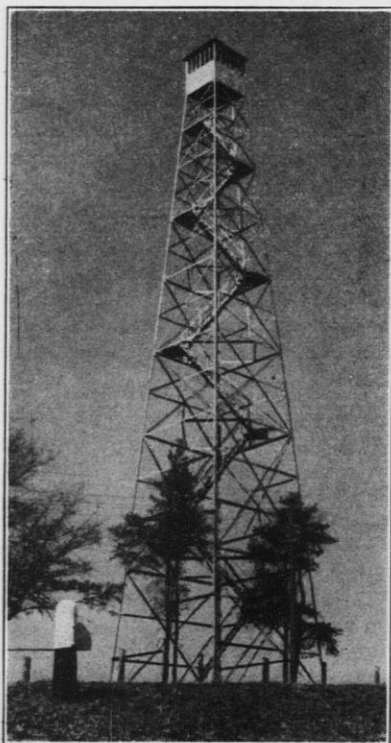
operation in preventing fire. These emergency fire wardens were state officers and could enforce state fire laws regardless of county lines.

This plan is in addition and supplementary to the co-operative plan between the conservation department and the various counties to put on special deputy sheriffs for this purpose. Deputy sheriffs cannot cross county lines in law enforcement, and in this type of work it is frequently necessary to do so.

Co-operative patrol system

The co-operative plan was proposed to the conservation department by Iron and Vilas counties during the summer of 1933. It provided for the employment of three or four patrolmen per county to cover back roads, warn tourists and settlers of the need of care with fires, tag parked cars with special warning tags, and to put out any small fires which were discovered. The plan was approved and the counties were credited on their accounts of suppression costs with half of the patrol cost.

The results were so satisfactory that the plan was proposed to other counties in 1934, and many adopted the plan. The conservation department is convinced that this prevention campaign kept the num-



Stairway type lookout tower.

ber of fires occurring during the spring drouth, within reasonable limits. As a result, the forest protection organization was not overloaded beyond capacity and was able to keep most of the fires to reasonable size. Nearly one-third of the 1934 fires were held to less than one-fourth of an acre.

Lookout towers and telephone lines

During the biennium the number of lookout towers was increased from 108 to 119. Actually, more than 11 new towers were erected since some old towers were replaced. It was also found desirable to relocate several towers to secure more effective reporting of fires.

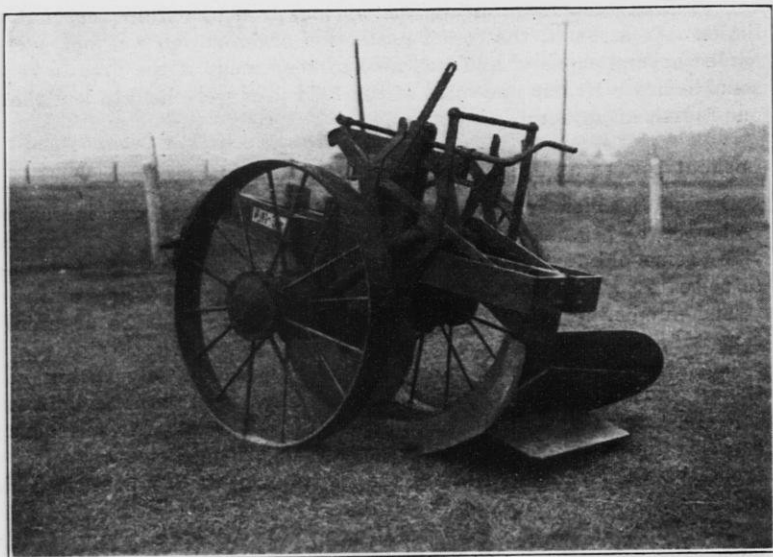
The number of miles of telephone line available to the organization is 1,135 which is almost identical with the figure of two years ago. However, 175 miles have been abandoned, largely within national forest boundaries, and 915 miles have been built, rebuilt or converted from ground to metallic circuit. The federal emergency conservation work contributed towers, telephone materials, and labor from the CCC camps to bring the department to its present high standard.

The United States Geological Survey conducted a triangulation survey by using the lookout towers as observation points. This provides an accurate survey base extending from Wisconsin Dells to the Bayfield peninsula, and from the Menominee river bordering Michigan to the St. Croix river bordering Minnesota. The department now has precise horizontal control for forest protection district maps. The towers are now being tied to township corners and more accurate maps are being drafted so that errors in locating fires will be eliminated.

Equipment

Additional trucks of one-half and one and one-half ton capacity have been purchased to meet the forest protection needs on more than 12,000,000 acres. This department now operates more motor vehicles than all other state departments combined, and most of these are the forest protection trucks. Another crawler type tractor of 20 drawbar horse power, per district, has been purchased so that each district now has two. A tilting platform trailer has been designed and built by the forest protection engineer for transportation of tractors and plows. A new type of plow has been secured. A rolling coulter lifts the plow out of the ground when an obstruction is encountered. Further developments in plow construction are being worked out with a Wisconsin manufacturer.

Some experience has been gained with centrifugal pumps, and their advantage over piston or rotary pumps on forest fires is demonstrated. One Wisconsin manufacturer has placed on the market a 70 pound centrifugal pump driven by an outboard motor, the unit having been developed in consultation with the conservation department. Another is now building a two stage centrifugal pump driven



New type of plow used in fire fighting.



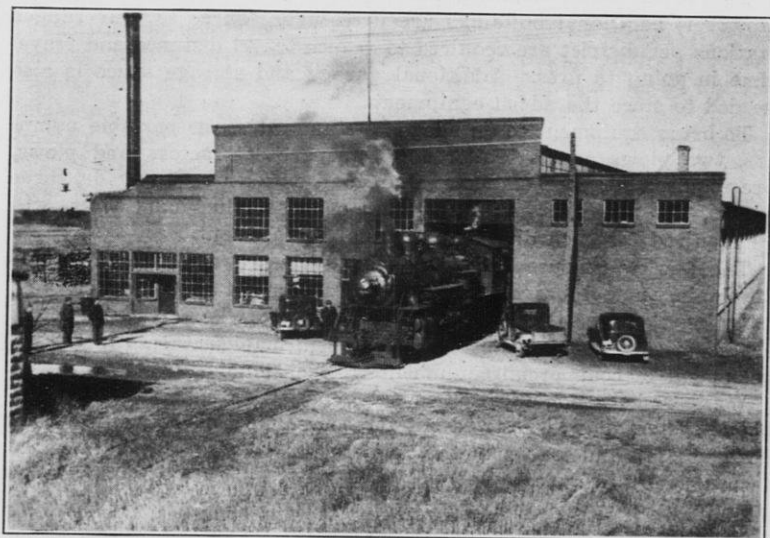
Trailer pumping unit built by conservation department.

by a four cylinder four cycle motor, the unit to weigh about 220 pounds. The first of 12 larger units has been built by the department using a four cylinder truck motor to drive a 300 gallon per minute centrifugal pump, the unit to be mounted on a two wheel trailer.

A survey under the supervision of a geologist is being conducted through the CCC camps to determine the areas where wells can be jetted to provide water for fire fighting. The method has been used successfully on several fires.

Headquarters and repair station

The department has purchased at Tomahawk the building formerly used as an iron works. It is 100 by 180 feet, of fireproof construction, and equipped with seven traveling cranes. It will serve as



Forest Protection Headquarters station at Tomahawk.

shops for building or developing new equipment or repair of present equipment, including the trucks and tractors of the CCC camps under the supervision of this department. In addition, it will serve as a supply depot to provide additional equipment to any district when a serious fire situation develops.

CCC

The work of the CCC camps has greatly augmented the facilities for forest protection and fire fighting. During 1934, the CCC camps constructed truck trails and fire breaks, erected miles of telephone lines, lookout towers, and removed fire hazard from many miles of roads, trails and forest land. A detailed record of the CCC fire prevention, suppression, and forest protection activities is given in Part I—Section 5 of this report.

Expanded program

Experience has demonstrated that effective forest protection depends on more intensive supervision by competent men. The plans for the ensuing year list for each forest protection district averaging more than one million acres, the following personnel: one district ranger, two forest rangers, one dispatcher, and one mechanic for 12 months. In addition, three rangers for 10 months, nine towermen for seven months, 10 patrolmen for five months, and five temporary laborers for seven months are required.

The staff planned for the full year is required to maintain the organization, repair equipment, and enforce the laws on timber trespass on state and county lands. The stealing of timber usually takes place during the winter months.

The tower and telephone line system is practically completed. However, additional buildings are necessary. Three to four ranger stations per district are required to reduce travel distance and travel time in going to fires. Additional garage and storage space is also needed to store the added equipment.

To bring equipment to an adequate standard, three portable pumps, two plows and a trailer for transporting tractors and plows, are required for each district. One small crawler type tractor, three trucks, two pumps, and 2,000 feet of hose, plus hand tools, will be required for each district as annual replacement.

The new warehouse and field headquarters provide facilities for developing new types of fire fighting equipment or modifying and adapting commercial equipment to the needs of the forest protection organization. Co-operation with Wisconsin manufacturers in the development of commercial equipment will continue.

While radio communication is not expected to supersede the telephone system, it will be tried out for communication between district headquarters and trucks in the field, so that trucks may be directed from one fire to another.

Part I—Section 3

FORESTRY—STATE FORESTS AND REFORESTATION

(State Forests)

Introductory

At the beginning of the present biennium, the conservation department was administering four areas of state owned forest land which had been definitely established by the commission, or under the law, as state forests. These were the Northern State Forest in Vilas county, including a total state owned land acreage of approximately 104,000 acres; the Flambeau River State Forest in Sawyer county, containing a total acreage of state owned lands of approximately 3,000 acres; the American Legion State Forest of approximately 18,000 acres of state owned land in Oneida county; and the Brule River State Forest of approximately 4,000 acres of state owned land in Douglas county.

As set forth in the report of the previous biennium, state owned lands in Wisconsin are of two classes. First, those under the administration of the commissioners of public lands; and second, those that come under the jurisdiction of the conservation commission. The commissioners of public lands act as trustee for trust fund lands, all proceeds from the sale or management of which go into various school funds. The conservation commission has under its jurisdiction only those lands expressly and specifically set aside as state parks or state forests.

The policies of the conservation commission regarding state forest management, take into consideration primarily their effect upon privately owned forest lands. State forests should be proving grounds where proper forest management can be best demonstrated to lead landowners to similarly manage their own lands to best advantage. Under this policy the four state owned forest areas are operated.

Activities

The principal activities during the present biennium occurred within the limits of the Northern State and American Legion forest areas where an expansion was made in the general improvements on these areas, and this is especially true of the areas which have been set aside as public camp sites where a definite effort was made to improve water supplies for domestic use. Part of the time these public areas had been supplied with water from relatively shallow wells, but arrangements now have been carried out whereby each of the principal publicly used camping areas has been equipped with a high type, cased deep well. It is felt that the wells which have

been drilled will supply an adequate quantity of pure drinking water. In other respects, the general sanitary facilities on these areas have been also improved, and the maintenance and policing was carried out to better advantage during the present biennium than had been the case in previous years.

With the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a great deal of forest cultural work, fire hazard reduction, improvement on trails, improvement of streams and lakes within the limits of the state forests and various other items of forest work were carried forward



Exterior view of white pine plantation 34 years old, averaging 40 feet in height.

actively. More work of this character was done on each one of the existing state forests during the present biennium than had occurred in all the years preceding. (See report of CCC activities in Part II.)

Forest roads

The condition of the primary forest roads, particularly in the Northern State Forest, containing approximately 70 miles, was materially improved; new construction seeking better alinement and width was also undertaken, new gravel completed, and the entire system was oiled each year so that at the present time an oiled, matted gravel road has been built for the entire primary state forest road system. This road is dustless and very satisfactory for the travel in the state forest areas, which include not only the commercial travel of the neighborhoods concerned, but a considerable travel

for pleasure purposes as the forest areas are in the lake and resort sections of the state. For the secondary forest road system, some new work was completed and the existent roads adequately maintained.

Co-operation with other state agencies

All road work within these areas is handled jointly between the State Highway Commission, and the conservation department.

Under the co-operative agreement with the State Board of Control, the three state forest camps which had been previously established, and in which prison labor is used for forest improvement work have been continued. These camps are located at Athelstane in Marinette county, Gordon in Douglas county, and Lake Tomahawk in Oneida county. The forest work conducted by the prisoners is under the jurisdiction of the conservation department, and the plan which was developed several years ago has worked very satisfactorily. The conservation department furnishes the supervision for forestry work and the equipment to conduct the forestry work. The State Board of Control looks after all items relating to discipline, food, shelter, clothing, and the conduct of the camp itself.

In all other respects the work on the state forests, such as fire lane construction and maintenance, slash and brush burning, surveying, refuge posting, construction and maintenance of buildings, policing and improvement of camp grounds and similar activities, has been carried out as matters of routine.

Survey for land acquisition

Considerable additional information has been assembled respecting privately owned lands suitable only for forest purposes within the limits of the present state forest areas. While no active land purchase was made during the biennium, the information assembled, and the growing information about possible land development in these forest areas will be helpful when the time comes for the actual acquisition of additional land. Much information also has been assembled in connection with land exchanges either with the counties concerned or with private owners.

Expanded activities

During the next biennium, it is not proposed to materially increase the limits of the state forests by the acquisition of additional acreages of available land suited only for forest purposes, but to maintain and provide for a reasonable amount of development for the property and land which is now a part of the respective state forest establishments.

There is a constantly growing need for the intensification of all forestry work on the state forests, and having in mind the growing need for this intensification of forestry work, additional funds are

necessary for a strengthening of the technical services which will be required to bring these areas to the point of development to which they must be eventually brought.

The work on the state forests largely concerns itself with the development and maintenance of the state forest roads, the improvement and policing of public camp grounds, the protection of the state owned property from fire and trespass, the improvement of the growing timber stands, cultural practices undertaken for the betterment of the forest growth, details relating to the leasing of land, the exchange of lands, the care and protection of physical property such as buildings, and similar items which would naturally arise from the ownership and development of any forest property.

The respective state forests are now furnishing additional recreational opportunities for the people of the state. More than 200 miles of lake frontage, some of the finest in that part of the state, is owned by the state in Northern State Forest alone, and this area as well as the other state forest areas, are adding to the recreational possibilities of the state forests.

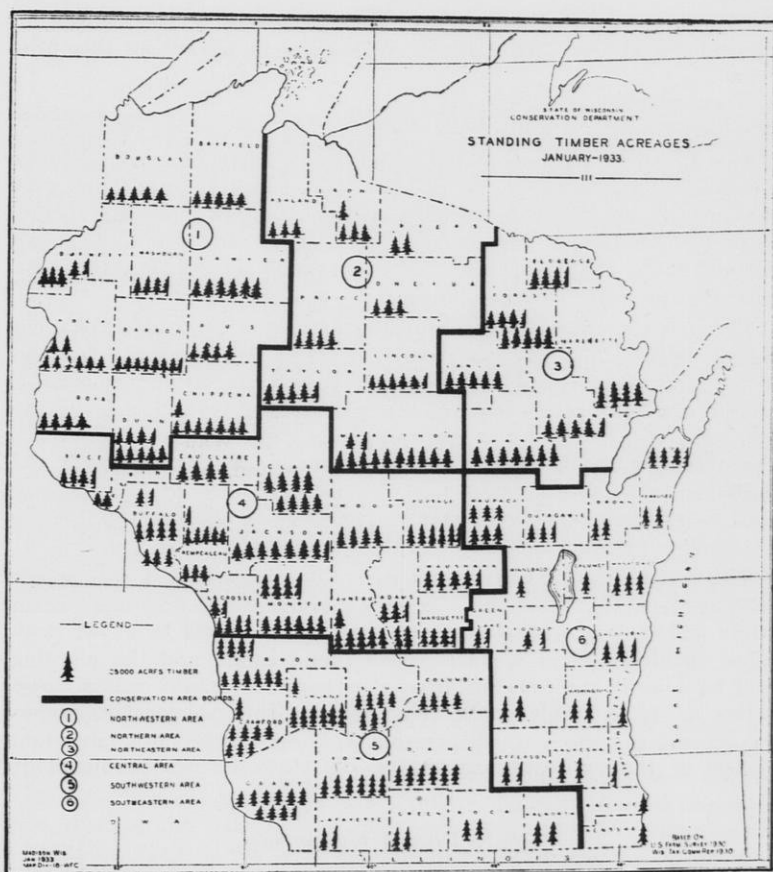
The purposes of the previously mentioned state prison camps is well understood, and the men from the state prison are working in forestry work within the limits of the state forests. It is not intended that an expansion of this activity be made, but plans for the next biennium have been made to continue the co-operation with the State Board of Control.

Reforestation

The program of forest planting of the conservation commission initiated in 1932, calling for an acreage of from eight to 10,000 acres per year, was temporarily disrupted in 1933 because of the shortage of planting stock and because of the extreme drouth which existed in the fall. An area of 4,352 acres was actually planted in 1933. With the development of additional nursery facilities commencing in 1932, an adequate supply of forest planting material was available during 1934, and the program of the commission was carried out in full. An area of 12,532 acres was planted in 1934.

The work of land examination and the assembling of necessary equipment went forward during the past biennium, and a better understanding exists today in connection with the reforestation under the enlarged program than has been the case heretofore. From a weather standpoint, the years of 1933 and 1934 were unfavorable for the planting of any tree crop, but the results in the field are relatively satisfactory considering the hot, dry weather which prevailed and the drouth conditions which existed over the entire state.

The detailed records concerning planting for this biennium, and other pertinent information concerning this work, will be found in Part II of this report.



Co-operative reforestation enterprises

While the principal work in connection with reforestation is done on the lands owned by the state within the limits of the state forests, much of this work was done on county owned lands during the biennium. This was brought about largely because of the location of CCC camps. The records of planting on county forest lands will also be found in Part II of this report.

Forest tree distribution

The policy under which planting stock is furnished at a reasonable price to private landowners for reforestation purposes in the state, was continued during this biennium. During the calendar year 1933, 822,950 trees were distributed under this policy, and in 1934, 1,486,725 trees were distributed. The conservation depart-

ment also co-operated with the extension division of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, in advancing this program.

Windbreak and shelter belt planting

The hot, dry weather of 1933, and particularly of 1934, and the lowering of the water table in various communities, together with the dust storms, focused attention on the need for trees and shelter belts for windbreak purposes. A well organized and enthusiastic demand arose in the central counties, particularly Waushara, for an extensive program of tree planting.

Through the office of the county agent and other interested agencies in those counties, surveys were made to determine the requirements for shelter belts. As a result, the conservation department has been called upon to develop from three to five million four year old, once transplanted trees suitable for sandy locations for Waushara county alone. The tendency is for this work to expand, and arrangements are being made for the establishment of a transplant area of sufficient size in the central counties to take care of the requirements in this respect.

The conservation department has been very anxious to co-operate with the counties concerned in the development of this very worth while undertaking. It is proposed that the trees will be grown with labor furnished from a state prison forest camp, and the planting will be done in the counties affected either by the landowners themselves or by available public relief labor. This co-operative undertaking and the spirit which prompts it, is one of the most important phases of the reforestation work in the state during the biennium.

State Forest Nurseries

Trout Lake nursery

The enlarged program for the raising of forest trees at the Trout Lake nursery was continued during the biennium. Complete records of the distribution of forest trees from the nursery are given in Part II of this report.

Wisconsin Rapids nursery

The work of developing the forest tree nursery located just south of Wisconsin Rapids in Wood county, was done during the biennium. The first trees were officially produced in the spring of 1934, and the output of the nursery for 1934 helped materially to meet the requirements for the completion of the planting program for the year.

The final extension of the water system at the Wisconsin Rapids nursery will be completed in 1934, and the two nurseries now under operation will be able to turn out sufficient trees for the requirements of the department for a number of years to come.



Seed beds at Wisconsin Rapids nursery.

Soil fertility at nurseries

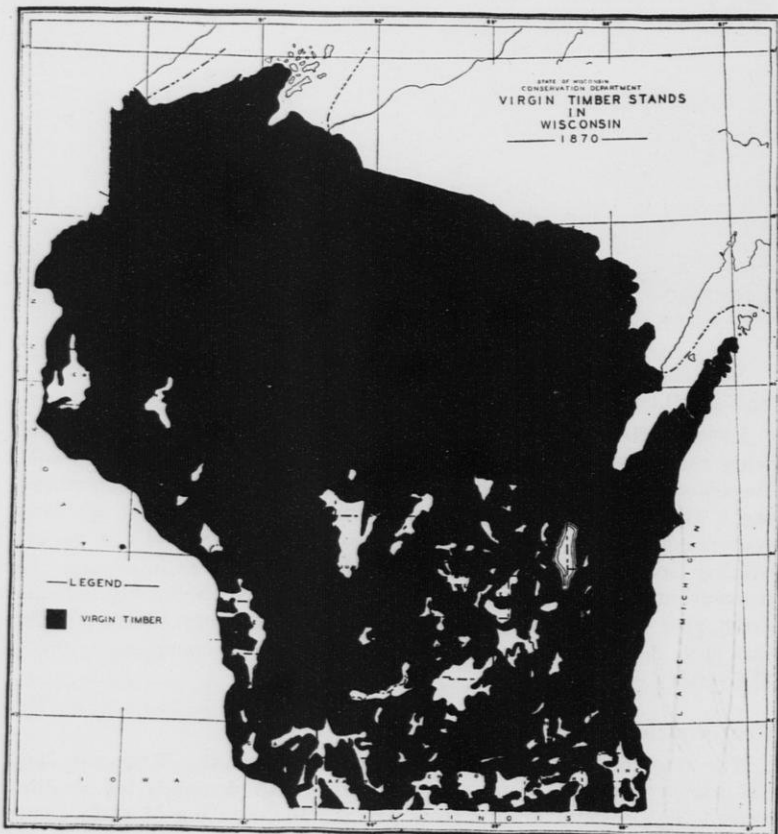
Investigations have been made during the biennium in connection with the soil fertility at both the Trout Lake and the Wisconsin Rapids areas, and a definite program of soil building has been worked out. This is especially important because the soils in both nurseries had reached the point where they were run down and the general vitality and size of the trees had suffered, and it was important that a program of soil rejuvenation be worked out and that it be continued from year to year as a definite part of the nursery practice. This has been done by the conservation commission co-operating with the University of Wisconsin.

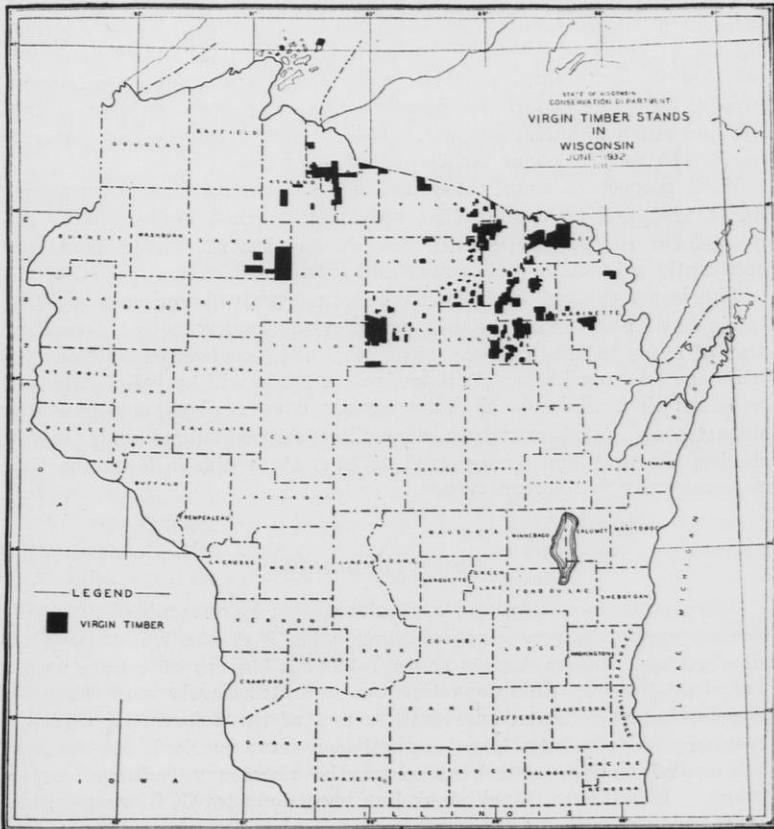
Contemplated nursery requirements

The combined facilities of the Trout Lake and the Wisconsin Rapids nursery will be ample to take care of all demands for seedling trees. The outlets for this stock are for the planting of state owned and county owned forest land, for forest extension work through the extension forester of the College of Agriculture, and for boys' and girls' 4-H club work through the College of Agriculture. In addition to these demands are those for distribution to private landowners for private forest planting where the state encourages such development, and for miscellaneous departmental or public forest work which may develop from time to time.

The forest planting program recommended is based on the 10,000 acres per year in accordance with prior direction of the conservation commission, but provision is made for an increase in the number of trees to be planted per acre from an average of about 1,000 to an average of about 1,500.

The total number of two year old seedling trees which will have to be produced annually to take care of anticipated requirements for this generally expanded program would be between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000, and the present nursery facilities are adequate to produce this number of trees.





Part I—Section 4

CO-OPERATIVE FORESTRY

Forest Crop Law

The entry of lands under the provisions of Chapter 77 of the Wisconsin Statutes, continues to increase each year. There are now 252,436.91 acres of privately owned lands, and 1,123,745.48 acres under county ownership, entered under the forest crop law. Under present economic conditions, forestry as a commercial enterprise cannot find much financial support. The entries by counties are increasing at the rate of about 200,000 acres per year.

With respect to county applications, the conservation commission has established the policy that only well blocked lands will be approved for entry. Experience has shown that scattering lands are constantly subject to withdrawal and sale.

The lands entered in 1928, have been examined and unproductive lands have been cancelled and restored to the tax rolls. Examination of lands entered in 1929, 1930, and 1931, has been completed, and hearings on cancellation of unproductive lands will be held. The law provides that all lands shall be examined every five years, and the department is interested in cancelling unproductive lands earlier during the first five year period so that state aids will not be paid unnecessarily for several years.

County Forests

Twenty two northern and central counties have established county forests under the provisions of Section 59.98 of the Wisconsin Statutes. These county forests contain 1,111,125 acres of county owned forest crop land. This department co-operates closely with the counties in the development and improvement of these forests. Foresters working with county board committees have worked out forestry plans and budgets and have given the necessary technical supervision. In addition, much work has been done by CCC camps under state supervision. In fact, the existence of the county forests justified the number of CCC camps allotted to the state.

In addition to the building of fire breaks, hazard reduction and other forest protection work, more than 11,000,000 seedlings were planted on county forests during 1933 and 1934. In a sense, the county forests are auxiliary state forests, for which the county contributes the land, the state contributes funds for forestry and the technical supervision, and both share in the income from future

timber crops. The work of the CCC camps is helping to make these areas productive at an earlier date than would otherwise be possible.

Greater care by county boards and their committees is required to guard against the sale of county owned lands within county forests. In several instances, lands entered under the forest crop law and bearing timber of commercial size, have been sold without notification to this department.

All counties having county forests will be encouraged to enact a standard county forestry ordinance prescribing the powers and duties of county officers with respect to forestry matters. They should contain the provision included in the Langlade and Oconto county ordinances that county lands within the boundaries of county forests may not be sold. The conservation department has been instructed by the conservation commission that in cases where counties sell forest crop lands, a hearing shall be held to determine which of the county lands are actually held for forestry or whether the counties are merely entering lands to secure the state contribution until there is an opportunity to sell the land.

Rural Zoning

In co-operation with the extension service of the College of Agriculture, the conservation department has responded to the requests of 24 northern and central counties for assistance in rural zoning. Enabling legislation authorizing counties to zone for agriculture, forestry, and legislation was enacted by the 1929 legislature, but the time was not ripe for action until the fall of 1932. During the interim, the development of county forests had resulted in establishing forestry as a form of land use. The counties had also been rejecting applications to sell tax deed lands within county forests both to secure better blocking and to prevent scattered settlement with resultant excessive costs for roads and schools.

When a settler secured land within one of the Oneida county forests and applied for a school for his children, while his wife applied for the teacher's appointment, the county board sought a means of preventing further cases of this kind. On request for assistance in drafting a county zoning ordinance and map, the help of the Attorney General's office was secured. It was considered advisable to go further than the law required, and conduct educational meetings in each of the towns affected so that the people would have a full understanding of the project. As a result, popular demand increased by 50 per cent the acreage restricted in the committee plan. In May, 1933, Oneida county enacted the first zoning ordinance closing large areas of submarginal land to agricultural development.

The movement spread rapidly, and by December 15, 1934, 18 counties have closed 4,700,080 acres to agricultural development. Action is pending in an additional six counties. All of this has been accomplished without any great funds to reduce crop acreage. From the

standpoint of the state budget, it is important that these counties, which normally receive more in state aids than they contribute to the state treasury, have put their affairs in order. By preventing scattered and isolated settlement, the counties have shown their good faith in stopping unwarranted expansion of road and school aids.

While no state department was designated to sponsor rural zoning, the conservation department was concerned with securing better blocking of county forests and preventing the forest fires and conservation law violations which result from scattered settlement.

STATUS OF RURAL ZONING

December 15, 1934

Counties with Zoning Ordinance Enacted

Ashland	Forest	Oneida
Bayfield	Iron	Price
Burnett	Langlade	Sawyer
Clark	Lincoln	Vilas
Douglas	Marinette	Washburn
Eau Claire	Oconto	Wood

Counties with Zoning Ordinance Pending

Chippewa	Jackson	Rusk
Florence	Polk	Taylor

Part I—Section 5**WISCONSIN EMERGENCY CONSERVATION
WORK (ECW)****(Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC))****Introductory**

Within three months after the approval by the President on March 31, 1933, of an act providing for emergency conservation work for the relief of unemployment, 23 civilian conservation corps camps of 200-man strength had been established in Wisconsin under the supervision and direction of the conservation department. Fourteen of these camps were placed in carefully selected locations within the 11 forest protection districts. The work of these camps consists of reforestation and improvement cutting on lands suitable for timber production; construction of truck trails, fire breaks, forest telephone lines, and fire lookout towers; cleaning and elimination of snags and other fire hazards; control of tree pests and diseases with special attention paid to white pine blister rust; improvement of state parks, public camping and recreation grounds, trout streams and game refuges; fire suppression; and other work incident to the protection and development of forest areas.

Preparation for work

The conservation department was well prepared for a program of this kind. In 1932, with funds provided by state unemployment relief legislation, the department expended \$464,000 in the construction of fire breaks. Eighty-five per cent of this amount was paid out in wages to persons on local relief rolls. The work in 1932 was a mere beginning of an unlimited amount of forest protection and improvement work. When the Emergency Conservation Work program suddenly developed, therefore, the conservation department was ready to continue the work it had begun. Already it had many projects planned and laid out and was able to show without question, that a large number of camps could be effectively put to work in the state.

Soil erosion camps

Through efforts of the conservation commission, in which neighboring states joined, the scope of the civilian conservation corps was extended to the prevention of soil erosion in critical areas and nine camps were established during the summer of 1933, in the south-

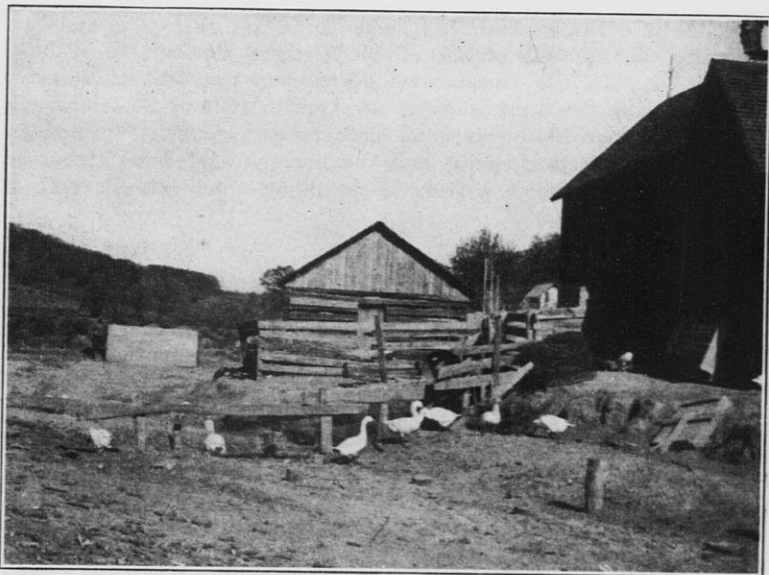
western and central western part of the state, for this purpose. Soil runoff and the cutting of deep gullies in agricultural lands has been an ever-increasing problem in the farming districts of the state. Much research work in this field has been done by the College of Agriculture under the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, and many types of structures and other methods of preventing soil erosion had been developed. In order to take advantage of this research, and to continue the work which the Extension Division had already started, it was felt that the College of Agriculture was the logical agency to assume immediate supervision of the soil erosion program. It was felt, also, that the greatest amount of public benefit would be derived if the soil erosion program were carried on as an educational activity. The camps were, therefore, scattered as widely as possible in the areas where soil erosion had done the most serious damage, so that the largest possible number of farmers could see the results gained by the structures installed and the improved farming methods brought about.

Soil erosion work

The work of the soil erosion camps consists mainly in building soil erosion dams of masonry, reinforced concrete, rocks and brush, planting black locust, willow and other species of trees, and laying out fences and terraces. In order that the government might maintain



A typical soil saving dam. Note that the gully threatened even the farm buildings.



This picture was taken one year after the construction of the dam shown in the previous picture.

control of the structures erected, and might secure the fullest cooperation of the landowner, legislation was passed enabling the state to enter into agreements with the landowner whereby he would furnish certain amounts of team labor, would maintain the structures for a definite period of years, and would practice improved agricultural methods such as strip and contour farming on certain fields and refraining from pasturing steep slopes and woodlots. The state has entered into 515 of these co-operative agreements.

The farmers in Wisconsin have been quick to realize the benefits of soil erosion control. When they are able to carry on this work with private funds, the ultimate aims of the Emergency Conservation Work program and the University Agricultural Extension Division will be fully realized.

Federal camps

In addition to the camps under the direction of the conservation commission, the United States Forest Service operates a number of camps in the national forest units in the state, and the Department of Interior a number of camps engaged in park improvement work in Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha counties. The Department of Interior is also in charge of ECW in three Indian reservations in Wisconsin, although the camp plan of organization is not followed on the Indian reservations.

Conservation camps

During the second period of ECW from October 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934, the conservation department operated 19 forestry camps; during the third period from April 1, 1934 to September 31, 1934, there were 19 forestry and eight erosion camps. The number and location of state camps and the number of federal camps in Wisconsin during these periods is shown by a table in Part II of this report.

Unemployment relief**Purpose**

The first and primary purpose of the civilian conservation corps is the rehabilitation and building of men. It is essentially an unemployment relief measure. Young men are taken from the depressing environment of desolation and unemployment, and placed in healthy out-of-door surroundings where they are given the opportunity of working at a gainful occupation and keeping their minds occupied.

Enrollment and quota

Men enrolled must be selected from families on local relief rolls. They are given an allowance of \$30 per month, the greater share of which is paid to the families of the workers. As the men are selected on a population basis the substantial reduction in local relief burdens is distributed equally throughout the country.

The national quota was originally 250,000 unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25; 25,000 men living in the immediate vicinity of the camps, who were especially selected for their experience and knowledge of woods work; and 25,000 veterans. This was on the basis of establishing approximately 1,500 two hundred-man strength camps in the country. As the camp strength was later changed to 250 men, the national quota was raised to approximately 375,000 men. Enrollments are made for a period of six months, with the privilege of re-enrolling for an additional six months. When men have completed one year's service, they are replaced by new enrollees.

The present quotas assigned to Wisconsin, and the number of men enrolled in Wisconsin from April 1, 1933 to September 31, 1934 are as follows:

	<i>Wisconsin Quotas Assigned</i>	<i>Men Enrolled April 1, 1933 to September 31, 1934</i>
Young men 18-25 years -----	9,100	19,140
Local experienced men -----	700	2,000
War veterans -----	900	1,725
Total -----	10,700*	22,865*

* Totals do not include Indians working on Indian reservations.

Selection of men for enrollments in Wisconsin has been made by local relief directors originally under the direction of the Industrial Commission and later under the direction of the Wisconsin Emergency Relief Administration. Enrollments have been made by the United States Army, and enrollees have in most cases been taken to concentration camps where they were given two weeks of training and conditioning before being transferred to the work camps.

Camp organization

The United States Army is in charge of operating the camps, feeding, clothing, and housing the men, and is also responsible for their health, conduct, education, and entertainment.

Work projects

Work projects are supervised by the conservation department under the direction of a camp superintendent and eight to ten project foremen. Projects are laid out and planned by the camp superintendents under the direction of district rangers and area fire wardens, so that they may all be properly correlated with the conservation department fire protection program in the 11 forest protection districts. During the eight hour working day the men are turned over to the camp superintendent and project foremen for work.

Provisions are made for eight per cent of the camp strength to receive an allotment of \$36 per month and an additional five per cent of the camp strength to receive an allotment of \$45 per month. This serves as an incentive to the men to take an interest in their work. The leaders and assistant leaders who are paid the higher allotments, are used in the capacity of sub-foremen, machine operators, mechanics, truck drivers, office clerks, and barracks leaders. Many very good woodsmen have been developed and many men have received excellent experience as mechanics, truck drivers, and in other specialized fields which will be of much value to them when they return to private life.

Camp buildings

Each camp is provided with eight warm, sanitary, and well constructed barracks, a clean and well kept mess hall, kitchen, shower, and washroom, a recreation hall, and offices and quarters for army and conservation department personnel. Hot water and electricity are provided.

Non-military organization

Although the camp is in charge of the army, the CCC is entirely a non-military organization. No military training of any kind is given. The army has been selected to operate the camps because of its facilities for handling men and providing for their food, shelter and entertainment. The conservation department and other tech-

nical agencies directing emergency conservation work are fortunate, indeed, in having an organization as experienced and capable in the operation of camps as the United States Army.

Camp activities

Each camp has an educational adviser employed by the army. Classes are held in practically all elementary, high, and vocational school subjects, and many advanced courses are given. Motion pictures, both educational and entertaining, are shown regularly. Athletic events in the camps and between camps take a foremost part in camp life. Dances are regularly sponsored in the camps.

Camp infirmary

Each camp has an adequate infirmary with an army doctor in charge. Serious cases are sent to hospitals. Compensation for injuries to the enrolled personnel as well as the supervisory and facilitating personnel of the technical agencies is provided under the rules of the United States Compensation Commission. In order to minimize accidents, a safety committee has been formed in each camp. This committee consists of the army officer in command of the camp, the doctor, and the superintendent in charge of the work activities. Safety regulations have been issued to this committee, which must be enforced in each camp. The committee has also received pamphlets and safety hints from the ECW Safety Division which has organized a central committee in Washington for all the CCC camps in the country. Group meetings are held regularly in which the prevention of accidents by removing and providing against both physical and mental hazards are discussed. First aid classes are also a part of the safety program.

Forest protection and improvement

The second purpose of the civilian conservation corps is the advancement of conservation and other public works.

Large areas of forest lands unbroken by roads and fire breaks are a serious fire hazard. It is in such areas that forest fires become conflagrations of unmanageable size, destroying thousands of acres of valuable forest products, game and wild life, homes, farms, and even taking human lives. Fires are, of course, easier and much less expensively controlled if they are attacked when they are small. To do this, forest areas must have sufficient roads for the quick transportation of men and fire fighting equipment, fire breaks, towers for fire detection, and forest telephone lines.

The fire roads constructed must, however, not become part of the regular road system. To allow the public to use these roads and fire breaks would increase rather than decrease the fire hazard, and would also increase the possibilities of game law violation by opening up large areas of previously inaccessible forest areas. Fire roads and breaks must be used for fire fighting purposes only.



Truck trail construction under ECW program.

As state resources were inadequate to carry on the work begun in 1932, it was fortunate, indeed, that this work could be continued on a previously unthought of scale under the federal ECW unemployment relief act. From the beginning of the program, from 8,000 to 12,500 civilian conservation corps men have been at work in Wisconsin forests, preserving and perpetuating them, and preventing and suppressing fires in them. From 4,600 to 5,500 of these men have been at work in state camps doing work under the direction of the conservation department on state and county forests, state parks and game refuges, and on private lands where projects result in a distinct public benefit.

Boys from the State of Wisconsin ECW camps have constructed 1,022 miles of truck trails or fire roads and 154 miles of fire breaks. They have erected 1,150 miles of telephone lines and 31 fire lookout towers, 7,985 acres of forest land have been improved by cultural cutting, and 16,739 acres of new forests have been planted. Fire hazards have been cleared from 751 miles of roads and trails, and from 7,426 acres of forest land.

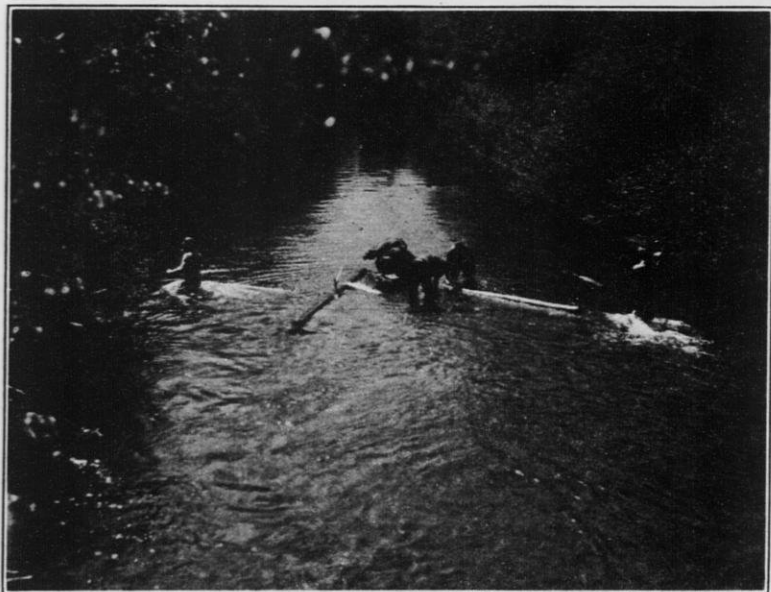
Ribes eradication

By the eradication of over 5,000,000 wild currant and gooseberry bushes which serve as the alternating host to the white pine blister rust, 30,351 acres of white pine were protected from the ravages of this disease. The civilian conservation corps expended 83,310 man days fighting fires. Had it been necessary for the conservation de-

partment to hire this amount of labor at 25 cents per hour, it would have meant a cost to the department and to the various counties of \$166,620.

Stream and lake improvement

The CCC program made it possible for the conservation department to begin an extensive trout stream and lake improvement program it had planned for years to carry out. Under the direction of an expert ecologist, the placing of log wings and other deflectors has



An "A" type log deflector being placed in a stream improvement project.

been started in many of the streams and lakes in the state, and the results are proving very satisfactory. If the habitat of the fish can be improved, the effectiveness of the fish stocking program will be multiplied several times.

Other work projects

Game refuges also have been improved to further the propagation of fish and game. A survey is under way to determine the areas where sub-surface water may be easily reached for combatting fires with high pressure pumps, and large areas of forest land have been surveyed for the preparation of new forest protection maps. Erosion camps have constructed 730 soil saving dams.

A complete table showing work accomplished by the state forest and erosion camps from June, 1933, to the end of October, 1934, will be found in Part II of this report.

Unemployment relief act

The present act providing for the relief of unemployment through emergency conservation work, expires March 31, 1935. Forest work in Wisconsin has unlimited possibilities, and only projects of the highest priority are now being undertaken. It has been well proved that the civilian conservation camps have been a great public benefit both from the social aspect of restoring young men and re-establishing confidence, and from the work accomplished in the interest of conservation. It is felt that the emergency conservation work act should be extended beyond March 31, 1935, to provide for further unemployment relief and the construction of additional protection facilities and improvement projects in our forest areas, and that all possible influence should be exerted to bring about the continuance of this splendid work.

Part I—Section 6

STATE PARKS

Introductory

The State of Wisconsin has long recognized the value to her citizens of areas set aside for outdoor recreation. With the increased leisure time brought about by shorter working hours, and with the vastly improved traveling facilities, the general public is turning more and more to picnicking, camping, and similar wholesome outdoor recreation. Wisconsin state parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty as well as of scientific and historical significance, have kept pace with public demands for this type of area.

History

Wisconsin was the first of the states to take steps to preserve outstanding sites of historic or scenic interest through the establishment of state parks. In 1878, by legislative action, a tract of 50,000 acres in what was then Lincoln county, was set aside as "The State Park." This existed without development of any sort until 1897, when again by legislative act the lands contained within "The State Park" were sold to lumber companies.

In 1899 Governor Edward Scofield appointed a committee to investigate park possibilities in the St. Croix river region in Polk county, and acquisition of lands in this area began in 1900. The same year a park was established there in co-operation with the State of Minnesota which established a contiguous area on the opposite side of the river. The two areas are known as Interstate Park.

In 1907, sentiment for developing a state park system had crystallized to the point where the legislature of that year created the first State Park Board which employed a nationally known landscape architect to make a survey and draft a report to Governor James O. Davidson.

During the next few years two additional parks were acquired—Devil's Lake State Park in Sauk county, and Peninsula State Park in Door county.

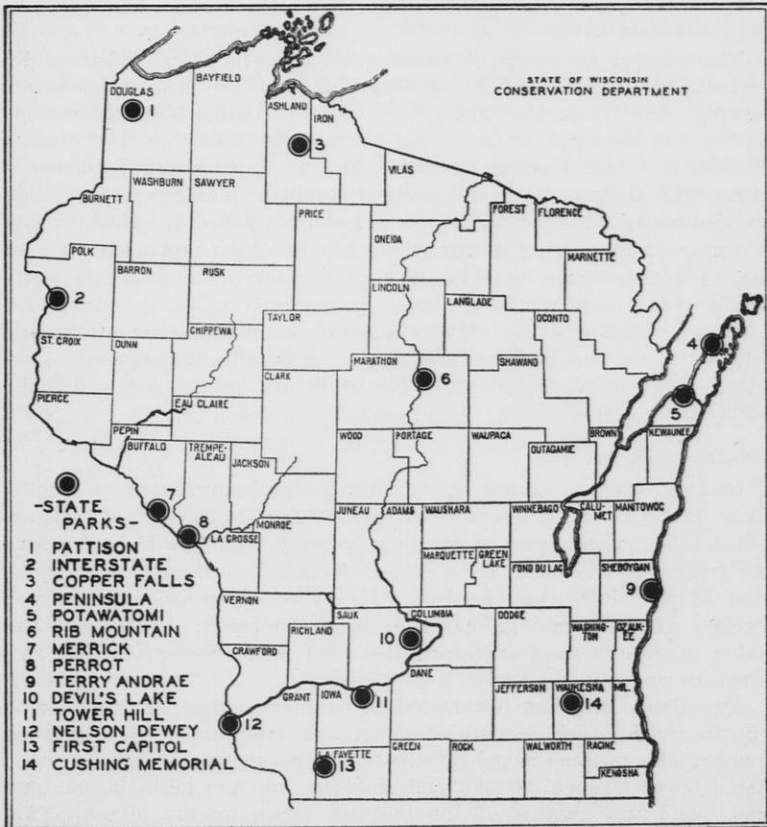
In 1913, one forester and several rangers were directed by the State Board of Forestry to locate and construct roads and trails within the parks, and to prepare maps of the areas.

Two years later, on July 1, 1915, the State Park Board, the State Board of Forestry, the Fisheries Commission, and the State Game Warden Department were consolidated to form the State Conservation Commission, and since that time administration of state park affairs has been under the jurisdiction of this commission.

Establishment

State parks are established to preserve areas of exceptional scenic beauty of state wide significance, to set aside places of historic interest of state wide significance, and to provide recreation grounds. In recent years the object of providing additional recreation grounds has become of paramount importance. The great increase in the amount of travel has caused this greater demand.

Wisconsin now has 14 state parks and three roadside parks, in addition to other state owned lands, whose recreational facilities deserve consideration, principally the state forests. It is the policy in the administration of all parks to preserve the features which make that particular area distinctive, and to retain as much as possible of the natural and primitive conditions while also making the parks accessible and useable in a recreational way.



Attendance

It is estimated that the 1934 attendance at Wisconsin's state parks will exceed one million people. This increased number of visitors and increased use of the state parks, has called for added improvements and facilities such as roads, trails, comfort stations, communication facilities, policing of grounds, safe water supplies, shelters, camp and picnic ground equipment, and increased forest protection. These essentials place a heavy drain on the energies of the personnel and the available funds of the park service.

Policy

It is the aim of the department to constantly improve the service in these primary elements which add to the comfort of the public as well as to increase the facilities for enjoyment and pleasure. Such a policy seems best to serve the business and recreational needs while at the same time preserving the natural features of the parks.

New roadside parks

The present tendency of vacationers to cover long distances by motor and camp trailer, is showing the need for frequent roadside camps. The Wisconsin park system has anticipated this requirement during the biennium by acquiring three such areas, the New Glarus Woods, in Green County; Rocky Arbor, in Juneau and Sauk counties; and Ojibwa park, in Sawyer county. These are beautiful wooded areas through which pass permanent, paved trunk highways. They are ideal resting places where tourists may rest and relax on their journey, where the children play in safety away from the swift traffic of the main roads.

These roadside parks serve the local communities as centers of outdoor recreation, and are much used for family or community picnics. Many more of these roadside parks are needed, and should be added from time to time.

Nature guide service

In July, 1934, a nature guide service was inaugurated at Devil's Lake State Park. This park is famous for its variety of natural beauties and phenomena of scientific interest. The guide made regular trips over the bluffs daily except Monday, explaining the formation of the bluffs and the lake. He called attention to the great variety of plant and animal life along the trails, pointed out the value of forests, and explained the need for forest protection and other conservation measures.

Attendance on these conducted hikes increased steadily throughout the season, and a genuine interest was evidenced by the large number of questions asked by visitors. Frequently the groups numbered 50 or 60 men, women and children, and the hikes lasted four and five hours because of the interest shown by the hikers. This service meets a real need in furthering the intelligent use of leisure time, and will be expanded in the future as funds permit.

Roads and improvements

Improvement and extension of the park road systems was continued during the biennium. Approximately four miles of road to the south end of Devil's lake were graded, graveled, and oiled, making available a large area for camping. The Skyline road at Peninsula State Park, and the Loop road at Potawatomi were finished. The latter completes a comprehensive scenic circuit and makes all areas of the park accessible. Minor roads were graded in Merrick and Nelson Dewey State Parks. The general policy of improving the surface of existing roads in all state parks was also continued, resulting in increased comfort and safety for park visitors.

Trails and lookout shelters

Increased interest on the part of park visitors in hiking and nature study, has made necessary additions and extensions to the trail systems. At Rib Mountain about a mile of new trails has been opened to make available some of the more interesting views. Two rustic "lookout shelters" of most pleasing design, and several substantial rustic benches were constructed which add greatly to the comfort of sightseers. It is planned to extend the use of these rustic structures to other parks.

At Devil's Lake State Park the long established trails were repaired and relocated to handle the increasing numbers of hikers. The famously difficult south end of the East Bluff trail was made a typical mountain trail, and now permits safe ascent or descent. New spur trails on the West Bluff, and new extensions on the East Bluff totaling about three miles, now make available most of the outstanding scenic features of the park.

Copper Falls State Park has about two miles of new trails including approximately 250 cedar steps. These important improvements, together with the new lower bridge, make it possible for the hiker to complete a circuit of the scenic attractions of these unique gorges and waterfalls.

Bathing and swimming

Water sports have claimed their share of attention in the park service during the past two years. At Pattison State Park where an artificial lake was created, a sand beach was built and a permanent line of safety posts erected. Plans are now under way for a suitable bathhouse to meet the rapidly growing needs of this recreation center. Judging by the great crowds using this swimming beach, it fills a long felt need for the northwest corner of the state.

At Terry Andrae State Park the facilities of that exceptionally fine natural beach were greatly augmented and improved by the construction of a bathhouse. Diving rafts have been maintained at Peninsula and Potawatomi State Parks.



The new lake at Pattison State Park.

The exceptionally low water at Devil's lake made an opportunity for work on both beaches. All stones were carefully raked from the sand and all weeds were removed so that with the return of normal water levels, these beaches will be among the finest in the state.

Equipment and facilities

With increasing crowds in all the parks, much attention has naturally been directed to the improvement of sanitary facilities and drinking water supplies. New wells were drilled at Rocky Arbor and New Glarus Woods roadside parks, providing an abundant supply of pure drinking water. New comfort stations of modern design were built at Devil's Lake, Tower Hill, Merrick, and Nelson Dewey State Parks, and at Rocky Arbor and New Glarus Woods roadside parks.

Additional equipment to facilitate the maintenance of the parks was added wherever essential to augment service to the public.

Woods culture and fire hazard reduction

Extensive planting of forest trees was conducted at Rib Mountain, Copper Falls, Peninsula, and Terry Andrae State Parks. This work will greatly add to the attractiveness of the parks in a few years. In several parks extensive culture work was done along trails and in areas frequented by the public.

Several hundred acres of wooded sections in all parks were cleared of dead and down timber. Particular emphasis was paid to this type



Picnic grounds at Tower Hill State Park.

of improvement along trails, with the result that the fire hazard in the more frequently visited areas has been greatly reduced.

CCC and CWA activities

The extensive work of maintenance and improvement in all state parks was made possible during the past two years through the co-operation of the CCC and CWA organizations. These groups were especially valuable to the park service in reducing fire hazards in all wooded areas, and in aggressively fighting those fires which did break out. The extended program of trail construction was largely due to the assistance of these organizations.

Expanded activities

It is quite apparent from the foregoing that if these areas are to continue to function creditably to an ever increasing patronage, that the essential facilities will have to be kept in adequate condition and in many cases expanded. It is also to be noted that following previous policies of opening at least two new park areas during each biennium, provisions should be made for the continuation of this program. The growing public feeling that the state should provide reasonably sized roadside parks such as the three opened during the biennium, indicates that several more of these will be acquired and put in condition for public use.

Part I—Section 7

FISHERIES

Introductory

The value of fisheries work was recognized by Wisconsin before any other phase of conservation work. The first fish commission was appointed in 1874, and the first state fish hatchery was constructed at Madison in 1875. Because of this early start and a continually expanding program, Wisconsin has maintained good fishing even though the numbers of fishermen have greatly increased.

As pioneers in fisheries work, constantly seeking new and better methods, Wisconsin fisheries have developed methods and equipment which are today of outstanding importance to fish culture both within and outside the state.

Policy

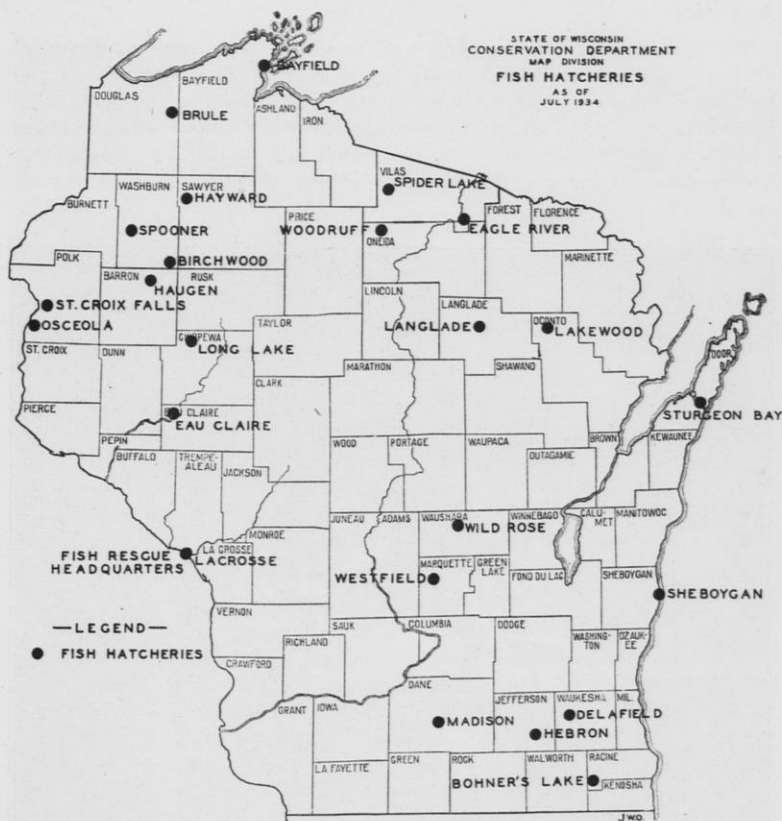
One of the greatest handicaps to the entire fisheries program has been its lack of balance. Here as elsewhere, practically all effort and money have been expended on the production of fish, and very little put forth toward the protection or restoration of feeding, hiding or nesting places in their habitat. The present policy has been expanded insofar as possible to include the protection and restoration of natural conditions in our waters, but in no sense has propagation been neglected, rather its work has simply been supplemented by the other equally important phase of the program.

Under this policy, studies are continually being made in fish food surveys in various Wisconsin waters; also, all actual planting of fish is now supervised by conservation department men. Additional surveys have and are being made in stream and lake pollution and in the control of rough fish.

The conservation department works in conjunction with and furnishes all possible co-operation to the State Committee on Water Pollution, which is working out means for control and disposal of sewage and commercial waste which pollutes state streams and lakes.

Drouth conditions

Conditions during the last biennium have been the most severe on all natural and artificial reproduction of fish of any in the history of the state operations. These two years were even drier with less rainfall and more hot weather during the summers than at any time in the last 30 years. Many streams dried up, and the lakes reached

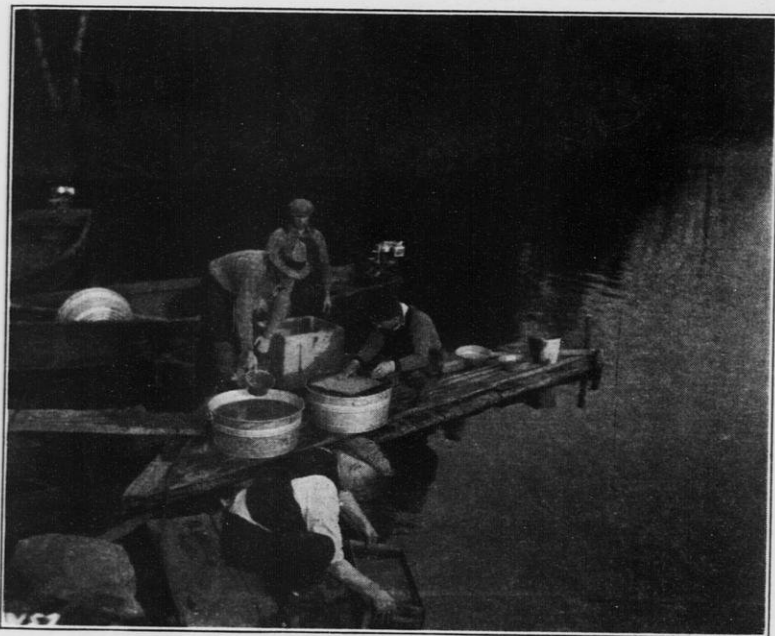


the lowest levels that they had in many years. At no time in the past have natural conditions been so severe on the survival of trout in our streams and all kinds of lake fish in our lakes as it has in the last two years. It has been a noticeable fact at all of the fish hatcheries, that the usual large supply of cool spring water has been much diminished during this biennium. This condition was especially noticeable at the hatcheries where artesian wells supply the water. The lake that supplies water to one of the bass hatcheries was so low that no water ran into the bass ponds for six weeks, and before the pond could be drawn down and the fish distributed, a spring water supply had to be developed to supply water to the pond.

The Mississippi river is our best barometer on low water and it was true to its reputation again in 1934 as it went to such a low level that the rescuing of fish from the overflowed lands was practically a failure. Only a few thousand fish were secured whereas usually millions are rescued.

Activities

The usual success in rearing and handling trout was experienced at the trout hatcheries. The wall-eyed pike work at nearly all the hatcheries was very satisfactory in the 1933 season, although not as successful in 1934. During the egg collecting season the weather suddenly turned very hot, causing much loss to the eggs collected. The muskie season was the best this year that has ever been experienced.



Loading eggs for shipment to hatchery.

The bass production in the last two years has been fluctuated by several reasons. In 1933, the season was about normal at the hatcheries, and in the rescue work; but in 1934, it was increased at Delafield by CWA work which was done on the ponds, but at the other hatcheries, Woodruff and Burlington, and in the rescue work, it was much reduced on account of the very hot weather and low water.

All the fish hatched, rescued and transferred, were planted as evenly as possible through the different counties in proportion to the lakes and streams in them, some counties receiving more lake fish and some of them more stream fish as the county waters were adapted for them.

Complete tables of fish production and distribution will be found in Part II.



Proper method of planting wall-eyed pike.

Muskellunge propagation

As time goes on, the muskie fishing in Wisconsin shows a marked improvement both in the fish caught and in the interest shown in this, the greatest fishing sport in North America. The Wisconsin fisheries division is helping to continue this condition in Wisconsin to its fullest extent by carrying on a muskie propagation program unequalled in any other state in the Union.

By the addition of a hatchery at Island Lake in the northwestern part of the state in 1934, to augment the output of the Woodruff hatchery, it was possible to hatch and plant 4,000,000 muskie fry during 1934. That was more than the state ever planted before in any one year since the work began in 1897. Never before was it possible to catch for breeding purposes so many adult fish as were caught in 1934. All of the 4,000,000 muskie fry were planted in the northern part of the state in waters well adapted for them.

For many years efforts have been made to rear these fish as trout are being reared, to a larger size before they are planted, but without much success. All of these efforts were carried on with no real study by a scientist of the kinds of food they would or would not eat, or a careful study of their habits and needs. In the season of 1934, an expert on fish feeding was employed in an endeavor to solve the mystery of feeding this most important of our inland fish. While

some advance was made in rearing the muskies this year, it was only a step toward the solution of the problem.

A more extensive propagation and rearing program will be followed each year until it is possible to rear these fish as easily as trout are now being reared.

Trout propagation

The propagation and rearing of trout was slightly increased during the biennium. The rearing program was especially stressed although greatly handicapped by lack of finances. Continuing the previous policy, no trout were planted when less than fingerling size, and a considerable number of yearling, two year old, and adult trout were planted. The intensive stocking of adult fish in certain of the larger trout streams is part of the department's experimental program in an effort to restore the trout in those streams.

The co-operative rearing of trout by sportsmen's clubs and the state was also continued during the biennium.

Great Lakes commercial fishing

Because of the action by the legislature to curtail the propagation of lake trout on Lake Michigan and Green Bay, it was necessary to cut down on the work of spawn taking. Accordingly, permits to set nets during the spawning season were awarded to only one half the number of men who had had them in the past. The work was not started in 1933 until about November 1. In the past it was begun at least a week or 10 days sooner. This cut the output about in half.

In the 1934 season, a new plan of collecting lake trout spawn on Lake Michigan was put into practice, and the issuance of the permits to do the work was made one week earlier than in 1933, beginning October 25 and continuing through November 15. Ten permits were issued from Manitowoc to Milwaukee, and fourteen permits were issued from Sturgeon Bay to Washington Island. Each fisherman was required to have a state appointed inspector on board his boat to see that the eggs were taken properly, and that reports were made on the work. A salary of \$3 per day, and board, was paid to the inspectors by the fishermen.

Owing to the alarming decrease in the amount of all kinds of fish obtained by Wisconsin commercial fishermen, and because fish are one of the state's most valuable natural resources, ways and means have been undertaken from time to time to protect and perpetuate them. In the past the general trend has been to allow the use of smaller sized mesh nets whenever the output was reduced to the point that the larger sized mesh nets would not catch fish enough to satisfy the fisherman. This practice has been followed in Wisconsin until the supply has been so depleted that the commercial fisheries business has become unprofitable in many fishing ports in the state.

The only way this can be remedied will be to raise the size of the mesh of all nets used, to one which will catch only mature fish which have had at least one season to reproduce. In order to accomplish this, the conservation commission has appointed a committee of 10 men, four from the conservation department, one from the Izaak Walton League, and five fishermen, one from Lake Superior and four from Green Bay and Lake Michigan, to prepare recommendations for revising the present commercial fishing laws of the state. Therefore, there will be presented to the 1935 session of the legislature a completely revised commercial fisheries law which will be along conservation lines, and, if adopted, will be a big step toward restoring this most valuable natural resource.

During the season of 1934, the first chub eggs ever hatched and planted were handled out of the Sheboygan hatchery and planted at Port Washington. The lake trout hatched at Sheboygan were planted on the spawning reefs out of all the ports and fishing places from Kenosha to Manitowoc; the lake trout from Sturgeon Bay were planted in Lake Michigan and Green Bay from Sturgeon Bay to Washington Island. All the lake trout hatched at the Bayfield hatchery were planted in Lake Superior.

Smelt

The smelt is a new species of fish found in Lake Michigan and Green Bay having been present in quantities for only the last four years. It is a small round fish and at the age of four years reaches the weight of only a few ounces.

During its spawning period which occurs early in the spring it comes into rivers and streams running into Green Bay and Lake Michigan in enormous numbers and is very easily taken with dip nets dropped to the bottom through a hole in the ice. Hundreds of tons of them are taken during that period. It is an excellent food fish, and so far investigation has not shown that it is to any great extent cannibalistic.

Mississippi river fishing

In the past it has been practically impossible to get uniform regulations on border waters like the Mississippi river, Lake Pepin and St. Croix river, but during the last biennium a most important co-operative law was enacted by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota regarding the commercial and hook and line fishing. These regulations will tend to greatly improve both kinds of fishing, but more especially the hook and line fishing which is furnishing thousands of people in the state and also thousands of people who come into the state from other states, with excellent hook and line fishing.

The co-operative laws between the states now make it possible for people to fish in both sides of the rivers with a license from either state or, in other words, a hook and line fisherman or a commercial fisherman under the present plan has the same privileges on both

sides of the rivers. All commercial fishermen are supplied with wardens appointed by the states to supervise their fisheries operations. The same open and closed seasons apply to these waters in both states.

These measures will be of great benefit in enforcing the laws, and also in the protection to all kinds of aquatic life in the waters.

Sturgeon planting

To broaden the distribution of the fast disappearing common lake sturgeon, plants of this fish were made in 1934 in Lake Mendota in Dane county, and in the Chain of Lakes at Waupaca in Waupaca county. These were adult fish, both male and female, taken from the waters of Lake Winnebago. It is hoped that from these and other similar plantings which will be made in the future, the state may be able to build up the population of this fine food fish in many of our inland lakes to the point that an open season may be possible.

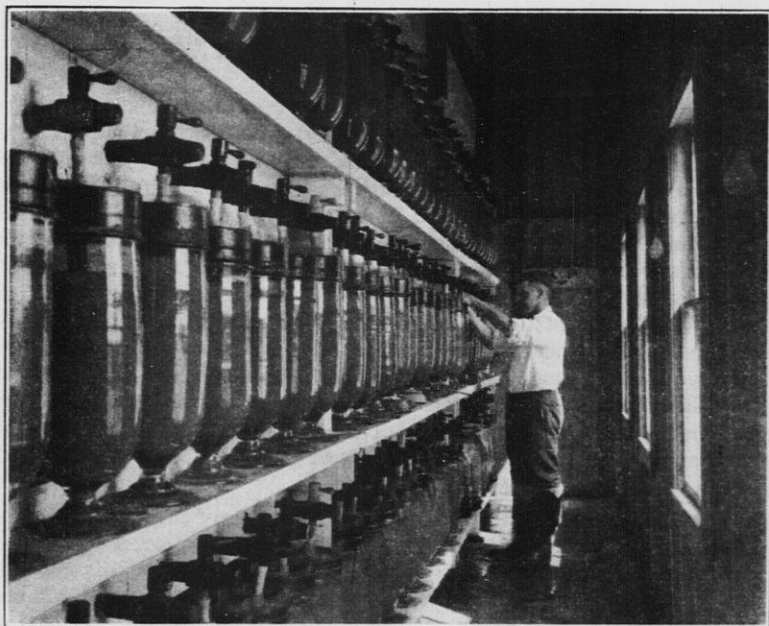
At the present time the only waters which have this fish in any quantities in Wisconsin are Lake Winnebago and its tributary waters. It is said by old timers that there were so many sturgeon in those waters at one time that they were considered a nuisance by the commercial fisherman as there was no sale for them, and they were piled up on the shores and destroyed.

Muskellunge planting

Another important experiment carried on by the fisheries division during 1934 was the planting of a large consignment of muskellunge, averaging in size from eight to 11 inches, in Lake Mendota in Dane county. At the present time it is not known that muskellunge have been caught as far south in the state as Dane county, but it is believed that Lake Mendota, and in fact many other lakes in the southern part of the state, have every necessary requirement to properly protect and propagate the muskellunge. Other plantings of muskellunge will be made in the future in various southern lakes as the fish are available.

Clam industry

The Mississippi and its immediate tributaries have long been the world's largest source of fresh water mussels. The fresh water mussel furnishes the raw material for the manufacture of pearl buttons, an industry which, while it nowhere nearly approximates the magnitude it did between 1900 and 1915, is still of considerable financial importance to the people of Wisconsin. In addition to the revenue gained from button manufacture, the fresh water mussel also yields occasional pearls and considerable pearl material which finds a ready market. Changed conditions now find more commercial clamming being done in counties within the state, as is shown in the 1933 clamming report in Part II.



Pike hatchery in operation—jars filled with eggs. Water flows through these eggs constantly.

CWA fisheries activities

The work done by the CWA in the fisheries division was of untold value, coming as it did at a time when lack of departmental funds had seriously hampered needed undertakings and improvements.

For 25 years or more the bass ponds at Delafield have been in use, but at no time has there been money enough available to clean them out as they should have been cleaned. By use from year to year, they become filled up with decayed vegetable matter which should be cleaned out each year, making the pond in as new and fresh condition as possible for the next year's work. The CWA program offered just the opportunity needed. At one time there were 154 men working at that hatchery, and as a result, four of the ponds were put in better shape for fish propagation than they have been for many years. With the expected results from such work, more large mouth black bass and crappies, bluegills and sunfish were planted in 1934 from that hatchery than ever before. The money expended was more than justified by this one year's hatch of fish.

In another very necessary CWA program, a pipe line was installed to supply spring water to the large rearing house at the trout hatchery at Osceola, and one to increase the spring water supply to the St. Croix Falls hatchery, both projects of the utmost im-

portance. There were also projects at Wild Rose and Woodruff hatcheries which enabled the conservation department to do more efficient fish propagation work at those stations.

Fish refuges

Fish refuges are established to protect game fish on their natural spawning and rearing grounds. There are two kinds of fish refuges, those established in streams and those established in lakes. The majority of refuges established in streams are for the protection of trout and are mainly established on the small feeder creeks to trout streams, where the young fish may stay until they are large enough to venture into the main streams. These refuges are established for a period of at least two years, but more generally for longer periods of time so that the fish may have a fair chance to reproduce themselves and work down into the larger streams. Refuges are also established in the larger rivers to protect fish in places where they gather and stay for long periods of time, such as below dams. These refuges do much to protect the fish from being caught, which is generally an easy matter in such places.

The fish refuges established in lakes are mainly for the protection of bass; however, refuges have been established to protect other species of pan fish during their spawning period. Refuges of this nature are established on known spawning grounds. These refuges are seasonal and remain in effect just during the spawning period extending to July 1 each year. In some instances, when a lake has been depleted of fish to a great extent, the entire lake is declared a fish refuge for a period of two or more years so that the fish in their natural way, will reproduce themselves and under normal conditions replenish the fishing waters.

At the present time there are 265 fish refuge areas established in 51 counties throughout the state. Of these refuge areas, five are established below dams in the larger rivers, and 20 are established in lakes, ponds, and thoroughfares.

Removal of rough fish in inland waters

This work is arranged under two plans, the removal of carp and buffalo in the southern waters, and the removal of suckers in the northern waters. The removal of carp and buffalo from southern waters has been carried on for many years and has developed into an industry employing a great many men.

During all these years many different methods have been used, but the best results are obtained by the use of seines. Contracts have been issued to expert rough fishermen to remove these fish under certain restrictions and state supervision. Millions of pounds of these fish have been taken out of Wisconsin waters and sold for human consumption in New York and Philadelphia. The state has received a percentage of the income derived from the sale of these fish.

On July 1, 1934, a new division, known as the division of commercial fishing, was created. A superintendent was appointed who was to devote his entire time to an intensive program to rid the waters of these undesirable fish.

In the northern lakes game fish have been taken out by the thousands each year, but the production of rough fish such as suckers has not been disturbed at all for years. During a short period there was an appropriation made to carry on this work, and hundreds of thousands of these fish were caught in the spring and given away for food to whoever would come for them. However, the rough fish removal appropriation has not been available for several years, and the only work being done in the northern waters at the present time is during the collection of pike eggs. This, however, is not at all effective as only a very small percentage of the suckers in a lake come onto the pike spawning beds. To do the work properly and effectively these fish should be taken out during the time they spawn. In a few lakes, where the work was done at the spawning time, remarkable results were accomplished.

Expanded program

In the 60 years that this branch of the conservation department has been in existence, the work always has been carried on under the handicap of insufficient funds. If this work is to continue and in any measure keep pace with the demands put upon the lakes and streams for more, and still more fish, it is imperative that there be a great expansion of all phases of fisheries work.

No state in the Union has finer lakes and streams than Wisconsin, and no state has a better variety of kinds and species of fish in its waters. The lakes and streams of Wisconsin attract thousands of people to them each year, and these numbers can be maintained and vastly increased if every lake and stream has sufficient fish life in it to promise each fisherman a likely catch. If the fisheries program is not expanded to meet the growing demand which cheaper automobile travel and the trend toward shorter working hours has made, Wisconsin will find its waters depleted of fish faster than natural reproduction can stock them.

It will be necessary in the next biennium to increase the scope of the fisheries division at least three times, in order to maintain Wisconsin in her rightful place as one of the foremost and finest game and commercial fishing areas in North America. This increase will not be uniform in all lines of fisheries activities; rather, special emphasis will be laid upon certain phases of the program such as pan fish, muskie, and lake fish propagation, and rescue and transfer lines of work.

Part I—Section 8

GAME

Introductory

The division of game, created by the conservation commission in 1928, met with ardent public approval and support. Although the game policy has merely started in the past five years, exceptional progress has been made during the biennium. The general public and sportsmen in particular, must realize however, that if Wisconsin is to hold its place among the foremost game states, many of whom have been practicing game management for years, the conservation department must have public support and co-operation to a complicated and all-comprehensive program. This program has to do not only with the production, distribution and protection of native and exotic species of game, but also the protection, management, and in many cases the restoration of habitat. It is in every regard a well rounded, balanced program.

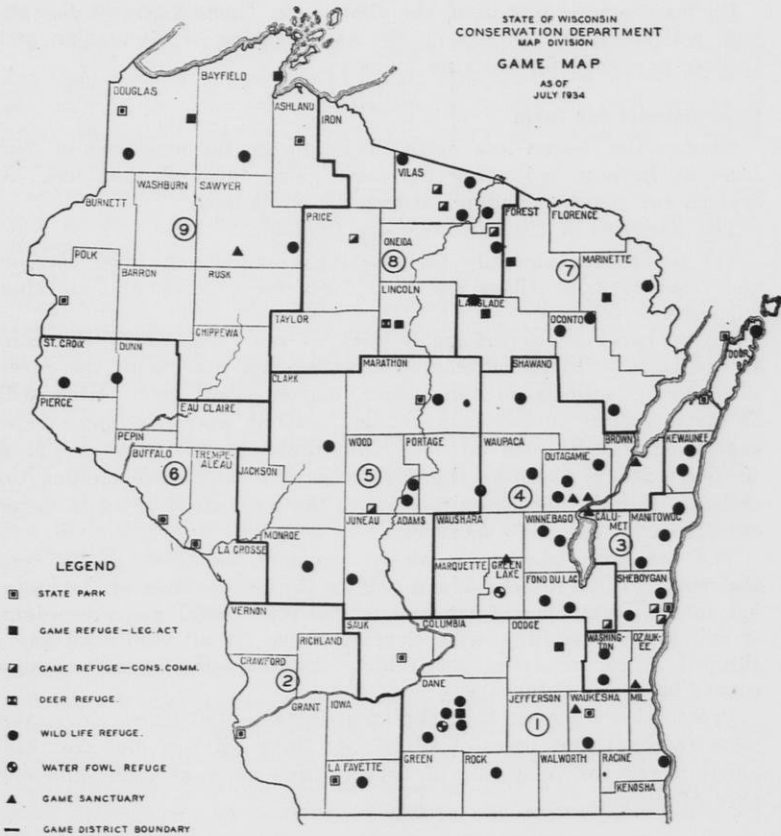
Under the present administration, the projects of the game division include general game administration; state game farms and stocking program; experimental fur farm; responsibility for the recommendation of game regulations; game and wild life refuge program; co-operative projects including federal, state, and educational institutions; fur bearing animal surveys; game food and cover restoration; winter feeding; public hunting grounds; commercial game farms, deer farms, and fur farms; licensed shooting preserves; deer and beaver damage complaints and claims; game and trapping census reports; game research and miscellaneous game projects.

General game administration

The administration of the game division includes the correlating of all game projects toward a definite objective. The public at large, in the consideration of its own local problems, is often apt to forget or lose sight of the fact that there is a certain general aim toward which all efforts in the bettering of game conditions must be directed. Probably the greatest problem of the division is the uniting of all phases of game management into a plan which is satisfactory to the people of the state as a whole.

State game farms and stocking program

The pheasant egg and pheasant distribution of the state game farms during 1932 and 1933, will be found in Part II of this report. The final figures for the 1934 distribution are not yet completed.



Game farm location

Due to inaccessibility, climatic conditions, and overhead costs, the Fish Creek game farm, located in Door county, was dismantled and all equipment moved in the spring of 1934, to a new site of 115 acres located one mile east of the village of Poynette in Columbia county. The Waupun farm, run as an auxiliary farm in conjunction with the Fish Creek farm, has likewise been dismantled and the equipment moved to Poynette.

The new site at Poynette combines all the requirements necessary to a production and experimental game farm. The dismantling of the Fish Creek and Waupun game farms, the transportation of equipment to the new location at Poynette, and necessary construction, erection of equipment and other work essential to the establishment of a new game farm, has been done with the aid of some CWA and FERA labor. At the same time, the regular egg distribution, rearing and stocking programs have been maintained.

During the next biennium, the Moon Lake Game Farm at Kewas-kum will specialize entirely on the hand rearing of Hungarian and Chukar partridge for stocking purposes.

Experimental fur farm

Construction began late in the biennium on the experimental fur farm at Poynette adjoining the state game farm at that site. A modern fur plant, including laboratory, is planned.

The purposes of the fur farm are twofold:

(1) to produce annually for stocking from 500 to 1,000 raccoon and from 25 to 50 silver and blue foxes for experimental stocking purposes.

(2) to carry on experimental work at the farm which will consist principally in the attempted breeding and rearing of the rarer fur bearing animals such as fisher, marten, and otter. Mink will be given special studies in nutrition, housing, and breeding. Some experimental work will be done with fitch. It is hoped to add a herd of karakul sheep to the fur section in the next biennium, together with an experimental project in the production of white tailed deer from an economic standpoint.

The fur farm laboratory, which is one of the finest in the central west, will be invaluable not only to the fur farmers of the state, but to the state game farm and to the commercial game breeders. It will serve in addition as a clearing house for all wild dead game shipped in for analysis, particularly those species whose death is caused by cyclic disturbances.

Present breeding stock at the farm includes 150 black, gray, and cross raccoon; four pairs of silver fox; three pairs of blue fox; two pairs of red fox; one pair of fisher; three pairs of fitch; and one pair of nutria.

Game regulations

The 1933 legislature, in the passing of Chapter 152-S, which became Section 29.174, Wisconsin Statutes, transferred the responsibility for all game seasons, including those on fur bearing animals, to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. In preparing recommendations to the commission, the conservation department is assisted by 71 advisory game committees, elected by the sportsmen of each of the 71 counties, and by each conservation warden. The state has been divided into nine game districts with a conservation warden acting as district game supervisor of each district.

After a series of special meetings and hearings with each county game committee, their recommendations and those of the conservation wardens are checked with all available departmental information, proposed regulations are drafted for the entire state and submitted to the conservation commission. The particular value of this method of determining game seasons, lies in the fact that the individual requirements of each county may be given particular attention and consideration.

Game refuge program

In 1932, 1933, and 1934, the entire state game refuge program has been revised. A refuge inspector was appointed whose particular duty is to supervise a management system on each refuge in order to secure proper enforcement, more favorable environment, and greater natural propagation.

Cover improvements have been made on many areas. As they have been needed, food patches have been planted adjacent to cover improvements.

Due to a supreme court decision in June, 1934, requiring that all refuges must have the written consent of individual landowners, eight legislatively established refuges and four refuges established by conservation commission action, have been rescinded. These areas will be reorganized during the next biennium under the new management plan. A map and table showing the location and names of the refuges will be found in Part II of this report.

Of particular interest to sportsmen of the state is the establishment of a series of new deer refuges in northern counties. A map and table giving the location and names of these refuges are given in Part II of this report.

All other wild life and game refuges, waterfowl refuges, and sanctuaries now effective, are also shown in Part II.

Co-operative game projects

Principal co-operative projects during the biennium include: (1) co-operation with the University of Minnesota in the study of cyclic fluctuations of grouse, hares, and rabbits; (2) co-operation with the University of Wisconsin in the establishment and maintenance of game management demonstration areas; (3) co-operation with the United States government in making comprehensive surveys of approximately 50 areas from which several will be selected in the federal waterfowl nesting area plan; (4) a co-operative project in conjunction with Jackson, Juneau, Monroe, and Wood counties, and the federal government, in the development and management of approximately 125,000 acres of drained land.

The conservation department is continuing its experimental work in the planting of aquatic plants for food and cover. Approximately 2,000 pounds of aquatic plants and seeds were distributed by the department during the biennium.

Fur bearing animal surveys

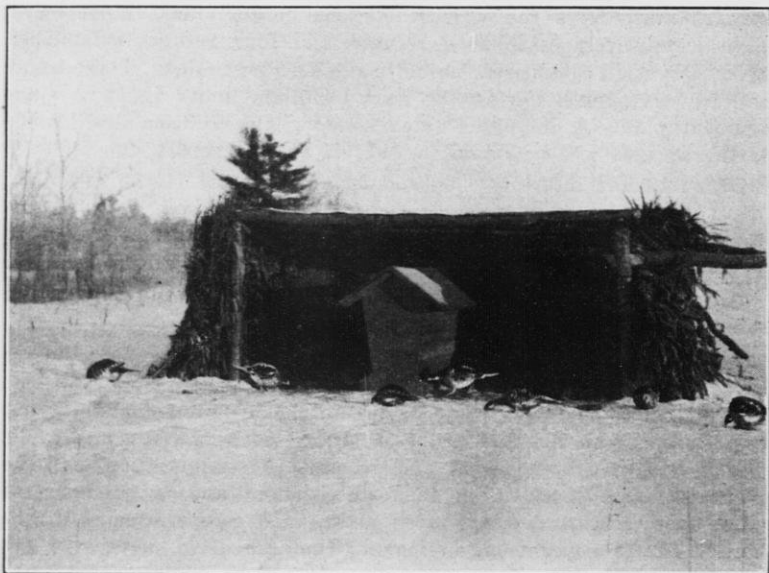
The Wisconsin muskrat crop is at a dangerously low point. Surveys to be continued during the next biennium on the entire state muskrat situation, will enable the department to establish a series of fur bearing animal refuges and sanctuaries to assist in the restoration of water levels, in food and cover restoration, and in re-stocking.

Game food and cover restoration

A considerable number of experimental projects in game food and cover restoration have been carried on during the biennium with the University of Wisconsin. Projects have dealt principally with pheasant, Hungarian partridge, bobwhite quail, and cottontail rabbit.

Winter feeding

Estimated organized winter feeding stations for the winters of 1932 and 1933 average 4,000. The winter feeding budget of the biennium continues at approximately \$5,000. Feeding operations are



Model Wisconsin lean-to hopper winter feeding station.

carried on particularly for the benefit of sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, and bobwhite quail. Approximately 10,000 winter feeding bulletins were distributed in 1932 and 1933 to Wisconsin sportsmen and farmers.

Of particular interest to the Wisconsin public are the winter feeding contests established and maintained by the game division during the two winters of the biennium. The tabulation of the winners of the two contests is given in Part II.

Public hunting grounds

Although funds were not available for the mapping of the many thousands of square miles of Wisconsin public hunting grounds, the great majority of which are owned by the federal government, by the state, or by counties, plans have been suggested for the dis-

tribution of maps to sportsmen outlining blocks of lands in all counties, totaling one half section or more. Under existing financial arrangements, it is impracticable for the game division to attempt to purchase or lease public hunting grounds in central or southern counties.

Commercial farms

Commercial game bird farms have decreased in number from 132 in 1932, to 105 in 1934. These vary in size from one half acre to approximately 40 acres. The principal game birds reared on commercial game farms continues to be the English ring-neck, Mongolian, and Mutant pheasants. Twenty five per cent of the breeders propagate ornamental pheasants of various varieties. About 30 per cent of the breeders deal in wild ducks and wild geese.

Commercial deer farms have decreased from 25 in 1923, to 23 in 1934.

Private fur farms have been established in Wisconsin since 1923. There were five licenses issued in that year, and this number gradually increased until in 1930, 2,230 fur farm licenses were issued to Wisconsin fur farmers. These decreased in 1932, to 1,021 and in 1934, to 840.

Licensed shooting preserves

The five licensed shooting preserves established in Wisconsin in 1931, have increased to 40 preserves in 1934, totaling 36,792 acres.

During the 1933-1934 season, 7,169 pheasants were stocked on preserves, with a total of 2,186 birds shot.

Of interest is the fact that there were 131 food stations in effect on shooting preserves during the past winter. Partially due to these stations, the bobwhite quail crop has trebled on many areas. Except in a few instances, general public reaction still appears to be favorable toward the slow development of the shooting preserve system.

Complaints and claims

Beaver complaints continue to be one of the department's major problems. Early in 1934, the beaver control program was reorganized and a larger staff of trappers added, with a consequent increased efficiency in control methods.

Deer damage claims of \$5,854.65 were paid during the biennium. The use of creosote rolls, particularly in gardens and on small fields, has met with nominal success. It is expected that the increased use of these rolls will reduce the damage claims for the coming year.

Game census reports

The census reports of the game kill in Wisconsin for 1932 and 1933 make it possible for the public to understand the value of an estimate on the game taken in Wisconsin each year. Information furnished by individual counties on the kill of pheasants, Hungarian partridge, and quail is of great assistance to the conservation de-

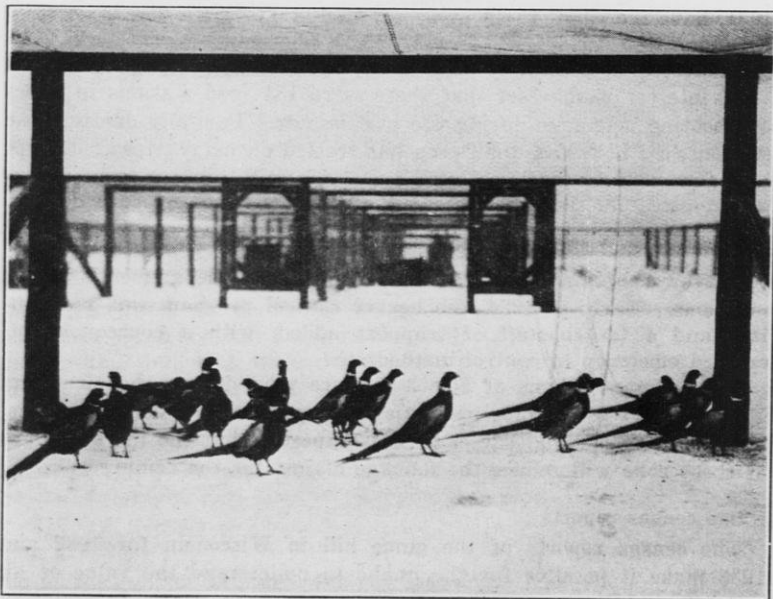
partment in making its recommendations on the length and bag limit of hunting seasons for these game species. See tabulations in Part II.

The trapping report for 1931-1932 and 1932-1933 is shown in Part II of this report. The 1934 tabulation will not be available for publication until December, 1934.

Game research

Additional information has been secured by the prairie chicken and sharp-tailed grouse study of 1933. Some information relative to the mortality rate in birds, migration, cover requirements, all year food requirements, and the effect of predatory animals have been added to statistics already secured.

The majority of research work for the biennium has been carried on at the state game farms, and has dealt principally with the securing of facts on new methods of breeding, feeding and rearing both native and exotic upland game birds. A considerable number of experiments have been carried on with the rarer pheasants and partridge, including such birds as the Versicolor, Reeves, Melanotus, Swinhoe, and Impeyan pheasants, Valley, Hungarian, and Chukar partridge. Additional work was accomplished in the production of pure and cross bred bantams for brooding purposes.



A portion of the 2,000 pure Mongolian pheasant breeders being held at the Poynette State Game Farm.

Miscellaneous game projects

Miscellaneous game projects for the biennium included the experimental stocking of Valley and Chukar partridge, and Mutant, Versicolor, and Reeves pheasants. The stocking of wild turkeys has been discontinued for the present. The division will, with the end of the 1934 season, likewise discontinue the stocking of mallard ducks, at least temporarily.

Approximately 6,000 snowshoe hares were taken by special permit to private trappers in 1933, the majority of which were shipped to the State of New York for restocking purposes. Animals were taken only in those areas where they were destructive. The waterfowl food survey of Wisconsin duck lakes is still being carried on by the refuge section.

Expanded program

The game division, although a comparative newcomer to the ranks of the conservation department, is endeavoring to meet the abundant opportunities that Wisconsin's woodland and wild lands offer in the field of game management. The game program submitted for the next biennium is a complete and practical plan, one that will pay an exceptionally high rate of interest on the money expended, both from the economic, and from the aesthetic and the social aspects. It is based upon research in food, cover, predators, and environment relating to game.

The people of Wisconsin do not as yet fully realize the possibilities of their game resources under a comprehensive, practical management program. Present census reports indicate that the annual Wisconsin game kill exceeds that of any other state. In 1931, 1932, and 1933, census tabulations alone show that between four and one half and six million pieces of game were legally killed each year. The food value alone of this kill is estimated at two million dollars. The unlimited possibilities of an expanded propagation program can best be illustrated by the progress of the pheasant program. In 1930, the second year of the state's stocking policy, there was no open season and no birds legally taken. Yet, in 1933, a short open season in 35 counties resulted in a kill of approximately 150,000 cock birds, valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars at current market prices.

Under a proper program, there are untold possibilities to expand in the entire game field, including all of the upland game birds such as grouse, partridge, and quail, migratory waterfowl, and the upland game animals from rabbits and squirrels to deer and bear.

The fur bearing animal resources of Wisconsin, with the exception of one or two species, are at a critically low ebb. Immediate steps must be taken, surveys must be made, and necessary regulations put in effect in specific localities to bring these animals back to their proper place in Wisconsin's game and wild life program. There is no more important item in the entire game budget than the develop-

ment of the fur situation in this state from the purely economic standpoint.

The experimental fur farm will eventually mean a great deal not only to the present fur farmers and trappers of Wisconsin, but to all citizens who are interested in any commercial development of our natural resources. Fur farming and landowners' breeding of stock for pelts and carcasses for food, offer a new and undeveloped field for employment and profit.

In every section of the state there are varying areas of unpopulated and unimproved land, particularly suitable to supporting a wide and varied wild life. Within a night's ride by train, or a day's travel by automobile of this ideal hunting ground, live 20,000,000 people. Consequently, the possibilities for development which are to be found in Wisconsin's game program, are unlimited.

Part I—Section 9

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Introductory

The policy and purpose of the law enforcement division of the conservation department is twofold. Its first responsibility of protecting the fish and game of the state is apparent; however, it is also responsible for protecting the legal privilege of the state to collect a fee or fees for the right to take game.

Differing from medieval and ancient times when all wild things belonged to he who killed or captured them, our modern legal structure provides that ownership of all things, wild by nature, rests with the state. Pursuant to this changed ownership, the state, under modern conservation laws, regulates how, when and by whom fish and game may be taken. For the privilege of taking game, which is state property, the state charges a regular legal fee or license. The law enforcement division then becomes an agency of constructive value in the conservation program. Without it, few funds would be derived from license sales while bag limits and closed seasons would mean little or nothing. Propagation and stocking programs would be almost discontinued without the revenue provided by license fees.

Conservation law enforcement therefore, assumes a role of vital necessity in the protection and production of fish and game. Whether considered from the point of view of its food value, its attraction to tourist trade, or from its aesthetic worth, the total value of Wisconsin's fish and game is too great to be estimated.

History

Provision for the enforcement of conservation laws was first made in 1887, when the legislature created offices for four game wardens. The same year the law provided for the appointment of three citizens to act as fish wardens. Four years later these offices were dissolved and all authority vested in a state fish and game warden with the power to appoint deputies in each county. These deputies were paid by fees.

When the State Conservation Commission was established in 1915, it absorbed the office of fish and game warden, and set up the present law enforcement division and policy. At that time the title of the conservation law enforcement officer was changed from game warden to conservation warden. This change of title denotes a definite change of policy, in which each field officer becomes a representative

of the conservation commission in the enforcement of all conservation laws and in the promulgation of conservation doctrines and programs.

Change of enforcement policy

Conservation wardens are selected by competitive examination. In recent years these examinations have been made much more stringent and comprehensive. Law enforcement today takes the form of prevention of violation rather than the punishment of violators, although the latter is by no means neglected as the records will show.

Economic conditions

The problems of law enforcement in recent years have become much more complex as the result of general economic conditions. Unemployment has resulted in vastly increased numbers of hunters and fishermen, and also in many who have gone into our forest areas as "squatters" or shackers in an attempt to live off the country. Many of this latter class are from large cities outside the state, they are most often men who have no conception or concern for conservation and its policies, and they present a very real problem to the conservation department, and especially to the law enforcement division.

Subsequent to these problems brought about by economic conditions, has been an increasing tendency on the part of many courts to extend exceptional clemency to violators because of the depression. Not only has this failed to offer the necessary deterrent to game and fish law violations of this kind, but it has served to make the more vicious or commercial type of violator much more bold in his attempts to capitalize on this misdirected sympathy. This leniency has also tended to dishearten and discourage those ardent conservationists in every community who are of such untold value to not only the conservation warden, but to every phase of the conservation program.

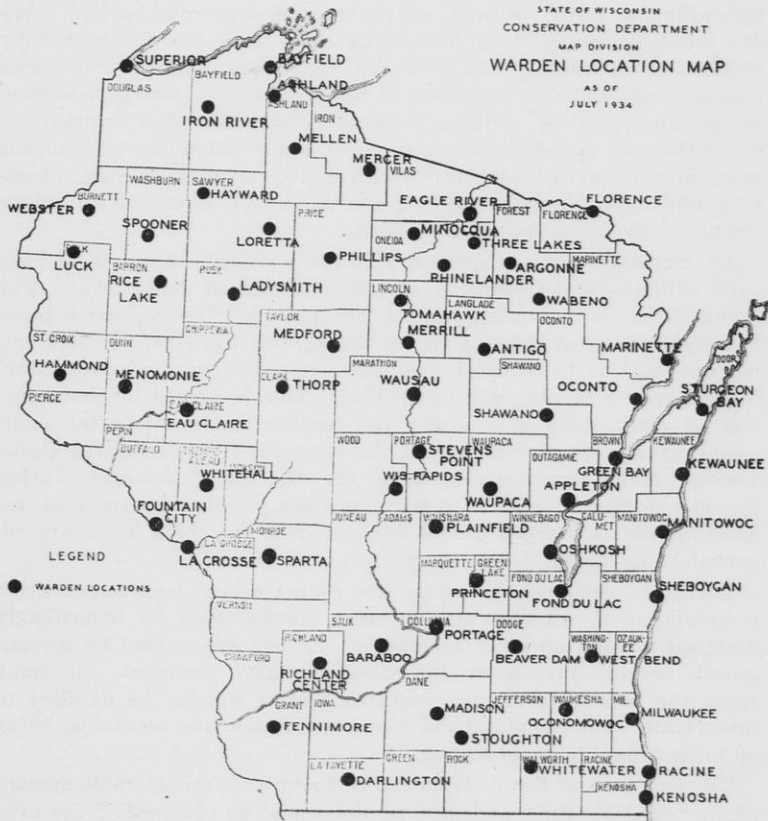
All funds devolving from fines levied upon game law violators are turned into the state school fund. Although the amount of fines has decreased somewhat in recent years, the percentage of convictions to the total number of arrests has remained relatively high, reflecting most favorably upon the judgment and efficiency of the conservation wardens.

Warden award

The Noyes conservation warden efficiency award was conferred upon Conservation Warden Arthur Baie of Marinette during the first year of the biennium, and for 1933 was granted to Conservation Warden Albert Dunham of Oshkosh.

This award, which is given by former Commissioner Haskell Noyes of Milwaukee, is intended to imbue the conservation wardens with a spirit of friendly competition among themselves. The win-

ning warden each year receives a gold watch and has his name engraved upon a silver plaque which hangs in the Madison office. The winning warden each year is selected upon the efficiency with which he conducts his cases and seizures, his citizenship and general appearance, his co-operation with other divisions, his care in making reports and answering inquiries, and upon any unusual and additional service rendered to the department or to the public.



Expansion of activities

Wisconsin possesses all the requisites that go to make up an ideal year round playground, and thousands of non-residents as well as residents annually fish the lakes and streams and hunt the game to be found in this state. As a result, Wisconsin's annual tourist trade reaches untold proportions and if the state is to retain or increase that trade, as well as to maintain hunting and fishing conditions of considerable economic importance to residents, a careful policy of game protection and propagation must be maintained. Strict regu-

lations prohibiting the killing or taking of the different species of fish and game are necessary. The enforcement of the regulations is delegated to a group of 68 men especially adapted and trained for this work.

These 68 conservation wardens are expected to enforce the conservation laws throughout an area of more than 56,000 square miles. This includes the southern counties of the state where thousands of hunters take to the fields particularly during the short season for upland game birds, as well as the northern counties where there are hundreds of miles of backwoods roads that are frequented by hunters at all times of the year, and thousands of miles of streams and lake shores to be patrolled, in addition to commercial fishermen to be supervised on outlying waters. The duties of a warden require that he spend as much time on night patrol as on daytime work in most of the counties of the north, for deer shining, illegal trapping, and fishing are among the most serious of the violations requiring the attention of a warden.

An increased force is necessary if the warden division is to keep pace with the other branches of the conservation department. The inauguration of a winter feeding program for feeding game birds has added a great deal to the duties of the wardens. If this important work is to be carried on effectively, the warden's work during the winter months will be doubled. This is caused by the necessity of establishing and caring for feeding stations and the additional travel necessary to protect the pheasant crop during the closed season. Many arrests are made for the shooting of pheasants during the closed season, and a great many complaints are received requesting that a warden patrol certain areas in which birds are reported being killed.

Lack of personnel prevents the conservation department from complying with all requests, unless a warden may be immediately assigned to work on such complaints. Efforts are wasted by investigating several days after the violations have occurred. In many cases the lack of personnel requires that a warden be detailed to investigate such complaints of violations which are occurring 35 or 40 miles from his home station.

The new plan of fish distribution will require a considerable amount of the warden's time, and best results would be obtained if the area supervised by him could be reduced. It would give the warden an opportunity to form closer contacts with the public than may be obtained at present.

The wardens co-operate with other state departments by investigating complaints, submitting reports, obtaining samples, and giving all other possible assistance. They also furnish all possible help to the forestry and fisheries divisions of the conservation department. Additional men would mean better forest protection as well as better game protection.

A minimum of 25 additional wardens is required to carry out this plan. This number should be supplemented by at least 35 extra wardens during the spring and fall of each year. Spearing, netting, and set lines for fish, and illegal trapping in the spring require an unusual amount of night work to curb. Hunting and trapping violations occurring in the fall, mostly during the months of October and November, give the regular conservation warden far more work than he can attend to properly without assistance. It means that without seasonal assistance, the regular warden must allow some of the complaints to go unattended to if he has several complaints at one time, and he is frequently faced with such a problem.

It is a waste of effort to stock game and fish and then fail to provide adequate protection during the closed seasons. During the deer seasons approximately 70,000 deer hunters are in the woods. At the close of the season many complaints are received by the conservation department that does and fawns are killed in large numbers. Approximately 100 wardens are expected to enforce the law during the short period which constitutes the open deer season. It can be readily seen that it would be impossible for this small force of men to provide adequate protection during the short open season.

Such a program is essential if we are to meet the demands and keep faith with the conservation minded citizens of Wisconsin.

Part I—Section 10

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Introductory

When the division of public relations, then called the division of education and publications, was started July 1, 1928, it was the first distinct agency of its sort in any conservation department. Since that time many other states have organized similar agencies.

From the first there have been two primary objectives before the division—education of Wisconsin citizens and visitors to the needs of co-operation in the conservation program, and advertising Wisconsin recreational advantages to prospective visitors from outside the state.

Following its first year, which was largely a time of experimentation as to methods and media, the division has been handicapped by lack of personnel and lack of funds. Although a number of activities have been started, none of them has been carried on extensively enough to secure maximum benefit to the department or to the state.

Due to this lack of funds and personnel, no activity could be thorough, rather the surface only has been scratched in the several activities under the province of the division—newspaper and magazine publicity, conservation education in schools and interested organizations, motion picture and still picture photography, fair displays and exhibits, outdoor shows and advertising tours, and public addresses.

The need for additional public relations work in conservation has increased commensurably with the vast expansion in the scope of conservation in the state and in the nation within the last few years. The nation has entered an era in which conservation will be foremost among all public enterprises. There is need of a vast public relations program to keep step with this advance and to inform and educate the public regarding it.

Newspaper publicity

In an effort to reach the largest number of people with the limited funds available, all types of educational media have been taken into consideration. Newspapers and magazines of general circulation are used, lectures and illustrative material reach many organized groups, and educational material is furnished schools. The newspaper field in Wisconsin is thoroughly covered. Daily papers are reached through press associations and special correspondents. The division issues a weekly news release which goes to all weekly papers in the

state, and a monthly summary listing arrests for conservation law violations. This summary goes to all newspapers, daily and weekly, to judges, district attorneys, secretaries of sportsmen's organizations, and a large number of individuals. The newspapers of the state have co-operated excellently in the use of the material prepared by the division. The department has also prepared special news stories and articles for newspapers and magazines, both within and without the state. These are prepared upon request. Several magazines of national circulation have carried articles and pictures prepared by the division.

Public addresses and illustrated lectures

Public addresses of several types have been one of the principal duties of the division. These embrace the regular lectures to interested groups, radio talks, and co-operative meetings in schools and with teaching staffs.

The radio program of the department has proven a specially fertile field, and through the biennium a great number of radio talks have been prepared and delivered by the division. These average almost one a week, and all the various phases of conservation were discussed. These might be divided into three classes, the regular weekly series programs with a definite continuity, principally over the two state stations, WHA and WLBL being the first of these classifications. In addition have been the radio talks on special occasions and programs; and the short, terse appeals to the public at times of extreme fire hazard. These were prepared by the division and furnished to all radio stations in the state. These stations all co-operated splendidly in interspersing them throughout regular programs when asked to do so, and to this work must be credited much of the increased public co-operation in fire prevention.

A vast number of requests for speakers comes to the division from interested groups, sportsmen's leagues, luncheon clubs, and similar gatherings. As many of these requests have been filled as possible as this is one of the most important phases of the public relation division's work. Many of these lectures and talks were illustrated with the conservation department's quantity of motion pictures and lantern slides.

Motion pictures and lantern slides

The pictorial resources have been greatly augmented the last two years, and as the greater portion of this material retains its value and appeal for years, this section is becoming of greater and greater value. The division now has 29 reels of motion pictures available including the seven new reels which were produced during the biennium. Six more are now in process of completion.

The new reels are: Sweet 'nin'; Wild Geese; Wisconsin Muskie; Trout Propagation; Co-operative Trout Rearing and Stream Improvement; Pike Propagation; and Coon Hound Trials.

The reel "Sweet 'nin'" was taken in the spring of 1934 in the southern Wisconsin river valley. It tells the story of the making of maple syrup and its ultimate use on pancakes.

"Wild Geese" is one of the finest nature pictures ever produced in Wisconsin. It shows many of the thousands of these largest waterfowl game birds that stop off in Wisconsin in spring and fall. It was made on Lake Geneva and the Big Foot prairie, and Lake Koshkonong and the Rock prairie. There are some remarkable shots in it including one showing geese tumbling to lose altitude; and another showing geese in their typical V-formation, changing leaders.

The trout reel shows how a hatchery works from the time of taking spawn until the fingerling trout are shipped out for stocking. Its sequel, "Co-operative Rearing" shows how sportsmen's organizations operate rearing ponds and subsequently stock the fish in local streams. Half of this second reel is devoted to trout stream improvement work.

The pike propagation reel was made in northern Wisconsin early in the spring of 1934, and tells the story of how the state produces and plants more than 400,000,000 wall-eyed pike each year.

"Wisconsin Muskie" is a fishing picture. It has taken several years to compile the footage on different Wisconsin lakes and rivers. For this remarkable picture of fishing for the tigers of northern waters, several scenic shots add to the beauty of the reel.

The coon hound trial reel gives a graphic idea of an event which is fast becoming one of the most popular outdoor sports. Hundreds of dogs are shown running in the competitive heats, and the picture shows the trials from beginning to end.

These reels are all available to schools and other organizations including civic clubs and sportsmen's organizations, merely upon payment of transportation costs. These new reels are all in the 16 millimeter size. The 22 reels the department had produced prior to these are available principally in the 35 millimeter size, except for four reels—Amik, the Beaver, one reel; Out-of-Doors in Wisconsin, one reel; and New Forests on Idle Acres, two reels—which are available in both 35 and 16 millimeter size. Several of these reels were produced co-operatively with the Milwaukee Public Museum.

Additional sets of lantern slides have been added to the present files including a group of new slides on Wisconsin wild flowers. These include four sets, one on spring flowers, one on early summer flowers, one on midsummer flowers, and one on autumn flowers. A typewritten lecture accompanies each set of slides.

Photography

The general photographic files of the department have been greatly augmented. Approximately 1,000 new pictures were added so that now more than 6,000 pictures are on file and available not only for use in any state publication, but in any publication within or outside the state, providing a credit line is given to the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

The scope of the photographic work is unlimited, and the results furnish a perpetual file which may be referred to in years to come, and which will make available much valuable pictorial information both present and future.

Study courses

There is an ever increasing demand for courses of study for interested organizations, and for supplementary outlines and source material for use in schools. Some of this material has been developed and made available, but much more is needed.

Fairs and exhibits

Preparation of conservation exhibits for use at fairs, conventions, and outdoor shows continued to be an important part of the work of this division. Along this line, several sets of display material were kept available for use in schools, in civic club meetings, Boy Scout meetings, and similar groups.

The conservation department prepared and maintained exhibits at the Green Bay Tercentenary Exposition in 1934, at the Madison Outdoor Exposition in the summer of 1934, at the conventions of the State Federation of Women's Clubs during both years of the biennium, and at the state fair each year. In both the summers of 1933 and 1934, the division prepared an extensive conservation exhibit for the outdoor show held at Minocqua, where it was generally considered the feature of the show.

The displays expressed true conservation which means proper use of the out-of-doors rather than mere saving. Birds, animals, and fish were shown as the products of a wise conservation program which must be based on forestry and forest protection.

Century of Progress exhibit

The legislature provided for Wisconsin's participation in the Century of Progress when a legislative committee was appointed and \$2,500 set aside in 1931 for the purposes of the exhibit, and again early in 1933 when an additional appropriation of \$35,000 was made to it for the construction and maintenance of the Wisconsin exhibit. These appropriations were in addition to the \$9,000 granted to the committee in 1932 to be used as down payment for the purchase of space.

At various times between 1931 and 1933, the conservation department was asked for proposals and plans for the Wisconsin exhibit, and in April of 1933, a definite plan was submitted to the committee and approved. This plan called for a principally recreational exhibit, and the task of preparation and maintenance of the exhibit was delegated to the conservation department. Several Wisconsin state agencies, communities, and companies co-operated in furnishing exhibit materials, equipment, and transportation.



Entrance to the Wisconsin exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition 1933.

The superintendent of public relations was director of the exhibit, and the assistant director was a man of many years of experience with the conservation department. In addition, there were two field employes from the department in constant attendance. These men served two weeks each in alternate periods. In all, there were 28 conservation department employes loaned to the Wisconsin Century of Progress committee for work at the display. Every two weeks during the exhibit all the trees and boughs were changed. This necessitated the trip of a large conservation department truck from one of the northern forestry districts to Chicago with a load of fresh green stuff.

Accomplishments of the exhibit

The Wisconsin exhibit cost the state less than any other state exhibit, yet in all popularity contests the Wisconsin exhibit ranked among the first four. It was impossible to keep a complete record of all the persons who entered the exhibit, but a conservative estimate places the total attendance at 6,500,000.

The general consensus of opinion was that the Wisconsin exhibit secured more benefit to the state in proportion to the amount of money spent than did any other state exhibit. Thousands of parties of tourists were routed through the state. The greatest value of the exhibit was probably in the good will it created for future business rather than in any direct business resulting from the one year's participation.

State Geographic Board

By statute the administration of the functions of the State Geographic Board is assigned to the conservation department. The purpose of the geographic board is to remove duplication of names of lakes, streams, and other geographic features in the state. All duplication of names was cleared up in Sawyer county, and work has progressed on several other counties. There has been a great deal of investigation of maps and research in finding appropriate names for geographic features.

Publications

A number of pamphlets and bulletins were prepared and published by the division in co-operation with other divisions of the department. The "Laws Relating to Conservation;" reprints of the forest crop law pamphlet; the Northern State Forest pamphlet; the hunting, fishing, and trapping season sheets; state park bulletin; and the Cushing Memorial State Park pamphlet were those published.

With the change in the method of establishing seasons and bag limits, the old type game law pamphlet had to be discontinued. The conservation department now issues new sheets on fishing, hunting, and trapping which carry much more information on each specific season and its regulations than did the old pamphlet.

Expansion of activities

In addition to the routine news and propaganda releases by the division, there are two additional services which would be of great value. The first of these is an illustrated feature service to be furnished free of charge to the daily and weekly newspapers of Wisconsin. This would require a graphic artist whose services are also needed for several other purposes as well. The other is a short feature service in mimeograph form to be supplied regularly to newspapers, portraying human interest features of birds, animals, fish, trees, and other subjects with which the conservation program is concerned.

There is a great need for basic educational text material for use in Wisconsin public schools; the person or persons preparing this material could carry on lecture work in the schools of the state while preparing the texts. The division gets hundreds of requests each year from teachers who are anxious to correlate the teaching of conservation with the existing courses of study.

With the increased use of motion picture reels and lantern slides, many more of these are needed, particularly on forestry, fisheries, and game subjects.

Among the bulletins and pamphlets which should be published are identification books of fish, birds, animals, and flowers; also pamphlets of the individual state parks of Wisconsin; fish and duck foods; an advertising booklet on the state; methods of fish and bird stock-

ing and rearing; and a catalog of publications and motion pictures available. A great need has also been felt for a regular monthly conservation department publication, a combination conservation educational and promotional magazine. Such a publication could shortly be made partially self-supporting through revenue derived from subscriptions as scores of people inquire for and emphasize their willingness to subscribe and pay for such a magazine.

An extremely receptive field for the dissemination of conservation knowledge and education is that of county and district fairs, the state fair, outdoor shows, and advertising and good will tours. Lack of funds has prevented the division from making use of this field to any great extent in the past.

Part II—Section 1

ADMINISTRATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Years of
July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933

and

July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934

Disbursements

	1932-1933	1933-1934
General Administration.....	33,844.90	35,775.09
Parks Division		
Administration.....	2,015.63	1,667.99
Compensation awards.....		14.00
Copper Falls.....	424.84	353.62
Cushing Memorial.....	492.59	404.60
Devils Lake.....	7,308.06	6,523.79
First Capitol.....	31.92	35.00
Merrick.....	984.71	707.73
Interstate.....	2,576.78	2,411.12
Nelson Dewey.....	1,148.35	1,098.94
Pattison.....	872.39	807.64
Peninsula.....	6,589.67	7,129.65
Perrot.....	210.80	215.80
Potawatomi.....	977.17	613.83
Rib Mountain.....	707.60	639.48
Terry Andrae.....	2,573.03	2,492.87
Tower Hill.....	653.81	636.03
	27,567.35	25,752.09
Law Enforcement Division.....	160,778.48	184,071.93
Fisheries Division		
Administration.....	10,704.17	9,861.87
Compensation awards.....		27.00
Antigo.....	135.86	295.55
Bayfield.....	12,264.85	12,108.00
Birchwood.....	39.12	11.16
Brule.....	234.37	582.76
Burlington.....	3,739.83	3,568.18
Delafield.....	4,937.01	4,891.59
Eagle River.....	7.09	6.11
Eau Claire.....	2,634.08	2,029.97
Hayward.....	1,879.36	2,340.72
Haugen.....		18.17
Hebron.....	28.54	29.61
Lakewood.....	15.81	13.52
Madison.....	7,648.83	8,536.30
Minocqua.....	4,852.25	5,427.16

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

	1932-1933	1933-1934
Osceola.....	17,306.66	19,121.00
Sheboygan.....	3,432.12	2,926.10
Sparta.....	619.51	
Spooner.....	14.49	9.92
St. Croix Falls.....	11,433.90	11,067.54
Sturgeon Bay.....	4,753.53	2,706.17
Transportation.....	13,659.32	13,811.75
Westfield.....	6,376.10	5,598.82
Wild Rose.....	11,433.82	11,174.47
Mississippi River Rescue.....		6,229.34
Collection of fish.....	7,699.24	7,413.62
Lake Michigan research.....	448.39	
Research—Trout Lake.....		2,303.50
Fire loss—fish car.....	50.00	
Fire loss—Minocqua.....	50.00	
Fire loss—Osceola.....	191.91	
Supervising warden—rough fish.....	1,289.92	6,811.05
Miscellaneous.....		1,343.65
	127,885.08	140,264.60
Game Division		
Administration.....	7,007.60	7,199.56
Compensation awards.....		207.00
Fish Creek Game Farm.....	28,538.58	24,820.34
Moon Lake Game Farm.....	10,726.64	9,043.98
Poynette Game Farm.....		8,736.84
Winter feeding.....	1,374.90	1,626.66
Refuges.....	2,891.57	3,013.49
Game Census.....	1,309.00	1,062.15
Fur Bureau.....	5,400.57	6,024.15
	57,248.86	61,734.17
Public Relations		
Research Bureau.....	3,983.95	1,719.22
Deer damage.....	2,425.90	
Field Investigator.....	3,769.87	2,084.78
Park Recreation.....	27.15	
	4,762.87	6,624.03
Forestry Division		
Administration.....	14,840.44	11,337.80
Forestry and fire protection.....	306,929.08	234,547.55
Fire suppression.....	102,835.81	375,073.72
Nursery.....	75,745.55	23,358.34
State forests.....	20,919.88	10,210.57
County forests.....	27,208.52	5,930.66
Public Relations.....	12,935.49	9,282.76
Land Exchange.....	5,651.44	494.25
Wardens—forestry.....	32,951.24	2,746.89
Blister Rust Control.....	2,554.01	
Land Inventory.....	4,038.22	
Miscellaneous.....	2,363.46	1,141.68
	608,968.14	674,124.22
Bounties	26,150.00	35,210.00

Receipts

Non-resident licenses		
Non-resident fishing licenses.....	117,845.80	106,302.28
Non-resident fishing coupons.....	3,849.40	2,964.00
Non-resident hunting licenses.....	6,750.00	4,575.00
	128,445.20	113,841.28
Resident game licenses		
Resident hunting licenses.....	185,466.55	174,848.18
Settlers hunting licenses.....	437.00	184.00
Duplicate licenses.....	243.00	340.70
Deer tags.....	67,149.50	1,038.82
Trapping licenses.....	9,533.50	13,543.86
Trap tags.....	7,257.90	15,208.18
Resident rod & reel fishing licenses.....	387.00	101,565.40
Decoy bands.....	1,363.79	1,695.50
	271,838.24	308,424.64

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	1932-1933	1933-1934
Resident fish licenses (commercial)		
Clamming licenses.....	335.00	6,225.00
Set line licenses.....	1,425.35	1,714.60
Guide licenses.....	363.00	393.00
Sturgeon tags.....	215.85	226.20
Fish dealer licenses.....	1,550.00	1,625.00
Great Lakes fishing licenses.....	7,049.50	7,346.50
Mississippi River fishing licenses.....	1,134.00	909.00
Rough fish.....	5,010.00	10,510.97
Miscellaneous.....		
Interest.....		
Beaver licenses and pelt tags.....		5,094.60
	17,082.70	34,043.97
General		
Confiscations.....	18,421.80	9,708.55
Warden fees.....	2,381.40	2,380.63
Game, fur and deer farms.....	6,785.46	4,918.73
Taxidermist licenses.....	675.00	420.00
Fur dealer licenses.....	2,996.50	5,926.00
Xmas tree dealer licenses.....	2,802.77	3,158.52
Interest.....	4,594.70	2,729.23
Miscellaneous.....	3,569.10	8,173.33
Park rentals.....	4,067.50	5,149.59
Golf receipts.....	4,100.84	3,703.96
	50,395.07	46,268.54
Forestry		
Clarke-McNary receipts.....	73,718.00	88,144.86
50-50 returns from counties.....	35,907.39	47,435.05
Nursery.....	902.90	1,506.91
Forestry mill tax.....		426,270.42
General forestry appropriation.....	600,000.00	
	710,528.29	563,357.24
Grand Total.....	1,178,289.50	1,065,935.67

BOUNTIES PAID ON WILD ANIMALS*

From July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933

County	Mature Wolves or Coyotes	Cub Wolves or Coyotes	Wild Cats or Lynx	Total
Adams	1 \$ 20			\$ 20
Ashland	126 2,520	39 \$ 390	19 \$ 95	3,005
Barron	5 100		1 5	105
Bayfield	116 2,320	56 560	6 30	2,910
Buffalo	1 20	4 40		60
Burnett	18 360	7 70	1 5	435
Chippewa	2 40			40
Clark	2 40			40
Crawford	1 20			20
Dane	1 20	4 40		60
Douglas	80 1,600	8 80	4 20	1,700
Florence	48 960	17 170	17 85	1,215
Forest	55 1,100	15 150	26 130	1,380
Grant	4 80			80
Iron	97 1,940	3 30	12 60	2,030
Jackson	9 180	16 160		340
Juneau	6 120			120
La Crosse	2 40			40
Lafayette	1 20			20
Langlade	29 580	9 90	1 5	675
Lincoln	18 360		9 45	405
Marathon	5 100			100
Marinette	95 1,900	6 60	10 50	2,010
Monroe	1 20			20
Oconto	15 300	1 10	5 25	335
Oneida	49 980	3 30	8 40	1,050
Polk		6 60		60
Portage	2 40		1 5	45
Price	28 560	1 10	20 100	670
Richland	1 20			20
Rusk	24 480	25 250	1 5	735
St. Croix	1 20			20
Sauk	1 20			20
Sawyer	60 1,200	25 250	23 115	1,565
Shawano	21 420	9 90	2 10	520
Taylor	19 380		6 30	410
Vernon	2 40		1 5	45
Vilas	97 1,940	27 270	19 95	2,305
Washburn	26 520	25 250	3 15	785
Wood	12 240			240
Total	1,081 \$21,620	306 \$3,060	195 \$975	\$25,655

*Bounty paid—Mature wolf or coyote.....\$20
 Cub wolf or coyote.....\$10
 Wild cat or lynx.....\$ 5

BOUNTIES PAID ON WILD ANIMALS*

From July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934

County	Mature Wolves or Coyotes	Cub Wolves or Coyotes	Wild Cats or Lynx	Total
Adams	1 \$ 20			\$ 20
Ashland	171 3,420	88 \$ 880	32 \$ 160	4,460
Barron	4 80	10 100	2 10	190
Bayfield	100 2,000	49 490	9 45	2,535
Buffalo		4 40		40
Burnett	13 260	17 170		430
Chippewa	3 60		4 20	80
Douglas	68 1,360	40 400	11 55	1,815
Florence	91 1,820	2 20	12 60	1,900
Forest	61 1,220	10 100	21 105	1,425
Grant	1 20			20
Iowa	1 20			20
Iron	172 3,440	24 240	29 145	3,825
Jackson	3 60	9 90		150
Kenosha	1 20			20
La Crosse	1 20			20
Langlade	21 420	6 60	9 45	525
Lincoln	27 540	6 60	8 40	640
Marathon	1 20			20
Marinette	90 1,800	45 450	43 215	2,465
Oconto	24 480	14 140	10 50	670
Oneida	26 520	26 260	16 80	860
Polk	2 40	2 20		60
Portage	1 20	1 10	1 5	35
Price	55 1,100	21 210	31 155	1,465
Rusk	14 280	16 160	3 15	455
Sauk			1 5	5
Sawyer	60 1,200	40 400	14 70	1,670
Shawano	26 520	2 20	6 30	570
Taylor	13 260	5 50	4 20	330
Vernon	1 20	11 110		130
Vilas	98 1,960	126 1,260	24 120	3,340
Walworth	1 20			20
Washburn	21 420	22 220	9 45	685
Waupaca	7 140		2 10	150
Wood	4 80	6 60	1 5	145
Total	1,183 \$23,660	602 \$6,020	302 \$1,510	\$31,190

*Bounty paid—Mature wolf or coyote.....\$20
 Cub wolf or coyote.....\$10
 Wild cat or lynx.....\$ 5

SALE OF RESIDENT HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSES

County	1929		1930			1931		1932			1933	
	Hunting Licenses	Trapping Licenses	Hunting Licenses	Deer tags	Trapping Licenses	Hunting Licenses	Trapping Licenses	Hunting Licenses	Deer Tags	Trapping Licenses	Hunting Licenses	Trapping Licenses
Adams	843	148	1,007	150	119	987	133	1,010	100	53	907	98
Ashland	1,148	433	3,223	2,871	351	1,788	353	3,232	2,436	134	2,035	201
Barron	1,223	701	3,773	2,715	341	2,650	443	3,571	2,192	171	2,675	267
Bayfield	1,578	528	2,285	2,184	401	915	355	2,003	1,636	156	1,067	281
Brown	4,679	271	5,430	1,647	258	4,812	285	5,624	1,767	142	5,609	90
Buffalo	927	418	933	195	244	814	245	984	213	73	961	222
Burnett	793	542	1,559	1,375	261	832	336	1,453	1,160	107	1,081	356
Calumet	1,008	305	1,136	199	273	902	171	1,208	300	132	896	70
Chippewa	2,902	548	4,735	2,750	299	3,453	285	4,374	2,426	150	3,073	234
Clark	2,042	611	3,357	1,870	270	3,174	330	3,759	1,962	179	2,736	203
Columbia	2,649	511	2,962	322	302	2,640	439	2,576	292	173	2,852	413
Crawford	961	392	1,220	92	170	829	259	523	91	104	729	162
Dane	7,861	707	9,024	1,072	304	7,897	582	8,188	1,160	208	7,979	386
Dodge	3,626	611	4,151	408	360	3,312	401	3,348	428	168	3,339	420
Door	1,275	178	1,620	209	200	1,532	145	1,680	238	101	1,705	82
Douglas	1,823	585	4,488	3,853	381	2,273	289	4,421	3,021	156	1,351	289
Dunn	1,614	425	2,286	900	230	1,866	314	2,129	876	114	1,884	239
Eau Claire	3,282	238	4,121	1,541	173	2,932	151	4,550	1,575	83	4,283	134
Florence	329	124	807	776	123	394	120	533	495	77	414	82
Fond du Lac	3,826	640	4,074	662	545	3,426	400	3,647	698	290	4,136	236
Forest	840	270	1,980	1,773	237	1,083	220	1,968	1,415	107	1,411	275
Grant	2,713	513	3,100	146	370	2,566	404	2,355	185	217	1,985	301
Green	1,942	259	2,433	184	213	2,241	204	2,379	190	87	2,381	157
Green Lake	1,134	322	1,552	212	209	1,312	300	1,306	172	136	1,583	321
Iowa	1,300	282	1,426	88	198	1,206	210	1,084	100	125	958	154
Iron	683	233	1,348	1,143	166	881	162	1,278	914	70	870	105
Jackson	892	287	1,374	459	179	1,239	158	1,350	527	105	1,243	177
Jefferson	2,735	448	2,812	246	190	2,449	381	3,042	268	73	2,788	359
Juneau	1,443	276	1,774	402	203	1,796	270	1,882	367	143	1,769	227
Kenosha	2,621	204	2,989	497	138	2,219	151	3,087	445	89	3,008	128
Kewaunee	984	221	1,124	242	195	1,083	141	1,215	267	100	1,223	64
La Crosse	2,764	529	3,904	382	162	2,505	239	3,782	399	90	3,843	297
Lafayette	1,401	328	1,694	66	261	1,402	257	1,206	88	145	1,230	170
Langlade	2,019	447	3,393	2,712	306	2,432	256	3,538	1,952	113	2,604	115
Lincoln	1,621	368	2,957	2,412	224	1,930	214	1,882	1,712	120	1,784	145
Manitowoc	3,662	596	4,076	581	487	3,561	400	3,655	589	270	3,943	203
Marathon	4,172	712	7,161	3,157	475	6,407	401	7,431	3,235	235	6,225	314
Marinette	3,131	526	4,108	3,146	489	2,973	377	4,239	2,569	217	3,229	243

SALE OF RESIDENT HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSES—Continued

County	1929		1930			1931		1932			1933	
	Hunting Licenses	Trapping Licenses	Hunting Licenses	Deer tags	Trapping Licenses	Hunting Licenses	Trapping Licenses	Hunting Licenses	Deer Tags	Trapping Licenses	Hunting Licenses	Trapping Licenses
Marquette.....	932	239	1,094	101	103	908	265	992	147	76	977	244
Milwaukee.....	22,487	100	24,375	3,882	90	20,102	94	21,429	3,883	44	19,724	62
Monroe.....	1,820	297	2,166	385	203	2,137	199	2,446	399	94	2,231	188
Oconto.....	2,161	391	2,950	1,635	260	2,379	236	2,826	1,121	90	2,454	99
Oneida.....	1,630	450	3,095	2,843	340	2,053	380	3,368	2,601	168	2,492	373
Outagamie.....	3,601	616	4,287	1,182	376	3,387	182	4,009	1,258	104	4,006	101
Ozaukee.....	1,015	143	1,217	174	119	1,147	98	1,207	169	49	1,207	72
Pepin.....	411	119	600	200	63	455	70	497	198	36	548	83
Pierce.....	1,241	295	1,505	407	236	1,308	237	1,311	417	136	1,383	156
Polk.....	1,380	708	2,195	1,549	372	1,363	399	1,966	1,297	180	1,596	648
Portage.....	2,821	353	3,465	1,074	253	3,313	251	3,499	1,047	149	3,108	196
Price.....	841	581	2,546	2,391	371	1,114	336	2,185	2,391	139	929	237
Racine.....	3,870	293	4,064	477	171	3,266	222	4,282	474	72	4,212	214
Richland.....	1,094	328	1,480	300	210	1,141	296	1,258	323	245	1,095	185
Rock.....	4,981	341	5,393	502	263	4,265	253	4,241	506	95	4,457	171
Rusk.....	1,175	599	2,750	2,476	352	1,665	374	2,597	1,840	152	1,524	365
St. Croix.....	1,145	374	1,409	660	267	1,040	245	1,333	514	115	1,380	151
Sauk.....	2,667	322	3,053	248	199	2,771	248	2,594	362	134	2,594	207
Sawyer.....	703	486	1,730	1,634	271	1,845	330	1,809	1,424	156	1,020	302
Shawano.....	1,689	310	2,368	836	241	1,983	198	2,536	990	98	2,180	137
Sheboygan.....	3,619	369	4,114	593	297	3,757	260	3,783	633	138	4,173	225
Taylor.....	1,193	491	1,917	1,381	281	1,560	235	2,239	1,417	139	1,308	163
Trempealeau.....	1,312	545	1,963	300	299	1,367	368	1,524	295	178	1,537	403
Vernon.....	1,304	330	1,540	325	255	1,228	278	1,162	300	108	931	147
Vilas.....	845	310	1,936	1,826	260	1,058	284	2,196	1,718	190	1,467	288
Walworth.....	2,480	289	2,797	333	192	1,984	228	2,974	407	70	2,937	189
Washburn.....	865	493	1,896	1,598	177	1,106	355	1,794	1,040	136	1,191	251
Washington.....	2,144	280	2,418	230	193	2,204	195	2,411	293	90	2,554	164
Waukesha.....	3,572	427	3,966	462	214	3,420	353	4,041	535	89	4,012	348
Waupaca.....	3,656	883	4,209	1,093	684	3,381	654	3,071	1,272	421	2,990	362
Wausara.....	1,437	393	1,706	300	337	1,605	231	1,624	300	194	1,556	166
Winnebago.....	4,715	651	5,247	948	432	4,137	286	3,958	962	259	4,727	269
Wood.....	3,215	369	3,901	1,300	252	4,132	201	4,716	1,252	101	4,706	160
Total.....	168,467	28,912	219,748	77,284	18,940	175,294	19,622	204,670	70,245	9,658	185,095	15,556

Note: Deer tag sale only in years in which there is a deer season.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DATES

	Chapter	Year
Fish Inspector.....	77	1866
Commission to Investigate Forestry Conditions.....	36	1867
Timber Agents.....	46	1869
Commissioner to Receive Spawn.....	253	1874
Fish Commissioners.....	299	1878
Establishment of First State Park.....	324	1878
Game Wardens.....	456	1887
Fish Wardens.....	455	1887
State Fish and Game Warden.....	436	1891
Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries.....	221	1895
Chief clerk of land commission made State Forest Warden.....	266	1895
Commissioners to Plan for Forestry Department.....	229	1897
Sale of first State Park lands.....	367	1897
Interstate Park Commission.....	102	1899
Interstate Park Commission.....	305	1901
State Department of Forestry.....	450	1903
Provision for purchasing state forest reserve.....	450	1903
Commissioners of Interstate Park of the Dalles of the St. Croix.....	395	1905
State Board of Forestry.....	264	1905
State Forester.....	264	1905
State Park Board.....	495	1907
Superintendent of Fisheries.....	548	1907
First Conservation Commission.....	644	1911
Adverse Supreme Court forestry decision.....		1915
Second Conservation Commission.....	406	1915
Third Conservation Commission—Conservation Commissioner.....	118	1923
Fourth Conservation Commission.....	426	1927

Part II—Section 2

FOREST PROTECTION

SUMMARY OF FOREST AND MARSH FIRES FOR 1933
AS REPORTED BY DISTRICT FOREST RANGERS

District	No. of Fires	Acres Burned	Acreage Burned per Fire	Reported Damage	Under ¼ Acre	¼ to 10 Acres	10 Acres and Over
1	298	8,298	28	\$ 6,693	48	168	82
2	360	16,724	46	12,905	74	152	134
3	229	21,740	95	17,577	77	105	47
4	308	10,722	34	12,903	36	224	48
5	265	7,609	28	5,834	30	163	72
6	531	16,658	31	28,787	113	308	110
7	567	58,434	103	65,327	15	300	252
8	200	97,918	489	168,545	10	105	85
9	262	5,466	21	4,389	49	166	47
10	348	5,450	16	1,487	23	252	73
11	291	10,022	34	2,298	46	168	77
Total or average	3,659	259,041	71	\$326,743	521	2,111	1,027

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES 1933
Number, Area, and Damage by Causes

Cause	Lightning	R. R.	Logging	Clearing	Camp Fires	Smokers	Incendiary	Misc.	Total
Number	75	168	54	949	274	1,379	555	205	3,659
Acres burned	450	9,285	9,643	23,971	24,774	124,926	48,561	17,431	259,041
Dollars damage	\$527	\$9,903	\$9,227	\$23,119	\$18,741	\$178,178	\$49,275	\$37,773	\$326,743

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES 1933
Acres Burned by Land Classes

District	Merchantable Timber	Young Growth	No Forest Growth	Total Forest Land	Non-forest	Total Acres Burned
1	286	4,693	326	5,305	2,993	8,298
2	38	10,188	2,310	12,538	4,188	16,724
3	1,329	19,100	291	20,720	1,020	21,740
4	12	6,717	1,176	7,905	2,817	10,722
5	-----	4,801	1,836	6,637	972	7,609
6	64	6,815	1,371	8,250	8,408	16,658
7	86	27,897	5,113	33,096	25,338	58,434
8	17,275	67,647	3,463	88,385	9,533	97,918
9	3	4,096	886	4,985	481	5,466
10	-----	2,780	347	3,127	2,323	5,450
11	568	2,624	146	3,338	6,684	10,022
Total	19,661	157,358	17,285	194,284	64,757	259,041

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES 1933
Damage by Class of Damage

Timber		Reproduction Value	Other Values	Total Damage
M. B. F.	Value			
1,459	\$ 18,214	\$278,024	\$ 30,505	\$326,743

SUMMARY OF FOREST AND MARSH FIRES FOR 1934
AS REPORTED BY DISTRICT FOREST RANGERS

District	No. of Fires	Acres Burned	Acreage Burned per Fire	Reported Damage	Under ¼ Acre	¼ to 10 Acres	10 Acres and Over
1	319	6,984	22	\$ 5,189	104	155	60
2	242	6,648	27	971	61	131	50
3	217	3,532	16	338	131	77	9
4	212	2,378	11	7,564	68	122	22
5	156	11,778	75	6,883	32	87	37
6	310	5,662	18	5,764	187	104	19
7	389	5,827	15	2,197	121	188	80
8	139	3,130	23	939	39	75	25
9	154	7,576	49	6,191	45	72	37
10	364	37,955	104	60,600	36	211	117
11	371	36,323	98	18,783	94	178	99
Total or average	2,873	127,793	44	\$115,419	918	1,400	555

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES 1934
Number, Area, and Damage by Causes

Cause	Lightning	R. R.	Log-ging	Clear-ing	Camp fires	Smokers	Incen-diary	Misc.	Total
Number.....	86	182	10	901	182	902	387	223	2,873
Acres burned	264	16,214	105	21,126	9,196	19,670	55,643	5,575	127,793
Dollars damage.....	\$178	\$5,091	\$4,038	\$6,037	\$5,330	\$17,897	\$72,232	\$4,616	\$115,419

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES 1934
Acres Burned by Land Classes

District	Merchantable Timber	Young Growth	No Forest Growth	Total Forest Land	Non-forest	Total Acres Burned
1	28	3,969	544	4,511	2,443	6,984
2	10	1,769	1,014	2,793	3,855	6,648
3	2	527	30	559	2,973	3,532
4	2	1,599	137	1,738	640	2,378
5	-----	4,548	3,670	8,218	3,560	11,778
6	50	2,929	1,383	4,362	1,300	5,662
7	-----	3,019	1,006	4,025	1,802	5,827
8	3	840	165	1,008	2,122	3,130
9	170	4,310	2,398	6,878	698	7,576
10	24	26,461	3,025	29,510	8,445	37,955
11	827	13,030	919	14,776	21,547	36,323
Total	1,116	63,001	14,291	78,408	49,385	127,793

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES 1934

Damage by Class of Damage

Timber		Reproduction Value	Other Values	Total Damage
M. B. F.	Value			
664	\$ 1,628	\$ 46,286	\$ 67,505	\$ 115,419

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES

Record by Years

Year	Total Cost of Protection	Area Under Protection in Million Acres	Cost per Acre in Cents	No. of Fires	Percent of Fires 10 Acres or Less	Area Burned Over	Acreage per Fire	Damage
1929	\$164,660.28	13.5	1.2	960	38.4	103,888	109	\$72,770
1930	312,855.22	13.6	2.3	2,300	33.2	513,856	223	460,627
1931	384,260.44	13.1	2.9	2,340	32.5	840,979	274	421,501
1932	433,612.14	13.1	3.3	3,168	66.7	119,458	38	69,320
1933	523,491.59	12.7	4.1	3,659	72.0	259,041	71	326,734*
1934	396,894.84	12.7	3.1	2,873	81.0	127,793	44	115,419

* Revised damage schedule adopted.

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES

Expenditures

Year	Contributed by State	Contributed by Federal Government	Contributed by Counties	Total Cost of Protection
1929	\$ 110,939.71	\$ 38,137.40	\$ 15,583.17	\$ 164,660.28
1930	183,131.35	43,783.43	85,940.44	312,855.22
1931	268,622.80	51,819.05	63,818.59	384,260.44
1932	314,301.49	67,015.00	52,295.65	433,612.14
1933	359,082.79	51,789.00	164,408.80	523,491.59
1934	242,744.85	109,200.00	44,949.99	396,894.84

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES

Allotment of Expenditures

Year	Administrative Expense	Field Personnel	Equipment and Improvements	Fire Fighting	Total Cost
1929	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 77,645.51	\$ 52,848.40	\$ 31,168.37	\$164,660.28
1930	6,857.32	103,112.49	31,034.52	171,880.89	312,855.22
1931	17,848.18	156,131.28	82,643.80	127,637.18	384,260.44
1932	39,616.95	198,876.85	90,527.03	104,591.31	433,612.14
1933	27,598.71	169,962.11	48,902.17	328,817.60	523,491.59
1934	43,881.51	146,631.63	116,481.72	89,899.98	396,894.84

Part II—Section 3

FORESTRY—STATE FORESTS AND REFORESTATION

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE OWNED LANDS WITHIN
WISCONSIN STATE FORESTS

Name of Forest	Location (county)	Forest Land* Acres	Trust Fund Lands** Acres	Total
Brule River.....	Douglas.....	3,711	280	3,991
Northern State.....	Vilas.....	102,140	1,782	103,922
American Legion.....	Oneida.....	17,456	320	17,776
Flambeau River.....	Sawyer.....	833	2,128	2,961
Total.....		124,140	4,510	128,650

*Under jurisdiction of conservation commission.

**Under jurisdiction of commissioners of public lands.

ANNUAL OUTPUT OF STATE FOREST NURSERIES

Year	For County Planting	For State Highway Planting	For Private Planting	For State Planting	Total Output
1911.....				192,300*	
1912.....				18,000**	
1913.....				68,500	68,500
1914.....			20,200	458,430	478,630
1915.....			77,400		77,400
1916.....			110,200	216,650	326,850
1917.....			272,105	332,525	604,630
1918.....			246,278	262,485	508,763
1919.....			200,151	309,900	510,051
1920.....			206,682	113,875	320,557
1921.....			199,601	255,925	455,526
1922.....			39,482	83,710	123,192
1923.....			177,260	176,800	354,060
1924.....			247,000	163,300	410,300
1925.....			350,538	160,700	511,238
1926.....			748,497	424,200	1,172,697
1927.....			1,038,249	579,000	1,617,249
1928.....			1,101,464	637,200	1,738,664
1929.....			1,393,267	1,022,750	2,416,017
1930.....			1,185,075	981,500	2,166,575
1931.....			1,304,250	2,050,350	3,354,600
1932.....			880,315	5,701,500	6,581,815
1933.....	2,954,800	90,500	822,950	1,273,550	5,141,800
1934.....	8,617,845	27,000	1,486,725	6,564,940	16,696,510
Total..	11,572,645	117,500	12,107,689	22,048,090	45,635,624

* Stock secured from Michigan State College.

** Stock purchased.

OUTPUT OF STATE FOREST NURSERIES

Species	1933					1934				
	For Private Plantings	For State Plantings	For County Lands	For State Highways	Total	For Private Plantings	For State Plantings	For County Lands	For State Highways	Total
Trout Lake Nursery										
Jack pine.....	1,000	112,300	1,115,200		1,228,500	32,100	2,471,500	2,289,485		4,793,085
Norway pine.....	258,175	2,420,585	1,276,275	48,000	4,003,035	232,075	2,874,015	2,617,265	11,500	5,734,855
Scotch pine.....	87,675	28,340	60,500		176,515	83,500	32,925	37,000		153,425
White pine.....	236,075	5,200	20,000	9,500	270,775	303,500	708,030	1,201,480	5,000	2,218,010
Norway spruce.....	134,775	58,115			192,890	608,550	312,285	640,935		1,561,770
White spruce.....	105,250	3,400	10,075	33,000	151,725	227,000	166,185	290,180	10,500	693,865
Total	822,950	2,627,940	2,482,050	90,500	6,023,440	1,486,725	6,564,940	7,076,345	27,000	15,155,010
Wisconsin Rapids Nursery										
Jack pine.....										
Norway pine.....								1,216,500		1,216,500
White pine.....								325,000		325,000
Total								1,541,500		1,541,500
Grand total ...	822,950	2,627,940	2,482,050	90,500	6,023,440	1,486,725	6,564,940	8,617,845	27,000	16,696,510
Grand total for biennium										22,719,950

**DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PLANTING STOCK
TROUT LAKE NURSERY—1933**

County	State Forest Planting	County Forest Planting	Extension Planting	General Distribution	County Highways	Total
Adams			11,500			11,500
Ashland			9,675			9,675
Barron				1,000		1,000
Bayfield			4,900	18,000		22,900
Brown			9,275	3,000		12,275
Buffalo			10,000	1,000		11,000
Burnett		465,000	4,000			469,000
Calumet			300			300
Chippewa			2,875	2,000		4,875
Clark			21,000			21,000
Columbia				500		500
Crawford				1,000		1,000
Dane	13,000		750	3,000		16,750
Dodge			3,500			3,500
Door			9,250	1,000		10,250
Douglas	487,100		10,025	9,000		506,125
Dunn			6,300			6,300
Eau Claire		300,000	9,600	5,500		315,100
Florence			3,000			3,000
Fond du Lac				1,625		1,625
Forest			11,000	500	5,000	16,500
Grant			9,025	1,700		10,725
Green			1,000			1,000
Green Lake			6,000	1,000		7,000
Iowa			10,000	1,000		11,000
Iron	500,090		500	5,500	47,000	553,090
Jackson		383,650	1,000	1,000		385,650
Jefferson			3,000	3,000		6,000
Juneau		503,050	2,000			505,050
Kenosha				3,000		3,000
Kewaunee			5,000			5,000
La Crosse			11,775	5,000		16,775
Lafayette			6,000			6,000
Langlade			12,000		2,500	14,500
Manitowoc			10,925	3,500		14,425
Marathon			12,775	1,000		13,775
Marinette		780,200	45,100	2,000		827,300
Marquette			19,300	2,000		21,300
Milwaukee			10,575	6,025		16,600
Monroe			11,000			11,000
Oconto				4,500		4,500
Oneida	1,225,000		11,950	22,200	3,000	1,262,150
Outagamie			20,000			20,000
Ozaukee			7,175	3,000		10,175
Pepin			4,600			4,600
Pierce			10,925	1,000		11,925
Polk			17,750	1,000		18,750
Portage			32,925	4,000		36,925
Price			19,000	1,000	16,000	36,000
Richland			300			300
Rock			6,050	1,525		7,575
Rusk			26,000			26,000
St. Croix			16,275	16,000		32,275
Sauk			10,800	4,000		14,800
Sawyer	850	50,150	12,000	2,000		65,000
Shawano				2,400		2,400
Sheboygan	1,500		6,550	10,150		18,200
Trempealeau				1,000		1,000
Vernon			23,900	3,500		27,400
Vilas	392,400		9,000	7,000	17,000	425,400
Walworth	1,000			1,000		2,000
Washburn			19,025	1,000		20,025
Washington	6,000		11,100			17,100
Waukesha	1,000		9,875	7,275		18,150
Waupaca			6,850			6,850
Waushara			33,125	10,000		43,125
Winnebago			3,000			3,000
Wood			14,450			14,450
Total	2,627,940	2,482,050	636,550	186,400	90,500	6,023,440

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PLANTING STOCK
TROUT LAKE NURSERY—1934

County	State Forest Planting	County Forest Planting	Extension Planting	General Distribution	State & County Highways	Total
Adams			2,500	1,000		3,500
Ashland	37,000		10,700			47,700
Barron			6,000	1,000		7,000
Bayfield			3,000			3,000
Brown				5,500		5,500
Buffalo	500		19,500			20,000
Burnett		1,156,040		500		1,156,540
Chippewa			26,000	800		26,800
Clark			17,000			17,000
Columbia			22,000	2,000		24,000
Crawford				1,000		1,000
Dane	300		16,600	4,700		21,600
Dodge			3,000	1,000		4,000
Door			2,500	5,500		8,000
Douglas	875,240	375,000	9,000	1,100	C- 1,000	1,261,340
Dunn			11,000	1,000		12,000
Eau Claire		95,000	20,450	4,000		119,450
Florence			3,000			3,000
Fond du Lac			1,000	4,000		5,000
Forest		157,775	10,000			167,775
Grant			10,000	1,500		11,500
Green			7,000			7,000
Iowa			2,650	1,000		3,650
Iron	1,558,125			8,500		1,566,625
Jackson	400	335,800	23,000			359,200
Jefferson			6,500	2,150		8,650
Juneau	4,000	230,400	4,000			238,400
La Crosse			21,000	595,000		616,000
Lafayette			1,700	1,200		2,900
Langlade		584,090	10,000			594,090
Lincoln		443,640	1,000	1,000		445,640
Manitowoc			2,000	1,000		3,000
Marathon	1,000		20,600	2,500		24,100
Marinette		1,775,450	32,400	2,000		1,809,850
Marquette			10,500	2,000		12,500
Milwaukee			4,000	7,025		11,025
Monroe			1,500			1,500
Oconto				1,000		1,000
Oneida	752,200	860,000	18,850	9,000	S- 26,000	1,666,050
Outagamie		136,000		1,250		137,250
Ozaukee				5,000		5,000
Pepin			15,000			15,000
Pierce			13,700	1,200		14,900
Polk			8,000	23,000		31,000
Portage			19,200	7,000		26,200
Price			43,000			43,000
Richland			5,000	150		5,150
Rock			8,000	1,000		9,000
Rusk			37,300	3,000		40,300
St. Croix			43,000	20,250		63,250
Sauk			8,800	6,450		15,250
Sawyer		927,150	14,000			941,150
Sheboygan	2,000		3,000	1,000		6,000
Trempealeau			4,000			4,000
Vilas	3,183,375		8,000	28,450		3,219,825
Walworth				1,000		1,000
Washburn			18,000	1,000		19,000
Washington			6,000	3,400		9,400
Waukesha			3,000	2,000		5,000
Waupaca			8,000	12,200		20,200
Waushara	200		27,075	2,200		29,475
Winnebago			3,475	1,000		4,475
Wood	150,600		17,700	25,000		193,300
Total	6,564,940	7,076,345	673,200	813,525	27,000	15,155,010

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PLANTING STOCK
WISCONSIN RAPIDS NURSERY—1934

County	Camp	County Forest Planting	General Distribution	Total
Eau Claire.....	Globe.....	439,000	-----	439,000
Jackson.....	Arbutus.....	232,700	-----	232,700
Juneau.....	Petenwell, Finley.....	647,000	-----	647,000
Wood.....	City Point.....	222,800	-----	222,800
Total.....	-----	1,541,500	-----	1,541,500

STATE PLANTING PROJECTS

1933

STATE LAND

Forest or County	Camp	Acres	Norway Pine	White Pine	Scotch Pine	Jack Pine	Norway Spruce	White Spruce	Total Trees
American Legion	Blue Lake	200	240,000						240,000
American Legion	McNaughton	944	985,000						985,000
Brule River	Gordon (White Sand)	412.5	433,800		11,100		42,200		487,100
Northern State	Crystal Lake	277	392,400						392,400
Northern State	Mercer	336.4	354,335		17,240	112,300	15,065	1,150	500,090
Total planting on state land 1933		2,169.9	2,405,535		28,340	112,300	57,265	1,150	2,604,590

COUNTY LAND

Burnett	Riverside	409.7	425,000			40,000			465,000
Eau Claire	Fairchild	250	300,000						300,000
Jackson	Arbutus Lake	360	160,000			223,650			383,650
Juneau	Petenwell	480	51,000		60,500	391,550			503,050
Marinette	Athelstane	180	230,200						230,200
Marinette	Dunbar	429	90,000			460,000			550,000
Sawyer	Smith Lake	73.6	20,075	20,000				10,075	50,150
Total planting on county land 1933		2,182.3	1,276,275	20,000	60,500	1,115,200		10,075	2,482,050
Total state planting 1933		4,352.2	3,681,810	20,000	88,840	1,227,500	57,265	11,225	5,086,640

STATE PLANTING PROJECTS

1934

STATE LAND

96

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Forest or County	Camp	Acres	Norway Pine	White Pine	Scotch Pine	Jack Pine	Norway Spruce	White Spruce	Total Trees
American Legion	McNaughton	493	300,000			452,000			752,000
Brule River	Brule CCC	1,032	336,050	256,555		130,550	85,210	66,835	875,200
Northern State	Crystal Lake	630	738,000	75,000	5,900	27,500		6,400	852,800
Northern State	Crystal Lake*	679			21,825	458,000			479,825
Northern State	Mercer	357	55,000	200,000		313,000	21,000	56,000	645,000
Northern State	Mercer*	1,226	650,000	20,125	3,000	215,000		25,000	913,125
Northern State	Star Lake	1,448	607,525	152,700		875,250	205,275	10,000	1,850,750
Copper Falls State Park	Upson	36	35,000	1,000				1,000	37,000
Total planting on state land 1934		5,901	2,721,615	705,380	30,725	2,471,525	311,485	165,235	6,405,700

COUNTY LAND

Burnett	Riverside	1,031	228,350	296,000		425,950	205,740		1,156,040
Douglas	Gordon	300	300,000	50,000	25,000				375,000
Eau Claire	Fairchild	79	10,000			85,000			95,000
Eau Claire	Fairchild and Globe*	362	399,500	39,500					439,000
Forest	Laona	94	25,375	55,100			50,000	27,300	157,775
Jackson	Arbutus Lake	254	140,000	17,700		163,000			320,700
Jackson	Arbutus Lake*	223	130,000			117,800			247,800
Juneau	Finley	171	180,000	20,000					200,000
Juneau	Petenwell	270	153,000			182,400			335,000
Juneau	Petenwell*	311	302,000	40,000					342,000
Langlade	Elcho	581	141,230	113,700					584,100
Lincoln	Tomahawk	200	184,140	189,500		32,900	154,900	141,370	584,100
Marinette	Athelstane	301	45,000				35,000	35,000	443,640
Marinette	Athelstane*	540	351,700			347,700			392,700
Marinette	Dunbar	748	358,315			98,200			449,900
Oneida	Blue Lake	585	570,000			544,535			902,850
Sawyer	Smith Lake	686	268,600	433,700		290,000			860,000
Wood	City Point	195	5,000	217,800			145,300	79,500	927,100
Total planting on county land 1934		6,631	3,792,210	1,473,000	25,000	2,287,485	580,940	283,170	8,451,805
Total state planting 1934		12,532	6,513,825	2,178,380	55,725	4,759,010	892,425	448,405	14,857,505

*Replanting.

Part II—Section 4

CO-OPERATIVE FORESTRY—FOREST CROP LANDS BY COUNTIES

ENTRY OF FOREST CROP LANDS BY COUNTIES

County	Private Entries					County Entries					Total Forest Crop Lands
	Prior to 1933	1933	1934	With-drawn	Net Private lands	Prior to 1933	1933	1934	With-drawn	Net County Lands	
Adams	866.39	468.88			1,335.27						1,335.27
Ashland	26,826.82			2,202.24	24,624.58		14,700.68			14,700.68	39,325.26
Barron	1,173.32			521.80	651.52						651.52
Bayfield	12,804.15			4,812.24	7,991.91	57,225.78	22,781.96	4,315.80	210.	84,113.54	92,105.45
Burnett	3,686.87			1,720.	1,966.87	30,153.78			795.17	29,358.61	31,325.48
Chippewa	16,242.29	80.		12,421.90	3,900.39						3,900.39
Clark	4,237.20		285.55	1,157.20	3,365.55			88,004.56		88,004.56	91,370.11
Door	1,001.90				1,001.90						1,001.90
Douglas	14,111.42		80.	11,346.35	2,845.07	97,233.89	443.09	31,141.35	8,778.81	120,039.52	122,884.59
Dunn	176.38				176.38						176.38
Eau Claire	3,557.42			2,320.	1,237.42			17,947.73		17,947.73	19,185.15
Florence	24,607.30	8,291.23	5,848.56	1,867.62	36,879.47		30,690.06		3,531.75	27,158.31	64,037.78
Forest	71,329.79	5,733.55	15,357.30	30,920.50	61,500.14		51,005.13		1,581.73	49,423.40	110,923.54
Grant	80.			80.							
Iron	5,964.96			5,105.71	859.25		22,031.76	26,876.77	80.	48,828.53	49,687.78
Jackson	160.				160.		36,879.80			36,879.80	37,039.80
Juneau	160.				160.	55,127.82			1,917.25	53,210.57	53,370.57
Langlade	4,573.80	3,632.46	10,407.08	720.	17,893.34		15,748.30	28,633.51	520.	71,292.81	89,186.15
Lincoln	11,995.21	240.		2,973.42	9,261.79	27,431.	5,280.	9,231.44	40.	14,471.44	23,733.23
Marathon	9,867.60			8,305.20	1,562.40						1,562.40
Marinette	1,246.49			560.	686.49	75,420.31	30,344.75	18,041.70	320.	123,486.76	124,173.25
Marquette	55.				55.						55.
Monroe								8,998.15		8,998.15	8,998.15
Oconto	2,873.12			1,875.86	997.26		13,298.		7,601.86	5,696.14	6,693.40
Oneida	35,689.62	2,394.07		13,670.07	24,413.62	26,467.90	13,765.96	47,397.38	120.	87,511.24	111,924.86
Outagamie		360.			360.			556.98		556.98	916.98
Polk	1,370.60			160.	1,210.60			4,716.53	80.	4,636.53	5,847.13
Portage	314.30	127.41			441.71						441.71
Price	29,384.81	80.		23,540.68	5,924.13	18,224.80	11,480.60		520.	29,185.40	35,109.53
Rusk	8,988.94			414.49	8,691.65	57,345.78	7,587.28	6,222.63	2,227.13	68,928.56	77,620.21
St. Croix	92.50		117.20		92.50						92.50
Sawyer	20,334.88			794.70	19,540.18		54,713.02		17,090.89	37,622.13	57,162.31
Shawano	410.74				410.74						410.74
Taylor	2,258.42			640.	1,618.42	4,890.91			2,213.64	2,677.27	4,295.69
Vilas	5,027.04	80.		2,304.56	2,802.48		28,638.64		543.	28,095.64	30,898.12
Washburn	1,042.62			160.	882.62	13,117.05	46,953.95		1,989.33	58,081.67	58,964.29
Waupaca	498.74			226.14	272.60						272.60
Wood	6,303.66	360.			6,663.66		13,279.51		440.	12,839.51	19,503.17
Total	329,314.30	21,847.60	32,095.69	130,820.68	252,436.91	462,639.02	419,622.49	292,084.53	50,600.56	1,123,745.48	1,376,182.39

Part II—Section 5

WISCONSIN EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF STATE CCC CAMPS AND
NUMBER OF FEDERAL CCC CAMPS IN WISCONSIN

Camp No.	Location	First Period April 1, 1933 to Sept. 31, 1933	Second Period Oct. 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934	Third Period April 1, 1934 to Sept. 31, 1934
State Forest Camps				
51-S	Necedah	x	x	x
52-S	Merrillan	x	x	x
53-S	Danbury	x	x	x
54-S	Hayward	x	x	x
56-S	Phillips	x	x	x
57-S	Crandon	x	x	x
74-S	Boulder Junction	x	x	x
75-S	Minocqua	x	x	x
77-S	Brule	x	x	x
79-S	Manitowish	x	x	x
83-S	Fairchild	--	--	x
84-S	Tomahawk	--	x	x
85-S	City Point	--	--	x
86-S	Merrill	--	--	x
87-S	Finley	--	--	x
89-S	Upson	--	x	x
90-S	Dunbar	x	x	x
91-S	Elcho	x	x	x
92-S	Star Lake	--	x	x
93-S	Glen Flora	x	x	--
94-S	Fairchild	x	x	--
95-S	Camp Douglas	--	x	--
81-S	Long Lake	--	x	--
Total state forest camps		14	19	19
State Erosion Camps				
PE-60	Durand	x	--	x
PE-61	Gilmanton	x	--	x
PE-63	Independence	x	--	x
PE-64	North Bend	x	--	x
PE-71	Evansville	x	--	--
PE-72	Lancaster	x	--	--
PE-73	Darlington	x	--	--
PE-96	West Salem	x	--	x
PE-97	Bloomington	--	--	x
PE-98	Mount Horeb	--	--	x
PE-99	Richland Center	x	--	x
Total state erosion camps		9	--	8
Total state camps		23	19	27
United States Forest Service camps		21	20	19
Department of Interior camps		3	4	6
Total CCC camps in Wisconsin		47	43	52

**WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY STATE CCC CAMPS FROM
JUNE 1, 1933 TO OCTOBER 31, 1934**

Project	Total
Telephone lines	1,150 miles
Fire breaks	154 miles
Reduction of fire hazard	9,426 acres
Roadside clearing—fire prevention	375 miles
Trailside clearing—fire prevention	376 miles
Lookout houses	12
Lookout towers	31
Fighting forest fires	83,310 man days
Fire presuppression and protection work	36,478 man days
General cleanup other than fire prevention	464 acres
Forest stand improvement	7,985 acres
Truck trails	1,022 miles
Minor roads and trails	56 miles
Bridges	155
Dwellings, offices, garages, and other structures	156
Public camp ground buildings and other facilities	32
Public camp ground clearing	321 acres
Fences	56 miles
Planting	16,739 acres
Nursery work	7,917 man days
Seed collection—Conifer (cones)	536 bushels
Hardwood and other	9,881 pounds
Rodent control	1,861 acres
White pine blister rust control	30,351 acres
Survey—lineal	1,124 miles
Survey—topographical	49,658 acres
Survey—timber estimating and other	73,440 acres
Water improvement—lakes and ponds	7,621 acres
Water improvement—streams	125 miles
Landscaping	552 acres
State Erosion Camps	
Soil saving dams	730
Terraces laid out	318 acres
Erosion planting	200 acres

Part II—Section 6
STATE PARKS
WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

Name of State Park	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Estab.	Address of Park Custodian	How Reached	
						Highway	Railroad
Interstate.....	Polk.....	580	Purchase	1900	St. Croix Falls	35, 8, 87	Soo
Peninsula.....	Door.....	3,400	Purchase	1910	Fish Creek	42	N. Pacific
Devil's Lake.....	Sauk.....	1,400	Purchase	1911	Baraboo	12, 113, 159	G. B. & W.
Cushing Memorial.....	Waukesha.....	8	Gift	1915	*Delafield	18	C. & N. W.
Nelson Dewey.....	Grant.....	1,671	Purchase	1917	Wyalusing	35, 60, 18	C. M. St. P. & P.
Perrot.....	Trempealeau.....	1,010	Gift	1918	*Trempealeau	167	Burlington
Pattison.....	Douglas.....	740	Gift	1920	Brule	35	C. & N. W.
Tower Hill.....	Iowa.....	55	Gift	1922	Spring Green	11	Burlington
First Capitol.....	Lafayette.....	2	Gift	1924	*Belmont	118, 80	Soo
Rib Mountain.....	Marathon.....	280	Gift	1927	*Wausau	51, 29	C. M. St. P. & P.
Potawatomi.....	Door.....	1,046	Purchase	1928	Fish Creek	42, 57	C. & N. W.
Terry Andrae.....	Sheboygan.....	112	Gift	1928	Sheboygan	141	G. B. & W.
Copper Falls.....	Ashland.....	520	Purchase	1929	Mellen	13, 77	C. & N. W.
Merrick.....	Buffalo.....	291	Gift	1932	*Fountain City	35, 95	Soo
							C. & N. W.
							Burlington
Roadside parks							
New Glarus Woods.....	Green.....	40	Purchase	1934	*	69	
Ojibwa.....	Sawyer.....	125	Gift	1934	*	70	
Rocky Arbor.....	Juneau, Sauk.....	238	Purchase	1934	*Wisconsin Dells	12	

* No resident park custodian.

STATE PARK ATTENDANCE RECORD

1934

Name of Park	April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Total Persons	Total Cars
	Persons	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons	Cars	Persons	Cars		
Copper Falls.....	200	50	594	150	1,681	456	4,815	1,210	4,180	1,050	2,097	507	1,045	237	14,602	3,660
Cushing Memorial.....	180	40	584	203	1,292	365	3,118	945	2,524	557	521	199	100	24	8,317	2,333
Devil's Lake.....	9,720	2,680	42,200	10,400	72,320	18,080	193,950	46,350	174,200	40,850	37,680	9,120	12,920	3,210	542,990	130,690
First Capitol.....	50	20	300	100	650	300	800	350	900	425	350	125	100	30	3,150	1,350
Interstate.....	964	230	14,581	3,472	8,104	1,898	20,066	4,692	14,196	3,298	4,997	1,159	1,522	354	64,430	15,103
Merrick.....	695	238	5,330	1,282	9,460	1,229	8,817	1,736	8,052	2,029	2,086	751	500	125	32,940	7,390
Nelson Dewey.....	1,600	450	3,956	989	4,588	1,147	9,056	2,264	9,656	3,434	7,638	1,917	3,828	957	40,322	11,158
Pattison.....	1,350	400	5,118	2,051	15,780	4,598	18,230	4,460	11,677	2,978	9,180	2,460	6,540	1,800	67,875	18,745
Peninsula.....	95	26	3,808	882	8,339	1,987	16,963	5,671	27,333	8,541	7,444	1,940	3,500	1,100	67,482	20,147
Perrot.....	300	100	500	150	1,825	685	2,093	493	2,300	510	1,200	200	200	40	8,418	2,178
Potawatomi.....	150	50	4,500	960	6,365	1,482	11,861	3,193	17,865	4,580	2,189	710	1,500	400	44,430	11,375
Rib Mountain.....	4,200	1,240	8,100	2,225	9,050	1,560	14,325	4,140	15,200	4,350	12,730	3,585	9,560	2,100	73,165	19,200
Terry Andrae.....	464	149	2,485	492	5,362	1,126	12,680	2,668	8,285	1,812	4,430	1,011	1,461	355	35,167	7,613
Tower Hill.....	1,250	325	2,318	723	3,632	979	6,052	1,630	6,126	1,767	3,942	1,096	2,112	470	25,432	6,990
Total.....	21,218	5,998	94,374	24,079	148,448	35,890	322,824	79,802	300,494	76,181	96,474	24,780	44,888	11,202	1,028,720	257,932

BIENNIAL REPORT

Part II—Section 7
FISHERIES
PRODUCTION OF FISH BY HATCHERIES

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WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

	1933		1934	
	Total Species	Total Production	Total Species	Total Production
Bayfield				
Brook trout fingerling.....	1,156,450		1,373,400	
Brook trout adult.....			1,770	
Brown trout fingerling.....	1,335,750		862,200	
Brown trout adult.....			266	
Lake trout fry.....	5,468,000	7,960,200	1,744,000	3,981,636
*Fish and eggs sent away.....		35,000		
Brule				
Brook trout fingerling.....	170,000		53,550	
Brook trout yearling.....			282	
Brown trout adult.....			71	
Rainbow trout yearling.....			14,067	
Brown trout fingerling.....		170,000	73,500	141,470
Burlington				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	35,175,000		8,925,000	
Black bass fingerling.....	268,700		21,300	
Perch fry.....	5,775,000		5,000,000	
Perch fingerling.....	4,500			
Pickeral fingerling.....	125			
Blue gill fingerling.....	4,200	41,227,525		13,946,300
Deerbrook				
Brook trout fingerling.....	125,500	125,500	75,600	75,600
Delafield				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	46,200,000		17,325,000	
Perch fry.....	4,225,000		5,080,000	
Perch fingerling.....	13,950			
Black bass fingerling.....	71,000		109,100	
Black bass yearling.....			537	
Black bass adult.....			7	
Roach fingerling.....	4,950		74,000	
Blue gill fingerling.....	24,300	50,539,200		22,588,644

Eagle River				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	64,715,000	64,715,000	39,375,000	39,375,000
Eau Claire				
Brook trout fingerling.....	648,200		683,330	
Brown trout fingerling.....			248,300	
Rainbow trout fingerling.....	265,850	914,050		931,630
*Fish and eggs sent away.....		85,000		
Haugen				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	38,400,000	38,400,000
Hayward				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	93,600,000		88,800,000	
Muskellunge fry.....	10,000		240,000	
Brook trout fingerling.....	92,800		89,375	
Brown trout fingerling.....	48,000			
Rainbow trout fingerling.....	25,600	93,776,400	21,825	89,151,200
Island Lake				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....			6,000,000	
Muskellunge fry.....			2,040,000	8,040,000
Madison				
Brown trout fingerling.....	686,600		1,007,400	
Brown trout yearling.....			12,560	
Brown trout adult.....			400	
Rainbow trout fingerling.....	125,100		65,000	
Rainbow trout yearling.....	3,675		10,890	
Rainbow trout adult.....	10,625	826,000		1,096,250
*Fish and eggs sent away.....		725,000		1,268,398
Osceola				
Brook trout fingerling.....	1,205,500		837,275	
Brook trout yearling.....	5,300		5,000	
Brook trout adult.....	8,963		65	
Brown trout fingerling.....			204,300	
Rainbow trout fingerling.....			104,800	
Rainbow trout yearling.....	70,750	1,290,513	37,460	1,188,900
*Fish and eggs sent away.....		3,569,680		4,623,865
Rest Lake				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	27,000,000		10,800,000	
Muskellunge fry.....	400,000	27,400,000	180,000	10,980,000
St. Croix Falls				
Brook trout fingerling.....	1,227,150		1,208,400	
Brook trout yearling.....	10,550		5,000	

PRODUCTION OF FISH BY HATCHERIES—Continued

	1933		1934	
	Total Species	Total Production	Total Species	Total Production
St. Croix Falls—Continued.				
Brown trout fingerling.....	717,500		130,800	
Rainbow trout yearling.....	68,500	2,023,700	66,860	1,411,060
*Fish and eggs sent away.....		1,132,800		1,093,000
Sheboygan				
Lake trout fry.....	6,417,000		3,675,980	
Lake chub fry.....		6,417,000	760,000	4,435,980
Spooner				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	14,700,000	14,700,000	19,425,000	19,425,000
Sturgeon Bay				
Perch fry.....	18,375,000		2,000,000	
Lake trout fry.....	15,400,000	33,775,000	8,000,000	10,000,000
Westfield				
Brook trout fingerling.....	565,800		315,000	
Brook trout yearling.....	11,800			
Brown trout fingerling.....			218,280	
Rainbow trout fingerling.....		767,600		533,280
*Fish and eggs sent away.....	190,000	27,300		33,650
Wild Rose				
Brook trout fingerling.....	172,900		161,600	
Brook trout yearling.....			20,000	
Brook trout adult.....	20,640			
Brown trout fingerling.....	1,058,600		1,340,500	
Brown trout yearling.....	9,370		15,880	
Brown trout adult.....	26,252		1,400	
Rainbow trout fingerling.....			306,000	
Rainbow trout yearling.....	3,000			
Rainbow trout adult.....	24,080		1,275	
Lake trout fry.....			100,000	
Lake trout fingerling.....			26,000	
Sturgeon adult.....	35,000			
*Fish and eggs sent away.....		1,349,842	20	1,972,675
		2,639,440		2,225,000

Woodruff				
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	47,250,000		47,250,000	
Wall-eyed pike fingerling.....			550	
Muskellunge fry.....	1,440,000		2,205,000	
Muskellunge fingerling.....	84		592	
Pickrel fry.....	210,000		1,050,000	
Pickrel fingerling.....			65	
Black bass fingerling.....	127,400		63,000	
Lake trout fry.....	768,000		190,000	
Blue gill fingerling.....			4,000	
Perch fingerling.....		49,795,484	195,000	50,958,207
Mississippi river				
Black bass fingerling distributed.....	193,510		21,527	
Bullhead fingerling distributed.....	266,000		92,000	
Miscellaneous fingerling distributed.....	185,800		315,089	
Returned to river.....	16,938,756	17,584,066	336,607	765,223
De Soto pond				
Miscellaneous fingerling.....	63,750	63,750		
Neenah				
White bass fingerling.....	2,598,600	2,598,600		
Wisconsin River				
Miscellaneous fish.....			573,148	573,148
Miscellaneous rescue stations				
Miscellaneous fish.....	939,400	939,400	722,382	722,382
High Falls rearing ponds				
Brook trout fingerling.....			30,000	
Brown trout fingerling.....			180,000	210,000
Total fish production.....		436,958,830		320,903,585

*Note: This total includes fish and eggs sent to other hatcheries to be distributed. They are included in the output of the hatcheries receiving them.

FISH DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES

1933

County	Wall-eyed Pike	Pickereel	Muskel-lunge	Perch	Black Bass	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Rainbow Trout	Lake Trout	Blue Gills	Bull-heads	White Bass	Misc. Panfish	Misc. Res-cue Fish	Total
Adams	209,700				1,900	80,500	1,400	15,000							
Ashland	2,774,080		33,684		6,368	268,000	50,000	21,000						20,000	328,500
Barron	9,081,840				11,400	246,236	60,000								3,153,132
Bayfield	7,027,300				12,180	220,190	435,250		5,468,000					1,350	9,400,826
Brown														250,000	13,412,920
Buffalo						65,180		13,000				1,800			1,800
Burnett	3,789,725				5,460	157,488	47,250								78,180
Calumet					1,592		22,000								3,999,923
Chippewa	8,391,710				8,820	208,150	10,000	94,250							23,592
Clark	524,250				308	44,875								17,747	8,730,677
Columbia	2,739,100				5,546	64,940						3,450		3,600	573,033
Crawford							18,950	17,625						364,289	3,213,900
Dane	6,575,625			325,000	21,331	1,025	83,300	15,000						5,646,252	5,744,552
Dodge	2,102,000				5,262		140,250	21,925				10,125		5,500	7,100,781
Door				12,572,430	1,848		53,700				200,000		5,400		2,370,412
Douglas	6,930,650				12,810	187,815			15,400,000			3,750			27,978,028
Dunn	629,100				420	166,520		32,500							7,131,275
Eau Claire	351,350				1,470	206,420	190,000	113,100						22,500	851,040
Florence					2,730	60,320								3,004	865,344
Fond du Lac	1,153,350				3,980	4,000	138,850	1,500				22,800			63,050
Forest	2,926,700				6,300	115,550		4,000						1,425	1,325,905
Grant					308		100,500	22,000						1,200	3,053,750
Green	421,400				796	10,800	49,000	23,550						4,500	127,308
Green Lake	314,550				796	13,380	13,775							6,000	511,546
Iowa					308	12,600	84,150	7,650	30,000			7,725			380,226
Iron	2,033,948					82,800								7,800	112,508
Jackson	419,400					94,250								4,500	2,121,248
Jefferson	2,628,750													6,750	520,400
Juneau	420,900				20,946		23,504				64,000	1,000	1,800	14,150	2,754,150
Kenosha	3,356,700				1,498	37,200	32,900								492,498
Kewaunee				1,926,000	66,956										5,349,656
La Crosse				5,802,570		12,800	59,000								5,874,370
Lafayette	737,450					16,000	43,500								5,706,752
Langlade	11,442,810				4,378		31,600	9,450						5,647,252	18,000
Lincoln	2,599,436	34,998			4,800	211,850						1,500		16,800	800,878
Manitowoc	1,369,550				13,885	82,592		4,000						11,400	11,712,758
					2,644		92,250		450,000						2,711,313
															1,914,444

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Marathon	3 211,068		33,702		17,951	264,933	32,700										6,000	3,566,354
Marinette	4,964,700				20,636	177,430		21,000									534	5,184,360
Marquette	1,048,500				6,939	84,995	2,415	69,950			1,500						89,100	1,303,399
Milwaukee	632,370										2,250,000							2,894,070
Monroe						80,840	147,500										3,600	231,950
Oconto	1,572,750				14,910	4,300		43,500					1,875					1,678,335
Oneida	28,097,786	35,010	614,772		77,495	89,102											19,855	28,934,090
Outagamie							1,500	2,530					14,400					18,430
Ozaukee	206,700				1,662					450,000							4,200	665,562
Pepin						14,350												14,350
Pierce						52,725	281,250											333,975
Polk	1,811,440				10,080	307,786	16,250	16,500									6,000	2,168,056
Portage	1,345,582	34,998			495	13,990	13,400	24,500									2,100	1,557,065
Price	2,920,526				15,910	114,800	10,000	3,750									1,200	3,066,186
Racine	5,615,090			1,928,000	37,525		18,872					4,200						7,603,687
Richland							57,100	6,000									3,000	66,100
Rock	632,100				4,378		30,200										6,000	672,678
Rusk	1,108,900				5,670	32,500	80,000										3,000	1,230,070
St. Croix	1,572,750				630	221,073	216,500	10,000										2,020,953
Sauk	419,400				1,232	42,950	41,000	7,200										649,918
Sawyer	85,432,800		10,000		12,140	127,800	148,000	25,600				6,750					131,386	85,807,250
Shawano	7,785,686	46,664			210	127,992	52,000	12,000									50,910	8,024,532
Sheboygan	2,942,800				9,950	55,000	107,250	5,000	3,267,000				21,075					6,408,075
Taylor	1,992,150				4,004	72,700												2,068,854
Trempealeau	314,550					83,680		20,500										418,730
Vernon						3,200		86,750	9,000								5,648,802	5,747,752
Vilas	78,382,834	34,998	1,157,926		62,970	163,506				768,000							12,000	80,582,234
Walworth	3,251,100	125		1,925,500	40,788	600	7,350										24,749	5,252,012
Washington	3,815,725				14,110	100,700											4,950	3,935,485
Waukesha	2,631,970				10,388		15,000											2,693,133
Waukegan	21,808,395			3,900,000	51,128		46,424											25,861,873
Waupaca	1,479,828	23,332			3,960		87,935	113,890	16,500		2,000		35,775				30,301	1,737,545
Waushara					5,303	214,925	520,192	29,850	3,500				1,125					835,470
Winnebago					796								12,100					2,394,396
Wood	688,086				2,310	47,250	55,400	48,250					2,393,600					841,296
	346,640,000	210,125	1,850,084	28,379,500	660,610	5,421,553	3,882,072	787,180	28,088,000	4,200	266,000	2,598,600	43,200	18,127,706				436,958,830

BIENNIAL REPORT

FISH DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES

1934

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WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

County	Wall-eyed Pike	Pickereel	Muskellunge	Perch	Black Bass	Brook Trout	Brown Trout	Rainbow Trout	Lake Trout	Lake Chubs	Sturgeon	Blue Gills	Roach	Misc. Rescued Fish	Total
Adams	112,860				2,764	55,600	42,190								213,414
Ashland	1,034,640		87,348			480,308	100,137								1,702,633
Barron	12,785,928					292,660	55,125	8,800				200			13,142,513
Bayfield	5,082,220					419,122	527,329		1,744,000						7,772,671
Brown						5,200	4,800								10,000
Buffalo						28,820									28,820
Burnett	1,589,220		25,440			44,665	18,800								1,678,125
Calumet			125,400			147,200	5,250								5,250
Chippewa	2,745,570				4,000	51,950	35,240								3,018,170
Clark					2,352	12,900	56,360								91,190
Columbia	902,880					42,560									974,492
Crawford					80	21,000	4,312	130,094						222,631	265,191
Dane	3,470,445				9,604	3,000	65,115	28,070					250	95,721	3,749,972
Dodge	2,087,910			2,000,000					8,000,000				3,250		2,685,879
Door						70,332	65,071	27,067							10,000,000
Douglas	12,460,220					290,110	27,300								12,822,690
Dunn						102,750	151,000							59,000	376,410
Eau Claire						36,170								25,000	278,750
Florence	1,296,630				2,192	6,400	44,150								1,332,600
Fond du Lac						92,880		4,400							52,742
Forest	1,296,630				2,000	180,172	41,200								1,393,910
Grant					588	15,000	21,100							95,521	318,893
Green					2,548	3,000	29,080								36,688
Green Lake					784		113,222		106,000		16			3,216	143,860
Iowa						129,520		3,860						95,521	213,187
Iron	10,326,320		296,448		3,000	89,700	5,240	3,250				600		432	10,752,888
Jackson					7,472		15,300								101,622
Jefferson	1,551,825			21,000	1,000	18,560							1,000		1,596,597
Juneau					4,140										19,560
Kenosha	3,646,480			1,333,300											4,983,920
Kewaunee															25,920
La Crosse															218,945
Lafayette						22,040	720								15,576
Langlade	1,638,180	145,350	43,650		1,176	159,880	13,440	960					196,185		1,987,060
Lincoln	3,276,360	129,200	43,650		3,000	64,860									3,517,070
Manitowoc				21,000	3,332		34,220		536,850						595,402

Marathon	4,052,340			7,000		89,830	28,000											4,177,170
Marquette	4,749,870					1,960	206,435	181,100	900								35	5,140,300
Marquette						4,724	60,600	186,210	24,000								1,500	277,034
Milwaukee	169,290			207,330		980				1,073,700								1,451,300
Monroe						2,027	31,900	31,620	3,250									68,797
Oconto	862,200					5,292	51,355		95,650									1,014,497
Oneida	28,999,882	291,015	742,821	4,000	19,000	86,584							800					30,144,102
Outagamie								1,300	225									1,525
Ozaukee	56,430					392				1,259,808	760,000							2,076,630
Pepin							15,750											15,750
Pierce							34,500	158,400	4,300									197,200
Polk	8,655,936						193,450	58,550	6,320									8,914,256
Portage		48,450				2,352	77,220	119,450										247,472
Price	2,845,260		94,607	10,000		2,352	106,860	58,890										3,117,969
Racine	3,387,535			2,389,245		4,788		15,930										5,797,498
Richland						2,000		83,540									95,521	181,061
Rock						1,176		28,560										29,736
Rusk	5,882,406		1,914,600				153,700	12,700										7,963,406
St. Croix	1,765,800						260,730	106,405	70,150									2,203,085
Sauk						3,000	30,000	102,650									4,000	95,521
Sawyer	87,878,396		330,960				118,375	78,000	21,825									88,559,056
Shawano	689,760	96,900	29,100				74,530	166,800	24,000									1,081,090
Sheboygan	790,020					5,096	20,000	95,000		805,622								1,717,221
Taylor			29,132				27,485											56,617
Trempealeau						2,500	76,800											79,300
Vernon																		79,300
Vilas	34,546,858	193,800	815,056		41,000		137,976	84,460									420,423	504,883
Walworth	1,947,415				1,388,980	8,548		10,500		190,000		2,400						35,937,590
Washington	14,813,944						104,620	24,480	2,000								3,000	3,874,423
Washington	1,833,975					90,110	6,994	17,340										14,918,564
Waukesha	6,010,785				4,755,035	41,056		42,632									3,000	1,951,419
Waupaca	517,320	145,350	87,300		27,000	2,866	126,740	338,060									59,500	10,909,008
Waushara						3,104	99,730	456,345	258,150	20,000			20					1,244,656
Winnebago	282,150																	837,329
Wood	258,660						31,850											282,150
Wood																		290,510
Total	276,300,550	1,050,065	4,665,592	12,275,000	215,471	4,850,647	4,295,857	628,177	13,735,980	760,000	36	4,000	74,000	2,039,210	320,903,585			

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH BY SPECIES AND SIZE

Species and size	1933		1934	
	Distribution by Species	Total Distribution	Distribution by Species	Total Distribution
Wall-eyed pike fry	346,640,000		276,300,000	
Wall-eyed pike fingerling	36,913	346,676,913	25,601	276,325,601
Black bass fingerling	839,675		380,679	
Black bass adult		839,675	544	381,223
White bass fingerling	2,637,834	2,637,834	1,691	1,691
Rock bass fingerling	82,538	82,538	47	47
Calico bass fingerling			230	230
Muskellunge fry	1,850,000		4,665,000	
Muskellunge fingerling	89	1,850,089	605	4,665,605
Perch fry	28,375,000		12,080,000	
Perch fingerling	329,353	28,704,353	230,656	12,310,656
Pickrel fry	210,000		1,050,000	
Pickrel fingerling	43,935	253,935	1,987	1,051,987
Roach fingerling	6,200	6,200	75,850	75,850
Bluegill fingerling	545,657	545,657	113,248	113,248
Lake trout fry	28,053,000		13,709,980	
Lake trout fingerling	35,000	28,088,000	26,000	13,735,980
Crappies fingerling	1,857,099	1,857,099	413,458	413,458
Lake chubs fry			760,000	760,000
Sunfish fingerling	891,882	891,882	401,374	401,374
Bullhead fingerling	9,958,681	9,958,681	802,230	802,230
Catfish fingerling	27,020	27,020	6,482	6,482
Sturgeon adult			36	36
Brook trout fingerling	5,864,300		4,827,530	
Brook trout adult	57,253	5,421,553	32,117	4,859,647
Brown trout fingerling	3,846,450		4,265,280	
Brown trout adult	35,622	3,882,072	30,577	4,295,857
Rainbow trout fingerling	677,300		497,625	
Rainbow trout adult	109,880	787,180	130,552	628,177
Miscellaneous fish	4,448,149	4,448,149	74,206	74,206
Total distribution		436,958,830		320,903,585

BROOK, BROWN, RAINBOW TROUT DISTRIBUTED TO
REARING PONDS

Location	1933			1934		
	Brook	Brown	Rainbow	Brook	Brown	Rainbow
Baraboo	7,000			20,000		
Barneveld		10,000			13,000	1,200
Barron	20,000					
Beaver				5,000		
Belleville		13,000	2,500		12,000	
Black Earth	1,000					
Blackwell Jct.			120,000*			
Blanchardville					1,200	960
Bloomington					1,680	300
Blue River		12,000			35,000	
Chippewa Falls	25,000			60,000		
Colfax				20,000		
Crandon	12,250					
Crivitz		105,000*	123,000*	5,000		
Dakota					20,000	
Dodgeville	9,600	8,000				
Eagle River	8,750			20,000		
Eau Claire	60,000					
Endeavor					40,000	
Gresham	5,000					24,000
Hudson		50,000			50,000	
Juda					2,300	
Ladysmith		20,000		20,000		
LaFarge		8,000			10,000	
Laona	12,250			25,000		
Lodi		6,000			13,000	
Lone Rock		2,000				
Madison					900	2,100
Menomonie	40,000			70,000		
Mineral Point					2,010	
Mondovi	25,000					
Monroe	8,000	14,000	5,000	15,000	1,800	
Monticello					16,800	
Mount Horeb					15,000	
Muscoda					60,000	900
New London	4,000			15,000		
New Richmond	10,000				30,000	12,500
Oregon						1,020
Park Falls				6,000		
Pembine	21,000			35,000		
Pine River		77,500			54,000	21,000
Platteville		18,000				
Plymouth	15,000			20,000	5,000	
Portage	15,000			10,000		
Postville			2,500			
Pound				6,000		
Red Granite		32,000				
Reedsburg	13,000	7,000		10,000	18,000	
Richford						21,000
Richland Center		25,000			28,000	
Ridgeway	3,000					2,460
Rio			5,625			
River Falls		100,000			97,200	
Saxeville		70,200		20,000	20,000	
Sheboygan			5,000			
Sparta		50,000				
Stevens Point	25,000					
Stoughton						1,200
Thorpe					20,000	
Three Lakes				20,000		
Tilleda		52,000			50,000	
Tomahawk	8,750			15,000		
Washburn	14,000					
Waupaca		43,200			60,000	
Wausau	58,000	27,000			28,000	
Wautoma	25,000	49,500				
Whitehall			7,500			
Wonegoc		7,000				
Total	445,600	806,400	271,125	417,000	704,890	88,640

Note—*Eggs.

ADULT TROUT DISTRIBUTION

County	1933			1934		
	Brook	Brown	Rainbow	Brook	Brown	Rainbow
Ashland				388	137	
Barron	320					
Bayfield				1,382	129	
Burnett	320			65		
Dane					200	
Douglas	555				71	
Green					200	
Jackson	1,600					
Langlade	400					
Lincoln	1,200					
Marinette					1,100	900
Outagamie			30		100	225
St. Croix	1,368				200	150
Waushara		317	600			
Total	5,763	317	630	1,835	2,137	1,275

CLAMMING REPORT 1933

County	Number of pounds	Value	Unsold
Buffalo	11,040	\$ 145.10	
Crawford	117,856	1,102.31	30,000
Dodge	300		300
Grant	8,675	86.70	
Green Lake	79,833	930.46	
Kenosha	7,252	141.51	
La Crosse	34,000	204.00	
Lafayette	3,020	42.00	
Marquette	19,461	185.96	
Outagamie	32,495	331.95	
Pepin	122,400	1,801.60	
Pierce	45,240	654.55	
Polk	6,000		6,000
Portage	6,650	58.46	
Racine	14,142	264.90	
Rock	608,036	9,479.94	41,500
St. Croix	63,500	1,045.00	
Vernon	16,493	143.11	
Washburn	15,380	239.55	
Waupaca	286,655	3,468.25	18,000
Waushara	34,380	487.25	
Winnebago	148,174	1,645.70	19,000
Wood	4,550	40.95	
Total	1,684,232	\$22,499.25	114,800

Part II—Section 8

GAME

DISTRIBUTION OF GAME BIRDS AND EGGS

Birds and Eggs	1932	1933	1934*
English ring-neck, Mongolian, and Mutant pheasants	8,643	9,558	
Game bird eggs	29,934	91,822	91,235
Birds distributed from the game bird eggs	9,975	27,717	
Valley, Chukar, and Hungarian partridge, bobwhite quail, wild turkey, mallard duck, and bantam birds	448	1,003	
Co-operator breeding pens (Birds furnished by department)			
Eggs	17,260	10,776	
Birds distributed from these eggs	5,024	4,224	

*1934 figures not completed

TOTAL 1932 GAME KILL BASED ON CENSUS TABULATION

Species	Number killed
Cottontail rabbit	2,474,125
Snowshoe rabbit	631,007
Jack rabbit	21,113
Gray squirrel	562,845
Fox squirrel	291,125
Black squirrel	4,875
Red squirrel	162,875
Ruffed grouse	317,007
Prairie chicken and sharp-tailed grouse	123,012
Rails	2,611
Jacksnipe	94,606
Mallard	192,902
Black duck	20,307
Green winged teal	60,601
Blue winged teal	50,600
Pintail	22,310
Coot	335,120
Widgeon	15,005
Canvasback	57,802
Redhead	23,102
Greater bluebill	104,010
Lesser bluebill	74,206
Any other duck	11,410
Canada goose	3,309
Snow goose	607
Blue goose	401
Any other goose	632
All other small game	73,943
Bobcat	1,145
Red fox	1,211
Gray fox	2,505
Raccoon	7,441
Opossum	4,101
Ring-neck pheasant	40,450
Hungarian partridge	10,925
Bobwhite quail	551
Deer	36,009
Total estimated kill of all species	5,835,807

TOTAL 1933 GAME KILL BASED ON CENSUS TABULATION

Species	Number killed
Cottontail rabbit.....	2,388,360
Snowshoe rabbit.....	506,725
Jack rabbit.....	18,207
Gray squirrel.....	490,327
Fox squirrel.....	259,424
Red squirrel.....	123,147
Ruffed grouse.....	318,410
Prairie chicken.....	140,091
Rails.....	2,778
Jacksnipe.....	70,545
Mallard.....	210,232
Black duck.....	20,724
Green winged teal.....	76,884
Blue winged teal.....	66,234
Pintail.....	26,085
Coot.....	371,571
Widgeon.....	15,993
Canvasback.....	57,360
Red head.....	20,598
Greater bluebill.....	124,212
Lesser bluebill.....	77,199
Any other duck.....	18,436
Canada goose.....	2,724
Blue goose.....	228
Snow goose.....	1,023
Any other goose.....	801
Woodcock.....	4,407
All other small game.....	85,356
Bobcat.....	264
Red fox.....	2,283
Gray fox.....	7,709
Raccoon.....	14,736
Black squirrel.....	4,114
Opossum.....	11,725
Bobwhite quail.....	10,171
Pheasant.....	154,915
Hungarian partridge.....	18,310
Total estimated kill of all species.....	5,672,308

TRAPPING STATISTICS

Animal	1931-1932 Season Pelts Taken	1932-1933 Season Pelts Taken
Muskrat.....	233,500	41,548
Mink.....	11,536	6,607
Raccoon.....	1,979	1,318
Skunk.....	28,624	18,591
Weasel.....	20,553	13,005
Fox.....	801	441
Wolf.....	414	361
Badger.....	203	180
Otter.....	170	98
Opossum.....	292	319
Wild cat.....	50	36
Total.....	298,122	82,504

WINTER FEEDING CONTEST WINNERS

1932-1933

Rating	County	Organization	Address	No. of points	Prize
1	Douglas	Fish & Game League	Superior	1,378	250 Mutant pheasants
2	Rusk	Fish & Game Ass'n	Ladysmith	699	150 Mutant pheasants
3	Barron	Izaak Walton League	Cumberland	540	100 Mutant pheasants
4	Outagamie	Fish & Game Ass'n.	Appleton	522	50 Hungarian partridges
5	St. Croix	Sportsmen's Clubs	Hammond	425	60 Mongolian pheasants or 75 Mallard ducks
6	Dunn	Menomonie Audubon Society	Menomonie	270	50 Mongolian pheasants or 60 Mallard ducks
7	Calumet	Sportsmen's Club	Brillion	253	40 Mongolian pheasants or 50 Mallard ducks
8	Eau Claire	Rod and Gun Club	Fall Creek	221	50 Ring-neck pheasants
9	Sheboygan	Spring Farm Rearing Club	Sheboygan	187	50 Ring-neck pheasants
10	Dodge	Rod and Gun Club	Lowell	184	50 Ring-neck pheasants
11	Sawyer	Rod and Gun Club	Hayward	171	30 Ring-neck pheasants
12	Manitowoc	Fish & Game Ass'n	Manitowoc	164	30 Ring-neck pheasants
13	Racine	Root River Campers Ass'n	Racine	140	30 Ring-neck pheasants
14	Eau Claire	Rod and Gun Club	Eau Claire	136	30 Ring-neck pheasants
15	Polk	Rod and Gun Club	Frederic	127	30 Ring-neck pheasants
16	Bayfield	Conservation Club	Grandview	123	25 Ring-neck pheasants
17	Racine	Junior Izaak Walton League	Racine	122	25 Ring-neck pheasants
18	Portage	Izaak Walton League	Stevens Pt.	96	25 Ring-neck pheasants
19	Price	Conservation Club	Park Falls	91	25 Ring-neck pheasants
20	Jefferson	Izaak Walton League	Lake Mills	90	25 Ring-neck pheasants
21	Monroe	Rod and Gun Club	Sparta	75	25 Ring-neck pheasants
22	Oneida	Game Bird Feeders	Rhineland	70	25 Ring-neck pheasants
23	Dunn	Rod and Gun Club	Boyceville	70	25 Ring-neck pheasants
24	Bayfield	Conservation Club	Cable	69	25 Ring-neck pheasants
25	Lafayette	Rod and Gun Club	Shullsburg	68	25 Ring-neck pheasants

WINTER FEEDING CONTEST WINNERS
1933-1934

Rating	County	Organization	Address	No. of points	Prize
Large Organizations					
1	Douglas	Douglas County Fish and Game Ass'n.	Superior	1,370	150 Mongolian pheasants
2	Outagamie	Izaak Walton League and Outagamie Fish & Game Protect. Ass'n.	Appleton	817	100 Mongolian pheasants
3	St. Croix	St. Croix Rod and Gun Club	Hudson	567	75 Mongolian pheasants
4	Calumet	Calumet County Sportsmen's Club	Brillion	506	60 Mongolian pheasants
5	Manitowoc	Manitowoc County Fish and Game Ass'n.	Manitowoc	489	50 Mongolian pheasants
6	Portage	Izaak Walton League	Stevens Pt.	350	30 Mongolian pheasants
7	Rusk	Rusk Co. Fish and Game Ass'n.	Ladysmith	245	20 Mongolian pheasants
8	Sawyer	Winter School Conservation Club	Winter	144	15 Mongolian pheasants
Medium Organizations					
1	Barron	Rod and Gun Club	Cumberland	309	100 Mongolian pheasants
2	Sheboygan	Spring Farm Rearring Club	Sheboygan	237	75 Mongolian pheasants
3	Green Lake	Rod and Gun Club	Princeton	229	50 Mongolian pheasants
4	Dodge	Rod and Gun Club	Lowell	112	25 Mongolian pheasants
5	Sawyer	Draper School Conservation Club	Draper	99	15 Mongolian pheasants
Small Organizations					
1	Polk	Rod and Gun Club	Osceola	100	50 Mongolian pheasants
2	Milwaukee	River Hills Bird Lovers Ass'n.	River Hills	92	20 Mongolian pheasants
2	Kenosha	South Side Winter Feeders	Kenosha	92	20 Mongolian pheasants
3	Fond du Lac	Izaak Walton League	Brandon	67	15 Mongolian pheasants
4	Fond du Lac	Junior Conservation Club	Ripon	55	15 Mongolian pheasants

**WILD LIFE AND GAME REFUGES, WATERFOWL REFUGES,
AND SANCTUARIES, JUNE 30, 1934**

Name	County	Acreage
Ashland County Game Refuge (deer)	Ashland	7,680
Copper Falls State Park	Ashland	520
Lake Owen Wild Life Refuge	Bayfield	1,020
Little Flower Camp Game Sanctuary	Brown	40
Oneida Golf and Riding Club Wild Life Refuge	Brown	740
Merrick State Park	Buffalo	24
Granton Legion Wild Life Refuge	Clark	640
University Bay Wild Life Refuge	Dane	402
Foxhall Wild Life Refuge	Dane	285
Harker Wild Life Refuge	Dane	493
Lake Wingra Refuge	Dane	500
Mendota State and Memorial Hospital Game Refuge	Dane	538
Lake Wingra Game Refuge (water area)	Dane	200
Hots Refuge	Door	2,209
Peninsula State Park	Door	3,400
Potawatomi State Park	Door	1,100
Brule Game Refuge	Douglas	1,500
Tamarack Farm	Douglas	4,000
Pattison State Park	Douglas	660
Wilson Wild Life Refuge	Dunn and St. Croix	1,200
Florence County Game Refuge (deer)	Florence	4,960
Randall Wild Life Refuge	Fond du Lac	2,240
Moon Lake Game Refuge	Fond du Lac	1,010
Camp Byron Wild Life Refuge	Fond du Lac	790
Forest County Game Refuge (deer)	Forest	1,800
Nelson Dewey State Park	Grant	1,650
Black Hawk Refuge	Green Lake	47
Lake Puckaway Game Refuge (water area)	Green Lake	500
Mascoutin Country Club Game Sanctuary	Green Lake	160
Tower Hill State Park	Iowa	60
Iron County Game Refuge	Iron	10,280
Elroy Gun Club Refuge	Juneau	2,450
Krohn's Lake Wild Life Refuge	Kewaunee	1,697
Uncle Joe's Wild Life Refuge	Kewaunee	1,463
First Capitol State Park	Lafayette	2
Lafayette County Wild Life Refuge	Lafayette	970
Kraftwood Refuge	Langlade	283
Corning State Game Refuge	Lincoln	15,360
Manitowoc County Fish and Game Protective Association No. 1	Manitowoc	520
Manitowoc County Fish and Game Protective Association No. 2	Manitowoc	735
Manitowoc County Izaak Walton League Refuge No. 1	Manitowoc	640
Rib Mountain State Park	Marathon	160
Izaak Walton Game Preserve	Marathon	920
Headquarter House	Marinette	1,400
Marinette County Game Refuge	Marinette	3,420
White Rapids Wild Life Refuge	Marinette	2,118
Valley Farm Refuge	Monroe	830
Archibald Wild Life Refuge	Oconto	3,420
Caldron Falls Wild Life Refuge	Oconto	640
Morgan Wild Life Refuge	Oconto	680
Three Lakes Game Refuge	Oneida	2,400
Lake Julia Whitefish Wild Life Refuge	Oneida	750
Laurie Lake Game Refuge	Oneida	1,600
Thousand Islands Game Refuge	Outagamie	600
Telulah Park Game Refuge	Outagamie	40
Randall Fox Farm Sanctuary	Outagamie	52
Martha Boyd Game Sanctuary	Outagamie	40
Ellington Wild Life Refuge	Outagamie	1,600
Laird Wild Life Refuge	Outagamie	1,080
Shorecliff Wild Life Sanctuary	Ozaukee	40
Interstate Park	Polk	580
Sailor Lake Game Refuge	Price	18,000
Root River Wild Life Refuge	Racine	1,150
Overcrest Refuge	Rock	1,147
Devil's Lake State Park	Sauk	1,400
Potters Game Refuge	Sauk	308
Round Lake Game Refuge	Sawyer	490.66
Ojibwa Wild Life Sanctuary	Sawyer	350
Sawyer County Game Refuge	Sawyer	3,440
Seneca Wild Life Refuge	Shawano	1,080
Kohler Game Refuge	Sheboygan	2,200
Terry Andrae State Park	Sheboygan	112
Pigeon River Wild Life Refuge	Sheboygan	1,265

**WILD LIFE AND GAME REFUGES, WATERFOWL REFUGES,
AND SANCTUARIES, JUNE 30, 1934—Continued**

Name	County	Acreage
North Branch Game Refuge	Sheboygan	1,420
Forest Preserve Refuge	Sheboygan	2,102
St. Croix Reserve No. 1	St. Croix	320
Taylor County Game Refuge	Taylor	9,600
Perrot State Park	Trempealeau	950
Clear Crooked Lake Game Refuge	Vilas	3,800
Trout Lake Refuge	Vilas	23,000
St. Germain Wild Life Refuge	Vilas	640
Little Twin Lake Wild Life Refuge	Vilas	1,000
Constance Lake Reserve	Vilas	1,169
Forest Lake Wild Life Refuge	Vilas	1,160
Washington County Wild Life Refuge	Washington	1,440
Camp Minikani Wild Life Refuge	Washington	187
Cushing Memorial State Park	Waukesha	8
Pabst Farms Wild Life Sanctuary	Waukesha	50
Red Brae Farms	Waukesha	504
Northern Hospital Game Refuge	Winnebago	650
Springvale Wild Life Refuge	Waupaca	1,080
Winchester Wild Life Refuge	Winnebago	800
Lake Biron Wild Life Refuge	Wood	1,650
Tri-City Wild Life Refuge	Wood	3,500
Total		183,110.66

Part II—Section 9
LAW ENFORCEMENT
INDIVIDUAL WARDEN RECORDS
 July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933

Warden	District	Cases	Won	Lost	Fines	Jail Sentences (days)	Costs	Seizures	Fees
Regular Conservation Wardens									
Adamski, John	Sparta	18	14	4	\$200.00	780	\$39.79	17	\$ 20.31
Alderman, E. L.	Portage	87	72	15	700.00	2,100	260.15	18	104.20
Apel, Edward	Eau Claire	30	24	6	100.00	405	109.69	22	40.50
Apel, Harold	Menomonie	13	10	3	50.00	255	36.26	24	16.55
Baie, Arthur	Marinette	69	57	12	600.00	450	215.50	79	71.00
Bosworth, E. F.	Merrill	31	21	10	365.00	1,125	92.30	18	33.55
Button, Percy	Mauston	18	12	6	100.00	120	55.32	26	43.85
Chase, Arthur	Oshkosh	29	24	5	125.00	710	58.06	19	1.50
Cole, W. A.	Wisconsin Rapids	34	31	3	275.00	565	129.36	31	29.92
Curtis, P. S.	Viroqua	7	5	2	100.00	30	20.07	5	
Devine, Barney	Webster	10	9	1		210		42	
Diedrich, Peter	Milwaukee	10	7	3			15.99	23	6.20
Dockham, F. A.	Baraboo	21	7	14	50.00	180	83.59	4	27.95
Dunham, Albert	Oshkosh	20	16	4	100.00	480	32.71	8	
Edick, James	Sheboygan	18	15	3	50.00		113.15	26	24.64
Egan, John	Manitowoc	4	4		100.00	40	12.35	12	6.50
Elliott, W. P.	Whitewater	30	29	1	200.00	630		11	82.65
Fess, Ed.	Madison	14	11	3	200.00	330	26.18	14	6.29
Fisher, Fred	Oconto	31	28	3	250.00	270	36.90	30	28.25
Fosnot, J. B.	Tomahawk	20	19	1	340.00	495	70.06	10	16.75
Giesen, Louis	Fountain City	10	8	2	50.00	30	15.91	8	3.25
Gray, Robert	Milton	26	26		250.00	1,020	61.20	25	26.35
Hall, A. W.	Darlington	1		1			5.15	5	3.15
Hanson, Allen	Ladysmith	38	36	2	770.00	420	103.08	66	54.20
Hayner, S. W.	Eagle River	40	35	5	590.00	540	99.17	60	63.82
Hope, Lawrence	Hammond	12	8	4	150.00	30	32.07	8	27.05
Hornberg, Frank	Stevens Point	21	16	5	205.00	120	126.40	8	16.80
Hosford, Harry	Medford	41	36	5	150.00	930	48.98	31	41.40
Hougen, H. O.	Loretta	34	29	5	450.00	585	60.30	105	24.25
Jakoubek, K. C.	Phillips	16	11	5	50.00	300	5.10	37	9.65
Jeske, Louis	Appleton	4				90		2	
Johnson, George	Richland Center	22	17	5	210.00	390	19.74	26	16.70

BIENNIAL REPORT 119

INDIVIDUAL WARDEN RECORDS—Continued
July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933

Warden	District	Cases	Won	Lost	Fines	Jail Sentences (days)	Costs	Seizures	Fees
Regular Conservation Wardens—Con.									
Johnson, T. J.	Whitehall	17	16	1	235.00	300	95.65	8	35.69
Jonas, J. W.	Spooner	10	10		50.00	60	3.00	14	11.60
Jones, L. D.	Ashland	20	18	2	180.00	420	14.14	33	2.40
Keeler, J. G.	Fennimore	17	10	7	200.00	90	41.00	5	12.00
Kramer, Emil	Antigo	48	41	7	410.80	960	99.75	21	55.25
Lake, R. J.	West Bend	25	22	3	150.00	90	65.07	8	32.48
Lange, Elmer	La Crosse	10	10			240	15.90	10	7.65
Lee, Albert	Luck	8	8		55.00	150	24.76	6	1.20
Long, Frank	Sayner	18	11	7	150.00	120	33.90	47	9.40
Long, John	Mellen	26	26		250.00	810	32.00	52	11.80
McKeague, Harley	Rhineland	46	35	11	300.00	475	77.13	57	21.55
McNaughton, J. W.	Superior	23	17	6	100.00	240	7.50	34	7.00
Minor, Fred	Iron River	26	19	7	100.00	480	18.02	44	8.63
Moeller, Ira J.	Kewaunee	9	8	1	110.00	30	4.20	7	
Nixon, R. A.	Florence	40	37	3	125.00	600	111.21	53	40.17
Oshesky, Louis	Three Lakes	67	60	7	535.00	505	219.81	87	99.92
Otto, Charles	Argonne	14	13	1	150.00	480	39.60	28	19.95
Ozburn, Wm.	Kenosha	11	9	2	455.00	80	76.19	21	119.24
Peterson, A. J.	Racine	22	20	2	500.00	90	99.61	5	38.16
Peterson, P. C.	Spooner	24	18	6	157.50	70	59.70	11	41.25
Powell, A. W.	Bayfield	6	4	2	50.00	30	6.00	67	4.00
Raeth, Val	Milwaukee	7	7		5.00	30	26.34	30	
Randall, Frank	Waupaca	5	5			120	6.15	3	
Reabe, William	Horicon	12	10	2	355.00	90	59.69	8	2.40
Reed, Clifford	Minocqua	15	13	2	300.00	120	98.51	20	59.15
Rheaume, I. C.	Mercer	35	31	4	200.00	810	87.70	22	45.00
Robinson, A. J.	Rhineland	84	83	1	2,795.00	1,000	410.75	64	177.86
Rowe, Hallie	Sturgeon Bay	13	7	6	40.00	180	114.31	8	23.35
Sampson, Andrew	Stoughton	16	13	3	150.00	90	36.56	11	12.89
Schwalbe, O.	Fond du Lac	15	11	4	50.00	635	20.00	7	
Scolman, Jas. T.	Rice Lake	31	29	2	560.00	270	94.96	13	41.55
Smith, Ira G.	Green Bay	15	5	10	50.00		38.35	43	22.35
Stigbauer, F. A.	Oconomowoc	125	116	9	480.00	60	152.85	40	52.65
Swift, Ernest	Hayward	28	17	11	400.00	275	154.79	76	75.86
Tic, Arthur	Shawano	22	22		330.00	450	83.60	19	14.40
Tiedeman, H. C.	Thorp	14	14		50.00	120	44.79	18	18.70
Tourtillot, Ralph	Wabeno	41	36	5	350.00	240	158.95	26	78.58
Trainer, Dan	Princeton	15	14	1	210.00	210	54.68	15	16.15

Waskow, Benj.....	Horicon	17	13	4	100.00	240	52.65	10	19.56
Worden, J. D.	Plainfield	11	11		200.00	150	18.50	10	7.80
Rangers and Special Wardens*									
Anderson, Carl J.	Brule	6	6			10		5	
Armbruster, Dewey ..	Iron River	4	3	1	50.00	15	3.43	9	1.25
Bergquist, H. J.	Prentice	7	6	1	20.00	20	20.15		12.16
Charles, W. F.	Phillips	7	4	3		90		21	
Czarnecki, John, Jr. .	Medford	5	4	1		40	6.00	3	3.00
Dahl, H. R.	Amberg	14	13	1	100.00	300	58.75	8	14.25
DeBow, M. M.	Merrillan	4	3	1	25.00		17.03	8	4.40
Dehler, Archie	Rice Lake	3	3		50.00	30	12.50	3	6.00
Diamond, Earl J.	Ladysmith	6	6		50.00	120	4.63	5	1.30
Evans, E. F.	Eagle River	5	4	1	100.00		33.14	6	15.29
Goodrich, Owen	Tomahawk	8	8		2.00	150	4.45		.45
Haag, Fred	Trout Lake	4	1	3		120		16	
Hanson, John E.	Iron River	10	10		100.00	160	21.26	20	11.50
Hickey, Vernon	Rhineland	4	3	1		60	4.25	1	1.00
Keeney, R. A.	Wabeno	21	15	6	150.00	105	61.35	12	69.98
Klett, Norman	Hayward	3	3		50.00	60	6.00	4	4.30
Kuska, Edwin	Shawano	7	5	2	150.00	60	9.99	13	2.25
Lawrence, Chas. H. .	Phillips	19	19		150.00		89.15	6	47.25
LeMay, Neil	Hayward	3	2	1	20.00		5.70	1	1.00
Loomis, Otis G.	Rhineland	3	2	1		30	4.25	6	1.00
McKenzie, Douglas ..	Wabeno	9	7	2	100.00	90	14.00	12	5.10
Omernick, Anton	Grantsburg	8	7	1		60	2.74	7	7.60
Peterson, Clarence ..	Ashland	3	2	1	100.00		12.00	1	
Piper, Leslie C.	White Lake	18	15	3	38.00	33	13.05	1	
Pratt, W. B.	Hayward	3	3		50.00	60		5	
Ringstad, S. P.	Ladysmith	5	5		50.00	60	10.31	5	2.00
Seymour, Lewis A. .	Webster	3	3		50.00		19.10	6	9.25
Small, Geo. R.	Minocqua	9	7	2	200.00	90	30.75	6	25.10
Small, Leroy W.	Three Lakes	3	2	1	50.00		7.25	6	4.00
Stuart, F. W.	Grantsburg	5	2	3	10.00	15	3.66		1.20
Tomlin, Fred	Townsend	3	3		20.00	30	8.50		
Vanderwall, E. J. .	Brule	7	7		105.00	30	6.00	6	1.25
Weitz, Chauncey A. .	Superior	4	4	3	50.00	90		5	
West, Myron	White Lake	12	10	2		30	9.35	2	3.08
White, Lynn	Oshkosh	5	3	2	20.00	30	7.00	3	6.82
Winkler, Lester	Florence	6	4	2		60	3.89	8	.89
Youngbauer, Tom	Summit Lake	4	2	2		60		9	
Arrests made by other special wardens (less than 3 arrests) ..		26	25	1	260.00	310	57.87	100	23.70
Total		2,066	1,741	325	\$19,788.30	27,448	\$5,410.30	2,210	\$2,381.19

* Officers making three or more arrests.

INDIVIDUAL WARDEN RECORDS

July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934

Warden	District	Cases	Won	Lost	Fines	Jail Sentences (days)	Costs	Seizures	Fees
Regular Conservation Wardens									
Adamski, J. F.	Sparta	29	26	3	\$325.00	810	\$62.53	46	\$20.50
Alderman, E. L.	Portage	8	8			60	24.10	3	8.00
Apel, Edw.	Eau Claire	23	22	1	10.00	90	74.41	19	37.55
Apel, H. B.	Menomonie	9	8	1	50.00	90	15.85	26	9.40
Baie, Arthur	Marinette	33	19	14	400.00	180	203.95	26	69.20
Bosworth, E. F.	Merrill	9	8	1	271.00	150	51.70	5	14.55
Button, Percy	Richland Center	17	17		250.00	160	38.54	33	20.85
Chase, A. C.	Wisconsin Rapids	22	18	4	100.00	180	47.79	20	8.90
Cole, W. A.	Oshkosh	21	17	4	200.00	345	111.92	24	25.40
Dallman, Royce	Wisconsin Rapids	22	18	4	50.00	180	33.44	6	14.95
Devine, Barney	Argonne	15	15		225.00	150	15.69	20	13.10
Diedrich, Peter	Webster	8	8		250.00	30	82.90	15	42.29
Dockham, F. A.	Milwaukee	4	3	1	125.00		65.05	17	21.75
Dunham, Albert	Baraboo	20	16	4	300.00	420	36.26	11	3.45
Edick, James	Oshkosh	18	16	2	200.00	300	137.38	29	30.19
Egan, John	Sheboygan	19	15	4	150.00	60	5.58	3	
Elliott, W. P.	Manitowoc	4			615.00	60	627.72	26	238.60
Fess, Ed.	Whitewater	61	58	3	50.00	930	26.85	24	26.80
Fisher, F. W.	Madison	31	24	7	300.00	150	78.84	40	94.55
Fosnot, J. B.	Oconto	41	36	5	100.00	90	14.40	2	1.70
Giesen, Louis	Tomahawk	5	5		250.00	210	22.94	24	2.00
Gray, R. A.	Fountain City	17	16	1	250.00	450	453.90	23	255.10
Hall, A. W.	Milton	55	53	2			8.90	20	5.65
Hanson, Allen	Darlington	2	1	1	200.00	760	60.60	30	22.80
Hayner, S. W.	Ladysmith	30	28	2	500.00	480	160.20	37	67.45
Hope, Lawrence	Eagle River	65	58	7	100.00	90	11.85	19	7.20
Hornberg, Frank	Hammon	16	10	6	250.00		51.53	15	3.60
Hosford, Harry	Stevens Point	12	7	5	325.00	1,080	48.10	30	18.20
Hougen, H. O.	Medford	31	31		350.00	450		49	33.75
Jakoubek, K. C.	Loretta	16	12	4	50.00	270	6.30	13	12.57
Jeske, Louis	Phillips	10	10		420.00		45.80	8	18.05
Johnson, George	Appleton	12	10	2	462.00	332	133.50	41	78.83
Johnson, T. J.	Portage	43	35	8	180.00	345	90.24	24	30.73
Jonas, J. W.	Whitehall	23	20	3	450.00	242	96.39	16	56.70
Jones, L. D.	Minocqua	37	30	7	150.00	300	16.36	18	10.80
Keeler, John	Ashland	15	13	2	100.00	420	34.68	1	15.40
	Fennimore	16	12	4					

Keeney, R. A.	Wabeno	33	31	2	325.00	570	88.95	15	44.10
Kramer, Emil	Antigo	29	25	4	200.00	1,005	17.20	19	11.20
Lake, R. J.	West Bend	23	22	1	600.00	41	78.57	16	27.14
Lange, Elmer	La Crosse	22	20	2	125.00	205	59.31	42	20.76
Lawrence, C. H.	Phillips	14	12	2	200.00	150	75.05	5	48.95
Lee, Albert	Luck	22	22		150.00	360	25.53	9	6.65
Long, Frank	Sayner	8	5	3		105	26.05	30	10.50
Long, John	Mellen	33	32	1	785.00	1,560	112.42	31	22.95
McKeague, Harley	Rhineland	62	47	15	270.00	550	66.53	44	21.75
McNaughton, James	Superior	27	25	2	400.00	240	34.20	32	24.40
Minor, Fred	Iron River	24	18	6	250.00	360	32.38	54	23.40
Moeller, Ira J.	Kewaunee	2	2				6.40	5	3.40
Nixon, R. A.	Florence	26	19	7	50.00	60	49.12	21	18.45
Oshesky, Louis	Three Lakes	80	64	16	360.00	555	212.35	60	100.50
Otto, Charles	Tomahawk	18	12	6		320	34.33	11	7.80
Ozburn, William	Kenosha	18	18		225.00		148.55	15	65.91
Peterson, A. J.	Racine	25	25		250.00	90	137.64	7	44.00
Peterson, P. C.	Spooner	26	20	6	166.50	590	24.25	14	8.75
Powell, A. W.	Bayfield							7	
Raeth, Val	Milwaukee	4		4				29	
Randall, F. D.	Waupaca	9	7	2	50.00	150	12.95		3.15
Rheaume, I. C.	Mercer	22	21	1	500.00	270	97.56	16	61.75
Robinson, A. J.	Rhineland	34	34		870.00	525	157.02	16	70.20
Rowe, Hallie	Sturgeon Bay	19	6	13	200.00	60	81.80	18	
Sampson, Andrew	Stoughton	25	25		150.00	1,110	70.20	13	27.45
Schalbe, O. J.	Fond du Lac	9	9		50.00	30	13.55	6	3.15
Scolman, Jas. T.	Rice Lake	33	28	5	300.00	525	49.45	3	21.95
Seymour, Louis	Webster	10	10		100.00	210	23.25	2	15.00
Smith, Ira A.	Green Bay	3	2	1			9.89	17	2.16
Stiglbauer, F. A.	Oconomowoc	34	28	6	524.00	190	48.90	17	24.70
Swift, Ernest	Hayward	9	7	2	125.00	120	13.00	23	6.85
Tie, Arthur	Shawano	13	10	3	75.00	460	20.75	20	1.00
Tiedeman, H. C.	Thorp	18	16	2		540	22.64	12	10.80
Tourtillot, Ralph	Wabeno	12	11	1	125.00	60	47.10	2	7.30
Trainer, Dan	Princeton	15	15		475.00	150	100.29	23	23.45
Waskow, Benj.	Beaver Dam	37	26	11	575.00	390	119.43	32	37.86
Worden, J. D.	Plainfield	6	6		100.00		28.09	11	6.00
Rangers and special wardens*									
Anderson, Carl J.	Brule	17	16	1	20.00	90	4.75	8	
Armbruster, Dewey	Iron River	17	16	1	20.00	260	11.95	3	4.21
Bergquist, H. J.	Prentice	11	7	4	55.00	15	22.85		16.35
Borkenhagen, John	Park Falls	20	20		55.00	260	45.60	2	12.20
Brackett, L. C.	Brule	6	6			60		1	
Calhoun, Roy	Laona	3	1	2	10.00		4.70		
Churchill, Jas.	Pray	5	3	2		90	6.85	2	4.35
Cramer, H. T. J.	Spooner	7	2	5	10.00		2.50		
Czarnecki, John, Jr.	Medford	5	5		10.00	60	12.21		12.45

INDIVIDUAL WARDEN RECORDS—Continued

July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934

Warden	District	Cases	Won	Lost	Fines	Jail Sentences (days)	Costs	Seizures	Fees
Dahl, H. R.	Amberg	4	2	2			13.17		1.40
Day, Art E.	Tomah	4	4		30.00	10	13.16		3.16
Devereaux, Jas.	Spooner	4	4		30.00		5.03		9.35
Diamond, Earl	Iron River	4	4		50.00	45	11.75	4	9.50
Goodrich, Owen	Tomahawk	5	4	1	10.00		26.19		1.75
Gould, Leo	Merrill	12	10	2	56.00	40	40.00		
Hanson, J. E.	Brule	9	9		10.00	100	3.00	8	1.75
Hayward, Lloyd	Mellen	10	10		55.00	185	20.00		5.20
Hilliker, Earl E.	Bowler	4	4			90	15.35		6.85
Hilliker, Vern	Black River Falls	5	1	4	5.00		9.24		2.40
Hogue, Robert	Hayward	8	7	1	40.00	100	23.60	4	17.00
Kirkpatrick, Alvin	Crandon	3	3			60	9.00	3	2.00
Kuska, Edwin	Shawano	5	4	1		60	3.50		4.00
Lawry, R. O.	Washburn	5	5		40.00	10	8.00		
LeMay, Neil	Hayward	10	9	1	40.00	30	15.83	2	3.00
Miersch, Carl	Marinette	3	2	1	50.00	15	5.50	1	1.00
Miller, C. B.	Spooner	3	2	1	10.00	20	5.00	3	4.60
Omernik, Anton	Spooner	5	4	1	10.00	10	10.25	2	7.25
Peters, Wm.	White Lake	4	4			90	18.00		6.00
Peterson, Clarence	Webster	10	10			40	42.64	8	16.00
Piper, Leslie	White Lake	9	7	2		4	29.00		12.80
Plante, Leon	Ladysmith	4	4		30.00		6.03		2.70
Ringstad, S. P.	Ladysmith	7	7		10.00	80	3.33	3	1.00
Ruegger, Sam	Hayward	41	34	7	135.00	205	112.99	3	13.60
Singer, Dan	Butternut	4	4		90.00	60	29.80		11.80
Small, Leroy	Wabeno	5	4	1	100.00		10.09	2	5.80
Stuart, F. W.	Grantsburg	5	3	2		60			
Vanderwall, E. J.	Brule	4	4			150		3	
Weitz, C. A.	Luck	7	6	1				8	
West, Myron	White Lake	3	3			120	3.00	1	1.00
West, Vey	Grantsburg	4	3	1	20.00		3.95		.95
Winkler, Lester	Florence	3		3					
Woodard, D. C.	Nekoosa	3	1	2	10.00		36.55	1	10.80
Arrests made by other special wardens (less than 3 arrests)		58	44	14	185.00	380	118.78	40	30.25
Total		1,967	1,672	295	\$17,779.50	24,214	\$5,908.08	1,574	\$2,416.41

* Officers making three or more arrests.

SEIZURES 1932-1933

Article	Number Seized	Number Sold	Proceeds From Sale	Other Disposition
Automobiles				
Chevrolet.....	1			Held
Nash sedan.....	1	1	\$70.00	
Chevrolet coupe.....	1	1	190.00	
Model T roadster.....	1			Held
Chevrolet coach 1930.....	1	1	122.50	
Hudson truck.....	1	1	25.00	
Dodge sedan.....	1	1	17.00	
Hupmobile.....	1			Held
Ford roadster.....	1			Returned
Chevrolet.....	1			Held
Chevrolet coach.....	1	1	87.50	
Ford cabriolet.....	1	1	92.50	
Chevrolet touring.....	1			To Trout Lake state nursery
G. M. C. truck 1928.....	1			Held
Chevrolet truck.....	1			To state forestry division
Chevrolet sedan.....	1			Returned
Chevrolet sedan 1927.....	1	1	25.00	
Dodge coach.....	1			Returned
Buick coupe.....	1			Returned
Marmon coupe.....	1	1	250.00	
Lincoln sedan.....	1			Returned
International truck.....	1	1	35.00	
Deer				
Carcasses.....	873	828	\$8,046.64	14 donated 28 destroyed 3 held
Venison	2,231 lbs.	1,781 lbs.	284.26	126 lbs. donated 324 lbs. destroyed Destroyed
Canned venison.....	9 cans			6 held
Hides.....	79	73	42.05	
Heads.....	2	2	6.00	
Tails.....	50	50	12.50	
Live.....	21	1	15.00	13 to game farm 3 destroyed 1 released 3 donated
Fish				
Commercial.....	9,266 lbs.	9,166 lbs.	615.71	75 lbs. destroyed 25 lbs. donated
Game.....	865 lbs.	842 lbs.	84.10	13 lbs. destroyed 10 lbs. donated
	682 fish	434	320.51	62 fish released 74 fish donated 112 fish destroyed
Rough.....	47 fish	25 fish	2.25	22 donated
Fishing Equipment				
Nets.....	101	23	57.50	47 destroyed 26 held
Reels.....	76			76 held
Rods and reels.....	4	1	2.00	3 held
Seines.....	21			11 destroyed 9 held
Set lines.....	253	1	.25	1 returned 243 destroyed
Spears.....	28	6	1.25	9 held 12 held
Traps.....	29			10 destroyed 28 destroyed
Miscellaneous (including poles, creels, ice chisels, hooks, etc.)	103	77	6.85	1 held 1 returned 1 destroyed

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

SEIZURES 1932-1933—Continued

Article	Number Seized	Number Sold ^a	Proceeds From Sale	Other Disposition
Fur Animals				
Beaver.....	67	59	452.49	1 destroyed 7 held
Ferret.....	5	2		3 destroyed
Fox.....	1	1	.10	
Mink.....	51	51	20.00	
Muskrat.....	654	645	127.31	
Rabbits.....	5	1	209.89	9 held
Raccoon.....	38	17	.50	4 donated
			42.75	13 donated
				6 released
Skunk.....	95	81	45.90	1 held
Squirrel.....	3	1		1 to fur farm
Weasel.....	66	66	.04	12 released
			28.81	2 donated
				2 to game farm
Game Animals				
Bear				
Carcasses.....	8	7	92.58	1 destroyed
Hides.....	5			5 held
Live.....	11			5 to game farm
				6 to zoos
Game Birds				
Upland.....	150	119	44.25	15 released
				10 destroyed
				4 to game farm
Waterfowl.....	15	8	2.05	2 donated
				5 destroyed
				2 held
Guns				
Pistols.....	2	1	5.00	1 returned
Rifles.....	226	204	2,096.53	17 returned
Shotguns.....	161	150	1,131.80	5 held
				3 held
				8 returned
Miscellaneous				
Boats.....	11	1	5.00	10 held
Boat motors.....	4			4 held
Christmas trees.....	28			28 donated
Decoys.....	27	27	6.75	
Dogs.....	10	8	93.00	1 donated
Eagles.....	2	1	1.00	1 stolen
Ice boat.....	1	1	25.00	1 to zoo
Mounted birds.....	21			
Traps.....	269	190	24.74	21 held
Barrels, lanterns, lights, pails, sacks, etc.....	19	4	2.00	21 destroyed
				58 held
				1 returned
				1 destroyed
				13 held
Total proceeds.....			\$ 14,868.86	

(Expenses incident to seizure subtracted from gross proceeds.)

SEIZURES 1933-1934

Article	Number Seized	Number Sold	Proceeds From Sale	Other Disposition
Automobiles				
Ford sedan	1	1	\$75.00	
Essex coach	1	1	40.00	
Dodge sedan 1931	1			Held
Model T Ford	1			Held
Graham-Paige sedan	1			Returned
Model T Ford truck	1	1	8.00	
Chrysler sedan 1925	1	1	30.00	
Willys roadster 1931	1	1	156.00	
Deer				
Carcasses	173	141	1,276.63	26 destroyed 6 donated
Venison	1,617 lbs.	1,054 lbs.	160.04	93 lbs. destroyed
Heads	22	17	11.50	3 destroyed 2 held
Hides	11	10	6.00	1 destroyed
Live	31	3	37.50	24 to game farm 1 to refuge 3 to zoo
Fish				
Commercial	15,134 lbs.	15,134 lbs.	1,237.39	
Game	1,385 lbs.	1,367 lbs.	168.02	13 lbs. destroyed 5 lbs. donated
	497 fish	192 fish	75.95	10 returned 277 destroyed 18 donated
Minnows	2,200			2200 destroyed
Rough fish	233 lbs.	233 lbs.	13.23	
Fishing Equipment				
Nets	87	18	251.50	29 held 40 destroyed
Rods and reels	17	11	47.50	5 held 1 returned
Reels	135			135 held
Seines	11			5 held 3 destroyed 1 returned 2 to fisheries div.
Set lines	473			448 destroyed 25 held
Snag lines	58			58 held
Spears	58			32 held
Fish traps	13			26 destroyed 7 destroyed 6 held
Gaff hooks, ice chisels, snag poles	12			8 held 2 destroyed 2 returned
Fur Animals				
Beaver	137	6	37.50	127 held 2 released 1 destroyed 1 to Minnesota Conservation Dept.
Ferrets	2	1	1.00	1 held
Fox	4	2	32.50	2 held
Mink	74	65	241.09	8 held 1 destroyed
Muskrat	1,893	1,708	1,303.05	148 returned 34 held 3 destroyed
Opossum	1	1	.40	
Otter	4	3	42.00	1 held
Rabbits	3			3 donated
Raccoon	60	22	72.00	9 to game farm 4 released 21 donated 4 skins held

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

SEIZURES 1933-1934—Continued

Article	Number Seized	Number Sold	Proceeds From Sale	Other Disposition
Skunk.....	68	50	68.65	1 destroyed 9 released
Squirrel.....	2			8 held
Weasel.....	14	14	5.00	2 destroyed
Game Animals				
Bear				
Carcasses.....	9	5	51.31	1 held 3 destroyed
Hides.....	2	2	5.50	
Live.....	5			5 to game farm
Game Birds				
Upland.....	49	16	6.85	25 destroyed 5 donated 3 released
Waterfowl.....	30	30	18.00	
Swan.....	3			3 donated
Guns				
Pistols.....	2	2	10.00	
Rifles.....	100	89	604.00	6 returned 5 held
Shotguns.....	85	70	738.75	10 returned 4 held 1 to game farm
Miscellaneous				
Boats.....	18	8	60.00	10 held
Caviar.....	6 lbs.	6 lbs.	4.50	
Christmas trees.....	287			287 donated
Clams.....	6 bags			Destroyed
Decoys.....	15			15 destroyed
Dogs.....	4	4	42.00	1 released 4 donated
Eagles.....	5			
Lights (flashlights, spot- lights, lanterns).....	15	2	1.00	2 returned 11 held
Outboard motors.....	2	1	20.00	1 held
Traps.....	1,900	1,566	139.64	334 held
Axes, cooking utensils, dippers, hatchet, pack sacks, shovels, sled, sledge, snares.....	71	5	5.50	12 returned 36 held 12 snares destroyed
Total proceeds.....			\$7,004.50	

(Expenses incident to seizure subtracted from gross proceeds.)

WARDEN RECORD TOTALS

Year	Cases	Won	Lost	Fines	Costs	Seizures	Jail Sentences (days)	Per cent Cases Won
1926-1927 -----	1,210	1,121	89	\$50,885.00	\$ 7,023.48	893	4,235	92.6
1927-1928 -----	1,438	1,365	73	57,068.50	8,623.82	941	8,310	94.9
1928-1929 -----	1,556	1,385	171	54,475.00	11,048.76	1,257	7,790	89.1
1929-1930 -----	2,085	1,874	211	71,960.00	15,140.31	1,688	11,551	89.9
1930-1931 -----	2,212	1,921	290	56,733.65	10,112.83	2,183	18,309	86.8
1931-1932 -----	2,458	2,032	329	34,053.00	8,435.85	2,111	30,168	82.6
1932-1933 -----	2,066	1,741	325	19,788.30	5,410.30	2,210	27,448	84.2
1933-1934 -----	1,967	1,672	295	17,779.50	5,908.08	1,574	24,214	84.7
	14,992	13,111	1,783	\$362,742.95	\$71,703.43	12,857	132,025	

Neurology

William Korn
Fish Culturist
April 1933

P. S. Curtis
Conservation Warden
May 1933

E. L. Alderman
Conservation Warden
July 1933

John Guenther
Fish Culturist
July 1933

John Fosnot
Conservation Warden
January 1934

Albert Lee
Conservation Warden
July 1934

F. C. Hewitt
Fish Hatchery Superintendent
August 1934

