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Sixteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Conservation Commission: 1937-1938. 1938

Wisconsin. State Conservation Committee (1928-1956)

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1938

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SIXTEENTH
Biennial Report of the
WISCONSIN
STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

1937



1938



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STATE OF WISCONSIN

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

R. B. GOODMAN,
Marinette, *Chairman*

EDWARD E. BROWNE,
Waupaca

JAS. A. CORCORAN,
Webster

R. H. FISCHER,
Shawano, *Secretary*

NELSON J. LECLAIR,
Two Rivers

WM. SPELLMAN,
Sauk City

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

H. W. MACKENZIE, *Director*

ERNEST F. SWIFT, *Deputy Director*

Forests and Parks
C. L. HARRINGTON

Co-operative Forestry
F. G. WILSON

Forest Protection
E. J. VANDERWALL

Fisheries Propagation
B. O. WEBSTER

*Contract and Commercial
Fishing*
ROBERT A. GRAY

Biology
DR. EDW. SCHNEBERGER

Game Management
WM. F. GRIMMER

Law Enforcement
BARNEY DEVINE

Recreational Advertising
J. H. H. ALEXANDER

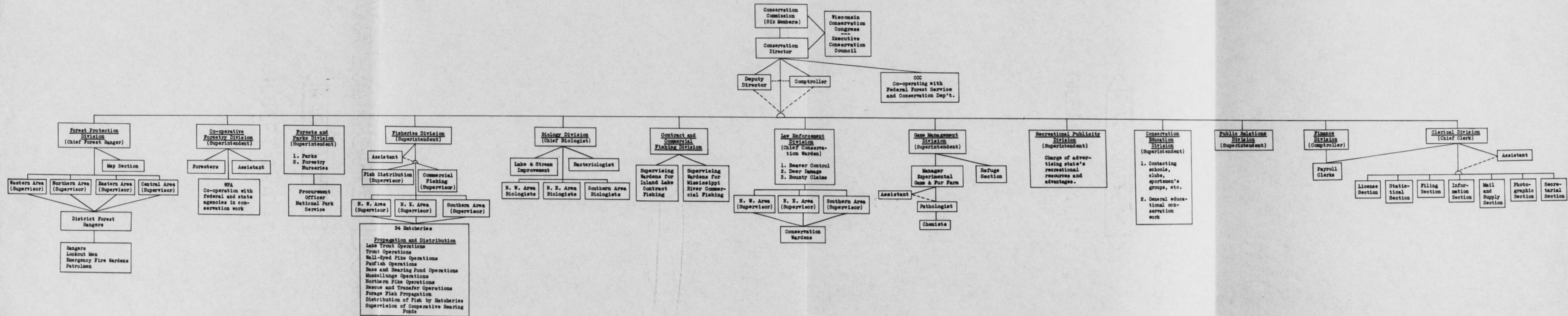
Public Relations
EDWARD N. HEIN

Finance
C. A. BONTLY

Clerical
LYDIA STUMPF

Education
W. T. CALHOUN

Wisconsin Conservation Department
 Madison, Wisconsin
 ORGANIZATION CHART
 (1939)

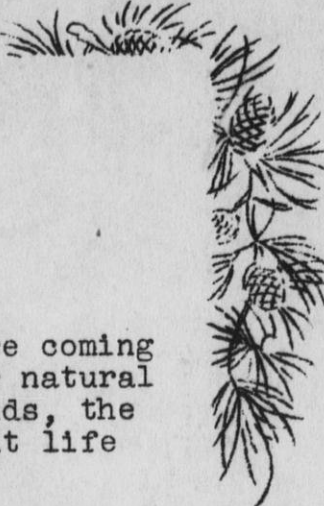



Honorable Julius P. Heil
Governor of Wisconsin
C a p i t o l

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes,
we herewith submit, for your consideration, the report
of the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin for
the biennium ending June 30, 1938.

Respectfully submitted,
WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION
R. B. Goodman, Chairman
Edward E. Browne
Mark S. Catlin, Sr.
Jas. A. Corcoran
R. H. Fischer
Nelson J. LeClair



Foreword

The term "conservation" is more and more coming to mean the wise use and preservation of our natural resources. These resources refer to the lands, the forests, the waters, and the animal and plant life which inhabit them.

Fishing and hunting and the cutting of forest trees by man are in fact as well founded as the natural killing of land and water products by nature, provided always that the combined kill by man and nature does not reduce the future breeding and seed stock below what is considered necessary to keep the range filled to its carrying capacity.

The growing realization of the economic importance of Wisconsin's natural resources to the lives of its citizens has made the conservation of these resources, in recent years, one of the most important functions of the state government. Conservation in Wisconsin through the activities of the State Conservation Commission and Department has made certain of one thing, and that is--a complete conservation program must of necessity be a properly correlated administration of the wise use of these natural resources.

The department has achieved many creative and noteworthy accomplishments during the past biennium, involving the production and management of game and fish, the supervision and protection of forests and parks, and the operation of an educational and publicity program, all promoting the successful and enjoyable use of these valuable Wisconsin resources.

N. H. Mackenzie

Conservation Director

Administration

Conservation Commission

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State Forests and Administration

Conservation Commission

The Conservation Commission is specifically delegated by law to administer Wisconsin conservation rules and regulations. It is composed of six Commissioners, who serve without remuneration. The Commissioners, three of whom must reside in the northern and three in the southern half of the state, are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office is six years with two members being appointed every odd numbered year.



Department Organization

The conservation program, resulting from the policies established by the Commission, is administered by a Conservation Director, appointed by the Commission. It is his responsibility to direct the duties of each division of the department. A Deputy Director acts as assistant to the Director. A superintendent or chief, responsible to the Director, is placed in charge of each of the divisions. The activities of some of these divisions are divided into sections.

Fourteen Divisions

With the addition of two new divisions, biology and education, the activities of the Conservation Department are divided into the following divisions: (1) Administration, (2) Forests and Parks, (3) Co-operative Forestry, (4) Forest Protection, (5) Fisheries (propagation), (6) Contract and Commercial Fishing, (7) Biology (fisheries), (8) Game Management, (9) Law Enforcement, (10) Recreational Publicity, (11) Public Relations, (12) Finance, (13) Education, and (14) Clerical.

Advisory System

The Wisconsin Conservation Congress, composed of three members and two alternates from each county elected by the voting public thereof, obtain recommendations from their various districts and assist and advise the department in the practical solution of many problems of fish and game regulations. The Executive Conservation Council, formerly the Legislative Committee, is composed of 11 members with their alternates, which represent the several districts of the state and are chosen from among their number by the members of the Congress. Separate committees are maintained among the commercial fishermen in counties bordering Lakes Michigan and Superior and Green Bay, for the purpose of obtaining recommendations in a similar manner on regulations pertaining to such fish. They are known as commercial fishing committees.

State Forests and Reforestation

During the past biennium the Conservation Department continued to administer the regularly established state forests, the largest of which is the Northern Highland forest, containing approximately 118,000 acres of state-owned land located in Vilas county.



The work on state forest property, irrespective of location, is largely concerned with the development and maintenance of state forest roads, the improvement and policing of public camp grounds, the protection of the property itself from fire and trespass, the improvement of the growing timber stands, the details relating to the leasing of land, the exchange of land, and the care and protection of physical property such as buildings and ground improvements and similar items which naturally arise from the ownership and development of real property.

In addition to the Northern Highland state forest, there has been established the American Legion state forest of approximately 28,000 acres of well blocked state-owned land in Oneida county; the Brule River state forest containing approximately 5,000 acres along the Brule river in Douglas county; the Silver Cliff state forest of approximately 3,800 acres located in Marinette county. The department also administers the Flambeau River state forest of approximately 3,000 acres located along the north fork of the Flambeau river in Sawyer county.

System of Recreational Forest Areas

One of the most outstanding events of the past biennium in the development of state forests was the legislative authorization and actual beginning of a system of recreational forest areas in southeastern Wisconsin. Two purchase units were approved by the Conservation Commission, namely, the Kettle Moraine state forest with three units of approximately 45,000 acres in Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Waukesha, Walworth, and Jefferson counties, and the Point Beach state forest on the headland jutting into Lake Michigan about five miles north of the city of Two Rivers in Manitowoc county. Approximately 700 acres are now owned by the state in the latter forest, which includes about two miles of excellent sandy beach on the Lake Michigan shore. The Commission also accepted an area of land consisting of 277 acres adjacent to the city of Merrill and named it the Council Grounds state forest.

These areas will be devoted primarily to a recreational type of development. They are well located and possess natural features of sufficient attractiveness to command attention from and be of service to the two million citizens of the state who reside within a half day's drive of them. The Conservation Department is now at work on land acquisition within these areas and has also commenced the actual work of providing forest roads and trails, shelters, camping sites, the reforestation of denuded areas and similar forest activities.

The department has been actively at work with not only improvements that would enhance the value of the state forest lands under its jurisdiction, but also developments that would render a public service to the many visitors who go to these forests each year for recreational purposes. The domestic water supplies have been improved by the addition of five new wells; the camping areas have been overhauled; new sanitary facilities provided, bathing beaches improved, new camp ground tables and other equipment built, and an organized camp site patrol has been maintained during the summer months.

In cooperation with the State Highway Commission, the work of improving the state forest road system consisting of approximately 200 miles of highway has been continued; a new shop building and dormitory was completed at the forest headquarters at Trout Lake, and the field work for the improvement of state forest lands carried on by the state prison forestry camps operated in conjunction with the State Board of Control has been continued.

Reforestation

During the past two years a considerable increase in the output of the state forest nurseries occurred, which was largely the result of the expanded facilities that were provided during the previous biennium. This work was done in direct cooperation with the CCC work program.

As the work of the CCC camps in fire hazard reduction is completed, more attention will be given to the planting of trees on state and county lands. To furnish the trees needed for this enlarged planting program, additional nursery facilities were required and the results of the expanded program of seeding which was started in 1935 and 1936 became a reality during the past two years.

The nurseries produced and distributed a total of 14,500,000 trees during 1937, and 25,300,000 during 1938, which was the highest output of the state forest nurseries in any one year up to the present time. It is expected that the output of the state nurseries during the next biennium will increase to perhaps a maximum of forty million trees per year provided that labor is available to handle the distribution and planting of this number in the field.

During 1937, 6,795 acres of state and county-owned land were reforested, while during 1938, 10,128 acres of similar land were planted to forest trees. (See following tables for further details.) Generally speaking, the years of 1937 and 1938 were very good for reforestation work and were not marked by severe winter or summer damage as was the case during the preceding biennium.

| | | | | | |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1937 | 24,143 | --- | 14,278 | --- | 38,421 |
| 1938 | 301,362 | --- | 298,131 | --- | 599,493 |
| 1939 | 111,875 | --- | 206,682 | --- | 318,557 |
| 1940 | 295,247 | --- | 192,501 | --- | 487,748 |
| 1941 | 43,710 | --- | 37,301 | --- | 81,011 |
| 1942 | 115,400 | --- | 177,450 | --- | 292,850 |
| 1943 | 123,700 | --- | 297,899 | --- | 421,599 |
| 1944 | 167,703 | --- | 350,234 | --- | 517,937 |
| 1945 | 203,210 | --- | 718,497 | --- | 921,707 |
| 1946 | 319,010 | --- | 1,018,199 | --- | 1,337,209 |
| 1947 | 517,204 | --- | 1,071,304 | --- | 1,588,508 |
| 1948 | 1,022,751 | --- | 1,511,241 | --- | 2,533,992 |
| 1949 | 341,506 | --- | 2,402,975 | --- | 2,744,481 |
| 1950 | 1,250,254 | --- | 2,304,200 | --- | 3,554,454 |
| 1951 | 1,701,569 | --- | 249,343 | --- | 1,950,912 |
| 1952 | 1,273,224 | 2,254,100 | 221,256 | 26,200 | 3,774,780 |
| 1953 | 1,354,348 | 1,611,495 | 1,484,725 | 27,200 | 4,477,868 |
| 1954 | 1,892,340 | 1,844,325 | 1,574,145 | 250 | 5,311,060 |
| 1955 | 1,001,350 | 1,444,142 | 1,294,714 | 23,450 | 3,763,656 |
| 1956 | 1,224,513 | 5,919,439 | 5,811,442 | 5,375 | 12,960,779 |
| 1957 | 1,344,635 | 11,201,742 | 11,794,428 | 14,745 | 24,355,550 |
| TOTAL | 13,527,450 | 24,578,473 | 19,135,824 | 145,790 | 57,287,537 |

* STOCK ACQUIRED FROM HIGHWAY STATE COLLEGE.
 ** STOCK PURCHASED.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PLANTING STOCK — 1939

ANNUAL OUTPUT OF STATE FOREST NURSERIES

| YEAR | STATE FOREST PLANTING | COUNTY FOREST PLANTING | PRIVATE PLANTING | STATE & COUNTY HIGHWAYS | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1911 | *192,300 | — | — | — | — |
| 1912 | **18,000 | — | — | — | — |
| 1913 | 68,500 | — | — | — | 68,500 |
| 1914 | 458,430 | — | 20,200 | — | 478,630 |
| 1915 | — | — | 77,400 | — | 77,400 |
| 1916 | 216,650 | — | 110,200 | — | 326,850 |
| 1917 | 332,525 | — | 272,105 | — | 604,630 |
| 1918 | 262,485 | — | 246,278 | — | 508,763 |
| 1919 | 309,900 | — | 200,151 | — | 510,051 |
| 1920 | 113,875 | — | 206,682 | — | 320,557 |
| 1921 | 255,925 | — | 199,601 | — | 455,526 |
| 1922 | 83,710 | — | 39,482 | — | 123,192 |
| 1923 | 176,800 | — | 177,260 | — | 354,060 |
| 1924 | 163,300 | — | 247,000 | — | 410,300 |
| 1925 | 160,700 | — | 350,538 | — | 511,238 |
| 1926 | 424,200 | — | 748,497 | — | 1,172,697 |
| 1927 | 579,000 | — | 1,038,249 | — | 1,617,249 |
| 1928 | 637,200 | — | 1,101,464 | — | 1,738,664 |
| 1929 | 1,022,750 | — | 1,393,267 | — | 2,416,017 |
| 1930 | 981,500 | — | 1,185,075 | — | 2,166,575 |
| 1931 | 2,050,350 | — | 1,304,250 | — | 3,354,600 |
| 1932 | 5,701,500 | — | 880,315 | — | 6,581,815 |
| 1933 | 1,273,550 | 2,954,800 | 822,950 | 90,500 | 5,141,800 |
| 1934 | 6,564,940 | 8,617,845 | 1,486,725 | 27,000 | 16,696,510 |
| 1935 | 2,892,340 | 7,844,825 | 1,376,189 | 550 | 12,113,904 |
| 1936 | 3,021,650 | 6,484,382 | 3,592,224 | 29,450 | 13,127,706 |
| 1937 | 2,220,615 | 6,474,839 | 5,811,662 | 6,975 | 14,514,091 |
| 1938 | 2,344,655 | 11,201,782 | 11,748,124 | 11,425 | 25,305,986 |
| TOTAL | 32,527,350 | 43,578,473 | 34,635,888 | 165,900 | 110,697,311 |

* STOCK SECURED FROM MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE.
 **STOCK PURCHASED.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PLANTING STOCK -- 1937

All State Nurseries

| COUNTY | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | EXTENSION | PRIVATE | HIGHWAY | GENERAL | TOTAL |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|
| ADAMS | — | — | 111,400 | — | — | 2,005 | 113,405 |
| ASHLAND | — | 40,000 | 22,000 | 7,000 | — | — | 69,000 |
| BARRON | — | — | 56,000 | — | — | — | 56,000 |
| BAYFIELD | — | — | 19,675 | 16,000 | — | — | 35,675 |
| BROWN | — | — | 1,600 | 1,000 | — | — | 2,600 |
| BUFFALO | — | — | 28,400 | 17,000 | — | — | 45,400 |
| BURNETT | — | 414,060 | 1,000 | 2,000 | — | — | 417,060 |
| CALUMET | — | — | — | 23,000 | — | — | 23,000 |
| CHIPPEWA | — | — | 19,700 | 13,075 | — | — | 32,775 |
| CLARK | — | 929,550 | 18,200 | 1,000 | — | 300 | 949,050 |
| COLUMBIA | — | — | 33,760 | 6,500 | — | 3,410 | 43,670 |
| CRAWFORD | — | — | 7,000 | 10,100 | — | — | 17,100 |
| DANE | — | — | 18,700 | 24,600 | — | 22,350 | 65,650 |
| DODGE | — | — | 13,000 | 450 | — | — | 13,450 |
| DOOR | — | — | 21,000 | 20,000 | — | — | 41,000 |
| DOUGLAS | 567,239 | 22,800 | 32,000 | 13,500 | — | 936,500 | 1,572,039 |
| DUNN | — | — | 34,000 | 6,200 | — | — | 40,200 |
| EAU CLAIRE | — | 295,000 | 28,100 | 50,000 | — | 1,510 | 374,610 |
| FLORENCE | — | — | 2,500 | — | — | — | 2,500 |
| FOND DU LAC | 3,500 | — | 19,900 | 1,300 | — | 3,250 | 27,950 |
| FOREST | — | — | 4,600 | — | — | — | 4,600 |
| GRANT | — | — | 10,000 | 22,250 | — | — | 32,250 |
| GREEN | — | — | 33,000 | 1,000 | — | — | 34,000 |
| GREEN LAKE | — | — | 15,900 | 9,650 | — | — | 25,550 |
| IOWA | — | — | 43,800 | 10,495 | — | — | 54,295 |
| IRON | 200,150 | 683,033 | 9,000 | 43,600 | — | — | 935,783 |
| JACKSON | — | 430,500 | 18,500 | 10,200 | — | 494,504 | 953,704 |
| JEFFERSON | — | — | 13,000 | 6,000 | — | — | 19,000 |
| JUNEAU | — | 160,250 | 84,600 | 4,500 | — | 497,780 | 747,130 |
| KENOSHA | — | — | 2,600 | — | — | — | 2,600 |
| KEWAUNEE | — | — | 2,000 | — | — | — | 2,000 |
| LA CROSSE | — | — | 7,000 | — | — | 10,000 | 17,000 |
| LAFAYETTE | — | — | 10,000 | 1,600 | — | — | 11,600 |
| LANGLADE | — | 742,898 | 17,000 | — | — | — | 759,898 |
| LINCOLN | 50,000 | 238,494 | 27,000 | 302,800 | — | — | 618,294 |
| MANITOWOC | — | — | 10,000 | 7,500 | — | — | 17,500 |
| MARATHON | — | — | 41,000 | — | — | 2,200 | 43,200 |
| MARINETTE | 702,176 | 550,000 | 41,050 | 23,025 | — | 200,100 | 1,516,351 |
| MARQUETTE | — | — | 145,815 | 2,600 | 950 | — | 149,365 |
| MILWAUKEE | — | — | 12,000 | 16,700 | — | — | 28,700 |
| MONROE | — | 40,000 | 28,300 | 1,000 | — | 1,000 | 70,300 |
| ONONTO | — | 150,000 | 2,400 | 2,000 | — | — | 154,400 |
| ONEIDA | 87,250 | 724,133 | 22,000 | 3,025 | — | 65,000 | 901,408 |
| OUTAGAMIE | — | — | 17,000 | 2,500 | — | 101,000 | 120,500 |
| OZAUKEE | — | — | 7,775 | 7,700 | — | — | 15,475 |
| PEPIN | — | — | 22,000 | 2,000 | — | — | 24,000 |
| PIERCE | — | — | 30,300 | 3,500 | — | — | 33,800 |
| POLK | 2,000 | — | 49,550 | 43,400 | — | — | 94,950 |
| PORTAGE | — | — | 187,300 | 10,012 | 3,050 | 3,316 | 203,678 |
| PRICE | — | 110,000 | 54,500 | 29,000 | — | 200 | 193,700 |
| RACINE | — | — | 13,700 | — | — | — | 13,700 |
| RICHLAND | — | — | 30,050 | 3,000 | — | — | 33,050 |
| ROCK | — | — | 11,000 | 12,500 | — | — | 23,500 |
| RUSK | 8,000 | 158,050 | 47,600 | 4,500 | 1,250 | — | 219,400 |
| SAUK | — | — | 22,700 | 45,830 | — | 500 | 69,030 |
| SAWYER | — | 685,861 | 31,000 | 5,100 | — | — | 721,961 |
| SHAWANO | — | — | 18,000 | 10,100 | 250 | — | 28,350 |
| SHEBOYGAN | — | — | 49,360 | 4,150 | — | 1,000 | 54,510 |
| ST. CROIX | — | — | 22,000 | 4,000 | — | 400 | 26,400 |
| TAYLOR | — | — | 24,000 | 1,000 | — | — | 25,000 |
| TREMPELEAU | — | — | 26,000 | 20,400 | — | — | 46,400 |
| VERNON | — | — | 23,900 | 4,500 | — | — | 28,400 |
| VILAS | 600,300 | 100,000 | 5,000 | 27,485 | — | 165,100 | 897,885 |
| WALWORTH | — | — | 8,900 | 4,000 | — | — | 12,900 |
| WASHBURN | — | 210 | 36,500 | 6,000 | — | — | 42,710 |
| WASHINGTON | — | — | 24,300 | 4,000 | — | — | 28,300 |
| WAUKESHA | — | — | 14,100 | 2,000 | — | 1,200 | 24,300 |
| WAUPACA | — | — | 64,000 | 7,000 | — | — | 71,000 |
| WAUSHARA | — | — | 283,755 | 4,000 | 1,475 | 325 | 289,555 |
| WINNEBAGO | — | — | 21,525 | 7,000 | — | — | 28,525 |
| WOOD | — | — | 60,900 | 5,000 | — | 28,650 | 94,550 |
| TOTALS | 2,220,615 | 6,474,839 | 2,302,715 | 967,347 | 6,975 | 2,541,600 | 14,514,091 |

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST PLANTING STOCK -- 1938

All State Nurseries

| COUNTY | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | EXTENSION | PRIVATE | HIGHWAY | GENERAL | TOTAL |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|
| ADAMS | — | — | 98,525 | — | — | 74 | 98,599 |
| ASHLAND | 11,550 | — | 32,600 | 3,000 | — | — | 47,150 |
| BARRON | — | — | 58,525 | 3,000 | — | 2,305 | 63,830 |
| BAYFIELD | — | 210,000 | 27,700 | 10,000 | — | 300 | 248,000 |
| BROWN | — | — | 23,600 | 6,500 | — | 300 | 30,400 |
| BUFFALO | — | — | 15,250 | — | — | 4,400 | 19,650 |
| BURNETT | — | 652,540 | 23,500 | 2,600 | — | 100 | 678,740 |
| CALUMET | — | — | 5,000 | — | — | 2,100 | 7,100 |
| CHIPPEWA | 129,500 | — | 27,100 | 15,700 | — | 300 | 172,600 |
| CLARK | — | 205,000 | 36,000 | 2,200 | — | — | 243,200 |
| COLUMBIA | — | — | 79,650 | 14,500 | — | 827 | 94,977 |
| CRAWFORD | — | — | 19,375 | — | — | — | 19,375 |
| DANE | — | — | 18,105 | 20,200 | — | 21,919 | 60,224 |
| DODGE | — | — | 17,600 | 1,000 | — | — | 18,600 |
| DOOR | — | — | 27,200 | 9,000 | — | — | 36,200 |
| DOUGLAS | 797,080 | 1,350,000 | 23,200 | 10,900 | — | 1,126,605 | 3,307,785 |
| DUNN | — | — | 31,200 | 5,200 | — | 200 | 36,600 |
| EAU CLAIRE | — | 125,000 | 33,050 | 22,500 | — | 4,100 | 184,650 |
| FLORENCE | — | — | 1,000 | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| FOND DU LAC | 4,000 | — | 10,825 | 200 | — | 13,710 | 28,735 |
| FOREST | — | — | 3,500 | 1,100 | — | — | 4,600 |
| GRANT | — | — | 8,000 | 56,700 | — | 5,500 | 70,200 |
| GREEN | — | — | 26,800 | 1,000 | — | 900 | 28,700 |
| GREEN LAKE | — | — | 8,000 | 1,200 | — | — | 9,200 |
| IOWA | — | — | 44,650 | — | — | — | 44,650 |
| IRON | — | 249,000 | 9,000 | 12,500 | — | 300 | 270,800 |
| JACKSON | — | 954,657 | 45,300 | 14,000 | — | 2,129,000 | 3,132,957 |
| JEFFERSON | — | — | 20,600 | 4,000 | — | — | 24,600 |
| JUNEAU | — | 792,250 | 70,925 | 2,000 | — | 1,408,000 | 2,273,175 |
| KENOSHA | — | — | 302,000 | — | — | 2,650 | 304,650 |
| KEWAUNEE | — | — | 18,000 | — | — | — | 18,000 |
| LA CROSSE | — | — | 14,500 | — | — | 49,000 | 63,500 |
| LAFAYETTE | — | — | 10,450 | 1,000 | — | — | 11,450 |
| LANGLADE | — | 1,245,056 | 26,000 | 15,500 | — | 20,630 | 1,307,186 |
| LINCOLN | 23,950 | 1,190,730 | 34,250 | 71,400 | — | 500 | 1,320,830 |
| MANITOWOC | — | — | 16,400 | 2,000 | — | 1,500 | 19,900 |
| MARATHON | — | — | 35,000 | 79,900 | — | 4,100 | 119,000 |
| MARINETTE | 200,000 | 1,182,750 | 51,700 | 31,850 | — | 404,500 | 1,870,800 |
| MARQUETTE | — | — | 154,975 | 4,000 | 125 | 1,400 | 160,500 |
| MILWAUKEE | — | — | 11,975 | 21,200 | — | 4,700 | 37,875 |
| MONROE | — | 135,000 | 41,600 | — | — | 100,000 | 276,600 |
| OCONTO | — | 181,400 | 18,000 | 2,000 | — | 600 | 202,000 |
| ONEIDA | 225 | 1,025,300 | 35,950 | 30,800 | — | 1,800,800 | 2,893,075 |
| OUTAGAMIE | — | — | 34,000 | 3,000 | — | 300 | 37,300 |
| OZAUKEE | — | — | 10,425 | 10,100 | — | 100 | 20,625 |
| PEPIN | — | — | 27,500 | 4,600 | — | — | 32,100 |
| PIERCE | — | — | 36,200 | — | — | — | 36,200 |
| POLK | 19,600 | — | 38,000 | 16,600 | — | 1,950 | 76,150 |
| PORTAGE | — | — | 159,125 | 10,000 | 2,900 | 324,000 | 496,025 |
| PRICE | — | 90,000 | 60,350 | 16,900 | — | — | 167,250 |
| RACINE | — | — | 7,800 | 3,500 | — | 300 | 11,600 |
| RICHLAND | — | — | 7,950 | 2,000 | — | — | 9,950 |
| ROCK | — | — | 24,500 | 9,200 | — | 900 | 34,600 |
| RUSK | 500 | 40,000 | 51,850 | 3,000 | 7,000 | — | 102,350 |
| ST. CROIX | — | — | 29,700 | 5,650 | — | 450 | 35,800 |
| SAUK | — | — | 29,300 | 5,300 | — | 1,100 | 35,700 |
| SAWYER | — | 609,000 | 34,200 | 7,000 | — | — | 650,200 |
| SHAWANO | — | — | 38,000 | 6,000 | — | — | 44,000 |
| SHEBOYGAN | — | — | 39,450 | 2,000 | — | 1,400 | 42,850 |
| TAYLOR | — | — | 29,400 | — | — | — | 29,400 |
| TREMPELEAU | — | — | 24,150 | 34,200 | — | 300 | 58,650 |
| VERNON | — | — | 32,325 | 59,150 | — | 300 | 91,775 |
| VILAS | 1,158,250 | 191,000 | 16,500 | 51,972 | 1,000 | 69,000 | 1,487,522 |
| WALWORTH | — | — | 21,100 | 10,000 | — | 600 | 31,700 |
| WASHBURN | — | 435,576 | 29,000 | 2,200 | — | 2,240 | 469,016 |
| WASHINGTON | — | — | 32,200 | 3,000 | — | 200 | 35,400 |
| WAUKESHA | — | — | 20,600 | 23,500 | — | 500 | 44,600 |
| WAUPACA | — | — | 85,325 | 19,425 | — | 3,500 | 108,250 |
| WAUSHARA | — | — | 557,280 | 4,000 | 400 | 1,500 | 563,180 |
| WINNEBAGO | — | — | 7,000 | 3,100 | — | — | 10,100 |
| WOOD | — | 337,523 | 116,085 | 22,600 | — | 207,122 | 683,330 |
| TOTALS | 2,344,655 | 11,201,782 | 3,215,395 | 805,647 | 11,425 | 7,727,082 | 25,305,986 |

STATE TREE PLANTING PROJECTS — 1937.

| FOREST | AGENCY DOING PLANTING | SPECIES | | | | | | TOTAL | ACRES | | TOTAL |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | | JACK PINE | NORWAY PINE | WHITE PINE | SCOTCH PINE | NORWAY SPRUCE | WHITE SPRUCE | | NEW PLANT- INGS | RE- PLANT- ING | |
| ASHLAND COUNTY | ASHLAND COUNTY | 41,159 | — | 10,000 | — | 20,000 | — | 71,159 | 58 | — | 58 |
| BRULE STATE | CAMP BRULE | — | 256,643 | 109,596 | — | — | — | 366,239 | 215 | 100 | 315 |
| BRULE STATE | GORDON PRISON CAMP | 200,000 | — | — | — | — | — | 200,000 | 200 | — | 200 |
| BURNETT COUNTY | CAMP RIVERSIDE | 286,360 | — | — | 127,700 | — | — | 414,060 | — | 263 | 263 |
| CLARK COUNTY | CAMP ARBUTUS LAKE | — | 255,400 | — | — | — | — | 255,400 | 164 | 102 | 266 |
| CLARK COUNTY | CAMP GLOBE | 509,000 | 107,150 | — | 8,000 | — | — | 624,150 | 378 | 133 | 511 |
| CLARK COUNTY | CLARK COUNTY | — | 50,000 | — | — | — | — | 50,000 | 45 | 20 | 65 |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY | CAMP BRULE | — | 7,300 | — | — | — | — | 7,300 | 7 | — | 7 |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY | DOUGLAS COUNTY | — | — | 1,500 | 14,000 | — | — | 15,500 | 15 | — | 15 |
| EAU CLAIRE COUNTY | CAMP GLOBE | 152,000 | — | — | 103,000 | — | — | 255,000 | 6 | 185 | 191 |
| EAU CLAIRE COUNTY | EAU CLAIRE COUNTY | 40,000 | — | — | — | — | — | 40,000 | — | 40 | 40 |
| IRON COUNTY | CAMP MERCER | 126,071 | — | — | 25,000 | — | — | 151,071 | 115 | — | 115 |
| IRON COUNTY | CAMP UPSON | 582,010 | 50,000 | — | — | — | — | 632,010 | 292 | — | 292 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | CAMP CITY POINT | 310,500 | — | — | — | — | — | 310,500 | 174 | — | 174 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | JACKSON COUNTY | 100,000 | 20,000 | — | — | — | — | 120,000 | — | 120 | 120 |
| JUNEAU COUNTY | CAMP PETENWELL | — | 145 | — | 75 | — | 30 | 250 | — | — | — |
| JUNEAU COUNTY | JUNEAU COUNTY | 160,000 | — | — | — | — | — | 160,000 | 160 | — | 160 |
| LANGLADE COUNTY | CAMP ELCHO | 547,677 | 100,050 | 95,121 | — | — | 50 | 742,898 | 345 | 96 | 441 |
| LINCOLN COUNTY | CAMP TOMAHAWK | 67,000 | 71,368 | 63 | — | 63 | — | 138,494 | 90 | — | 90 |
| LINCOLN COUNTY | LINCOLN COUNTY | — | 100,000 | — | — | — | — | 100,000 | 100 | — | 100 |
| ATHELSTANE STATE | ATHELSTANE PRISON CAMP | 202,176 | — | — | — | — | — | 202,176 | 202 | — | 202 |
| MARINETTE COUNTY | CAMP CRIVITZ | 331,312 | — | — | — | — | — | 331,312 | 205 | 160 | 365 |
| MARINETTE COUNTY | CAMP DUNBAR | 727,366 | — | — | — | — | — | 727,366 | 292 | 88 | 380 |
| MONROE COUNTY | MONROE COUNTY | 40,000 | — | — | — | — | — | 40,000 | — | 40 | 40 |
| NORTHERN STATE | CAMP MERCER | — | 90,000 | — | — | — | 150 | 90,150 | 64 | 8 | 72 |
| NORTHERN STATE | CAMP STAR LAKE | 98,940 | — | — | — | — | — | 98,940 | 51 | — | 51 |
| OCONTO COUNTY | OCONTO COUNTY | 152,000 | — | — | — | — | — | 152,000 | 110 | — | 110 |
| ONEIDA COUNTY | CAMP BLUE LAKE | 306,000 | — | — | — | — | — | 306,000 | 85 | 175 | 260 |
| ONEIDA COUNTY | CAMP TOMAHAWK | 33,000 | 441,358 | — | — | — | — | 474,358 | 304 | 14 | 318 |
| ONEIDA COUNTY | ONEIDA COUNTY | — | 100,000 | — | — | — | — | 100,000 | 30 | 100 | 130 |
| PRICE COUNTY | PRICE COUNTY | — | 50,000 | 55,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | — | 120,000 | 110 | — | 110 |
| RUSK COUNTY | CAMP RUSK | — | — | 102,620 | 51,000 | — | 4,430 | 158,050 | 55 | 212 | 267 |
| SAWYER COUNTY | CAMP CONNORS LAKE | — | — | 119,300 | — | — | — | 119,300 | 95 | — | 95 |
| SAWYER COUNTY | CAMP SMITH LAKE | — | 466,526 | 100,000 | 35 | — | — | 566,561 | 289 | 250 | 539 |
| VILAS COUNTY | CAMP MERCER | 405,000 | 50,000 | — | — | — | — | 455,000 | 24 | 309 | 333 |
| VILAS COUNTY | VILAS COUNTY | — | 100,000 | — | — | — | — | 100,000 | 100 | — | 100 |
| WASHBURN COUNTY | CAMP MINONG | — | 210 | — | — | — | — | 210 | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | | 5,417,571 | 2,316,150 | 593,200 | 333,810 | 30,063 | 4,660 | 8,695,454 | 4,380 | 2,415 | 6,795 |

STATE TREE PLANTING PROJECTS

Summary

1 9 3 7

| FOREST | TREES | ACRES |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| ATHELSTANE STATE FOREST | 202,176 | 202 |
| BRULE STATE FOREST | 566,239 | 515 |
| NORTHERN STATE FOREST | 189,090 | 123 |
| TOTAL STATE FORESTS | 957,505 | 840 |
| COUNTY FORESTS | 7,737,949 | 5,955 |
| TOTAL, STATE AND COUNTY FORESTS | 8,695,454 | 6,795 |

STATE TREE PLANTING PROJECTS — 1938

| FOREST | AGENCY DOING PLANTING | SPECIES | | | | | | | ACRES | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | | NORWAY PINE | JACK PINE | WHITE PINE | NORWAY SPRUCE | WHITE SPRUCE | OTHER SPECIES | TOTAL | NEW PLANT- INGS | RE- PLANT- ING | TOTAL |
| BAYFIELD COUNTY | BAYFIELD COUNTY | — | 200,000 | — | — | — | — | 200,000 | 160 | — | 160 |
| BAYFIELD COUNTY | CAMP SMITH LAKE | — | — | — | — | 10,000 | — | 10,000 | — | 10 | 10 |
| BRULE RIVER STATE | CAMP BRULE | — | 797,080 | — | — | — | — | 797,080 | 415 | — | 415 |
| BURNETT COUNTY | CAMP RIVERSIDE | — | 652,540 | — | — | — | — | 652,540 | 60 | 251 | 311 |
| CLARK COUNTY | CLARK COUNTY | 50,000 | 150,000 | — | — | 5,000 | — | 205,000 | 147 | — | 147 |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY | DOUGLAS CO. & WPA | 400,000 | 900,000 | 50,000 | — | — | — | 1,350,000 | 820 | 40 | 860 |
| EAU CLAIRE COUNTY | CO. PRISON CAMP & WPA | 10,000 | — | 115,000 | — | — | — | 125,000 | 110 | — | 110 |
| IRON COUNTY | IRON COUNTY & WPA | 128,000 | 81,000 | — | — | 25,000 | 15,000 | 249,000 | 164 | — | 164 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | JACKSON COUNTY | 135,000 | — | — | — | — | — | 135,000 | 50 | 87 | 137 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | CAMP CITY POINT | 545,767 | 273,890 | — | — | — | — | 819,657 | 277 | 699 | 976 |
| JUNEAU COUNTY | JUNEAU COUNTY | 52,500 | 250,000 | 4,300 | — | — | 350 | 307,150 | 235 | 10 | 245 |
| JUNEAU COUNTY | CAMP PETENWELL | 485,100 | — | — | — | — | — | 485,100 | 385 | — | 385 |
| LANGLADE COUNTY | CAMP ELCHO | 338,352 | 906,704 | — | — | — | — | 1,245,056 | 535 | 221 | 756 |
| LINCOLN COUNTY | LINCOLN COUNTY | 75,000 | — | 50,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | — | 160,000 | 135 | — | 135 |
| LINCOLN COUNTY | CAMP TOMAHAWK | 340,000 | 680,730 | — | — | 10,000 | — | 1,030,730 | 527 | — | 527 |
| MARINETTE COUNTY | ATHELSTONE PRISON CAMP | — | 200,000 | — | — | — | — | 200,000 | 4 | 207 | 211 |
| MARINETTE COUNTY | CAMP DUNBAR | 15,135 | 1,142,510 | — | — | 25,105 | — | 1,182,750 | 565 | 144 | 709 |
| MONROE COUNTY | MONROE COUNTY & WPA | 90,000 | 45,000 | — | — | — | — | 135,000 | 145 | — | 145 |
| NORTHERN HIGHLAND STATE | CAMP WHITE SAND | 9,000 | — | — | 72,600 | 9,250 | — | 90,850 | 78 | — | 78 |
| NORTHERN HIGHLAND STATE | CAMP MERCER | 424,000 | 633,400 | — | — | 10,000 | — | 1,067,400 | 808 | — | 808 |
| OCONTO COUNTY | WPA | 181,400 | — | — | — | — | — | 181,400 | 139 | 30 | 169 |
| ONEIDA COUNTY | ONEIDA COUNTY | 52,500 | — | — | 50,000 | — | — | 102,500 | 92 | — | 92 |
| ONEIDA COUNTY | CAMP BLUE LAKE | 142,800 | 770,000 | — | — | 10,000 | — | 922,800 | 485 | 55 | 540 |
| PRICE COUNTY | PRICE COUNTY | 18,000 | — | — | — | 10,000 | — | 28,000 | 26 | — | 26 |
| PRICE COUNTY | WPA | 62,000 | — | — | — | — | — | 62,000 | 62 | — | 62 |
| RUSK COUNTY | CAMP GLEN FLORA | — | — | 5,000 | — | 5,000 | — | 10,000 | 11 | — | 11 |
| RUSK COUNTY | WPA | — | 30,000 | — | — | — | — | 30,000 | 25 | — | 25 |
| SAWYER COUNTY | CAMP SMITH LAKE | 489,000 | — | 120,000 | — | — | — | 609,000 | 428 | 381 | 809 |
| VILAS COUNTY | VILAS COUNTY | 70,000 | 92,000 | 29,000 | — | — | — | 191,000 | 169 | — | 169 |
| WASHBURN COUNTY | WASHBURN COUNTY | 295,576 | 120,000 | 20,000 | — | — | — | 435,576 | 492 | — | 492 |
| WOOD COUNTY | WOOD COUNTY | 100,000 | 150,000 | — | — | 10,000 | — | 260,000 | 200 | — | 200 |
| WOOD COUNTY | CAMP CITY POINT | 77,523 | — | — | — | — | — | 77,523 | 65 | — | 65 |
| TOTAL STATE AND COUNTY FORESTS | | 4,586,653 | 8,074,854 | 393,300 | 132,600 | 144,355 | 25,350 | 13,357,112 | 7,814 | 2,135 | 9,949 |

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

| STATE PARKS, RANGER STATIONS, ETC. | AGENCY DOING PLANTING | SPECIES | | | | | | TOTAL | ACRES | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | NORWAY PINE | JACK PINE | WHITE PINE | NORWAY SPRUCE | WHITE SPRUCE | * OTHER SPECIES | | NEW PLANT- INGS | RE- PLANT- ING | TOTAL |
| BRUNET ISLAND STATE PK. | WPA | 57,000 | — | 15,000 | 35,500 | 22,000 | — | 129,500 | 130 | — | 130 |
| COPPER FALLS STATE PK. | WPA | 2,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 3,000 | 1,550 | 11,550 | 10 | — | 10 |
| INTERSTATE PARK | WPA | 1,000 | — | 13,000 | — | 5,000 | 600 | 19,600 | 14 | — | 14 |
| KETTLE MORaine | WPA | — | — | — | — | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4 | — | 4 |
| LADYSMITH RANGER STATION | STATE | 250 | — | — | — | 250 | — | 500 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| WILDWOOD STATE PARK | WPA | 6,500 | — | 7,050 | — | 9,200 | 1,200 | 23,950 | 20 | — | 20 |
| WOODRUFF FISH HATCHERY | STATE | — | — | — | 225 | — | — | 225 | 1 | — | 1 |
| TOTAL, STATE PARKS, RANGER STATIONS, ETC. | | 66,750 | — | 35,050 | 40,725 | 39,450 | 7,350 | 189,325 | 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| TOTAL, STATE & CO. FORESTS (PRECEDING PAGE) | | 4,586,653 | 8,074,854 | 393,300 | 132,600 | 144,355 | 25,350 | 13,357,112 | 7,814 | 2,135 | 9,949 |
| TOTAL | | 4,653,403 | 8,074,854 | 428,350 | 173,325 | 183,805 | 32,700 | 13,546,437 | 7,993$\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,135 | 10,128$\frac{1}{2}$ |

*OTHER SPECIES — SCOTCH PINE, BLACK SPRUCE, BLUE SPRUCE, RED OAK, WHITE ASH, ARBOR VITAE, BLACK LOCUST

STATE TREE PLANTING PROJECTS

Summary

1938

| FORESTS, ETC. | TREES | ACRES |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------|
| *ATHELSTANE STATE FOREST | 200,000 | 211 |
| BRULE RIVER STATE FOREST | 797,080 | 415 |
| NORTHERN HIGHLAND STATE FOREST | 1,158,250 | 886 |
| TOTAL STATE FORESTS | 2,155,330 | 1,512 |
| STATE PARKS, RANGER STATIONS, ETC. | 189,325 | 179½ |
| COUNTY FORESTS | 11,201,782 | 8,437 |
| TOTAL | 13,546,437 | 10,128½ |

*LISTED AS MARINETTE COUNTY FOREST IN TABLE 5; AGENCY DOING PLANTING
-- ATHELSTANE PRISON CAMP.

OUTPUT OF STATE FOREST NURSERIES

1937

1938

TROUT LAKE NURSERY

| SPECIES | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | PRIVATE PLANTING | HIGHWAY PLANTING | TOTAL | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | PRIVATE PLANTING | HIGHWAY PLANTING | TOTAL |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| JACK PINE | 1,134,300 | 856,000 | 342,900 | — | 2,333,200 | 1,050,500 | 1,645,000 | 82,150 | — | 2,777,650 |
| NORWAY PINE | 144,100 | 322,000 | 404,950 | — | 871,050 | 499,750 | 1,517,300 | 564,875 | 500 | 2,582,425 |
| WHITE PINE | 62,000 | 175,000 | 468,475 | — | 705,475 | 29,050 | 179,000 | 202,550 | — | 410,600 |
| SCOTCH PINE | 104,050 | 5,035 | 83,285 | — | 192,370 | — | 15,000 | 78,605 | 500 | 94,105 |
| NORWAY SPRUCE | — | 30,000 | 185,775 | — | 215,775 | 113,325 | — | 67,650 | — | 180,975 |
| WHITE SPRUCE | 4,100 | — | 145,200 | — | 149,300 | 58,700 | 65,000 | 205,392 | — | 329,092 |
| BLACK LOCUST | — | — | 13,350 | — | 13,350 | 1,125 | — | 3,650 | — | 4,775 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 3,500 | — | 9,150 | — | 12,650 | 6,225 | — | 20,100 | — | 26,325 |
| TOTALS | 1,452,050 | 1,391,035 | 1,653,085 | — | 4,496,170 | 1,758,675 | 3,421,300 | 1,224,972 | 1,000 | 6,405,947 |

1937

1938

CENTRAL STATE NURSERY

| SPECIES | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | PRIVATE PLANTING | HIGHWAY PLANTING | TOTAL | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | PRIVATE PLANTING | HIGHWAY PLANTING | TOTAL |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| JACK PINE | 402,176 | 3,003,570 | 1,087,970 | — | 4,493,716 | 579,980 | 3,379,374 | 2,954,000 | 7,000 | 6,920,354 |
| NORWAY PINE | 256,643 | 1,428,282 | 1,179,907 | 2,850 | 2,867,682 | — | 2,486,353 | 4,091,145 | 1,075 | 6,578,573 |
| WHITE PINE | 109,596 | 317,104 | 695,020 | 300 | 1,122,020 | — | 164,300 | 1,146,980 | — | 1,311,280 |
| SCOTCH PINE | — | 314,775 | 387,525 | 3,100 | 705,400 | — | — | 985,216 | 2,300 | 987,866 |
| NORWAY SPRUCE | — | 63 | 302,695 | 425 | 303,183 | — | 60,000 | 517,509 | — | 577,509 |
| WHITE SPRUCE | 150 | 4,510 | 272,070 | 300 | 277,030 | — | 60,105 | 385,880 | 50 | 446,035 |
| BLACK LOCUST | — | — | 100,815 | — | 100,815 | — | — | 170,875 | — | 170,875 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | — | — | 8,525 | — | 8,525 | — | 10,000 | 71,425 | — | 81,425 |
| TOTALS | 768,565 | 5,068,304 | 4,034,527 | 6,975 | 9,878,371 | 579,980 | 6,160,482 | 10,323,032 | 10,425 | 17,073,919 |

GRAND TOTAL FOR STATE

OUTPUT OF STATE FOREST NURSERIES

1937

1938

GORDON STATE NURSERY

| SPECIES | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | PRIVATE PLANTING | HIGHWAY PLANTING | TOTAL | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | PRIVATE PLANTING | HIGHWAY PLANTING | TOTAL |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| JACK PINE | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,420,000 | 300 | — | 1,420,300 |
| NORWAY PINE | — | — | 21,500 | — | 21,500 | — | 150,000 | 44,960 | — | 194,960 |
| WHITE PINE | — | 14,500 | 99,150 | — | 100,650 | 6,000 | 50,000 | 124,430 | — | 180,430 |
| SCOTCH PINE | — | — | — | — | 14,000 | — | — | 3,125 | — | 3,125 |
| NORWAY SPRUCE | — | — | 2,400 | — | 2,400 | — | — | 16,805 | — | 16,805 |
| WHITE SPRUCE | — | — | 1,000 | — | 1,000 | — | — | 10,500 | — | 10,500 |
| TOTALS | — | 15,500 | 124,050 | — | 139,550 | 6,000 | 1,620,000 | 200,120 | — | 1,826,120 |

1937

1938

TOTAL, ALL NURSERIES

| SPECIES | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | PRIVATE PLANTING | HIGHWAY PLANTING | TOTAL | STATE FORESTS | COUNTY FORESTS | PRIVATE PLANTING | HIGHWAY PLANTING | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| JACK PINE | 1,536,476 | 3,859,570 | 1,430,870 | — | 6,826,916 | 1,630,480 | 6,444,374 | 3,036,450 | 7,000 | 11,118,304 |
| NORWAY PINE | 400,743 | 1,753,282 | 1,606,357 | 2,850 | 3,763,232 | 499,750 | 4,153,653 | 4,700,980 | 1,575 | 9,355,958 |
| WHITE PINE | 171,596 | 493,604 | 1,262,645 | 300 | 1,928,145 | 35,050 | 393,300 | 1,473,960 | — | 1,902,310 |
| SCOTCH PINE | 104,050 | 333,810 | 470,810 | 3,100 | 911,770 | — | 15,350 | 1,066,946 | 2,800 | 1,085,096 |
| NORWAY SPRUCE | — | 30,063 | 490,870 | 425 | 521,358 | 113,325 | 60,000 | 601,964 | — | 775,289 |
| WHITE SPRUCE | 4,250 | 4,510 | 418,270 | 300 | 427,330 | 58,700 | 125,105 | 601,772 | 50 | 785,627 |
| BLACK LOCUST | — | — | 114,165 | — | 114,165 | 1,125 | — | 174,525 | — | 175,650 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 3,500 | — | 17,675 | — | 21,175 | 6,225 | 10,000 | 91,527 | — | 107,752 |
| TOTALS | 2,220,615 | 6,474,839 | 5,811,662 | 6,975 | 14,514,091 | 2,344,655 | 11,201,782 | 11,748,124 | 11,425 | 25,305,986 |
| GRAND TOTAL FOR BIENNIUM | | | | | | | | | | 39,820,077 |

Cooperative Forestry

County Forests

County forest crop acreage increased 151,586 acres in 1937 and 129,785 acres in 1938 with a total on June 30, 1938 of 1,739,536 acres. Collectively, the forests which 25 counties have created out of tax deed land constitute the largest and most rapidly growing class of public forests in Wisconsin. Douglas and Marinette counties lead with 200,000 acres each, while Oneida, Bayfield, Iron, and Clark counties each have more than 100,000 acres.



Forest planting has been the chief improvement project with 4,441 acres of new plantations in 1937 and 9,828 acres in 1938. This year the planting required 11,202,000 seedlings and transplants, or practically half of our nursery output. Results have naturally been better than through the drought years. Counts made on sample plots indicate 82 per cent survival on last year's plantations.

Cultural cutting to improve spacing in second growth stands and to remove diseased, deformed or inferior trees was done on 3,023 acres. Resurveys to perpetuate the government land survey, relocate lost corners, and establish permanent corner monuments, have covered a total of 31 and 3/4 townships in 15 counties. Type mapping to provide information for more intensive forest management covered 37 townships. During the second year of the biennium a forest work plan was initiated in each of the counties. This will provide a record of completed projects and specific plans for future work in each survey township by classes of work.

During the biennium a standard system of accounting has been installed in each of the 25 counties. Assistance has been given in setting up the books, going back to the earliest expenditures, and these accounts are periodically audited. Not only does this accounting assure that forestry aid funds are devoted to the purpose, but cost figures make possible better budgeting for new projects.

Scenic spots on lakes and streams have been improved for public use. This year, development work was done on 22 such recreational sites in the county forests, ranging from simple improvements such as outdoor fireplaces and picnic tables to the 40x60-foot log shelter building at Goodman park on the Peshtigo river in the Marinette county forest.

The county forests are of tremendous importance in our fish and game program. These and the private forest crop lands provided 1,890,912 acres of public hunting grounds and game refuges. By law they are open to the public for hunting and fishing, subject to regulations that the commission may prescribe.

Private Forest Crop Lands

The acreage of these lands has not changed appreciably because withdrawals and cancellations of unproductive lands have offset new entries. Lands examined to determine whether they met the requirements of the law totaled 38,226 acres in 1937, and 49,680 acres in 1938. During the biennium all privately-owned lands were examined before entry.

Shelterbelt Program

Shelterbelt planting, under the co-operative agreements with the county boards of the central sandy counties, was expanded. Slightly over 300 miles of three-row shelterbelt were planted in 1937, and 477 miles in 1938. This year 1,902 farms were co-operating in the project.

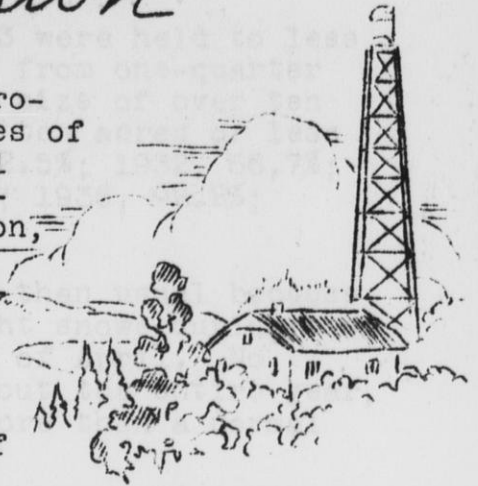
During the four years of this project, 1,509 miles of shelterbelt have been established which involved the planting of 3,585,500 trees. Waushara county ranks first in this work with 566 miles. Within a few years these shelterbelts will be effective in preventing drifting of soil and provide effective cover for game birds.

CO-OPERATIVE FORESTRY--FOREST CROP LANDS BY COUNTIES
July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1938

| COUNTY | PRIVATE ENTRIES | | | | NET PRIVATE LANDS | COUNTY ENTRIES | | | | | TOTAL FOREST CROP LANDS |
|------------|-----------------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | PRIOR TO 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | WITHDRAWN | | PRIOR TO 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | WITHDRAWN | NET COUNTY LANDS | |
| ADAMS | 1,031.27 | | | | 1,031.27 | | | | | | 1,031.27 |
| ASHLAND | 3,285.44 | | | 120.00 | 3,165.44 | 18,460.34 | 4,402.29 | | | 22,862.63 | 26,028.07 |
| BARRON | 651.52 | | | | 651.52 | | | | | | 651.52 |
| BAYFIELD | 4,740.71 | 135.00 | | 3,427.03 | 1,448.68 | 103,154.75 | 11,141.17 | 10,693.50 | 321.69 | 124,667.73 | 126,116.41 |
| BURNETT | 1,406.87 | | | 200.00 | 1,206.87 | 56,516.87 | 8,712.65 | 13,079.57 | 2,024.18 | 76,284.91 | 77,491.78 |
| CHIPPEWA | 3,739.95 | | | 720.00 | 3,019.95 | | | | | | 3,019.95 |
| CLARK | 3,265.55 | | 40.00 | 1,280.00 | 2,125.55 | 104,137.58 | 4,626.50 | 7,047.28 | 370.57 | 115,440.79 | 117,566.34 |
| DOOR | 1,001.90 | | | | 1,001.90 | | | | | | 1,001.90 |
| DOUGLAS | 2,363.01 | | | 760.00 | 1,603.01 | 157,463.02 | 22,152.36 | 26,645.77 | 934.80 | 205,326.35 | 206,929.36 |
| DUNN | 176.38 | | | | 176.38 | | | | | | 176.38 |
| EAU CLAIRE | 1,237.42 | | | 120.00 | 1,117.42 | 22,832.69 | 1,323.75 | | 80.00 | 24,076.44 | 25,193.86 |
| FLORENCE | 46,992.16 | | 3,287.76 | 8,872.86 | 4,407.06 | 37,523.87 | 1,194.30 | | 6,994.23 | 31,723.94 | 73,131.00 |
| FOREST | 50,654.68 | | 1,238.77 | 25,374.21 | 26,399.24 | 10,146.16 | | | | 10,146.16 | 36,545.40 |
| IRON | 720.00 | | | 40.00 | 680.00 | 106,617.44 | 13,936.91 | | 846.04 | 121,708.31 | 122,388.31 |
| JACKSON | 160.00 | | | | 160.00 | 94,273.87 | | | | 96,504.00 | 96,664.00 |
| JUNEAU | 160.00 | | | | 160.00 | 55,174.98 | | 2,080.00 | 49,880.03 | 7,374.95 | 7,534.95 |
| LANGLADE | 17,417.83 | | 1,480.00 | 4,993.18 | 13,904.65 | 68,099.30 | 6,292.15 | 12,365.82 | 120.00 | 89,637.27 | 103,541.92 |
| LINCOLN | 7,113.59 | | | 1,018.54 | 6,095.05 | 64,684.64 | 4,160.28 | | 360.00 | 73,627.35 | 79,722.40 |
| MARATHON | 1,533.96 | | | 320.00 | 1,213.96 | | | | | | 1,213.96 |
| MARINETTE | 806.49 | 320.00 | | 366.49 | 760.00 | 175,030.02 | 21,205.19 | 4,414.69 | 1,606.72 | 199,043.18 | 199,803.18 |
| MARQUETTE | 55.00 | | | | 55.00 | | | | | | 55.00 |
| MONROE | | | | | | 6,245.09 | | 3,129.53 | 3,910.25 | 5,464.37 | 5,464.37 |
| OCONTO | 756.00 | | 240.00 | 80.00 | 916.00 | 18,116.52 | 9,553.62 | | 200.00 | 27,470.14 | 28,386.14 |
| ONEIDA | 23,648.76 | | | 923.06 | 22,725.70 | 130,326.77 | 8,367.11 | | 1,052.24 | 137,641.64 | 160,367.34 |
| OUTAGAMIE | 360.00 | | | | 360.00 | 556.98 | | | | 556.98 | 916.98 |
| POLK | 1,247.10 | | | 160.00 | 1,087.10 | 7,130.29 | | 800.67 | | 7,930.96 | 9,018.06 |
| PORTAGE | 4,431.72 | | | | 4,431.72 | | | | | | 4,431.72 |
| PRICE | 4,950.01 | | | 460.28 | 4,489.73 | 33,815.91 | 13,681.49 | 8,596.92 | 179.12 | 55,915.20 | 60,400.93 |
| RUSK | 3,018.07 | | 40.00 | 1,750.87 | 1,307.20 | 76,654.33 | | 279.19 | 840.00 | 76,093.52 | 77,400.72 |
| ST. CROIX | 92.50 | | | | 92.50 | | | | | | 92.50 |
| SAWYER | 4,310.00 | | | 680.00 | 3,630.00 | 66,605.34 | 3,030.81 | | 556.80 | 69,079.35 | 72,709.35 |
| SHAWANO | 410.74 | | | | 410.74 | | | | | | 410.74 |
| TAYLOR | 491.29 | | | 200.00 | 291.29 | 2,682.33 | 1,519.20 | 2,171.59 | 159.20 | 6,213.92 | 6,505.21 |
| VILAS | 1,221.04 | | | 417.80 | 803.24 | 41,665.49 | | 8,846.05 | 16,519.42 | 33,992.12 | 34,795.36 |
| WASHBURN | 942.62 | | | 80.00 | 862.62 | 75,019.83 | 16,286.10 | 5,192.13 | 998.31 | 95,499.75 | 96,362.37 |
| WAUPACA | 100.30 | | | 60.30 | 40.00 | | | | | | 40.00 |
| WOOD | 6,625.56 | | | 80.00 | 6,545.56 | 17,373.43 | | 8,854.46 | 974.12 | 25,253.77 | 31,799.33 |
| TOTALS | 197,099.44 | 455.00 | 6,326.53 | 52,504.62 | 151,376.35 | 1,550,307.84 | 151,585.88 | 129,784.74 | 92,142.73 | 1,739,535.73 | 1,890,912.08 |

Forest Protection

An adequate program of forest protection is one of the prime requisites of any conservation program. Successful forest protection depends upon favorable public sentiment, wise regulation, strict enforcement, an extensive program of prevention, and an organization equipped to take prompt and definite action on small fires.



Since 1924, there has been a constant improvement and expansion of effort, facilities, equipment and personnel. Special impetus was given the improvement of facilities when recognition of the problem was given by the federal government and manifested by various federal work programs.

The forest protection division, charged with the responsibility of protecting and preserving rather than with a program of production, does not list its accomplishments entirely in terms of tangible assets. With the many fires occurring annually on the forested lands of the state, it is impossible to estimate their potential possibilities for destruction of life and property in terms of numbers or in dollars and cents.

Over the biennium there is perhaps no single accomplishment that stands head and shoulders above the many and varied activities of the forest protection division. Progress was made generally along all lines such as fire prevention, presuppression and suppression, with their many ramifications. Great strides were again made in the improvement of the physical plant, particularly in the projects that have been completed for the making up of special fire fighting equipment such as plows, trailers, pumping units, improvements to the communication network, introduction of radio in a limited way, and tower and building improvements.

Fire Summary

1937 regular districts

During 1937, 97 per cent of all fires were held to ten acres or less.

Within the areas under intensive protection, covering all or parts of thirty-four counties, and comprising approximately twelve and one-half million acres, action was taken on 1,311 fires. The total area burned was 2,967 acres, or slightly more than two acres per fire. The damage for the year is reported at \$1,436.

Of the total number of fires, 663 were held to less than one-quarter of an acre; 606 were from one-quarter to ten acres; and only 42 reached the size of over ten acres. The per cent of fires held to ten acres or less in past years is as follows: 1931, 32.5%; 1932, 66.7%; 1933, 72.0%; 1934, 81.0%; 1935, 93.0%; 1936, 92.2%; 1937, 97.0%.

In 1937 the season started later than usual because of the slow run-off combined with light snows during the last part of March and the first part of April. No alarming situations developed throughout the entire year, and it could be said that it was no more than a normal season.

There were periods during the months of May, June, July, and August when the fire hazard became acute for short intervals, but more or less normal rainfall prevented any serious situation from developing. The rainfall was somewhat spotted and was accompanied in most instances by electrical disturbances, which caused an unusually large number of lightning fires. These fires occurred in the most inaccessible places, and the protection force had to be constantly on the alert to locate and extinguish them before they developed into fires of consequence.

The season began with one fire in March, reached a high point of 315 fires in May, a peak of 360 fires in July, gradually diminishing and ending with 30 fires in November. Lightning caused 71 fires or 5.4 per cent of the total fires of the state. The remaining 94.6 per cent were caused by human carelessness or maliciousness.

During 1937, 77 arrests for violations of the forest fire laws were made and 75 persons were convicted. In addition, the costs of extinguishing 46 fires were collected from parties responsible for such fires. Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety (28,290) permits were issued for the burning of debris during safe periods.

The patrol system again functioned very satisfactorily, and their work is being very materially reflected in the manner in which the public is responding with wholehearted cooperation to the forest protection division in the field.

The CCC camps again clearly demonstrated their value as primary suppression units, and it is keenly regretted that the Conservation Department has already lost thirteen of its forestry camps through the federal retrenchment program.

Thousands of contacts were made with the forest-using and general public in attempting to create a forest fire consciousness in carrying out the program of fire prevention. It is gratifying to see that the tourists and other forest users are apparently fast becoming aware of the fact that an uncontrolled fire does not belong in the forest.

The patrol system, additional equipment, a slight increase in the field personnel, together with the help of the CCC camps and a growing fire consciousness on the part of the public, are credited with the reduction in direct fire fighting costs.

1937 cooperative areas

In addition to the areas under intensive protection through a slight increase in the 1937-38 budget, it was possible for the department to extend a form of cooperative protection to all or parts of thirty-four counties. Four forest rangers are now spending full time in carrying on a program of education and prevention in these cooperative areas. It is also the duty of these men to work with the local responsible officer in an advisory capacity in fire suppression work.

Suppression Activities

From reports received from these four cooperative rangers we have acquired the following information regarding suppression activities:

| | Fires Occurring | Estimated Acres Burned |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Northwest Area | 20 | 450 |
| Northern Area | 18 | 1,960 |
| Northeast Area | 20 | 1,191 |
| Central Area | 11 | 750 |

The reports also show that land clearing caused 43.5 per cent of these forest fires, and smokers caused 27.5 per cent. During the months of August and September there was a lack of precipitation together with days of high winds prevailing.

There appeared to be a high average of acres burned per fire throughout the areas. This fact is due to the lack of interest and the attitude shown by the town fire wardens when forest fires occurred. It became the problem of the forest rangers to sell the town fire wardens on the idea of forest protection. Through the efforts of these men, the majority of towns within the cooperative areas were encouraged to declare a closed season on burning before the fire hazard became acute.

Twelve units of fire fighting equipment were stationed at strategic points and made available in all cases where there was a need for the use of the same.

Fifty-nine per cent of the acres burned occurred on marsh and grass areas. Forty-one per cent of the acres burned was on highland which represents forest land in the capacity of second growth, wood lots, and pasture land, or such lands ready for agricultural developments. There were many acres burned over in these cooperative areas which were not reported because they were not termed as field, marsh or forest fires, the general attitude being that such fires were pasture improvements, land clean-up, or other developments which are necessary in an agricultural community.

There are in these cooperative areas large tracts of land with a forest cover of considerable value, which strictly speaking could be under intensive forest protection, but, due to their high agricultural possibilities, are being reserved for that purpose and eventually will be farms. The forest protection activities encouraged at this time are not only from a timber angle alone, but include a soil, water, and a game conservation program. The things accomplished up to this date are only a small part of what is being undertaken, given the necessary time and with the adoption of such policies as are followed within the forest protection districts, direct results should be shown in the future.

1938 regular districts

In 1938, there were 916 fires, which burned a total of 8,081 acres and caused damage amounting to \$20,174.

Early in 1938 the forest protection agencies operating in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan agreed on a uniform method of fire damage appraisal and adopted standard base values for such estimates. As a result, the current damage figures are comparable by protection units in the Lake States and present a relatively true picture of fire losses.

The damage figures presented include the value of merchantable material destroyed, the expectation or discounted yield value of young growth burned, the property loss resulting from destruction of improvements and equipment, and a nominal figure of \$1.00 per acre in recognition of game and recreational values destroyed and of the reduced protection value of potential forest lands burned over.

Of the total number of fires, 247 were held to less than one-quarter of an acre; 559 burned from one-quarter to ten acres; and 110 were larger than ten acres, making a total of 88 per cent of all fires held to ten acres or less.

The 1938 season started earlier than usual, because of the rapid disappearance of the winter snows and lack of early spring rains. The season began with 85 fires in March, reached a high point of 508 fires in April and a second high point of 80 fires in August, a third point of 61 fires in October, and ended with 36 fires in November. The winter snow was practically gone by the middle of March, and no rain fell until the middle of April, leaving the vegetation, which was in a dead state, in an extremely inflammable condition. Many of the early fires were practically inaccessible to modern equipment since parts of the secondary road systems were rendered impassable due to the spring break-up which occurred simultaneously. This resulted in a greater elapsed time between discovery and suppression action and also slowed down suppression action because of the increased hand labor involved.

More fires occurred in April than the rest of the months of the fire season combined, and approximately 7/8 of the total area burned over for the year was lost during that month. The high peak was 106 fires in one day. From the middle of April to the close of the fire season it could be said that the rainfall generally was above normal and no alarming fire situation developed.

Lightning caused 20 fires or 2 per cent of the total fires in the state. The remaining 98 per cent were caused by human carelessness or maliciousness.

During 1938, 57 arrests for violations of forest fire laws were made and 51 persons were convicted. In addition, the costs of extinguishing 38 fires were collected from parties responsible for such fires. Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty (33,720) permits were issued for the burning of debris during safe periods.

Small stand-by crews of fire fighters were placed at certain strategic points where there was otherwise a shortage of available man-power for fire suppression work. When not actually engaged in combating forest fires, these men were used to help maintain the regular protection improvements.

The CCC camps again clearly demonstrated their value as an available source of trained man-power in meeting fire emergencies.

Thousands of contacts were again made with the forest-using and general public in attempting to create a forest fire consciousness and maintain interest in the program of fire prevention. It is gratifying to see the results of the prevention work reflected in a reduction in the number of fires and in an improved cooperative spirit.

1938 cooperative areas

Four forest rangers spent full time in continuing to carry on the program of education and prevention which was inaugurated in 1937 in all or parts of 34 counties outside the regular protection districts and known as the cooperative areas.

The educational and prevention program was enhanced through the purchase by the department of four moving picture projectors, four slide projectors, and a complement of visual educational material. Movies were shown to and prevention talks given before 25,858 school children and 5,050 miscellaneous club members, and conservation films were shown to 10,250 4-H club members.

These rangers also worked with the local responsible officer in an advisory capacity in fire suppression work. Each town chairman in these areas was interviewed as to his particular fire suppression problem and suitable arrangements worked out whereby a maximum service in supervision of fire suppression could be given.

Twelve truck units equipped with fire tools sufficient for 75 men were located at strategic points for use by the towns. Small complements of tools were also placed at points of greatest need.

The town boards were encouraged to declare a closed season on burning before the fire hazard became acute and the need for prompt and definite action on small fires was stressed.

From the reports received from these four cooperative areas, the following information regarding suppression activities was compiled:

| <u>Area</u> | <u>No. of Fires</u> | <u>Acres Burned</u> | <u>Damage in Dollars</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Northwest | 7 | 500 | \$ 605.00 |
| Northern | 12 | 4399 | 5307.00 |
| Northeast | 3 | 90 | 202.00 |
| Central | 19 | 838 | 1572.00 |

The major portion of the lands within the cooperative areas is being used for agricultural purposes and as a consequence there is no justification for a program of intensive protection such as is carried on in the northern forested areas. The future of even a larger per cent of the lands most probably lies in agricultural development. Because of this fact the strict policy of fire regulation so necessary to the program of intensive protection would prove burdensome and unnecessary in these areas during normal times.

With the exception of the period in April which brought a typical spring fire hazard due to the early disappearance of the winter snows and lack of early spring rains, the entire year would be considered normal, with normal to above normal precipitation.

Improvements

Through the aid of the CCC and WPA programs over the biennium together with departmental funds, it was possible to continue the improvements to the physical plant and equipment of the division as follows:

- 17 new ranger stations and garage buildings.
- 17 tower cabins.
- 18 towers relocated or replaced.
- 3 CCC camp buildings moved to Tomahawk for CCC and Department use.
- New offices, drafting room and other remodeling at the Tomahawk headquarters were completed.
- New pump testing laboratory constructed in shop.
- 1 dynamite and cap storage house.
- 1 residence (under construction)
- 2 miscellaneous storage sheds.
- 2 sets of portable camp buildings.
- Several stations modernized with water and sewage systems.
- 7 ranger stations improved.
- 2 garages improved.
- 41 miles of new copper telephone line built.
- 151 miles of new iron telephone line built.

- 344 miles of iron telephone line replaced with copper.
 120 miles of iron telephone line rebuilt.
 4 radio frequency channels obtained from the Federal Communications Commission for forest protection in the state of Wisconsin.
 6 radio sets purchased and plans completed for their trial use during the next fire season. Completed airport and hangar building together with necessary facilities for operation.
 11 ten-ton trailers with hydraulically operating tilting beds for transporting large tractors and other heavy equipment.
 12 seven and one-half ton trailers with tilting beds for hauling miscellaneous equipment.
 14 one-ton utility trailers for hauling of equipment.
 5 water tank trailers of from 500 to 700 gallon capacity equipped for power pump installation and with a standard hitch so that the units could be moved with either the standard truck or tractor.
 22 four-ton capacity tilting bed trailers were modernized and equipped with electric brakes and work has been started on an additional 16 seven and one-half ton tilting bed trailers.
 12 trailer pumpers of centrifugal type, capable of delivering 300 gallons of water per minute at 100 pounds pressure.
 2½ miles of 4" quick-coupling irrigation pipe to replace hose on fires requiring large volumes of water.
 20 fire plows built, weighing approximately 1300 pounds, double moldboard type with rolling colters and hydraulically operated depth adjustment.
 22 plows were equipped with new two-way bottoms. Other pieces of equipment were rebuilt or modernized in the shop.
 3,308 new signs built and painted.
 1,732 old signs reconditioned and repainted.
 2,192 signs reconditioned and repainted in the field.

Work completed by map section:

1. District maps
 - a. Completed new polyconic projection base maps, scales .8 inch to the mile and ½ inch to the mile, for districts 1, 2, and 3, comprising an area of 4,039,987 acres.
 - b. Revised old base map for district 7, scales .8 inch to the mile and ½ inch to the mile, comprising an area of 1,552,920 acres.

- c. Districts 7 and 8 in process of completion in form of ten quadrangle sheets, scale .8 inch to the mile, covering an area of 5,366,500 acres.
2. Base maps
- a. Completed 148 GLO survey bases for topographic base maps, covering 4,328 square miles.
 - b. Completed 317 topographic base maps, scale 2 inches to the mile for districts 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8, covering an area of 7,313,680 acres.
 - c. Drafted and revised 95 lake survey maps.
3. Activity maps
- a. Published in 1937, revised in 1938, and released for publication each year 500 copies each for:
 - (1) Forest protection division
 - (2) Fish and game division
 - (3) Forest and parks division
 - b. Telephone communications map (in process)
4. Aerial photographic work
- a. Cooperation in supervision of placement of 1083 corner marking panels.
 - b. Indexed 1057 aerial photographs.
 - c. Transferred U.S.G.S. information in 1057 pictures in map section file.
5. Surveying
- a. Location surveys completed of 34 triangulation stations.
 - b. Location surveys completed of 5 fire towers.
 - c. Ranger station site surveys completed of Prentice, Hayward, Mellen, Mercer, White Lake, Dunbar, Antigo.
 - d. Project development surveys completed for Spooner, Sturgeon Bay, DeSoto, and Madison fish hatcheries.
 - e. Axle for tilting bed trailer
 - f. Devil's Lake state park sewer system extension

- e. Kyanite deposit survey at Powell completed.
 - f. Prepared plats from legal documents for all ranger station sites.
6. B-W printing (reproduction service)
- a. Installation of reproduction facilities for black and white prints.
 - b. Produced 52,150 square feet of black and white prints for use by entire department.
7. Publications
- a. Map manual, revised and republished 131-page map manual, which standardizes map work in department.
 - b. Map and Survey Bulletin, issued 250 monthly copies of bulletin for August, September, and October, 1938 (now issued quarterly in January, April, July, and October).
8. Mechanical drafting (designs for)
- a. 60' timber bridge
 - b. Steel beam fabrication
 - c. Hayward garage addition
 - d. Wausaukee garage addition
 - e. Centrifugal pump wearing ring
 - f. Railroad tank fire fighting equipment
 - g. Hayward ranger station remodeling plan
 - h. Repair shop roof section
 - i. The Seaton plan dwelling at Spooner, Wisconsin
 - j. Grantsburg sewer system extension
 - k. Tank assembly fire equipment
 - l. Warehouse
 - m. 7½ ton tilting bed trailer
 - o. Axle for tilting bed trailer
 - p. Devil's Lake state park sewer system extension

Fire hazard reduction work was carried on along the roads and highways over several thousand acres, which tends to beautify the roadsides as well as reducing the fire hazard. Much time and effort was also spent in the maintenance of our physical plant, which now approximates \$1,500,000 in tangible assets.

Training

By way of training in service over this period, besides the general schools of instruction that have been held annually, schools for specific groups selected according to their aptitudes for their work have been conducted as follows: telephone school, one week duration in each of the four protection areas; night school over the winter months, ground work in aviation; mechanics sent to both the Ford and Chevrolet schools; instruction in the operation and care of centrifugal, rotor, and gear type pumps; fire control schools, organized and carried out in the various CCC forestry camps; and instruction in public relation activities, offered to a select group in cooperation with certain of the staff of the University of Wisconsin, which includes public speaking, the use and care of visual educational equipment, etc.

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1937
DAMAGE BY CLASS OF DAMAGE

| YEAR | NO. FOREST FIRES | TOTAL FOREST DAMAGE | NON-FOREST DAMAGE | TOTAL DAMAGE |
|-------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1936 | 27 | 155 | 175 | 330 |
| 1937 | 22 | 70 | 100 | 170 |
| 1938 | 14 | 20 | 30 | 50 |
| 1939 | 7 | 115 | 70 | 185 |
| 1940 | 15 | 70 | 120 | 190 |
| 1941 | 9 | 75 | 30 | 105 |
| 1942 | 10 | 75 | 60 | 135 |
| 1943 | 11 | 100 | 50 | 150 |
| 1944 | 17 | 120 | 110 | 230 |
| 1945 | 13 | 60 | 130 | 190 |
| TOTAL | 138 | 1075 | 1095 | 2170 |

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1937
DAMAGE BY CLASS OF DAMAGE

| YEAR | TREES | REPRODUCTION | OTHER | TOTAL |
|------|---------|--------------|----------|------------|
| | VALUE | VALUE | VALUE | DAMAGE |
| 1937 | \$51.00 | \$771.00 | \$468.00 | \$1,290.00 |

SUMMARY OF FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES FOR 1937
AS REPORTED BY DISTRICT FOREST RANGERS

| DISTRICT | NO. OF FIRES | ACRES BURNED | ACRES PER FIRE | REPORTED DAMAGE | UNDER 1/4 ACRE | 1/4 TO 10 ACRES | 10 ACRES AND OVER |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 85 | 317 | 3.71 | \$ 147.00 | 38 | 41 | 6 |
| 2 | 69 | 563 | 8.1 | 65.00 | 26 | 36 | 7 |
| 3 | 150 | 136 | .907 | 55.00 | 113 | 34 | 3 |
| 4 | 141 | 185 | 1.31 | 121.00 | 72 | 67 | 2 |
| 5 | 253 | 703 | 2.78 | 499.00 | 94 | 150 | 9 |
| 6 | 159 | 146 | .918 | 88.00 | 120 | 37 | 2 |
| 7 | 108 | 109 | 1.0 | 25.00 | 53 | 53 | 2 |
| 8 | 113 | 165 | 1.46 | 294.00 | 43 | 67 | 3 |
| 9 | 140 | 434 | 3.1 | 109.00 | 63 | 72 | 5 |
| 10 | 93 | 209 | 2.24 | 33.00 | 41 | 49 | 3 |
| TOTAL OR AVERAGE | 1311 | 2967 | 2.27 | \$1436.00 | 663 | 606 | 42 |

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1937
NUMBER, AREA, AND DAMAGE BY CAUSES

| CAUSES | LIGHT-NING | RAIL-ROAD | CLEAR-ING LOGGING | CAMP FIRES | SMOKERS | INCEN-DIARY | MISC. | TOTAL | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|--------|
| NUMBER | 71 | 230 | 25 | 236 | 74 | 431 | 121 | 123 | 1311 |
| ACRES BURNED | 85 | 188 | 45 | 519 | 171 | 1328 | 513 | 118 | 2967 |
| DOLLARS DAMAGE | \$124. | \$36 | \$12 | \$180 | \$246 | \$514 | \$89 | \$235 | \$1436 |

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1937
ACRES BURNED BY LAND CLASSES

| DIST. No. | MERCHANTABLE TIMBER | YOUNG GROWTH | NO FOREST GROWTH | TOTAL FOREST LANDS | NON-FOREST LANDS | TOTAL ACRES BURNED |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 0 | 67 | 95 | 162 | 155 | 317 |
| 2 | 0 | 262 | 39 | 301 | 262 | 563 |
| 3 | 1 | 35 | 44 | 80 | 56 | 136 |
| 4 | 4 | 71 | 40 | 115 | 70 | 185 |
| 5 | 9 | 496 | 75 | 580 | 123 | 703 |
| 6 | 0 | 90 | 6 | 96 | 50 | 146 |
| 7 | 0 | 45 | 1 | 46 | 63 | 109 |
| 8 | 0 | 63 | 45 | 108 | 57 | 165 |
| 9 | 0 | 78 | 242 | 320 | 114 | 434 |
| 10 | 0 | 51 | 17 | 68 | 141 | 209 |
| TOTAL | 14 | 1258 | 604 | 1876 | 1091 | 2967 |

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1937
DAMAGE BY CLASS OF DAMAGE

| M.B.F. | TIMBER VALUE | REPRODUCTION VALUE | OTHER VALUE | TOTAL DAMAGE |
|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 15.75 | \$57.00 | \$911.00 | \$468.00 | \$1,436.00 |

SUMMARY OF FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES FOR 1938
AS REPORTED BY DISTRICT FOREST RANGERS

| DISTRICT | NO. OF FIRES | ACRES BURNED | ACRES PER FIRE | REPORTED DAMAGE | UNDER 1/4 ACRE | 1/4 TO 10 ACRES | 10 ACRES AND OVER |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 102 | 538 | 5.3 | \$2598.00 | 33 | 58 | 11 |
| 2 | 138 | 2016 | 14.6 | 5034.00 | 40 | 81 | 17 |
| 3 | 34 | 153 | 4.5 | 255.00 | 18 | 12 | 4 |
| 4 | 65 | 352 | 5.4 | 452.00 | 8 | 51 | 6 |
| 5 | 99 | 745 | 7.5 | 1580.00 | 28 | 63 | 8 |
| 6 | 103 | 378 | 3.6 | 996.00 | 42 | 54 | 7 |
| 7 | 120 | 936 | 7.8 | 1907.00 | 18 | 77 | 25 |
| 8 | 82 | 1544 | 18.8 | 4417.00 | 22 | 49 | 11 |
| 9 | 93 | 397 | 4.3 | 511.00 | 21 | 66 | 6 |
| 10 | 80 | 1022 | 12.8 | 2424.00 | 17 | 48 | 15 |
| TOTAL OR AVERAGE | 916 | 8081 | 8.8 | \$20174.00 | 247 | 559 | 110 |

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1938
NUMBER, AREA, AND DAMAGE BY CAUSES

| CAUSES | LIGHT-NING | RAIL-ROAD | CLEAR-ING LOGGING | CAMP FIRES | INCEN-DIARY | MISC. | TOTAL | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| NUMBER | 20 | 69 | 1 | 310 | 29 | 247 | 134 | 106 | 916 |
| ACRES BURNED | 105 | 182 | 11 | 2487 | 236 | 1727 | 2389 | 944 | 8081 |
| DOLLARS DAMAGE | \$320 | \$278 | \$22 | \$5509 | \$515 | \$3528 | \$6426 | \$3576 | \$20174 |

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1938
ACRES BURNED BY LAND CLASSES

| DIST. NO. | MERCHANTABLE TIMBER | YOUNG GROWTH | NO FOREST GROWTH | TOTAL FOREST LANDS | NON-FOREST LANDS | TOTAL ACRES BURNED |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | — | 138 | 82 | 220 | 318 | 538 |
| 2 | — | 1201 | 179 | 1380 | 636 | 2016 |
| 3 | — | 39 | 3 | 42 | 111 | 153 |
| 4 | — | 47 | 114 | 161 | 191 | 352 |
| 5 | — | 647 | 13 | 660 | 85 | 745 |
| 6 | 1 | 172 | 62 | 235 | 143 | 378 |
| 7 | — | 445 | 61 | 506 | 430 | 936 |
| 8 | — | 878 | 318 | 1196 | 348 | 1544 |
| 9 | 10 | 225 | 67 | 302 | 95 | 397 |
| 10 | — | 715 | 128 | 843 | 179 | 1022 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 4507 | 1027 | 5545 | 2536 | 8081 |

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1938
DAMAGE BY CLASS OF DAMAGE

| TIMBER M.B.F. | VALUE | REPRODUCTION VALUE | OTHER VALUE | TOTAL DAMAGE |
|---------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 3.6 | \$12.00 | \$9,496.00 | \$10,659.00 | \$20,174.00 |

FOREST, FIELD, AND MARSH FIRES
RECORD BY YEARS - 1929-1938

| YEAR | TOTAL COST OF PROTECTION | AREA UNDER PROTECTION IN MILLION ACRES | COST PER ACRE IN CENTS | NO. OF FIRES | PER CENT 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 |
| 1935 | 271,093.95 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 561 | 93.0 | 1,830 | 3 | 619 |
| 1936 | 456,920.01 | 13.6 | 3.3 | 2,208 | 92.2 | 100,814 | 46 | 139,160 |
| 1937 | 354,314.51 | 13.6 | 2.6 | 1,311 | 97. | 2,967 | 2 | 1,436 |
| 1938 | 421,497.48 | 13.6 | 3.1 | 916 | 88. | 8,081 | 9 | 20,174* |

*UNIFORM REVISED DAMAGE SCHEDULE ADOPTED FOR THE LAKE STATES.

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES
EXPENDITURES BY YEARS - 1929-1938

| 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 |
| 1935 | 201,819.34 | 67,724.58 | 1,550.03 | 271,093.95 |
| 1936 | 312,303.09 | 65,285.42 | 79,331.50 | 456,920.01 |
| 1937 | 280,167.72 | 63,978.00 | 10,168.79 | 354,314.51 |
| 1938 | 330,566.75 | 79,276.00 | 11,654.73 | 421,497.48 |

FOREST, FIELD, AND MARSH FIRES
ALLOTMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY YEARS

| YEAR | ADMINIS-TRATIVE EXPENSE | FIELD PERSONNEL | EQUIPMENT & 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 | 328,902.17 | 523,491.59 |
| 1934 | 43,881.51 | 146,631.63 | 116,481.72 | 89,899.98 | 396,894.84 |
| 1935 | 47,803.05 | 151,609.49 | 68,581.32 | 3,100.09 | 271,093.95 |
| 1936 | 40,221.21 | 184,915.91 | 73,118.88 | 158,663.01 | 456,920.01 |
| 1937 | 47,103.01 | 205,645.96 | 81,227.96 | 20,337.58 | 354,314.51 |
| 1938 | 67,342.07 | 235,069.62 | 95,776.33 | 23,309.46 | 421,497.48 |

State Parks

For many years the state of Wisconsin has provided facilities for outdoor recreation for her citizens and visitors and has authorized the retention in public ownership of the outstanding scenic, historic or naturally attractive places in the existent system of state parks.

State park areas have been made accessible by good roads from the nearest trunk highways, and facilities for their enjoyment under safe conditions, have been provided. This means a need for roads, trails, comfort stations, communication facilities, policing, safe water supplies, shelters, camping and picnic ground equipment, protection from fire, the improvement of beaches and water frontages and many other requirements which are the daily concern of the department and which absorb the bulk of the energy of the personnel and of the funds made available.



State parks can contribute to the recreational needs of the state most effectively when these use requirements are adequately met. It has been the constant aim of the department to improve all facilities in the state parks in a manner consistent with their use by an ever increasing number of people and yet with the thought of the preservation of all natural features.

Improvement of Accommodations

During the biennium a steady progress has been made in improving the accommodations in all areas. This was possible principally because of the federal aids made available either through the Civilian Conservation Corps or the Works Progress Administration. While the general CCC activity was curtailed during the biennium by the loss of four of the camps, the department was able to offset this loss in some measure by the increase of WPA work so that the past two years have seen brought to completion many projects which have added to the betterment of the services rendered the public, particularly in the way of improved domestic water and sewer facilities and the erection of needed buildings. New public shelter and service buildings were completed on the Wyalusing, Copper Falls, Peninsula, and Merrick areas, while in most of the other parks, new buildings are now in the process of construction, many of which are on the verge of completion. It can safely be stated that the biennium now being reported was as active in the way of ground and building improvements as any experienced to date.

New Land Acquisitions

The principal land acquisitions for the biennium were made at Terry Andrae, Devil's Lake, Copper Falls, Tower Hill, and Rib Mountain state parks. It is the aim of the department to acquire those parcels of land within the limits of or immediately adjacent to the present state parks which are needed for the successful administration of the areas as money is available and prices are right to complete the transactions.

Finances

Moneys for the support of the state parks have always been primarily provided from the conservation fund, which is derived largely from resident hunting and nonresident fishing license receipts. It is timely to point out in this report, without going into too much detail, that one of the important concerns of the department at the present time is to work out a more satisfactory and adequate method of financing the growing demands on the parks for an enlarged field of activities and a better all-around standard of facilities. Suggestions have been made to adopt a daily charge similar to the plan now in effect in the state parks of Indiana, to make a daily and seasonal charge for automobiles entering the Wisconsin state parks, to obtain sufficient funds as a direct appropriation from the state general fund, or combinations of these suggestions. This problem is now before the department, awaiting solution. No matter from what angle the question is approached, these conclusions are inescapable:

1. More adequate funds are needed for the proper operation and the furnishing of needed and more adequate service on the state parks, now existent, or which have been proposed.
2. It is unfair and illogical for the state parks to be financed principally from the license fees of hunters and fishermen.
3. The state parks should be financed directly from the state general fund or by a system of charges made from those who use the parks, or by a combination of these possibilities.

It may be stated here that it has always been the attitude of the department to extend the greatest possible freedom of action to all park visitors and to make the facilities available to as large a number of

people as possible. The entrance charge, either for automobiles or for individuals, would definitely curtail the number of park visitors, especially among the people of lesser means. This in time would tend to defeat one of the principal purposes for which the state parks were established.

The Conservation Department has been forced to the conclusion, particularly during the past biennium, that no new parks be established until a plan of more adequate financing may be worked out for the existent areas.

Park Attendance

Park visitors during 1938 increased somewhat over 1937, the attendance being 1,430,000 and 1,250,000 respectively. Additional information on each area may be found in the following tables.

| Name of Park | 1937 | 1938 |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| DAVIDS FALLS | 100 | 100 |
| CASCADE FOREST | 30 | 100 |
| DEWEES LAKE | 1,112 | 1,112 |
| FRONT CANYON | 100 | 100 |
| INTERSTATE | 30 | 100 |
| REDFEEL | 100 | 100 |
| PATTON | 100 | 100 |
| PENNINGTON | 100 | 100 |
| PERROT | 100 | 100 |
| POCAHONTAS | 100 | 100 |
| NEW BLAND BRIDGE | 100 | 100 |
| RAE MOUNTAIN | 100 | 100 |
| TINLEY ARCADE | 100 | 100 |
| TRICE HILL | 100 | 100 |
| WALDEN | 100 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 15,500 | 15,500 |

STATE PARK ATTENDANCE RECORD

1937

| NAME OF PARK | APRIL | | MAY | | JUNE | | JULY | | AUGUST | | SEPTEMBER | | OCTOBER | | TOTAL | | TOTAL |
|------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | VISITORS |
| COPPER FALLS | 100 | 300 | 797 | 3,025 | 1,250 | 5,106 | 2,548 | 10,682 | 2,871 | 11,085 | 1,839 | 7,268 | 650 | 2,100 | 10,055 | 39,566 | |
| CUSHING MEMORIAL | 52 | 186 | 162 | 468 | 325 | 1,200 | 790 | 1,975 | 361 | 1,147 | 250 | 750 | 60 | 195 | 2,000 | 5,921 | |
| DEVIL'S LAKE | 6,718 | 16,935 | 8,902 | 27,230 | 18,890 | 58,808 | 39,742 | 126,424 | 33,760 | 103,741 | 11,587 | 32,488 | 2,800 | 10,000 | 122,399 | 375,626 | |
| FIRST CAPITOL | 100 | 300 | 990 | 3,125 | 1,058 | 2,175 | 1,438 | 3,405 | 1,064 | 3,110 | 600 | 1,500 | 100 | 300 | 5,350 | 13,915 | |
| INTERSTATE | 96 | 485 | 790 | 4,555 | 5,817 | 26,029 | 13,714 | 45,874 | 10,205 | 42,034 | 6,669 | 24,323 | 2,000 | 6,700 | 39,291 | 150,000 | |
| MERRICK | 402 | 1,300 | 562 | 1,585 | 626 | 2,092 | 589 | 1,962 | 468 | 1,329 | 165 | 528 | 200 | 685 | 3,012 | 9,481 | |
| PATTISON | 5,134 | 13,116 | 10,778 | 30,057 | 11,177 | 33,306 | 19,466 | 60,064 | 21,418 | 57,562 | 5,765 | 17,606 | 1,200 | 4,000 | 74,938 | 215,711 | |
| PENINSULA | 134 | 409 | 5,425 | 21,263 | 2,876 | 10,025 | 8,543 | 29,975 | 8,445 | 27,775 | 4,740 | 17,100 | 1,500 | 4,700 | 31,663 | 111,247 | |
| PERROT | 143 | 530 | 254 | 939 | 760 | 2,839 | 960 | 3,500 | 940 | 3,400 | 560 | 1,960 | 240 | 750 | 3,857 | 13,918 | |
| POTAWATOMI | 76 | 206 | 1,253 | 4,106 | 1,824 | 6,121 | 3,952 | 14,010 | 5,605 | 19,520 | 1,730 | 6,036 | 350 | 1,950 | 14,790 | 51,949 | |
| NEW GLARUS WOODS | 50 | 155 | 99 | 295 | 251 | 702 | 752 | 1,904 | 694 | 1,682 | 572 | 1,477 | 210 | 573 | 2,628 | 6,788 | |
| RIB MOUNTAIN | 1,075 | 3,575 | 3,001 | 11,191 | 2,846 | 13,888 | 3,314 | 21,839 | 6,249 | 20,918 | 4,209 | 16,984 | 2,000 | 5,700 | 22,694 | 94,095 | |
| TERRY ANDRAE | 312 | 1,342 | 1,092 | 4,521 | 2,286 | 9,760 | 4,471 | 19,750 | 4,845 | 20,050 | 1,945 | 8,940 | 1,750 | 3,900 | 16,701 | 68,263 | |
| TOWER HILL | 273 | 1,040 | 1,766 | 6,035 | 3,081 | 7,006 | 3,048 | 11,791 | 2,355 | 8,660 | 1,730 | 5,070 | 500 | 1,700 | 12,753 | 41,302 | |
| WYALUSING | 900 | 3,750 | 1,610 | 10,738 | 1,174 | 4,626 | 3,058 | 11,881 | 2,536 | 9,916 | 1,965 | 7,729 | 950 | 3,100 | 12,193 | 51,740 | |
| TOTAL | 15,565 | 43,629 | 37,481 | 129,133 | 54,241 | 183,683 | 106,385 | 365,036 | 101,816 | 331,929 | 44,326 | 149,759 | 14,510 | 46,353 | 374,324 | 1,249,522 | |

STATE PARK ATTENDANCE RECORD

1938

| NAME OF PARK | APRIL | | MAY | | JUNE | | JULY | | AUGUST | | SEPTEMBER | | OCTOBER | | TOTAL CARS | TOTAL VISITORS |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | CARS | VISITORS | | |
| COPPER FALLS | 125 | 430 | 725 | 2,950 | 2,877 | 7,478 | 2,994 | 11,716 | 4,515 | 16,336 | 1,327 | 7,214 | 980 | 2,875 | 13,543 | 48,999 |
| CUSHING MEMORIAL | 50 | 175 | 155 | 400 | 445 | 1,466 | 632 | 2,021 | 560 | 1,642 | 244 | 1,400 | 180 | 400 | 2,266 | 7,504 |
| DEVIL'S LAKE | 6,050 | 13,100 | 13,925 | 54,255 | 23,218 | 66,984 | 48,029 | 176,118 | 47,031 | 143,145 | 12,534 | 49,004 | 3,140 | 12,100 | 153,927 | 514,706 |
| INTERSTATE | 1,550 | 6,515 | 8,492 | 36,475 | 9,816 | 41,545 | 20,655 | 85,160 | 15,070 | 56,164 | 7,572 | 30,611 | 4,120 | 15,995 | 67,275 | 272,465 |
| MERRICK | 350 | 1,140 | 625 | 1,800 | 950 | 3,100 | 2,669 | 9,319 | 2,664 | 7,762 | 1,549 | 7,571 | 175 | 380 | 8,982 | 31,072 |
| NELSON DEWEY MEMORIAL | 100 | 300 | 594 | 2,376 | 586 | 2,555 | 995 | 3,905 | 846 | 3,331 | 431 | 1,713 | 200 | 580 | 3,752 | 14,760 |
| NEW GLARUS WOODS | 150 | 480 | 380 | 1,225 | 813 | 3,147 | 888 | 3,984 | 809 | 3,476 | 377 | 1,935 | 200 | 480 | 3,617 | 14,727 |
| PATTISON | 739 | 1,996 | 2,079 | 9,073 | 4,173 | 15,550 | 11,702 | 37,699 | 7,825 | 29,268 | 2,242 | 7,938 | 1,250 | 3,400 | 30,010 | 104,924 |
| PENINSULA | 200 | 680 | 4,129 | 15,415 | 3,191 | 11,095 | 8,080 | 32,659 | 14,210 | 40,067 | 3,291 | 16,415 | 1,300 | 3,100 | 34,401 | 119,431 |
| PERROT | 567 | 1,805 | 967 | 3,522 | 1,202 | 3,868 | 1,385 | 5,098 | 1,153 | 5,263 | 675 | 2,792 | 607 | 1,966 | 6,556 | 24,314 |
| POTAWATOMI | 100 | 350 | 1,336 | 4,476 | 1,850 | 6,462 | 3,564 | 12,454 | 4,281 | 13,559 | 1,252 | 5,304 | 425 | 1,280 | 12,808 | 43,885 |
| RIB MOUNTAIN | 900 | 2,800 | 2,605 | 12,025 | 4,900 | 18,242 | 6,233 | 26,852 | 6,412 | 22,383 | 2,229 | 11,178 | 2,005 | 7,405 | 25,284 | 100,885 |
| TERRY ANDRAE | 350 | 1,450 | 747 | 2,921 | 1,567 | 6,865 | 3,677 | 16,730 | 4,219 | 16,055 | 1,835 | 8,808 | 1,500 | 3,150 | 13,895 | 55,979 |
| TOWER HILL | 503 | 2,050 | 1,064 | 4,010 | 1,993 | 5,872 | 2,084 | 6,440 | 2,115 | 5,903 | 2,094 | 4,450 | 1,033 | 3,286 | 10,886 | 32,011 |
| WYALUSING | 750 | 3,100 | 1,386 | 5,608 | 1,806 | 7,224 | 3,596 | 14,384 | 1,753 | 6,547 | 1,022 | 4,786 | 1,150 | 3,600 | 11,463 | 45,249 |
| TOTAL | 12,484 | 36,371 | 39,209 | 156,531 | 59,387 | 201,453 | 117,183 | 444,539 | 113,463 | 370,901 | 38,674 | 161,119 | 18,265 | 59,997 | 398,665 | 1,430,911 |

Fisheries

Fish propagation and distribution is one of the oldest branches of the Conservation Department. This work was instigated in Wisconsin in 1874 with an appropriation of a few hundred dollars by the Wisconsin legislature. Since that time it has grown to a quarter-million-dollar activity.



Up to the year 1934, production figures rose at a slow rate. At this point in the history of fish propagation in Wisconsin it became a recognized fact that Wisconsin would in a short time become one of the most popular vacation lands in the nation. It was also a recognized fact that 50 per cent of all people who take a vacation spend part of their time fishing.

Immediate steps were taken to expand fish propagation facilities in Wisconsin. Efforts were made to discover methods of artificially spawning and hatching panfishes such as sunfish, bluegills, crappies, and rock bass. It was also hoped that even large and small-mouth black bass could be spawned and hatched artificially. How well these hopes materialized is best shown in the 1938 fish distribution report.

More than 35 million bluegills, 22 million crappies, and 3½ million sunfish were artificially spawned, hatched, and distributed to Wisconsin waters. Probably the most outstanding success in this work was accomplished during 1937 and 1938 when it was demonstrated that both species of black bass could be spawned and hatched artificially. Over 20,000 large-mouth black bass were distributed as fingerlings this year which were the result of artificial spawning and hatching. More than 2,000 small-mouth black bass were also planted using the same methods of propagation.

Areas Established

Early in 1938 a new organization plan for the fisheries division was established. The state was divided into three areas, each of which was placed under the supervision of an area supervisor. The three supervisors are directly responsible to the superintendent of fisheries and/or his assistant. All activities of this division, including trout, pike, muskellunge, panfish, bass, and perch propagation, rescue and transfer work, and distribution, are under the supervision of the respective area supervisors.

The establishment of fisheries areas has many advantages. It enables the public to contact the man in charge of the various fisheries activities without making a long journey to Madison. It provides closer supervision over small hatcheries. It permits the transfer of materials and personnel to points of greatest need. It eliminates the necessity of maintaining large numbers of original records at the Madison office. These records are compiled and presented to Madison in a concise form.

One of the most valuable services rendered by the area headquarters is the maintenance of accurate public records. In the counting of the millions of fish produced each season, the possibility of guesswork on the part of employees has been eliminated by the careful check which is maintained on all reports and by constant vigilance on the part of the area supervisors.

Muskellunge Propagation

The most widely publicized and probably the most important activity of the fisheries division is that of maintaining a maximum population of this large species of game fish. While there is no large number of muskellunge caught by fishermen as compared to trout, panfish, or walleyed pike, it still remains the supreme thrill of the angler to catch one of these huge fish.

Few states still have a large supply of muskellunge. Wisconsin has maintained its stock and is continually building up that stock to a point where our muskellunge-producing lakes will be populated to capacity with this species. Nearly seventeen million muskellunge were planted in Wisconsin waters in 1938. Several thousands of these were from eight to ten inches in length. No effort has been spared to develop new and improved methods of hatching and rearing muskellunge in this state.

Walleyed Pike Propagation

To keep pace with the ever increasing number of anglers who enjoy the sport of pike fishing, the production of walleyed pike has been sharply accelerated. The completion of construction of a large 448-jar pike hatchery was accomplished prior to the 1938 spawning season. This hatchery is known as the Chippewa Flowage hatchery and is located near Winter, Wisconsin. More than 120 million walleyed pike fry were hatched at this station in 1938. Many of the difficulties encountered in earlier type hatcheries have been eliminated in this building. Less labor is required and the cost of operation has been greatly reduced. A similar building is contemplated for Spooner.

Rescue and Transfer Operations

Rescue operations are necessitated by the rise and fall of water levels in the sloughs and small lakes in our river bottoms. During high water in the spring of the year, parent fish travel upstream in search of suitable spawning grounds. This search usually ends in one of the pools created by the high water level of the stream. Young fish hatch from the spawn deposited and thrive on the natural food present in these areas. During midsummer, water levels usually drop and instead of large areas of water only small land-locked pools remain. As the water slowly recedes, many of the young fish escape into the main channel of the river, but a large number become trapped in these sloughs which have been cut off from the stream proper. The water in land-locked pools soon becomes stagnant and loses its dissolved oxygen. Without oxygen the young fish cannot live. Rescue crews remove large numbers of such fish each year and transport them to understocked waters of the state.

Similar work is carried on to transfer fish from overstocked lakes to those waters which are deficient in certain species. Several lakes in this state produce far more young fish each year than the food in the lake will support. Consequently, the lake is populated with small sized, half-starved adult fish. Transfer crews remove the excess population to waters which are understocked and the result is favorable to both bodies of water. Over 12 million fish were distributed by rescue and transfer crews during 1938.

Distribution

During 1937, 1,096,734,759 fish of every species and size were distributed to Wisconsin waters. In 1938, this number was increased to 1,124,884,750. Present distribution methods are a far cry from the methods used a decade ago. Prior to 1935, the general public was permitted to plant fish which they had requested from state hatcheries. Generally, these fish were transported from the various state fish hatcheries on a state-owned fish car. People who had requested fish were notified to meet the fish car at some particular station and were given fish to plant. No attempt was made to supervise the planting of the fish nor was any survey of the waters made. Since 1935, a new method of distribution has been used. Every fish planted is placed in the water under the strict supervision of a conservation officer. All waters of the state are

investigated by a conservation warden to determine the species and number of fish to be planted. This information is reported to the fisheries division and after similar information from the biology division is incorporated, a quota is established for the lake or stream concerned.

All fingerling and adult size fish are transported by tank truck equipped with oxygen tanks. The use of oxygen and ice permits the transportation of fish for long distances without harm to the fish. Use of oxygen tanks in the transportation of walleyed pike and muskellunge fry was tried this year with marked success. Sufficient tanks are now being constructed so that each hatchery in the state will have one available during the hatching and distributing season.

A new system of reports prevents inaccurate records of fish planted. Before a shipment leaves the hatchery, a "Receipt of Fish for Planting" is made out and sent with the truck. The conservation warden who supervises the planting also checks the count and condition of the fish and signs this receipt. As a result, an original record signed by a responsible individual is on file at Madison to account for every fish planted.

Fish Refuges

Fish refuges are created to protect certain waters of the state for a period of time long enough to restore the population of game fish to a point where fishing may be continued. Some areas are protected throughout the year and others are protected only during certain spawning periods. Some species of game fish spawn during June when the fishing season is open. Such fish as bass, bluegills, and sunfish fall into this class. Refuges are established to prevent fishing over the spawning beds of these fish. Other refuges are established to protect areas in which growing young fish congregate. As soon as a suitable population of adult fish develops, the public is again permitted to fish the area.

Cooperative Rearing Ponds

Conservation clubs, rod and gun clubs, counties, towns, and interested individuals operate some 64 ponds in which fish are reared from fry to fingerling size. The fish reared in these ponds are usually planted in the streams in the vicinity in which the pond is located.

In the past these ponds were operated under the supervision of the organization sponsoring the project with recommendations forthcoming from the Wisconsin Conservation Department at various intervals of time. A new policy has been adopted which will enable cooperators to receive the same supervision and aid that regular state fish hatcheries receive. Applications will be received for the operation of the pond and after the project has passed inspection by fisheries and biology division representatives, a permit for its operation will be issued.

Inspections and recommendations will be made at various times during the year by the fisheries area supervisor and the area biologist. The results of these services should aid the various cooperators in raising their standards of efficiency in this work.

Division Property

Real estate owned by the Wisconsin Conservation Department totaling 1,582.03 acres is used in fish propagation. Thirty-three hatching buildings, 19 dwellings, 4 net houses, 18 garages and 44 other buildings, or a total of 118 buildings, are used by the fisheries division and are built on this property. These lands also include 134 rearing ponds and 148 rearing raceways.

To carry on the activities of this division, various items of equipment are maintained. Our present inventory of equipment includes 60 trucks, 80 outboard motors, 665 pike and muskellunge nets, 156 perch nets, 239 leads, 22 seines, 12 gill nets, 86 boats, 7 oxygen tanks and numerous smaller items.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH BY SPECIES AND SIZE - 1937

| SPECIES (SIZE) | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| BLUEGILL | | |
| ADULT..... | 357,102 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 1,712,528 | |
| FRY..... | 21,303,975 | |
| YEARLING..... | 27,645 | 23,401,250 |
| BROOK TROUT | | |
| ADULT..... | 6,697 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 6,029,508 | |
| TWENTY (20) MONTH..... | 19,723 | |
| YEARLING..... | 73,015 | 6,128,943 |
| BROWN TROUT | | |
| ADULT..... | 746 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 3,859,200 | |
| TWENTY (20) MONTH..... | 19,550 | |
| YEARLING..... | 71,700 | 3,951,196 |
| BULLHEAD | | |
| ADULT..... | 399,185 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 3,826,251 | |
| YEARLING..... | 30,460 | 4,255,896 |
| CATFISH | | |
| FINGERLING..... | 102 | 102 |
| CRAPPIE | | |
| ADULT..... | 216,759 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 1,269,576 | |
| FRY..... | 17,497,190 | |
| YEARLING..... | 8,400 | 18,992,225 |
| GRAYLING TROUT | | |
| FINGERLING..... | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| LAKE TROUT | | |
| FINGERLING..... | 65,000 | |
| FRY..... | 23,492,400 | 23,557,400 |
| LARGE MOUTH BLACK BASS | | |
| ADULT..... | 5,043 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 1,890,607 | |
| YEARLING..... | 19,980 | 1,915,630 |
| MUSKELLUNGE | | |
| ADULT..... | 55 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 1,417 | |
| FRY..... | 30,402,250 | 30,403,722 |
| NORTHERN PIKE | | |
| ADULT..... | 7,516 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 392,964 | |
| FRY..... | 5,110,625 | |
| YEARLING..... | 178 | 5,511,283 |

* NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL

| SPECIES (SIZE) | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| PERCH | | |
| ADULT..... | 672,580 | |
| EYED EGGS..... | 78,750,000* | |
| FINGERLING..... | 8,603,721 | |
| FRY..... | 122,500,000 | |
| TWENTY (20) MONTH..... | 14,500 | |
| YEARLING..... | 40,519 | 210,581,320 |
| RAINBOW TROUT | | |
| ADULT..... | 3,167 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 1,984,200 | |
| TWENTY (20) MONTH..... | 164,996 | |
| YEARLING..... | 236,826 | 2,389,189 |
| ROCK BASS | | |
| ADULT..... | 2,660 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 1,624 | |
| FRY..... | 50,000 | |
| YEARLING..... | 150 | 54,434 |
| SHINERS | | |
| FINGERLING..... | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| SMALL MOUTH BLACK BASS | | |
| ADULT..... | 4,517 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 15,198 | |
| YEARLING..... | 505 | 20,220 |
| STURGEON | | |
| ADULT..... | 195 | 195 |
| SUCKERS | | |
| ADULT..... | 3,175 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 30,628 | |
| FRY..... | 600,669 | 634,472 |
| SUNFISH | | |
| ADULT..... | 50,850 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 488,102 | |
| FRY..... | 3,898,080 | 4,437,032 |
| WALLEYED PIKE | | |
| ADULT..... | 1,264 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 44,310 | |
| FRY..... | 839,137,500 | |
| YEARLING..... | 195 | 839,183,269 |
| WHITE BASS | | |
| ADULT..... | 163 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 41,818 | 41,981 |
| TOTAL 1937 FISH DISTRIBUTION IN WISCONSIN..... | | 1,096,734,759 |

* - NOT INCLUDED IN GRAND TOTAL

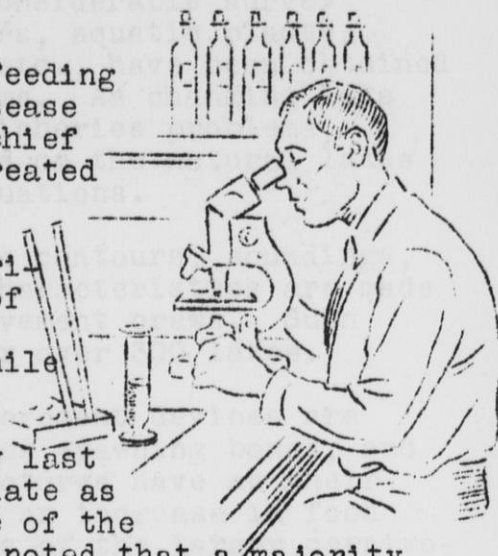
DISTRIBUTION OF FISH BY SPECIES AND SIZE - 1938

| SPECIES (SIZE) | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| BLUEGILL | | |
| ADULT..... | 549,025 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 3,183,641 | |
| FRY..... | 31,300,509 | |
| YEARLING..... | 458 | 35,033,633 |
| BLUNT NOSE MINNOWS | | |
| FINGERLING..... | 65,000 | 65,000 |
| BROOK TROUT | | |
| ADULT..... | 371 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 5,149,536 | |
| TWENTY (20) MONTH..... | 29,500 | |
| TWO (2) YEAR OLD..... | 5,750 | |
| YEARLING..... | 22,060 | 5,207,217 |
| BROWN TROUT | | |
| ADULT..... | 1,391 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 3,183,529 | |
| TWENTY (20) MONTH..... | 1,000 | |
| YEARLING..... | 4,051 | 3,189,971 |
| BULLHEAD | | |
| ADULT..... | 47,165 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 1,125,018 | |
| FRY..... | 70,500 | 1,242,683 |
| CRAPPIE | | |
| ADULT..... | 282,583 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 361,336 | |
| FRY..... | 21,860,860 | |
| YEARLING..... | 14,039 | 22,518,818 |
| GRAYLING TROUT | | |
| FRY..... | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| LAKE TROUT | | |
| ADULT..... | 10 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 380,541 | |
| FRY..... | 21,852,000 | |
| YEARLING..... | 5,800 | 22,238,351 |
| LARGE-MOUTH BLACK BASS | | |
| ADULT..... | 9,247 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 1,351,559 | |
| FRY..... | 700,720 | |
| YEARLING..... | 2,859 | 2,064,385 |
| MUD MINNOWS | | |
| FINGERLING..... | 180 | 180 |
| MUSKELLUNGE | | |
| ADULT..... | 9 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 4,506 | |
| FRY..... | 16,853,988 | 16,858,503 |
| NORTHERN PIKE | | |
| ADULT..... | 695 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 249,529 | |
| FRY..... | 3,920,093 | 4,170,317 |

| SPECIES (SIZE) | TOTAL | GRAND TOTAL |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| PERCH | | |
| ADULT..... | 200,262 | |
| EYED EGGS..... | 205,524,480 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 5,194,026 | 210,918,768 |
| RAINBOW TROUT | | |
| ADULT..... | 6,566 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 837,227 | |
| TWENTY (20) MONTH..... | 18,945 | |
| TWO (2) YEAR OLD..... | 17,575 | |
| YEARLING..... | 157,955 | 1,038,268 |
| ROCK BASS | | |
| ADULT..... | 747 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 124 | |
| FRY..... | 1,990 | 2,861 |
| ROCK STURGEON | | |
| ADULT..... | 15 | 15 |
| SHINERS | | |
| ADULT..... | 40,085 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 77,233 | 117,318 |
| SMALL-MOUTH BLACK BASS | | |
| ADULT..... | 3,062 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 10,810 | 13,872 |
| STURGEON | | |
| ADULT..... | 56 | 56 |
| SUCKERS | | |
| ADULT..... | 47,564 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 45,620 | |
| FRY..... | 1,684,146 | 1,777,330 |
| SUNFISH | | |
| ADULT..... | 71,860 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 998,426 | |
| FRY..... | 2,504,323 | 3,574,609 |
| WALL EYED PIKE | | |
| ADULT..... | 804 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 52,617 | |
| FRY..... | 794,743,208 | 794,796,629 |
| WHITE BASS | | |
| ADULT..... | 366 | |
| FINGERLING..... | 5,600 | 5,966 |
| TOTAL 1938 FISH DISTRIBUTION IN WISCONSIN..... | | 1,124,884,750 |

Biology

The spawning habits of fish, feeding experiments, and the control of disease among the young fish has been the chief concern of the biology division, created in 1937. Efficiency of artificial propagation methods was clearly demonstrated by results of an experiment showing that .00129 per cent of walleyed pike spawn hatched under natural conditions produced fry, while hatcheries reported a 53 to 75 per cent hatch! The pike run on the Wolf river was given close scrutiny last spring and spawning fish found as late as April 16. While a large percentage of the fish taken were males, it was also noted that a majority of the fishermen taking them had come long distances to fish and were not local residents.



Control of Fish Diseases

Considerable progress was made in the control of whirling disease, and red spot, the most dreaded of fish diseases, has been under intensive study. Although this disease has been known for 40 years, no cure has as yet been discovered. We are now attempting to build up a stock of immune fish by treatment with a vaccine which has been used on various farm animals to fight a disease similar to red spot and also one made in our own laboratory. As yet results are not definite, but show promise. Rigid sanitation is necessary to prevent outbreaks of the disease and immediate quarantine is enforced when it is discovered.

The Fisheries Biology Bulletin, distributed to interested members of the personnel, keeps each one advised of the progress made along these lines.

Experimental Work on Fish Food

Feeding experiments were conducted at almost all trout hatcheries to determine the amount and type of food that would produce the most growth and the best health, all in the shortest time and at low cost. Most of the experiments had canned carp as the basic food, and preliminary reports show that canned carp makes an excellent food but fresh meat is required at least once a week.

Lake and Stream Improvement

Sound fish management must include the important work of fish rehabilitation, that is, the restoration of an environment natural to fish life. To assure fishermen of a good supply of game fish, a yearly improvement program is in operation to cultivate a good crop. This necessitates first an inventory of our fishing waters.

These water surveys serve as guides in improvement work and in stocking practices. Considerable survey data on water analysis, fish species, aquatic plants, temperatures, levels, fish foods, etc., have been obtained on several hundred lakes and streams. As changing lake levels are biological factors in fisheries problems, bench marks are now being installed on the natural lakes of the state to record their fluctuations.

Hydrographic maps showing lake contours, soundings, weed beds, soils, and shore line characteristics are made from field notes gathered by improvement crews. Such lake survey maps have been made for over 300 lakes.

The common types of lake improvement devices are brush refuges, sapling tangles, bass spawning boxes, and minnow spawning forms. These structures have as their purpose greater fish reproduction, an increase in food supply, and refuge from the attacks of the larger carnivorous fish.

Brush refuges are submerged throughout a large lake area, thus preventing fish from becoming localized in one particular area. Bass spawning boxes and minnow spawning structures are placed in shoal waters. All structures when submerged are weighted to allow for motorboat and ice clearance. Attention is especially given to barren acid lakes devoid of cover and sufficient food supply. Lake improvement projects have been in operation on over 400 lakes throughout the state.

The improvement of our streams is carried on in trout waters only. The installation of wing, V & Y, current deflectors, stump, boom and bank covers, shut offs, and the opening of seepage springs provides cover, increases the trout food supply, betters stream temperatures, oxygenates the water, and checks stream erosion so harmful to gravel spawning beds. In 1938, improvement work was carried on in 56 trout streams.

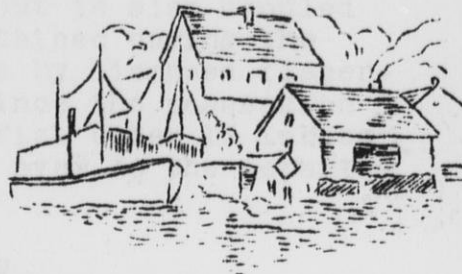
Stream side planting, as a remedial measure in bettering trout streams, is extensively carried on. Banks, feeders, and heads of streams are planted with trees and shrubs. Consequently the sudden run off is held back, erosion lessened. Added shade has bettered trout stream temperatures and soil anchorage has improved gravel spawning areas. Stream side planting will continue to be a major activity of the trout stream improvement program.

All lake and stream improvement projects are sponsored through the WPA and CCC federal agencies. Several hundred lakes and streams have been surveyed and improved since the inception of the program in 1934.

Plans are now being made for the expansion of lake and stream improvement to new waters that merit improvement work. The co-sponsorship and assistance of local conservation clubs makes possible the successful operation of this program.

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Contract and Commercial Fishing



Among the various types of fish to be found in Wisconsin are the rough fish, which seem to be provided by nature to maintain a proper balance in the waters inhabited by game varieties. The principal rough species in the state include carp, suckers, buffalo, red horse, eelpout, sheepshead, dogfish, and garfish. All of these rough fish, with the exception of carp which were imported from Germany in 1877 by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, are native to Wisconsin waters.

Rough fish have become exceedingly numerous in many inland lakes. The general public does not fish for these undesirable species and when they reach a population which far exceeds that of the game fish, a proper balance in the lakes is destroyed, much to the detriment of the game fish.

Rough Fish Removal Operations

Rough fish removal operations are carried on in Wisconsin by the following methods: (1) fishermen are issued licenses to remove rough fish on the Mississippi river and Lake Pepin; (2) contracts are issued to individuals to remove rough fish from certain waters located within the borders of the state; (3) rough fish removal operations are carried on by the state with its own equipment and personnel.

The state has been able to increase and expand its operations through the cooperation of the WPA in furnishing some equipment and the major portion of the labor. Supervision by both wardens and expert fishermen employed by the state is still carried on under this set-up. Approximately three state men are employed on each crew to direct the operations and supervise the work, the balance of the labor being provided by WPA. Because of this cooperation the state has been able to expand its operations so that 20 state fishing camps are now in operation in Wisconsin.

Canned Carp

The marketable fish obtained by licensed and contract fishermen are sold, as well as a certain number of fish removed by state crews. However, because the bulk of the fish removed by state crews are small and unmarketable, they have been given to farmers for fertilizer. Large amounts have also been canned at the canning plant, located on the state fish hatchery grounds at Madison. This product is purchased as food for mink, fox, dogs, cats, raccoon, and chickens, and is also used in the feeding of game fish reared at the various fish hatcheries throughout the state.

Sale of Baby Trout

The sale of confiscated baby trout is also handled by this division. These fish are obtained during the course of the chub fishing operations by licensed fishermen operating on the Great Lakes. Since the possession and sale of this particular type of fish under 16 inches is prohibited, these fish are turned over to the department by the fishermen.

Outline of Activities

A brief outline of the various activities in the contract and commercial fishing division for the past biennium is shown here as follows:

- I. Supervision of commercial fishing operations on the Mississippi river.
 1. Wardens employed supervising commercial fishing operations of licensed fishermen - 7.
 2. Approximate number active licensed fishermen - 188.
 3. Pounds fish removed by licensed Mississippi river fishermen:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - 1,405,047
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 1,321,094
 4. Duties of supervising wardens:
 - a. Supervising all operation of nets.
 - b. Arranging that all game fish are returned to the waters uninjured.
 - c. Aiding law enforcement division in law enforcement activities in the Mississippi river area.

- II. Supervision of operations of commercial fishermen operating under contract with the state.
 1. One warden is assigned to supervise the operations of each contract fishing outfit. The duties of the wardens in this capacity are:
 - a. Supervise all activities of the contract commercial fishermen, recording the number of pounds of fish taken, number of game fish returned to the waters.
 - b. Supervise all sales, keeping the department informed of all activities pertaining to this type of work.
 2. Men operating for state under contract:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - 26
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 23
 3. Lakes and rivers wherein contract fishermen operated:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - 16
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 15

4. Pounds fish removed by contract fishermen:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - 3,975,838
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 2,953,336

III. State rough fish removal operations.

1. State-owned and operated fish camps:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - 8
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 16
2. Supervising wardens in charge of state camps:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - 8
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 16
3. Duties of supervising wardens in charge of state crews:
 - a. Supervision of all state personnel, equipment.
 - b. Direction of seining operations.
 - c. Disposition of fish.
 - d. Records of amounts caught.
 - e. Returning game fish to the waters uninjured.
 - f. Reports to office of work completed.
 - g. Purchase of supplies.
 - h. Repair of equipment.
4. Lakes and streams in which state crews operated:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - 35
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 37
5. Pounds fish removed by state crews:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - 3,455,262 pounds, plus 22,000,000 head of carp fingerlings
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 4,789,819
6. State fish ponds in operation ending June 30, 1938 - 18

IV. Operation of canning plant.

1. Purpose - the canning of unmarketable carp for mink, dog, and chicken feed.
2. Supervision of canning plant operations - canning plant foreman, whose duties are as follows:
 - a. Supervision of processing and canning unmarketable carp.
 - b. Care of machinery.
 - c. Supervision of personnel.
 - d. Purchase of necessary supplies.
 - e. Repair of equipment.
 - f. Records of operations.
3. Pounds fish canned:
 - from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 - no accurate record-approximately 500,000
 - from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 - 921,670
4. Pounds canned fish on hand July 1, 1938 - 487,237

V. McFarland Warehouse.

1. The warehouse is under the supervision of a foreman whose duties are as follows:
 - a. Supervision of all equipment, and repair thereof.
 - b. Inventory.
 - c. Purchase of supplies.
 - d. Routing of trucks for the hauling and transferring of fish, equipment and building material.
 - e. Records of all canned fish sales.
 - f. Distribution of canned fish to distributing stations.

VI. Distributing stations or substations other than warehouse - 20.

VII. Confiscation and sale of baby trout.

1. The headquarters for the sale of confiscated baby trout is located at Milwaukee, the Wisconsin Cold Storage Company, which is under the direction of a supervisor, whose duties are:
 - a. Record of all amounts of baby trout received.
 - b. Handling, sorting, and repacking fish for shipment.
 - c. Distribution to state institutions and other agencies as directed by the Madison office.

Game Management

The game division has made definite progress during the past biennium in continuing to correlate its projects toward a definite objective--the practical management of game through a well-outlined, comprehensive program. Public interest continues to increase in game management and each year thousands of sportsmen continue to lend the support that is so vital to the accomplishment of the aims of the department and the people of the state.



Administration

Total game division disbursements for the years ending June 30, 1937 and June 30, 1938, amounted to \$102,888.10 and \$165,835.08, respectively. These expenditures have covered general game administration, hunting and trapping regulations, state experimental game and fur farm, land purchases, exhibits, wildlife refuge program, public hunting grounds, cooperative projects with federal, state, and educational institutions, surveys and investigations, game food nursery, food and cover restoration, winter feeding, administration of commercial game, deer, and fur farms, licensed shooting preserves, game and trapping census reports, research, and miscellaneous game projects and services.

Game Regulations

In accordance with the authority conferred upon it by the 1933 legislature, the Wisconsin Conservation Commission is responsible for the regulation of the seasons affecting all species of game and fur-bearing animals. In order that the legislative intent may be accomplished to the satisfaction and ultimate benefit of the greatest number of people, the Conservation Commission has continued the advisory committee system whereby the people of the state, represented by a committee of three in each of the seventy-one counties, voice their opinions and make their recommendations for the formulation of hunting, trapping, and fishing laws each year.

Both local and legislative committees were reorganized in 1938 and are now called the Wisconsin Conservation Congress and the Executive Conservation Council of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, respectively.

State Experimental Game and Fur Farm

Construction and equipment

100 pheasant brooder houses
 1700 pheasant breeding pens
 10 sectional game bird shelters
 33 double brooder houses (partridge)
 200 breeding pens (partridge)
 10 partridge holding pens
 240 raccoon pens
 30 fox pens
 30 mink pens
 Approximately 10,000 feet holding fence
 Incubation and feed building with feed storage
 capacity of two hundred tons
 Enlargement of incubator section to 109,000
 egg capacity
 Constructed and equipped refrigeration plant
 and slaughter house (capacity 200,000 lbs.)
 Equipped dining room and lecture hall
 Remodeled garage and carpenter shop
 Constructed root cellar
 Provision for public park--trees cut and planted,
 lawns seeded, benches and tables provided
 Total of 34,280 feet of concrete pavement
 constructed
 5,000 feet of riprapping
 560 feet cut stone retaining walls
 Planted 5,000 trees
 Remodeled and equipped old game farm office
 building for barracks
 Miscellaneous construction activities

Land acquisition

Acquisition of game farm land, bringing total
acreage to 457.4 acres.

Production

| | <u>1936-37</u> | <u>1937-38</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Eggs produced | 267,744 | 351,688 | 619,432 |
| Pheasant eggs distributed | 63,534 | 42,146 | 105,680 |
| Day-old chicks distributed | 42,089 | 79,905 | 121,994 |
| Half-grown and mature pheasants distributed | 28,161 | 9,579 | 37,740 |

SUMMARY OF PHEASANT EGG DISTRIBUTION

July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1938

| COUNTY | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | TOTAL |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| ADAMS | 500 | 100 | 600 |
| ASHLAND | 115 | | 115 |
| BARRON | 200 | 1,630 | 1,830 |
| BAYFIELD | 400 | 200 | 600 |
| BROWN | 746 | 750 | 1,496 |
| BUFFALO | 1,090 | 850 | 1,940 |
| BURNETT | 90 | 300 | 390 |
| CALUMET | 225 | 850 | 1,075 |
| CHIPPEWA | 825 | 1,065 | 1,890 |
| CLARK | 1,560 | 530 | 2,090 |
| COLUMBIA | 2,369 | 933 | 3,302 |
| CRAWFORD | 1,190 | 300 | 1,490 |
| DANE | 4,047 | 1,549 | 5,596 |
| DODGE | 980 | 630 | 1,610 |
| DOOR | | 1,047 | 1,047 |
| DOUGLAS | 360 | 340 | 700 |
| DUNN | 1,200 | 200 | 1,400 |
| EAU CLAIRE | 300 | 90 | 390 |
| FOND DU LAC | 580 | 926 | 1,506 |
| FOREST | 330 | 230 | 560 |
| GRANT | 6,050 | 4,960 | 11,010 |
| GREEN | 500 | 812 | 1,312 |
| GREEN LAKE | 630 | | 630 |
| IOWA | 1,600 | 450 | 2,050 |
| JACKSON | 950 | 1,930 | 2,880 |
| JEFFERSON | 725 | 310 | 1,035 |
| JUNEAU | 1,500 | 450 | 1,950 |
| KENOSHA | 650 | 534 | 1,184 |
| Kewaunee | 300 | | 300 |
| LA CROSSE | 2,030 | 1,700 | 3,730 |
| LAFAYETTE | 430 | 375 | 805 |
| LANGLADE | 430 | | 430 |
| LINCOLN | 45 | 200 | 245 |
| MANITOWOC | 2,630 | 900 | 3,530 |
| MARATHON | 1,870 | 1,925 | 3,795 |
| MARINETTE | 2,500 | 548 | 3,048 |
| MARQUETTE | 1,048 | 1,200 | 2,248 |
| MILWAUKEE | 659 | 600 | 1,259 |
| MONROE | 950 | 345 | 1,295 |
| OCONTO | 320 | 60 | 380 |
| ONEIDA | 220 | | 220 |
| OUTAGAMIE | 160 | 600 | 760 |
| OZAUKEE | 433 | 250 | 683 |
| PEPIN | 745 | 300 | 1,045 |
| PIERCE | 1,775 | 220 | 1,995 |
| PORTAGE | 900 | 1,100 | 2,000 |
| PRICE | 15 | | 15 |
| RACINE | 180 | 1,012 | 1,192 |
| RICHLAND | 1,200 | 600 | 1,800 |
| ROCK | 1,715 | 2,820 | 4,535 |
| RUSK | 110 | 200 | 310 |
| ST. CROIX | 480 | 100 | 580 |
| SAUK | 2,160 | 300 | 2,460 |
| SAWYER | 400 | 75 | 475 |
| SHAWANO | 1,797 | 1,090 | 2,887 |
| SHEBOYGAN | 760 | 100 | 860 |
| TAYLOR | 440 | 60 | 500 |
| TREMPEALEAU | 700 | 700 | 1,400 |
| VERNON | 1,110 | 372 | 1,482 |
| VILAS | 330 | 60 | 390 |
| WALWORTH | 330 | 310 | 640 |
| WASHINGTON | 580 | 200 | 780 |
| WAUKESHA | 280 | 310 | 590 |
| WAUPACA | 490 | | 490 |
| WAUSHARA | 1,060 | | 1,060 |
| WINNEBAGO | 1,140 | 1,440 | 2,580 |
| WOOD | 1,100 | 48 | 1,148 |
| TOTALS | 63,534 | 42,146 | 105,680 |

SUMMARY OF DAY-OLD CHICK DISTRIBUTION

July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1938

| COUNTY | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | TOTAL |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| BARRON | 990 | 1,000 | 1,990 |
| BAYFIELD | 100 | | 100 |
| BROWN | 495 | 500 | 995 |
| BUFFALO | | 400 | 400 |
| BURNETT | 735 | 1,190 | 1,925 |
| CALUMET | 475 | 350 | 825 |
| CHIPPEWA | 250 | 1,000 | 1,250 |
| CLARK | 1,105 | 1,175 | 2,280 |
| COLUMBIA | | 2,008 | 2,008 |
| CRAWFORD | | 300 | 300 |
| DANE | 1,044 | 4,225 | 5,269 |
| DODGE | 2,781 | 5,360 | 8,141 |
| DUNN | 1,026 | 2,064 | 3,090 |
| EAU CLAIRE | 975 | 3,500 | 4,475 |
| FOND DU LAC | 1,816 | 4,675 | 6,491 |
| GRANT | 2,672 | 3,307 | 5,979 |
| GREEN | 983 | 500 | 1,483 |
| GREEN LAKE | 992 | 825 | 1,817 |
| IOWA | 150 | 375 | 525 |
| JACKSON | | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| JEFFERSON | 1,392 | 1,875 | 3,267 |
| JUNEAU | 1,176 | 5,100 | 6,276 |
| KENOSHA | 2,000 | 999 | 2,999 |
| KEWAUNEE | 750 | 1,000 | 1,750 |
| LA CROSSE | 123 | 300 | 423 |
| LAFAYETTE | | 1,247 | 1,247 |
| LANGLADE | | 350 | 350 |
| LINCOLN | | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| MANITOWOC | 500 | 650 | 1,150 |
| MARATHON | 1,185 | 955 | 2,140 |
| MARINETTE | 684 | 750 | 1,434 |
| MARQUETTE | 496 | 1,075 | 1,571 |
| MILWAUKEE | | 100 | 100 |
| MONROE | 245 | 250 | 495 |
| OCONTO | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| OUTAGAMIE | 699 | 1,750 | 2,449 |
| OZAUKEE | 800 | 800 | 1,600 |
| PEPIN | 307 | 600 | 907 |
| PIERCE | | 300 | 300 |
| PORTAGE | 2,265 | 1,125 | 3,390 |
| RACINE | 622 | 700 | 1,322 |
| RICHLAND | 1,751 | 750 | 2,501 |
| ROCK | 875 | 1,650 | 2,525 |
| ST. CROIX | 748 | 1,621 | 2,369 |
| SAUK | 1,244 | 1,050 | 2,294 |
| SAWYER | 248 | 125 | 373 |
| SHAWANO | 2,848 | 3,800 | 6,648 |
| SHEBOYGAN | 450 | 1,450 | 1,900 |
| TREMPEALEAU | | 900 | 900 |
| VERNON | | 500 | 500 |
| WASHBURN | 492 | | 492 |
| WASHINGTON | 250 | 1,075 | 1,325 |
| WAUKESHA | 400 | 3,350 | 3,750 |
| WAUPACA | 750 | 1,392 | 2,142 |
| WAUSHARA | 750 | 1,025 | 1,775 |
| WINNEBAGO | 350 | 2,350 | 2,700 |
| WOOD | 1,100 | 1,887 | 2,987 |
| TOTALS | 42,089 | 79,905 | 121,994 |

1. POUNDS OF FEED SHIPPED TO COOPERATORS:

A. 1936-37 21,200 START-ALL
 B. 1937-38 88,300 START-ALL
 177,200 GROW-ALL

2. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS COOPERATING:

A. 1936-37 91
 B. 1937-38 176

3. NUMBER OF COUNTIES COOPERATING:

A. 1936-37 45
 B. 1937-38 55

INVENTORY OF BIRDS AS OF JULY 1, 1938

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| PHEASANTS (BREEDERS) | 16,731 |
| CHUKAR PARTRIDGE (BREEDERS) | 1,201 |
| HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE (BREEDERS) | 130 |
| VALLEY QUAIL (BREEDERS) | 186 |
| WILD TURKEYS (BREEDERS) | 206 |
| 8-12 WEEKS BIRDS (FOR LIBERATION) | 26,841 |
| 4-5 WEEKS BIRDS (FOR LIBERATION) | 34,020 |
| FORMOSANS (FOR LIBERATION) | 300 |
| CHUKER PARTRIDGE (FOR LIBERATION) | 390 |
| VALLEY QUAIL (FOR LIBERATION) | 490 |
| WILD TURKEYS (FOR LIBERATION) | 1,258 |
| REEVES (FOR LIBERATION) | 195 |
| TOTAL BIRDS ON HAND | 81,948 |

DISTRIBUTION — FUR FARM

| | <u>1936-37</u> | <u>1937-38</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|----------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| RACCOON | 574 | 986 | 1,560 |
| RED FOX | 30 | 80 | 110 |
| BLUE FOX | | 16 | 16 |

INVENTORY OF ANIMALS AS OF JULY 1, 1938

| | <u>MALE</u> | <u>FEMALE</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| BLACK RACCOON | 80 | 253 | 333 |
| CROSS RACCOON | 17 | 44 | 61 |
| GRAY RACCOON | 41 | 64 | 105 |
| SILVER FOX | 48 | 38 | 86 |
| CROSS FOX | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| BLUE FOX | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| RED FOX | 26 | 28 | 54 |
| MARTEN | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| MINK | 90 | 98 | 188 |
| KARAKUL SHEEP | 2 | 30 | 32 |
| WHITE-TAILED DEER | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 25 | 33 | 58 |
| TOTAL ANIMALS ON HAND | 348 | 603 | 951 |

CONFISCATION AND CLEARING HOUSE

IN THE CLEARING HOUSE SECTION OF THE STATE EXPERIMENTAL GAME AND FUR FARM, THE FOLLOWING BIRDS AND ANIMALS WERE RECEIVED AT THE FARM, FED AND PROPERLY HOUSED UNTIL DISTRIBUTION WAS MADE.

| | <u>1936-37</u> | <u>1937-38</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| FAWN DEER | 18 | 29 | 47 |
| YEARLING DEER | 2 | | 2 |
| MATURE DEER | | 3 | 3 |
| BEAR CUBS | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| MATURE BEAR | | 3 | 3 |
| GRAY RACCOON | 4 | 29 | 33 |
| BLACK RACCOON | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| YELLOW RACCOON | 3 | | 3 |
| RED FOX | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| GRAY FOX | | 5 | 5 |
| TIMBER WOLF | 3 | | 3 |
| ALBINO FERRET | | 1 | 1 |
| BRUSH WOLF (YOUNG) | 7 | | 7 |
| SKUNK | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| BADGER | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| ALBINO SKUNK | 1 | | 1 |
| ALBINO MUSKRAT | 1 | | 1 |
| ALBINO WOODCHUCK | 1 | | 1 |
| ALBINO SQUIRREL | 3 | | 3 |
| WILD DOG | 1 | | 1 |
| GOLDEN EAGLE | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| ALBINO PORCUPINE | | 1 | 1 |
| OPOSSUM | | 1 | 1 |
| MINK | | 3 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 80 | 103 | 183 |

THE ABOVE SPECIES WERE EITHER RETAINED AT THE FARM IN THE EXHIBITION SECTIONS OR DISPOSED OF EITHER BY SELLING, EXCHANGES OR OUTRIGHT GRANTS TO PARKS AND ZOOS WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE STATE.

Public relations

Approximately 120,000 people visited the farm during the biennium. Guides were available at all times to explain the activities and functions of the farm to the visiting public. The farm entertained guests from 41 states and 8 foreign countries.

During the biennium, the manager of the farm and members of his staff addressed over 100 clubs and organizations throughout the state. Four field men travelled in excess of 30,000 miles to supervise and instruct individuals and organizations in cooperative rearing and management practices.

Exhibits

Exhibits during the biennium were as follows:

Sportsmen's Show, Oshkosh, Wisconsin
 Sportsmen's Show, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
 Sportsmen's Exhibit, Sheboygan, Wisconsin (2)
 State Fair Exhibit, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (2)
 Sportsmen's Jamboree, Manitowoc, Wisconsin
 Annual Sportsmen's Show, Wausau, Wisconsin
 American Legion Convention, Antigo, Wisconsin
 Tin Can Tourists, Shawano, Wisconsin
 American Legion Jamboree, Merrill, Wisconsin
 Sportsmen's Show, Weyauwega, Wisconsin
 Sportsmen's Show, La Crosse, Wisconsin
 Travelling Exhibit, Des Moines, Iowa
 Travelling Exhibit, New York City, New York
 (American Legion Convention Parade)
 Outdoor Show, Chicago, Illinois (2)
 Sportsmen's Picnic, Appleton, Wisconsin
 Dane County Sportsmen's Jamboree, Token Creek, Wisconsin
 Outdoor Show, Crandon, Wisconsin
 Sportsmen's Show, Green Bay, Wisconsin

Perhaps the most outstanding exhibit was the travelling display put on in New York City in the American Legion parade. The farm assisted in preparing three floats that were transported by truck to New York City and erected there. It was estimated that over two million people actually viewed the exhibit in this parade.

Research

General housing, breeding and feeding experiments with mink, fox and raccoon. Production and management of karakul sheep. Feeding and breeding white-tailed deer. Natural and artificial propagation of both native and exotic game birds.

Laboratory Report

Employment of two assistant veterinary pathologists.

Pathological laboratory completely equipped.

Pathological field section remodeled.

Animals autopsied or examined:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Red fox | 35 |
| Blue fox | 64 |
| Gray fox | 176 |
| Silver fox | 3,072 |
| Mink | 15,031 |
| Raccoon | 529 |
| Miscellaneous fur-bearers | 96 |
| Deer | 57 |
| Hares and rabbits | 73 |
| Karakul sheep | 27 |
| Wild turkeys | 34 |
| Chickens | 109 |
| Pheasants | 643 |
| Waterfowl | 69 |
| Miscellaneous birds | 248 |

Specimens submitted to the laboratory from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1938, totaled 20,263.

Pathological section field service traveled 30,344 miles.

Plans for analytical chemistry laboratory drawn.

Wildlife Refuge Program

During the biennium, established fifty-five units of big game refuges, totaling 283,633 acres, and thirty-eight units of small game refuges, totaling 24,334 acres. Approximately 500,000 acres of temporary refuges or special closed areas were established during the above period. (See list on pages 70-77.)

Public Hunting Grounds

Wisconsin's first experimental hunting ground was established in Dane county in 1938. The total area comprises 1,280 acres, including two small sanctuaries and two safety areas established around farm buildings within the area.

Cooperative Projects

Cooperative game projects during the biennium comprised various departmental management services in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Forest Service, Soil Erosion Service, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, and the University of Wisconsin.

Surveys and Investigations

Over 150 specific surveys and investigations pertaining to general management problems were instituted and carried through to completion by the game division.

Game Food Nursery (Established March 1, 1937)

The game food nursery was established at Wisconsin Rapids in conjunction with the central state nursery. Present nursery includes approximately 6½ acres, all of which are covered by an overhead irrigation system. A greenhouse, office, and work room were constructed in 1937 and 1938.

The nursery contained approximately 2,000,000 seedlings of about one hundred species of food bearing trees, shrubs, and plants on June 30, 1938. Distribution of trees, shrubs, and vines planted as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| CCC | 75,000 |
| Extension forestry service | 103,000 |
| Cooperation with sports- men's groups | 375,000 |
| Private plantings | <u>97,000</u> |
| Total | 650,000 |

Winter Feeding

1936-1937

APPROXIMATELY 150 TONS OF GRAIN
PURCHASED AND DISTRIBUTED FOR
BIRD FEED

APPROXIMATELY 45 TONS OF DEER FOOD
PURCHASED OR HANDLED—CONSISTING
OF ALFALFA, CONCENTRATED FOODS,
AND BROWSE SALVAGED

OVER 50,000 FEEDING STATIONS MAIN-
TAINED BY COOPERATORS

49 CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS ENTERED
WINTER FEEDING CONTEST

1937-1938

APPROXIMATELY 165 TONS OF GRAIN
PURCHASED AND DISTRIBUTED FOR
BIRD FEED

OVER 43 TONS OF DEER FOOD PURCHASED
OR HANDLED—CONSISTING OF ALFALFA,
CONCENTRATED FOODS, AND BROWSE
SALVAGED

OVER 50,000 FEEDING STATIONS MAIN-
TAINED BY COOPERATORS

66 CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS
ENTERED WINTER FEEDING CONTEST

(1936-1937 and 1937-1938 winter feeding contest prize winners listed on pages 61-69.)

Commercial Game, Deer and Fur Farms

Supervised the licensing and administration of 131 game bird, 28 deer, and 1051 fur farms during the biennium.

Shooting Preserves

Administered during the biennium fifty-eight licensed shooting preserves, with a total acreage of 41,000 acres.

Trapping Census Report

The report card was revised and improved in 1938.

1936-1937

| | NUMBER | VALUE |
|----------|---------|--------------|
| MUSKRAT | 282,649 | \$407,525.09 |
| MINK | 20,983 | 215,384.25 |
| RACCOON | 1,537 | 7,630.39 |
| SKUNK | 28,696 | 34,898.79 |
| WEASEL | 35,859 | 21,139.18 |
| FOX | 1,912 | 5,099.81 |
| WOLF | 565 | 2,364.32 |
| OTTER | 173 | 2,364.32 |
| BADGER | 173 | 2,702.70 |
| WILD CAT | 268 | 1,219.20 |
| OPOSSUM | 105 | 168.10 |
| LYNX | 156 | 80.11 |
| COYOTE | 14 | 46.75 |
| | 17 | 65.00 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAPPING LICENSES ISSUED FOR 1936-37 SEASON | 19,795 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAP TAGS SOLD | 469,832 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAPPING REPORTS RECEIVED | 11,072 |
| PERCENTAGE OF TRAPPERS REPORTING | 55.93% |

1937-1938

| | | * 100% TOTALS | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|
| | NUMBER | VALUE | NUMBER | VALUE |
| MUSKRAT | 222,293 | \$140,492.09 | 426,803 | \$269,744.81 |
| MINK | 16,810 | 101,284.06 | 32,275 | 194,465.40 |
| RACCOON | 2,315 | 8,330.75 | 4,445 | 15,995.04 |
| SKUNK | 29,982 | 27,941.58 | 57,565 | 53,247.83 |
| WEASEL | 17,212 | 5,457.79 | 33,047 | 10,478.96 |
| FOX | 3,291 | 6,865.17 | 6,319 | 13,181.13 |
| WOLVES & COYOTES | 722 | 2,423.17 | 1,386 | 4,652.49 |
| OTTER | 80 | 783.60 | 154 | 1,504.51 |
| BADGER | 264 | 846.25 | 507 | 1,624.80 |
| WILD CAT | 100 | 210.13 | 192 | 403.45 |
| OPOSSUM | 109 | 34.41 | 209 | 66.07 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAPPING LICENSES ISSUED FOR 1937-38 SEASON | 19,606 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAP TAGS SOLD | 474,816 |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAPPING REPORTS RECEIVED | 10,281 |
| *PERCENTAGE OF TRAPPERS REPORTING | 52.44% |

Game Census Report

The report card was revised and improved in 1938.

| | 1936-37 | | 1937-38 | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| COTTONTAIL RABBITS | 935,880 | | 528,911 | |
| SNOWSHOE RABBITS | 152,736 | | 60,081 | |
| JACKRABBITS | 16,633 | 1,105,249 | 9,940 | 598,932 |
| GRAY SQUIRRELS | 427,341 | | 280,234 | |
| FOX SQUIRRELS | 270,768 | | 170,228 | |
| RED SQUIRRELS | 103,274 | 801,383 | 64,676 | 515,238 |
| RED FOX | 3,470 | | 3,799 | |
| GRAY FOX | 13,381 | 16,851 | 13,489 | 17,288 |
| RACCOON | | 6,697 | | 5,924 |
| OPOSSUM | | 1,712 | | 1,372 |
| BOBCAT | | 263 | | 216 |
| BOBWHITE QUAIL | NO OPEN SEASON | | NO OPEN SEASON | |
| SHARPTAILED GROUSE & PRAIRIE CHICKEN | " " " | | " " " | |
| RUFFED GROUSE | " " " | | " " " | |
| PHEASANTS | | 144,670 | | 174,616 |
| HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE | | 15,516 | | 14,669 |
| WOODCOCK | | | | |
| RAILS | | 2,350 | | 3,076 |
| JACKSNIFE | | 601 | | 537 |
| | | 38,786 | | 33,836 |
| CANADA GOOSE | 1,685 | | 776 | |
| SNOW GOOSE | 1,563 | | 141 | |
| BLUE GOOSE | 453 | | 104 | |
| OTHER GEESE | 278 | 3,979 | 99 | 1,120 |
| MALLARDS | 196,259 | | 165,944 | |
| BLACK DUCK | 16,701 | | 15,971 | |
| GREEN-WINGED TEAL | 53,498 | | 37,080 | |
| BLUE-WINGED TEAL | 34,642 | | 30,753 | |
| PINTAILS | 19,777 | | 27,929 | |
| WIDGEON | 13,949 | | 13,965 | |
| BLUEBILLS | 181,242 | | 141,549 | |
| CANVASBACK | NO OPEN SEASON | | NO OPEN SEASON | |
| REDHEAD | " " " | | " " " | |
| COOT | 205,306 | | 187,350 | |
| OTHER DUCKS | 12,644 | 734,018 | 11,547 | 632,088 |
| DEER | | 29,676 | | 14,835 |
| BEAR | | 273 | | 157 |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED KILL OF ALL SPECIES | | 2,902,031 | | 2,013,904 |

RANK OF CONTESTANTS IN WINTER FEEDING CONTEST

Rank Name of Organization 1936--1937

Number Number of
of points birds allotted

Class A

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------|-----|
| 1. | Kenosha County Conservation Club, Inc., Kenosha J. W. Staplekamp, Pres., c/o First National Bank, Kenosha | 3,686 | 120 |
| 2. | Douglas County Fish and Game Protective League, Superior Clare Wildner, Pres., Androy Hotel, Superior | 2,824 | 100 |
| 3. | Dane County Sportsmen's League 637 East Washington Avenue, Madison A. T. Mickle, Pres., 9 Powers Avenue, Madison | 1,279 | 80 |
| 4. | Brown County Hunting and Fishing Club, Inc., Green Bay A. J. Van, Pres., 218 South Jackson Street, Green Bay | 374 | 60 |
| 5. | Richland County Rod and Gun Club, Richland Center Arthur Bruns, Pres., 617 East Third Street, Richland Center | 321 | 40 |

Class B

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----|
| 1. | Horicon Rod and Gun Club, Horicon, Dodge Co. Oscar L. Albert, Pres., Horicon | 343 | 120 |
| 2. | St. Croix Valley Rod and Gun Club, Hudson Roy B. Kurrasch, Chm. Game Division, 315 Third Street, No., Hudson | 334 | 100 |
| 3. | Central Wisconsin Conservation Club, Alma Center, Jackson county E. J. Randles, Pres., Alma Center | 238 | 80 |
| 4. | New Lisbon Community Conservation Association New Lisbon, Juneau county Louis A. Loboda, Pres., Box 135, New Lisbon | 235 | 60 |
| 5. | Princeton Rod and Gun Club, Princeton, Green Lake county G. J. Knaack, Pres., Princeton | 233 | 40 |

1936--1937

| <u>Rank</u> | <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of points</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>Class C</u> | | | |
| 1. | Oconomowoc Gun Club, Oconomowoc, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dodge counties A. L. Jenkins, Pres., Oconomowoc | 992 | 120 |
| 2. | Juneau County Conservation Association, Mauston Louis Learidan, Pres., Mauston | 824 | 100 |
| 3. | Lowell Rod and Gun Club, Lowell, Dodge county Chester Wendt, Sec., Lowell | 336 | 80 |
| 4. | Muscoda Sportsmen's League, Muscoda, Richland county Russell F. Young, Pres., Muscoda | 308 | 60 |
| 5. | Cambridge Rod and Gun Club, Cambridge, Dane county Allen Hanson, Pres., Cambridge | 243 | 40 |

SPECIAL AWARDS

| <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <u>Class A</u> | |
| Green County Rod and Gun Club, Monroe George M. Luchsinger, Pres., Monroe | 20 |
| Berlin Conservation Club, Berlin, Green Lake county F. E. Baldwin, Pres., 769 Church Street, Berlin | 20 |
| Manitowoc County Fish and Game Protective Association Manitowoc C. M. White, Pres., 1401 South 8th Street, Manitowoc | 20 |
| Clintonville Fish and Game Protective Association Clintonville, Waupaca county George Graff, Pres., Clintonville | 20 |
| Eau Claire Rod and Gun Club, Eau Claire Ben Christianson, Pres., 417 Chestnut Street, Eau Claire | 20 |

1936--1937

| <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Class B</u> | |
| Washington County Fish and Game Association, West Bend A. G. Langenbach, Pres., West Bend | 20 |
| Lake Mills Game Club, Lake Mills, Jefferson county Ben Strasburg, 210 College Street, Lake Mills | 20 |
| Shawano Game and Fish Protective Association, Shawano Arthur E. Fenske, Pres., Shawano | 20 |
| Hustisford Rod and Gun Club, Hustisford, Dodge county Emil Seifert, Pres., Hustisford | 20 |
| Twin City Rod and Gun Club, Neenah, Winnebago county A. W. Hass, Pres., 430 East Columbia, Neenah | 20 |
| Ripon Rod and Gun Club, Ripon, Fond du Lac county Herman Miller, Pres., Ripon | 20 |
| Belleville Rod and Gun Club, Belleville, Dane county Claude Lawhead, Pres., Belleville | 20 |
| Bloomer Rod and Gun Club, Bloomer, Chippewa county Richard L. Stevens, Pres., Bloomer | 20 |
| <u>Class C</u> | |
| Spring Green Rod and Gun Club, Spring Green, Sauk county Edwin C. Casper, Pres., Box 165, Spring Green | 20 |
| Markesan Rod and Gun Club, Markesan, Green Lake county Paul G. Timm, Pres., Markesan | 20 |
| Camp Douglas Hustler Conservation Club, Camp Douglas Juneau county Rev. Joseph F. Splinter, Pres., Camp Douglas | 20 |
| Menomonie Audubon Society, Menomonie, Dunn county Joseph Gisness, Pres., Menomonie | 20 |
| Brandon Conservationists, Brandon, Fond du Lac county Gordon Hanley, Pres., Brandon | 20 |
| Park Lake Conservation League, Pardeeville, Columbia Co. Lawrence Tunison, Sec.-Treas., Pardeeville | 20 |
| Wilson Creek Valley Rod and Gun Club, Knapp, Dunn county P. A. Krueger, Pres., Main Street, Knapp | 20 |

1936-1937

| <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Campbellsport Sportsmen's Club, Campbellsport Fond du Lac county H. B. Haushalter, Pres., Campbellsport | 20 |
| Kewaunee County Hunting and Fishing Association, Kewaunee E. L. Waterstreet, Secretary, Kewaunee | 20 |
| Dresser Junction Fish and Game Club, Dresser Junction Polk county Robert Soderberg, Pres., Dresser Junction | 20 |
| Kaukauna Conservation Club, Kaukauna, Outagamie county M. J. Verfurth, Pres., 137 East Second Street, Kaukauna | 20 |
| Astico Rod and Gun Club, Astico, Columbia and Dodge counties Cyril Nickerson, Pres., Route 3, Columbus | 20 |
| Milan Rod and Gun Club, Milan, Marathon county Emil Venzke, Pres., Milan | 20 |
| Fur-Fish-Game Club, Black Earth, Dane county Russell Turk, Pres., Black Earth | 20 |
| Dalton Rod and Gun Club, Dalton, Green Lake county Fred Wiese, Jr., Pres., Route 2, Cambria | 20 |
| Sizer Bukman Legion Post, Spring Brook, Washburn county Anton Staudinger, Commander, Spring Brook | 20 |
| Juneau Sporting Club, Juneau, Dodge county A. H. Pluckhan, Secretary, Juneau | 20 |
| Izaak Walton League, Albany, Green county H. M. Whitcomb, Secretary, Albany | 20 |
| Thiebeau Hunting Club, Edgerton, Rock and Jefferson Co. William A. Ratzlaff, Pres., Edgerton | 20 |
| Almena Conservation Club, Almena, Barron county L. S. Arey, Pres., Almena | 20 |
| Valley Game Club, 70 W. Second Street, Fond du Lac W. J. Roggenkamp, Pres., 221 South Main St., Fond du Lac | 20 |

RANK OF CONTESTANTS IN WINTER FEEDING CONTEST

1937--1938

| <u>Rank</u> | <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of points</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>Class A</u> | | | |
| 1. | Kenosha County Conservation Club, Inc., Kenosha Phil Sander, Pres., 7327-27 Ave., Kenosha | 4,357 | 120 |
| 2. | Douglas County Fish and Game Protective League, Superior Clare Wildner, Pres., Androy Hotel, Superior | 1,941 | 100 |
| 3. | Dane County Sportsmen's League, Madison A. T. Mickle, Pres., 9 Powers Ave., Madison | 1,018 | 80 |
| 4. | Calumet County Sportsmen's Club, Brillion Wilbert Behnke, Sec., Brillion | 490 | 60 |
| 5. | Manitowoc County Fish and Game Protective Association, Manitowoc C. M. White, Pres., So. 8th St., Manitowoc | 352 | 40 |
| <u>Class B</u> | | | |
| 1. | St. Croix Valley Rod and Gun Club, Hudson Roy B. Kurrasch, Pheasant Committeeman, 315 Third Street, N., Hudson | 1,234 | 120 |
| 2. | Juneau County Conservation Association, Mauston Willard Franke, Chm., Mauston | 738 | 100 |
| 3. | Montello Rod and Gun Club, Montello, Marquette county Paul Radke, Pres., Montello | 374 | 80 |
| 4. | Campbellsport Sportsmen's Club, Campbellsport Fond du Lac county H. R. Haushalter, Pres., Campbellsport | 355 | 60 |
| 5. | Horicon Rod and Gun Club, Horicon, Dodge county Oscar Albert, Pres., Horicon | 270 | 40 |

1937--1938

| <u>Rank</u> | <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of points</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Class C</u> | | | |
| 1. | Eagle Fish and Game Club, Eagle, Waukesha Co. Delbert B. Stubbs, Pres., Eagle | 564 | 120 |
| 2. | Oconomowoc Gun Club, Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co. A. L. Jenkins, Pres., Oconomowoc | 541 | 100 |
| 3. | Lowell Rod and Gun Club, Lowell, Dodge county Chester Wendt, Sec., Lowell | 470 | 80 |
| 4. | Fremont Conservation League, Fremont, Waupaca county C. B. Abraham, Pres., Fremont | 263 | 60 |
| 5. | Fall River Rod and Gun Club, Fall River Columbia county W. W. Evans, Pres., Fall River | 213 | 40 |

SPECIAL AWARDS

| <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Class A</u> | |
| Central Wisconsin Conservation Club, Alma Center Jackson county E. J. Randles, Pres., Alma Center | 20 |
| Beaver Dam Conservationists, Inc., Beaver Dam, Dodge county Frederick R. Lewis, Pres., 210 Front St., Beaver Dam | 20 |
| Green County Rod and Gun Club, Monroe Geo. M. Luchsinger, Pres., Monroe | 20 |
| Waupaca Conservation League, Waupaca, Waupaca county Dr. A. M. Christofferson, Pres., Waupaca | 20 |
| La Crosse County Sportsmen, La Crosse Alfred W. Rice, La Crosse Tribune, La Crosse | 20 |
| Door County Conservation Club, Sturgeon Bay Justin Chadoir, Pres., Forestville | 20 |
| Brown County Hunting and Fishing Club, Inc., Green Bay A. J. Van, Pres., 222 So. Jackson St., Green Bay | 20 |

1937--1938

| <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Class B</u> | |
| Shawano Fish and Game Club, Shawano A. W. Rosenberg, Pres., Shawano | 20 |
| Community Conservation Club, Hartford, Washington Co. H. L. Radke, Sec., 302 Grand Ave., Hartford | 20 |
| Manitowoc Chapter #138, Izaak Walton League of America, Manitowoc Roman C. Herman, Pres., 514 N. 5th St., Manitowoc | 20 |
| Princeton Rod and Gun Club, Princeton, Green Lake county G. Mueller, Sec., Princeton | 20 |
| Lake Mills Game Club, Lake Mills, Jefferson county Ben Strasburg, Pres., 210 College St., Lake Mills | 20 |
| New Lisbon Community Conservation Association, New Lisbon, Juneau county Louis A. Loboda, Pres., Box 135, New Lisbon | 20 |
| Fox Lake Cottage Owners Association, Fox Lake, Dodge Co. Otto F. Jancen, Pres., Fox Lake | 20 |
| Sparta Rod and Gun Club, Sparta, Monroe county R. H. Dahl, Sec., Sparta | 20 |
| Richland Rod and Gun Club, Richland Center, Richland Co. S. H. Ewers, Pres., Richland Center | 20 |
| Muscoda Sportsmen's League, Muscoda, Grant county D. M. David, Pres., Muscoda | 20 |
| Belleville Rod and Gun Club, Belleville, Dane county C. H. Longhead, Pres., Belleville | 20 |
| Ripon Rod and Gun Club, Ripon, Fond du Lac county F. L. Chittenden, Pres., Ripon | 20 |
| Kewaunee Hunting and Fishing Association, Kewaunee Edward J. Doehler, Pres., Kewaunee | 20 |
| Blair-Ettrick Rod and Gun Club, Blair, Trempealeau Co. John A. Hellekson, Pres., Ettrick | 20 |
| Hustisford Rod and Gun Club, Hustisford, Dodge county Emil Seifert, Pres., Hustisford | 20 |

1937--1938

| <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Baraboo Rod and Gun Club, Baraboo, Sauk county Adam Weiland, Pres., Baraboo | 20 |
| Bloomer Rod and Gun Club, Bloomer, Chippewa county Richard L. Stevens, Pres., Bloomer | 20 |
| North Freedom Rod and Gun Club, North Freedom, Sauk Co. E. B. Aspenwall, Pres., North Freedom | 20 |
| <u>Class C</u> | |
| Granton Conservation Club, Granton, Clark county L. J. Bluett, Pres., Granton | 20 |
| Whitewater Sportsmen's Club, Whitewater, Walworth Co. Earl Cox, Pres., 401½ Center St., Whitewater | 20 |
| Reeseville Sportsmen's Club, Reeseville, Dodge county W. E. Bargholtz, Pres., Reeseville | 20 |
| Brandon Conservationists, Brandon, Fond du Lac county Harris R. Johnson, Pres., Brandon | 20 |
| Washington County Fish and Game Protective Association West Bend A. G. Langenbach, Pres., West Bend | 20 |
| Markesan Rod and Gun Club, Markesan, Green Lake county W. F. Zimmerman, Pres., Markesan | 20 |
| Melrose Rod and Gun Club, Melrose, Jackson county H. B. Wachter, Pres., Melrose | 20 |
| Fair Water Rod and Gun Club, Fair Water, Fond du Lac Co. M. M. Schmuhl, Pres., Waupun | 20 |
| Wilson Creek Valley Rod and Gun Club, Knapp, Dunn Co. A. J. Olson, Pres., Knapp | 20 |
| M. and M. J. Conservation Club, Milton, Rock county Elmer R. Olson, Pres., Milton | 20 |
| Iron Ridge Rod and Gun Club, Iron Ridge, Dodge county Ben R. Peters, Pres., Iron Ridge | 20 |
| Boyceville Rod and Gun Club, Boyceville, Dunn county C. W. Hayes, Sec., Boyceville | 20 |

1937--1938

| <u>Name of Organization</u> | <u>Number of birds allotted</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Almena Conservation and Rifle Club, Almena, Barron Co. Waldo Carlson, Pres., Almena | 20 |
| South Wayne Conservation Club, South Wayne, Lafayette county Fay E. Weckerly, Pres., South Wayne | 20 |
| Spring Green Rod and Gun Club, Spring Green, Sauk Co. Bruce McCready, Pres., Spring Green | 20 |
| Dalton Rod and Gun Club, Dalton, Green Lake county Fred Wiese, Jr., Pres., Cambria | 20 |
| Izaak Walton Chapter, Watertown, Dodge and Jefferson Co. W. A. Otto, Sec., 512 N. Water St., Watertown | 20 |
| Dale Conservation Club, Dale, Outagamie county Herman G. Price, Pres., Dale | 20 |
| Astico Rod and Gun Club, Astico, Dodge and Columbia Co. Cyril Nickerson, Pres., Route #3, Columbus | 20 |
| Neshkoro Rod and Gun Club, Neshkoro, Marquette county Bernard J. Rabbitt, Pres., Neshkoro | 20 |
| Valley Game Club, Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac county W. J. Roggenkamp, Pres., 271 S. Main St., Fond du Lac | 20 |
| Juneau Sporting Club, Juneau, Dodge county A. H. Pluckhan, Sec., Juneau | 20 |
| Martell Rod and Gun Club, Martell, Pierce county Carl B. Finstad, Pres., River Falls | 20 |
| Wonewoc Ring-Neck Club, Wonewoc, Juneau county H. C. Aegerter, Pres., Wonewoc | 20 |
| Luxemburg Hunting and Fishing Association, Luxemburg Kewaunee county Arthur Johns, Pres., Route #1, Luxemburg | 20 |
| Biology Class, Rosendale, Fond du Lac county F. L. Mossberg, Teacher, Rosendale | 20 |

WILDLIFE AND GAME REFUGES, WATERFOWL REFUGES, AND SANCTUARIES

June 30, 1938

| COUNTY | TOWN | NAME OF REFUGE | ACREAGE | ORDER NUMBER | SEC. OF STATUTES | DATE EFFECTIVE | DATE EXPIRES |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| ASHLAND | SHANAGOLDEN & GORDON | CLAM LAKE CLOSED AREA | 2,100 | M-272 | 29.17 ⁴ | NOV. 1, 1937 | NOV. 1, 1938 |
| | | COPPER FALLS STATE PARK | 1,160 | | | 1929 | |
| | MORSE | DING DONG GAME REFUGE | 2,000 | GR-195 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | GORDON | IRON RIVER GAME REFUGE | 640 | GR-198 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | MORSE | MORSE GAME REFUGE | 1,685 | GR-212 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | GORDON | SPRING BROOK GAME REFUGE | 2,040 | GR-204 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| BAYFIELD | KEYSTONE & DELTA | DELTA GAME REFUGE | 4,650 | GR-245 | 23.09 | JAN. 22, 1937 | JAN. 22, 1942 |
| | | DRUMMOND GAME REFUGE | 1,050 | GR-299 | 23.09 | NOV. 26, 1937 | NOV. 26, 1942 |
| | DRUMMOND | INDIAN SPRINGS GAME REFUGE | 2,900 | GR-199 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | WASHBURN & BELL | LAKE OWEN GAME REFUGE | 1,160 | GR-301 | 23.09 | NOV. 26, 1937 | NOV. 26, 1942 |
| | DRUMMOND | NAMEKAGON GAME REFUGE | 1,960 | GR-211 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | NAMEKAGON & PRATT | TRENTARNO GAME REFUGE | 2,040 | GR-228 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| BAYFIELD & SAWYER | SPIDER LAKE & CABLE | SEELEY TOWER GAME REFUGE | 5,400 | GR-200 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| BROWN | GREEN BAY | ROCKWOOD POINT GAME REFUGE | 193 | GR-243 | 23.09 | DEC. 26, 1936 | DEC. 26, 1941 |
| BUFFALO | MILTON | MERRICK STATE PARK | 124 | | | 1932 | |
| BURNETT | JACKSON | FLYWAY GAME REFUGE | 860 | GR-282 | 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1942 |
| CHIPPEWA | ESTELLA & CLEVELAND | BRUNET ISLAND STATE PARK | 180 | | | 1936 | |
| CLARK | SOUTH FOSTER & NORTH FOSTER | GLOBE GAME REFUGE | 5,800 | GR-221 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | | GRANTON LEGION GAME REFUGE | 640 | GR-244 | 23.09 | APR. 2, 1937 | APR. 2, 1947 |
| | YORK | HEWETT GAME REFUGE | 3,520 | GR-222 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | HEWETT & MENTOR | SCHMIDT MEMORIAL WILD LIFE REFUGE | 720 | GR-180 | 29.57 | OCT. 12, 1936 | OCT. 12, 1946 |
| | WORDEN | | | | | | |
| CLARK & EAU CLAIRE | BUTLER & WILSON | EAU CLAIRE FORKS GAME REFUGE | 3,360 | GR-267 | 23.09 | OCT. 1, 1937 | OCT. 1, 1942 |
| DANE | FITCHBURG & OREGON | FOXHALL WILD LIFE REFUGE | 320 | GR-111 | 29.57 | OCT. 11, 1935 | OCT. 11, 1945 |
| | | HARKER WILD LIFE REFUGE | 553 | GR-154 | 29.57 | APR. 15, 1936 | APR. 15, 1941 |
| | PRIMROSE | MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL AND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL GAME REFUGE | 538 | GR-18 | 23.09 | SEPT. 21, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | WESTPORT | UNIVERSITY BAY GAME REFUGE | 402 | | 29.57 | DEC. 15, 1932 | DEC. 15, 1937 |

REFUGES - JUNE 30, 1938

| COUNTY | TOWN | NAME OF REFUGE | ACREAGE | ORDER NUMBER | SEC. OF STATUTES | DATE EFFECTIVE | DATE EXPIRES |
|--------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| DODGE | WILLIAMSTOWN & BURNETT | HORICON MARSH WILD LIFE REFUGE | 885 | GR-170 | 29.571 20.20 | AUG. 6, 1936 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| DOOR | BAILEYS HARBOR LIBERTY GROVE LIBERTY GROVE GIBRALTER NASEWAUPEE | DOOR COUNTY GAME REFUGE | 585 | GR-268 | 23.09 | OCT. 1, 1937 | OCT. 1, 1942 |
| | | ELLISON BAY GAME REFUGE | 1,220 | GR-261 | 23.09 | SEPT. 1, 1937 | SEPT. 1, 1947 |
| | | HOTZ WILD LIFE REFUGE | 2,111 | GR-117 | 29.57 | NOV. 9, 1935 | NOV. 9, 1940 |
| | | PENINSULA STATE PARK POTAWATOMI STATE PARK | 3,400 1,046 | | | 1910 1928 | |
| DOUGLAS | BRULE & HIGHLAND WESTCOTT | BRULE RIVER GAME REFUGE | 14,200 | GR-238 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | | MISHE MOKWA GAME REFUGE PATTISON STATE PARK | 4,500 1,140 | GR-203 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 1920 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | SUPERIOR SOLON SPRINGS & GORDON DAIRYLAND SUMMIT | SOLON SPRINGS AND GORDON GAME REFUGE | 1,920 | GR-235 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | | SPRUCE RIVER GAME REFUGE | 5,880 | GR-225 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | | SUMMIT GAME REFUGE | 4,040 | GR-233 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| DUNN | TAINTER | TOWN OF TAINTER GAME REFUGE | 200 | GR-313 | 23.09 | APR. 1, 1938 | APR. 1, 1948 |
| DUNN & EAU CLAIRE | SPRING BROOK & UNION | ELK CREEK GAME REFUGE | 1,120 | GR-240 | 23.09 | DEC. 12, 1936 | DEC. 12, 1941 |
| EAU CLAIRE & CLARK | BUTLER & WILSON | EAU CLAIRE FORKS GAME REFUGE | *3,360 | GR-267 | 23.09 | OCT. 1, 1937 | OCT. 1, 1942 |
| EAU CLAIRE & DUNN | SPRING BROOK & UNION | ELK CREEK GAME REFUGE | **1,120 | GR-240 | 23.09 | DEC. 12, 1936 | DEC. 12, 1941 |
| FOND DU LAC | AUBURN | MAUTHE LAKE GAME REFUGE | 1,010 | R-121 | 23.09 | AUG. 1, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | OAKFIELD & LAMARTINE | THORNTON GAME REFUGE | 1,600 | GR-241 | 23.09 | DEC. 12, 1936 | DEC. 12, 1941 |
| FOREST | HILES & ARGONNE | ARGONNE CLOSED AREA | 46,080 | M-272 | 29.174 | NOV. 1, 1937 | NOV. 1, 1938 |
| | BLACKWELL & LAONA | LAONA GAME REFUGE | 8,160 | GR-234 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |

* SECOND LISTING. SEE CLARK COUNTY.
 ** SECOND LISTING. SEE DUNN COUNTY.

REFUGES - JUNE 30, 1938

| COUNTY | TOWN | NAME OF REFUGE | ACREAGE | ORDER NUMBER | SEC. OF STATUTES | DATE EFFECTIVE | DATE EXPIRES |
|-----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| GRANT | FENNIMORE | DOERINGSFELD-ALDERSON GAME REFUGE | 322 | GR-189 | 23.09 | OCT. 22, 1936 | OCT. 22, 1941 |
| | CASSVILLE | NELSON DEWEY MEMORIAL STATE PARK | 720 | | | 1935 | |
| | ELLENBORO WYALUSING | WHIG WILD LIFE REFUGE WYALUSING STATE PARK | 1,000 1,671 | GR-181 | 29.57 | OCT. 12, 1936 1917 | OCT. 12, 1941 |
| GREEN | NEW GLARUS | NEW GLARUS WOODS ROADSIDE PARK | 43 | | | 1934 | |
| GREEN LAKE | KINGSTON MARQUETTE BERLIN | DALTON ROD AND GUN CLUB GAME REFUGE | 284 | GR-295 | 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1947 |
| | | LAKE PUCKAWAY GAME REFUGE | 250 | GR-186 | 23.09 | OCT. 16, 1936 | OCT. 16, 1946 |
| | | MASCOUTIN COUNTRY CLUB WILD LIFE REFUGE | 160 | GR-123 | 29.57 | MAR. 20, 1936 | MAR. 20, 1946 |
| GREEN LAKE & WAUSHARA | BERLIN & AURORA | BERLIN GAME REFUGE | 163 | GR-288 | 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1942 |
| IOWA | WYOMING | TOWER HILL STATE PARK | 55 | | | 1922 | |
| IRON | MERCER MERCER PENCE & CAREY ANDERSON & GURNEY | GREEN SPIRES WILD LIFE REFUGE | 160 | GR-182 | 29.57 | OCT. 12, 1936 | OCT. 12, 1941 |
| | | IRON COUNTY GAME REFUGE | 10,280 | GR-32 | 23.09 | OCT. 15, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | | ISLAND LAKE GAME REFUGE | 10,200 | GR-227 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | | TYLER FOREST GAME REFUGE | 11,500 | GR-229 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| JUNEAU | LYNDON | ROCKY ARBOR ROADSIDE PARK | 238 | | | 1932 | |
| LAFAYETTE | BELMONT | FIRST CAPITOL STATE PARK | 2 | | | 1924 | |
| LANGLADE | UPHAM & ELCHO ELCHO UPHAM | KNIGHTS TEMPLAR GAME REFUGE | 7,280 | GR-236 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | | KRAFTWOOD WILD LIFE REFUGE | 460 | GR-115 | 29.57 | NOV. 9, 1935 | NOV. 9, 1940 |
| | | LANGLADE COUNTY WILD LIFE REFUGE | 3,520 | GR-187 | 29.57 | NOV. 6, 1936 | NOV. 6, 1941 |
| LINCOLN | CORNING HARDING HARRISON & SKANAWAN | CORNING STATE GAME REFUGE | 7,680 | R-117 | 23.09 | JUNE 1, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | | HARDING GAME REFUGE | 6,640 | GR-224 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | | HARRISON GAME REFUGE | 5,520 | GR-226 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| MANITOWOC | KOSSUTH TWO RIVERS & MISHICOT MANITOWOC RAPIDS SCHLESWIG | MANITOWOC CO. FISH & GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION WILD LIFE REFUGE NO. 1 | 520 | R-109 | 29.57 | FEB. 1, 1934 | FEB. 1, 1939 |
| | | MANITOWOC CO. FISH & GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION WILD LIFE REFUGE NO. 3 | 240 | GR-254 | 23.09 | MAY 15, 1937 | MAY 15, 1942 |
| | | MANITOWOC CO. IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE WILD LIFE REFUGE NO. 1 | 640 | R-107 | 29.57 | NOV. 18, 1933 | NOV. 18, 1938 |
| | | SCHLESWIG GAME REFUGE NO. 1 | 1,140 | GR-305 | 23.09 | DEC. 24, 1937 | DEC. 24, 1942 |
| MARATHON | RIB MOUNTAIN | RIB MOUNTAIN STATE PARK | 324 | | | 1927 | |

REFUGES - JUNE 30, 1938

| COUNTY | TOWN | NAME OF REFUGE | ACREAGE | ORDER NUMBER | SEC. OF STATUTES | DATE EFFECTIVE | DATE EXPIRES |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| MARINETTE | PEMBINE | HEADQUARTERS HOUSE GAME REFUGE | 1,400 | GR-45 | 23.09 | DEC. 10, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | | NOBEL HEREFORD RANCH WILD LIFE REFUGE NO. 1 | 3,680 | GR-183 | 29.57 | OCT. 5, 1936 | OCT. 5, 1941 |
| | SILVER CLIFF | NOBEL HEREFORD RANCH WILD LIFE REFUGE NO. 2 | 2,400 | GR-184 | 29.57 | OCT. 5, 1936 | OCT. 5, 1941 |
| | | SILVER CLIFF GAME REFUGE | 3,880 | GR-197 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | AMBERG & BEECHER | WHITE RAPIDS WILD LIFE REFUGE | 2,100 | GR-125 | 29.57 | FEB. 15, 1936 | FEB. 15, 1941 |
| MARQUETTE | CRYSTAL LAKE | LEHNER GAME REFUGE | 200 | GR-219 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1946 |
| MONROE | ADRIAN | VALLEY FARM GAME REFUGE | 868 | GR-291 | 23.09 | FEB. 5, 1938 | FEB. 5, 1943 |
| OCONTO | WHEELER | CALDRON FALLS WILD LIFE REFUGE | 640 | R-111 | 29.57 | FEB. 1, 1934 | FEB. 1, 1939 |
| | | ARCHIBALD LAKE WILD LIFE REFUGE | 3,880 | GR-114 | 29.57 | NOV. 9, 1935 | NOV. 9, 1940 |
| | MORGAN | MORGAN WILD LIFE REFUGE | 680 | R-112 | 29.57 | MAR. 1, 1934 | MAR. 1, 1939 |
| | WHEELER | THUNDER MOUNTAIN GAME REFUGE | 5,680 | GR-201 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| ONEIDA | HAZELHURST, TOMAHAWK LAKE & WOODRUFF | AMERICAN LEGION STATE FOREST CLOSED AREA | 7,500 | M-272 | 29.174 | NOV. 1, 1937 | NOV. 1, 1938 |
| | | LAKE JULIA-WHITEFISH GAME REFUGE | 750 | | 29.57 | DEC. 10, 1932 | DEC. 10, 1937 |
| | THREE LAKES | LAURIE LAKE GAME REFUGE | 1,310 | GR-120 | 29.57 | DEC. 15, 1935 | DEC. 15, 1945 |
| | CRESCENT | NORTHWEST ONEIDA GAME REFUGE | 5,360 | GR-266 | 23.09 | OCT. 1, 1937 | OCT. 1, 1942 |
| | MINOCQUA | ROBBINS GAME REFUGE | 4,645 | GR-297 | 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1941 |
| | THREE LAKES & SUGAR CAMP | THREE LAKES GAME REFUGE | 1,600 | | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1932 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | THREE LAKES | ADDITION TO THREE LAKES GAME REFUGE | 800 | | 23.09 | MAY 1, 1933 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| OUTAGAMIE | CICERO | BAKER WILD LIFE REFUGE | 346 | GR-116 | 29.57 | NOV. 9, 1935 | NOV. 9, 1940 |
| | | ELLINGTON GAME REFUGE | 380 | GR-250 | 23.09 | APR. 2, 1937 | APR. 2, 1942 |
| | ELLINGTON & BOVINA | LAIRD GAME REFUGE | 1,240 | GR-312 | 23.09 | APR. 1, 1938 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | GRAND CHUTE | MARTHA BOYD GAME SANCTUARY | 40 | | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1932 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | GRAND CHUTE | RANDALL-FOX GAME SANCTUARY | 50 | R-102 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1933 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | GRAND CHUTE | TELULAH PARK GAME REFUGE | 40 | | 23.09 | NOV. 2, 1931 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | BUCHANAN & VANDENBROCK | THOUSAND ISLAND GAME REFUGE | 600 | GR-33 | 23.09 | OCT. 1, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| OZAUKEE | MEQUON | SHORECLIFF WILD LIFE SANCTUARY | 40 | R-114 | 23.09 | APR. 1, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| POLK | ST. CROIX FALLS | INTERSTATE PARK | 580 | | | 1900 | |
| | | BALSAM LAKE | POLK COUNTY GAME REFUGE | 640 | GR-302 | 23.09 | NOV. 26, 1937 |
| PORTAGE | ALMOND | ALMOND GAME REFUGE | 1,309 | GR-283 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1937 | NOV. 1, 1942 |

REFUGES - JUNE 30, 1938

| COUNTY | TOWN | NAME OF REFUGE | ACREAGE | ORDER NUMBER | SEC. OF STATUTES | DATE EFFECTIVE | DATE EXPIRES |
|-----------|--|--|---------|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| PRICE | EISENSTEIN FIFIELD | HAY CREEK GAME REFUGE | 2,760 | GR-196 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | | SAILOR CREEK GAME REFUGE | 3,600 | GR-210 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| RACINE | MOUNT PLEASANT CALEDONIA & MOUNT PLEASANT | MEACHEM ROAD WILD LIFE REFUGE | 359 | GR-178 | 29.57 | OCT. 5, 1936 | OCT. 5, 1946 |
| | | ROOT RIVER GAME REFUGE | 1,175 | GR-284 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1937 | NOV. 1, 1947 |
| RICHLAND | DAYTON FOREST | BOBWHITE WILD LIFE REFUGE | 383 | GR-121 | 29.57 | DEC. 15, 1935 | DEC. 15, 1940 |
| | | MOUNT NEBO GAME REFUGE | 765 | GR-237 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1936 | NOV. 20, 1946 |
| ROCK | JANESVILLE | OVERCREST GAME SANCTUARY | 1,147 | | 29.57 | NOV. 1, 1932 | NOV. 1, 1937 |
| RUSK | ATLANTA, MURRY, WILKINSON & WILSON | BLUE HILLS GAME REFUGE | 12,180 | GR-296 | 23.09 | NOV. 20, 1937 | NOV. 20, 1941 |
| | | CEDAR RAPIDS GAME REFUGE | 9,280 | GR-205 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | | HUBBARD GAME REFUGE | 2,880 | GR-190 | 23.09 | OCT. 24, 1936 | OCT. 24, 1941 |
| | | | | | | | |
| ST. CROIX | ST. JOSEPH & HUDSON | BURKHARDT WILLOW RIVER FOREST GAME REFUGE | 2,010 | GR-289 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1937 | NOV. 1, 1942 |
| | | WARREN ST. CROIX GAME REFUGE NO. 1 | 320 | GR-17 | 23.09 | SEPT. 21, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| SAUK | BARABOO, SUMPTER, GREENFIELD & MERRIMAC GREENFIELD | DEVIL'S LAKE STATE PARK | 1,234 | | | 1911 | |
| | | POTTER WILD LIFE REFUGE | 320 | GR-110 | 29.57 | OCT. 11, 1935 | OCT. 11, 1940 |
| SAWYER | COUDERAY SPIDER LAKE ROUND LAKE OJIBWA OJIBWA SAND LAKE DRAPER | COUDERAY GAME REFUGE | 2,400 | GR-192 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | | LOST LAND GAME REFUGE | 3,020 | GR-209 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | | MOOSE RIVER GAME REFUGE | 3,300 | GR-206 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | | OJIBWA ROADSIDE PARK | 125 | | | 1932 | |
| | | OJIBWA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY | 350 | | 23.09 | SEPT. 1, 1933 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | | PINE RIDGE GAME REFUGE | 3,500 | GR-286 | 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1942 |
| | | SAWYER COUNTY GAME REFUGE | 3,440 | GR-35 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |

REFUGES - JUNE 30, 1938

| COUNTY | TOWN | NAME OF REFUGE | ACREAGE | ORDER NUMBER | SEC. OF STATUTES | DATE EFFECTIVE | DATE EXPIRES |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| SAWYER & BAYFIELD | CABLE & SPIDER LAKE | SEELEY TOWER GAME REFUGE | *5,400 | GR-200 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| SHAWANO | NAVARINO SENECA | NAVARINO MARSH GAME REFUGE SENECA GAME REFUGE | 5,120 1,080 | GR-287 GR-265 | 23.09 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 OCT. 1, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1942 OCT. 1, 1942 |
| SHEBOYGAN | WILSON WILSON | FOREST PRESERVE WILD LIFE REFUGE ADDITION TO FOREST PRESERVE WILD LIFE REFUGE | 476 | GR-179 | 29.57 | OCT. 5, 1936 | OCT. 5, 1941 |
| | WILSON | TERRY ANDRAE STATE PARK | 574 92 | GR-271 | 23.09 | OCT. 1, 1937 1928 | OCT. 1, 1942 |
| TAYLOR | FORD & GROVER WESTBORO, GROVER, & MOLITOR | BEAVER CREEK GAME REFUGE TAYLOR COUNTY GAME REFUGE | 5,650 | GR-177 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 |
| TREMPEALEAU | TREMPEALEAU | PERROT STATE PARK | 9,600 | GR-42 | 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| VILAS | CONOVER & PHELPS STATE LINE WINCHESTER SPIDER LAKE BOULDER JCT. PLUM LAKE & ARBOR VITAE BOULDER JCT. & PRESQUE ISLE PLUM LAKE | LITTLE TWIN WILD LIFE REFUGE BLACK OAK GAME REFUGE CONSTANCE LAKE PRESERVE MANITOWISH GAME REFUGE NORTHERN STATE FOREST GAME REFUGE NO. 1 NORTHERN STATE FOREST GAME REFUGE NO. 2 NORTHERN STATE FOREST GAME REFUGE NO. 3 NORTHERN STATE FOREST GAME REFUGE NO. 4 ADDITION TO NORTHERN STATE FOREST GAME REFUGE UNITS 1, 2, 3, 4 PHELPS GAME REFUGE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME GAME REFUGE | 1,000 1,034 1,159 1,200 | GR-314 GR-218 | 29.57 23.09 29.57 23.09 | DEC. 15, 1932 APR. 1, 1938 NOV. 1, 1932 DEC. 5, 1936 | DEC. 15, 1937 APR. 1, 1943 NOV. 1, 1937 DEC. 5, 1941 |
| | ST. GERMAIN & PLUM LAKE BOULDER JCT. & PLUM LAKE PHELPS STATE LINE | | 41,575 5,180 8,340 585 203 7,540 406 | GR-214 GR-215 GR-216 GR-217 GR-239 GR-213 GR-232 | 23.09 23.09 23.09 23.09 23.09 23.09 23.09 | NOV. 1, 1936 NOV. 1, 1936 NOV. 1, 1936 NOV. 1, 1936 NOV. 20, 1936 NOV. 1, 1936 | NOV. 1, 1941 NOV. 1, 1941 NOV. 1, 1941 NOV. 1, 1941 NOV. 20, 1941 NOV. 1, 1941 |
| | | | | (REVISED 1) | 23.09 | AUG. 20, 1937— AREA I — AREA II — | AUG. 20, 1942 AUG. 20, 2036 |
| WALWORTH | GENEVA RICHMOND | LOOKOUT FARM GAME REFUGE ROCK PRAIRIE WILD LIFE REFUGE | 380 640 | GR-311 GR-153 | 23.09 29.57 | APR. 1, 1938 APR. 15, 1936 | APR. 1, 1948 APR. 15, 1941 |

* SECOND LISTING. SEE BAYFIELD COUNTY.

REFUGES - JUNE 30, 1938

| COUNTY | TOWN | NAME OF REFUGE | ACREAGE | ORDER NUMBER | SEC. OF STATUTES | DATE EFFECTIVE | DATE EXPIRES |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| WALWORTH & WAUKESHA | TROY, EAST TROY & MUKWONAGO | BURR OAKS GAME REFUGE | 635 | GR-290 | 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1942 |
| WASHBURN | BIRCHWOOD | BIRCHWOOD GAME REFUGE | 5,000 | GR-248 | 23.09 | APR. 2, 1937 | APR. 2, 1942 |
| | BASS LAKE | MALLARD GAME REFUGE | 1,050 | GR-260 | 23.09 | SEPT. 1, 1937 | SEPT. 1, 1942 |
| WASHINGTON | RICHFIELD | CAMP MINIKANI WILD LIFE REFUGE | 210 | R-113 | 29.57 | MAR. 1, 1934 | MAR. 1, 1939 |
| WAUKESHA | SUMMIT | CROOKED LAKE GAME REFUGE | 630 | GR-124 | 29.57 | JAN. 6, 1936 | JAN. 6, 1941 |
| | DELAFIELD | CUSHING MEMORIAL STATE PARK | 10 | | | 1915 | |
| | DELAFIELD & MERTON | HANSON GAME REFUGE | 160 | GR-298 | 23.09 | NOV. 26, 1937 | NOV. 26, 1942 |
| | OCONOMOWOC | PABST FARMS WILD LIFE SANCTUARY | 50 | R-115 | 23.09 | MAY 1, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | EAGLE & MUKWONAGO | RED BRAE WILD LIFE REFUGE | 504 | R-104 | 29.57 | NOV. 18, 1933 | NOV. 18, 1938 |
| WAUKESHA & WALWORTH | TROY, EAST TROY & MUKWONAGO | BURR OAKS GAME REFUGE | * 635 | GR-290 | 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1942 |
| WAUSHARA | PLAINFIELD | CARROLL GEAR GAME REFUGE | 240 | GR-269 | 23.09 | OCT. 1, 1937 | OCT. 1, 1942 |
| | PLAINFIELD | MANZER GAME REFUGE | 260 | GR-270 | 23.09 | OCT. 1, 1937 | OCT. 1, 1942 |
| | PLAINFIELD | MUSQUASH GAME REFUGE | 70 | GR-249 | 23.09 | APR. 2, 1937 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | SPRINGWATER | TWIN LAKES RESERVATION GAME REFUGE | 385 | GR-255 | 23.09 | SEPT. 1, 1937 | SEPT. 1, 1942 |
| WAUSHARA & GREEN LAKE | BERLIN & AURORA | BERLIN GAME REFUGE | ** 163 | GR-288 | 23.09 | NOV. 6, 1937 | NOV. 6, 1942 |
| WINNEBAGO | OSHKOSH | NORTHERN HOSPITAL GAME REFUGE | 650 | GR-30 | 23.09 | OCT. 15, 1934 | WHEN RESCINDED |
| | WINCHESTER | WINCHESTER WILD LIFE REFUGE | 750 | GR-122 | 29.57 | DEC. 15, 1935 | DEC. 15, 1940 |
| WOOD | RUDOLPH & GRAND RAPIDS | LAKE BIRON WILD LIFE REFUGE | 1,000 | R-106 | 29.57 | NOV. 18, 1933 | NOV. 18, 1938 |
| | SIGEL | ADDITION TO LAKE BIRON WILD LIFE REFUGE | 40 | R-110 | 29.57 | JAN. 1, 1934 | JAN. 1, 1939 |
| | GRAND RAPIDS & SARATOGA | TRI-CITY WILD LIFE REFUGE | 3,500 | R-118 | 29.57 | AUG. 1, 1934 | AUG. 1, 1939 |
| TOTAL AREAS - 160 | | | 431,205 | ACRES | | | |

* SECOND LISTING. SEE WALWORTH COUNTY.
 ** SECOND LISTING. SEE GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

REFUGES - JUNE 30, 1938

NOTE: BESIDES THE ABOVE GAME REFUGES, STATE PARK REFUGES, AND SPECIAL CLOSED AREAS, THERE ARE NUMEROUS OTHER AREAS ESPECIALLY PROTECTED DURING CERTAIN SEASONS OR THROUGH THE BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY. AMONG THESE OTHER AREAS ARE THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY'S HOG, GRAVEL, AND SPIDER ISLAND FEDERAL GULL SANCTUARIES IN THE DOOR COUNTY PENINSULA AND NUMEROUS AREAS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY'S UPPER MISSISSIPPI WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE. THERE IS ALSO A CLOSED AREA FOR UPLAND GAME BIRDS OF OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES IN THE COON VALLEY WATERSHED OF VERNON, MONROE, AND LA CROSSE COUNTIES. DURING THE DEER SEASON, OTHER VERY LARGE AREAS ARE CLOSED BY SPECIAL ORDER INCLUDING UNITS IN CLARK, EAU CLAIRE, JACKSON, MONROE, AND JUNEAU COUNTIES; ALL OF THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN PART OF WOOD COUNTY; AND A LARGE PART OF THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN AREAS IN ADAMS COUNTY.

IN ADDITION TO THESE CLOSED AREAS, OVER TWO MILLION ACRES IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE CLOSED TO THE TRAPPING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS WITH THE EXCEPTION THAT WOLVES MAY BE TAKEN DURING A PERIOD IN THE WINTER AND BEAVER TRAPPING IS BEING PERMITTED THIS COMING SEASON.

THE AGGREGATE TOTAL OF ALL OF THESE REFUGES AND PROTECTED AREAS WOULD EASILY EXCEED ONE MILLION ACRES AS FAR AS HUNTING IS CONCERNED.

Investigations

Law Enforcement

The natural resources of Wisconsin are held in trust by the state for all of the people. With this in mind, the law enforcement division of the Conservation Department was established, and conservation wardens employed to protect the interests of the citizens, primarily by enforcing regulations relative to the taking of game and fish, the protection of the forests from destructive fires, and trespass on state lands.



The duties of the conservation warden are numerous and varied. His principal interest is, of course, the enforcement of conservation laws. However, nearly 50 per cent of his time is devoted to supervising the department's fish planting program as well as the distribution of pheasants and other wild game released by the state, conducting periodic surveys which are considered to a great extent in establishing game and fish seasons, submitting recommendations as to types of regulations for the taking of fish and game, holding meetings, collecting specimens of diseased animals and birds for scientific study, and directing winter feeding programs. He is also required to assist in the trapping of beaver, deer, and wild birds which are causing damage; carry on predatory control when necessary; cooperate with other state departments and federal agencies in obtaining information or in making surveys; assist in establishing and posting game and fish refuges; examine animals submitted for bounties and investigate the legality of the payment of such bounties; and supervise lake and stream improvement work and WPA projects. During periods of particularly acute fire hazard, the enforcement officers in the forest protection districts devote a great deal of their time to aiding in the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

By maintaining an active check of hunters and fishermen for licenses, the wardens are responsible for an increase in the department's revenue, thus permitting the propagation of greater numbers of game and fish and an expansion of the general conservation program.

At the present time, 75 regular conservation wardens are employed to patrol 56,000 square miles of land and water, supplemented during extremely busy seasons by a force of from 15 to 50 seasonal men employed for periods of from 30 to 45 days.

Three State Areas

On July 1, 1938, in order to obtain more efficient and effective enforcement, the state was divided into three law enforcement areas to be designated as the

Northeast, Northwest, and Southern Areas, with a supervisor and assistant supervisor in charge of the activities of the enforcement personnel within each area. The supervisors are charged with conducting warden schools for the purpose of providing the personnel of their areas additional training in law, policy, procedure, and such other subjects as will prove of benefit to them in performing the services required of them in the most efficient manner possible.

These areas are comprised of the following counties:
Northeast - Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Portage, Price, Shawano, Vilas, Waupaca, and Wood;
Northwest - Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn;
Southern - Adams, Brown, Buffalo, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waushara, and Winnebago.

This new organization makes it possible to coordinate better the efforts of the enforcement officers throughout the state. A chief warden and an assistant chief, who is also supervisor of the Southern Area, supervise the activities of the enforcement division and direct the office procedure.

Conservation records reveal that during the fiscal year of 1936-37, a total of 3,009 arrests were made for fish and game law violations, and 2,536 in 1937-38. The percentage of convictions rose from 92 per cent in 1936-37, to 96 per cent in 1937-38, being indicative of good judgment on the part of the wardens, as well as ability to present convincing evidence in cases of conservation law violations.

The problems of the enforcement division become more and more difficult with the increase in activities of the commercial game bootlegger and fur racketeer, ingenious schemes devised by violators, and the building of new roads through game habitat. There is a constant demand for additional wardens. At the present time ten counties have no resident warden and must depend upon the services provided by wardens in neighboring counties, and in some of the larger counties it is impossible for the resident warden to cover the territory assigned to him. It is hoped some time in the near future to be able to employ sufficient wardens to patrol the state adequately.

During the past few years, largely because of depressions, there has been a tendency on the part of the public and some of the courts to be sympathetic and as a result lenient with the violator, particularly when he is employed under WPA or is on relief. Our experience indicates that these persons in many cases are taking advantage of this condition, and the enforcement personnel finds it extremely difficult to cope with the situation. However, we believe this problem is being overcome slowly but surely, and that the public and the courts are now beginning to realize that these persons are capitalizing on their apparent inability to provide for their families without illegally taking game and fish.

The best law observance prevails in communities where the public and the courts recognize the need of impartial and adequate punishment of persons violating hunting and fishing regulations, whether rich or poor, and there is a growing tendency on the part of some of the state courts to convict game law violators who have been apprehended and convicted on previous occasions under the habitual criminal statutes which carry a minimum penalty of from one to three years in the state prison.

From July 1, 1936, to July 1, 1938, bounties amounting to \$63,920 were paid on mature wolves, \$4,030 on cub wolves, and \$5,270 on wildcats. During the last fiscal year, 181 more animals were bountied than during the previous period, and \$2,430 additional was paid in bounty claims during that fiscal year.

In certain sections of the state where the deer population is large the wardens spend a great deal of time inspecting areas where deer have caused damage. During this two-year period, \$12,324.09 was paid in deer damage claims.

Beaver Control Work

Beaver control work must be carried on since in some sections thickly populated with these ambitious animals, roads and private lands are flooded and valuable trees and crops destroyed. During the summer the beaver are taken by live trapping and are transferred to areas in which they cannot cause damage. During severe winter months it is necessary to dead trap them if the weather is such that they cannot provide themselves with an adequate food supply in a new location to last until spring. This is done, however, only when the complaint requires immediate attention.

Cooperation of Conservation Clubs

The cooperation of conservation clubs throughout the state is extremely valuable to the wardens in apprehending violators at times, but even more valued for the assistance rendered in winter feeding of game birds and fish planting. We find efficient law enforcement possible only when there prevails a friendly, cooperative spirit between the public and the law enforcement agency.

Education

Educational work is an extremely important phase of the duties of the law enforcement division. Throughout the year, wardens are called upon to give numerous talks before various conservation clubs, sportsmen's groups, schools, and the public in general.

Due to the increased demands upon the division and the department, resulting from the law passed by the state legislature in 1935 which requires the teaching of conservation in schools throughout the state, it became necessary to assign one warden to devote as near full-time duty as possible to conservation education work, particularly with schools. With the exception of deer seasons and the opening of the fishing and hunting seasons and perhaps a few other extremely busy periods when the entire warden force must necessarily be in the field, this officer devoted his time to the educational program. The warden assigned to educational work had been a teacher for more than twelve years prior to entering state service as a conservation warden. This educational background enabled him to cooperate with schools, the Department of Public Instruction, and teacher training institutions on curriculum problems involving conservation subjects, and fully qualified him to officially assume the duties of superintendent of education when in October, 1938, the division of education, which earlier had been created by the commission, was approved by the Bureau of Personnel.

Through correspondence, personal conferences, and lectures before groups of teachers and others, the law enforcement division seeks to develop proper attitudes toward our wild life and other natural resources. In this connection, wardens cooperate as closely as possible with the educational activities and also serve as information bureaus to tourists, both resident and nonresident, informing them of the better highways, scenic beauty spots, good fishing and hunting grounds, and generally being of service in any manner possible.

Warden Pension System

During the 1935 session of the legislature, a law was passed providing a pension for conservation wardens. During this two-year period, ten wardens have retired under this pension system, and the widow of one warden, deceased, is also receiving benefits as provided by this law.

The warden pension fund law provides for the retirement under pension of men who have been employed as wardens for a period of at least twenty years, and also makes provisions for benefits to be paid to the widows and families of wardens who are killed in active service. Under this law, men who have reached an age where they can no longer perform the arduous duties required of them may retire. The law permits the Conservation Commission to employ active young men in the place of the retired wardens, thus insuring the public of more efficient law enforcement.

Under this plan 3 per cent of each warden's salary is turned into the pension fund, together with one-half the amount received from the sale of confiscated articles. A board of directors consisting of the State Treasurer, one Conservation Commissioner, and three Conservation Wardens, direct the activities of the Pension Board and the expenditures from this fund. The wardens serving on this board are elected by the warden force each year. The Pension Board is required by law to make an annual report to the Governor.

The guiding philosophy of the enforcement division has always been the prevention of violations, and arrests are resorted to only when the officer is thoroughly convinced that the case merits prosecution. Conservation wardens are not rated according to the number of arrests made but, rather, on their ability to curb and prevent violations in their respective territories.

Warden Efficiency Award

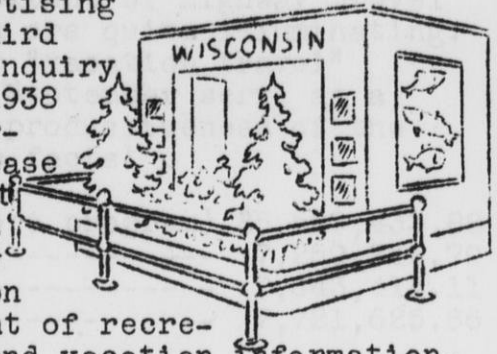
The Noyes Conservation Warden Efficiency Award, which is presented by Mr. Haskell Noyes of Milwaukee, former Chairman of the Conservation Commission, is intended to imbue the conservation wardens with a spirit of friendly competition. The winning warden each year receives a gold watch, and his name is engraved upon a silver plaque which hangs in the Madison office. He is selected on the basis of efficiency with which he conducts his cases and seizures, his citizenship and general appearance, his cooperation with other divisions, his care in making reports and answering inquiries, and any unusual and additional service rendered to this department or to the public.

The Noyes Award for 1935 was presented to Warden Louis Oshesky of Three Lakes, Oneida county, to Warden A. J. Robinson of Wausau, Marathon county in 1936, and to Warden William P. Elliott of Whitewater, Walworth county in 1937.

In step with other divisions of the department, the law enforcement division is expanding continually, performing new duties, obtaining personnel with higher qualifications and the ability not only to make arrests but also to apply to their work new and improved methods of operation, new ideas and unlimited energy. By combining education, law, and law enforcement with public cooperation, much may be accomplished in the interest of the sportsmen of today and the coming generations.

Recreational Advertising

Wisconsin's recreational advertising and publicity program closed its third season of operation with a record inquiry increase of nearly 50 per cent in 1938 over the 1937 response to the advertising campaign. This marked increase denoted the rapid growth of interest in Wisconsin's vacation attractions and carried with it the opportunity to distribute to interested vacation prospects a greatly increased amount of recreational literature, highway maps, and vacation information. The direct mail response is briefly tabulated, as follows:

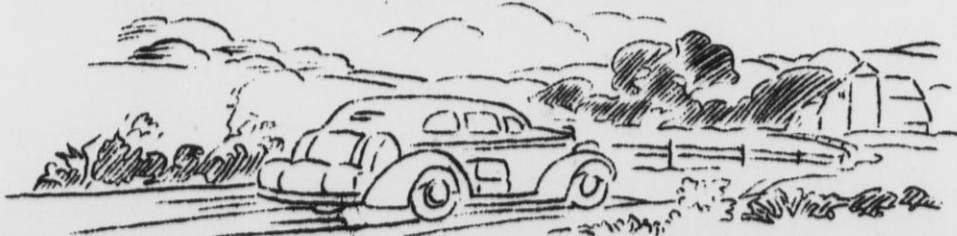


| | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------|
| 1936 total inquiries | ----- | 17,954 |
| 1937 " " | ----- | 31,981 |
| 1938 " " | ----- | 48,030 |

During the rush of the 1938 season, 971 inquiries were received and handled on May 17, and 942 on June 28. May 10, the third largest day, brought in 847 inquiries. On five other occasions the day's mail contained more than 600 inquiries, and on five other days the count exceeded 500. At the peak of the rush season in late May and early June, 11,342 inquiries were received and handled in a four weeks' period.

This statement is offered to illustrate the accumulative effectiveness of the recreational advertising program as now planned and conducted. A vitally important component of that program was the use of large quantities of regional recreational literature to supplement the state's own material in the packets mailed in response to inquiries. Thus the vacation attractions and facilities of all parts of the state were accorded fair and impartial treatment in line with the fixed policy of this division.

Reflecting the marked increase of interest in Wisconsin's vast and diversified recreational attractions during the past two seasons, and despite prevailingly smaller vacation budgets in 1938, more vacationists traveled the state's excellent highways than ever before. Especially noticeable was the more active demand for economical accommodations resulting in well filled house-keeping and overnight cabins and tourist rooms while in some sections the larger American Plan resorts reported a "spotty" season with weekend and short-term, rather than customary long-term, guests predominating.



Increased Highway Travel

As an accurate index of the extent of highway travel in the state, gasoline tax records are quite illuminating. Net gasoline taxes paid during the "vacation travel" months of June, July, August, and September serve as a measure of the travel-stimulating productiveness of the advertising program. Here are the facts!

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------|------------------|-------|----------------|
| 4 | vacation months, | 1935 | (before program) | | \$6,529,433.88 |
| 4 | " | " | 1936 | ----- | 7,259,742.79 |
| 4 | " | " | 1937 | ----- | 7,643,414.11 |
| 4 | " | " | 1938 | ----- | 7,721,625.66 |

The extent of summer travel increase was, therefore, as follows:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----------|--------|----|------|------|------|---|--------------|
| Up | in | vacation | months | of | 1936 | over | 1935 | - | \$727,308.91 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 1937 | " | 1936 | - | 386,671.32 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 1938 | " | 1937 | - | 78,211.55 |

Concerted efforts have been made by this division to prolong the vacation season into the autumn months. Quoting from a typical ad: "Do you know the glory of September in Wisconsin? Onawipimek keso, the Indians call it, meaning 'turning leaves moon'. So did the primitive forest children pay their tribute to the colorful glory of September in Wisconsin. Each year Nature stages this spectacular finale to the summer season. The vast greeneries of forest, meadow and marsh don new costumes of gold, red, brown, orange and bronze. Placid lakes and quiet streams reflect the thrilling spectacle. If you've never seen Wisconsin in the autumn, come up this year! The tonic air, the mellow sun, the forest trails in autumn setting will give you thrills to last for years. And remember, September is trophy fishing time in Wisconsin."

Increase in Autumn Vacation Business

In line with this special advertising effort, a brief comparison of September travel records discloses that Wisconsin's autumn vacation patronage has measurably increased, as follows:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-------|------|----|------|---|----------------|
| September | net | gas | taxes | paid | in | 1935 | - | \$1,792,263.14 |
| " | " | " | " | " | " | 1936 | - | 1,845,391.43 |
| " | " | " | " | " | " | 1937 | - | 1,980,158.64 |
| " | " | " | " | " | " | 1938 | - | 2,116,598.14 |

Nonresident fishing license sales also serve to show the increased popularity of Wisconsin's fishing waters with out-of-state residents. The recreational advertising program has been reaching many prospective fishermen with ads, with its publicity featuring Wisconsin's fish propagation program, and with heavy correspondence directing those who inquire to the kind of accommodations requested.

Recreational Advertising Program

Briefly outlined, the recreational advertising program during the biennium featured various efforts efficiently directed toward attracting increased numbers of vacation guests from outside of Wisconsin to Wisconsin. Essential components of that program were preparation of advertising copy with strong pulling power, judicious placing of advertising in effective media, prompt follow-up of all inquiries with literature presenting Wisconsin's vacation attractions in a statewide and impartial manner. Supplementing these activities were frequent publicity releases to the out-of-state press, speaking engagements, the highway sign program, exhibits and window displays, contacts with travel editors, sportsmen's organizations, travel agencies and all others whose fostered good will has resulted in enhancing the recreational business of this state.

Advertising Media

Advertisements featuring the now well-known "Relax in Wisconsin" invitation appeared during the past season in ten leading outdoor magazines and in twenty-one leading metropolitan newspapers. Circulation coverage of the magazines was 1,766,862. These media, which have national circulation, were used during the period between February and September. Newspapers having a total circulation of 7,046,026 readers in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota were used weekly from April to September.

Of more than passing interest is the fact that a Wisconsin fishing ad received the high honor of being selected for publication in its record of "Best Advertisements of the Year" by Advertising and Milline Data, a quarterly magazine devoted to the interests of national advertising.

New Vacation Literature

An important activity early in 1938 was the preparation and publication of Wisconsin's new 44-page, illustrated recreational book, "56,000 Square Miles of Vacationland." Since its appearance date in June, more than 40,000 copies have been judiciously distributed to prospective vacation guests. Brought up to date and provided with a new three-color cover, this book will again be used in large numbers next year as the feature piece in packet mailings. During the coming year, regional literature will again be used in large quantities, as this supplementary material contains detailed information regarding resort facilities, fishing, and general recreational attractions, and enables recipients to communicate directly concerning rates, reservations, etc.

A quick glance back over the past two years reveals that the sum of \$39,984.15 was spent for the purchase of advertising space in 1937 when "Life" and "National Geographic" were included in the schedule. One outstanding highlight of that season was the July issue of "National Geographic" which carried as its 47-page, color-illustrated feature the article, "On Goes Wisconsin."

In 1938, in order to accommodate the initial production cost of the new book within the division's budget, advertising space expenditures were of necessity reduced to \$27,877.20. This, unfortunately, made necessary the omission of "Life" and "National Geographic," both very productive media but which could not be afforded.

Noteworthy Publicity

A noteworthy promotional highlight of 1937 was the "Battle of the Muskies" during which the governors of Illinois and Iowa came as guests of the governor of Wisconsin and caught muskies in late September. The event carried Wisconsin's fame as a fishing state into headlines all over the country.

While the "Battle of the Muskies" raged on a Wisconsin lake, three elaborate and attractive floats depicting Wisconsin's recreational attractions and wild life rolled down Fifth Avenue, New York, to be seen by the massed thousands who viewed the parade of the American Legion Convention. Again in 1938, the state was represented, this time in Los Angeles, California, with a mammoth muskie float which carried the invitation, "Come to Wisconsin and Catch A Muskellunge," to all who viewed the Legion parade.

Recreational Exhibits in Chicago

The past season's work of the publicity division was highlighted by the establishment of two permanent recreational exhibits in Chicago railroad terminal stations. One exhibit is situated in the large main waiting room of the Northwestern station; the other is located in the grand concourse of the Union station where the Milwaukee Road features Wisconsin travel. Records of the Northwestern Line show that 64,000 people pass through its terminal every twenty-four hours. At both stations, all travelers have an opportunity to view the scenically attractive exhibits which are enhanced by mounted fish specimens, growing evergreens and ferns in a typical woodland setting. These "samples of outdoor Wisconsin in Chicago" will serve throughout every day of the year to emphasize the state's vacation appeal and extend the state's vacation invitation to the traveling thousands of the metropolis.

As far as possible, the division has given all possible attention to special requests by politicians and organizations. Such requests are made weekly and come from both within and from outside the state.

During part of 1935, a weekly radio program of the department was carried on over station WGN. Some fifty talks at various state gatherings were given, and departmental moving pictures shown.

Monthly Department Bulletin

The "Wisconsin Department Bulletin," monthly publication of the department, has entered its eleventh year of continuous existence, with more than 14,000 subscribers. The bulletin serves a variety of purposes that cannot be served by conventional news reports. Its fifty or more pages a month cover details of the broad conservation field not carried in the press and this information goes to clubs, newspapers, schools, libraries, and other organizations, as well as to interested individuals.

Public Relations

Department public relations activities during the last two years revolved around a variety of information services designed to meet newspaper and public demands.

The public relations division has continued to furnish to weekly papers a weekly column of conservation news and this is a regular feature of many of the smaller papers. Weekly paper editors have asked that this service be continued.

News Service

A direct mail news service to daily newspapers has been continued and a number of pictures for use of the press in mat form have been furnished during the last year. There have been requests that this mat service be made a regular service for both dailies and weeklies.

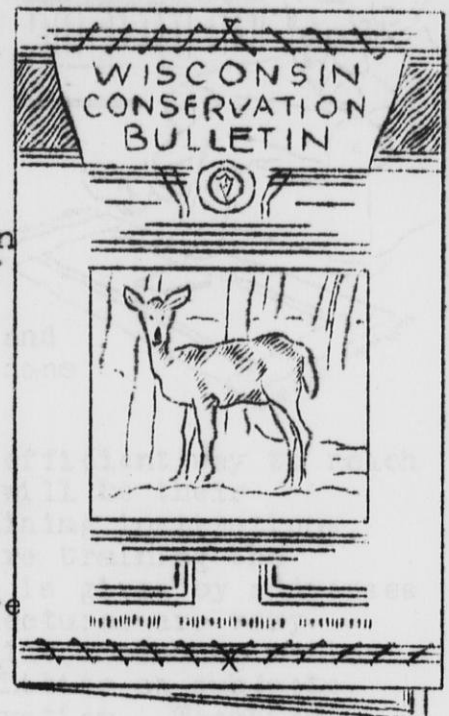
An NYA check of the use made by newspapers of the department's direct news mail shows that this material took up about 36,000 column inches of space in the state press during 1938. This check did not include use of the material in rewrites, columns, etc., nor department material carried by the press associations. Use of this news material would average about the same for each of the two past fiscal years.

As far as time would permit, the division has given all possible requested aid for special services by publications and organizations. Such requests are made weekly and come from both within and from outside the state.

During most of 1938, a weekly radio program of the department was carried on over station WIBA. Some fifty talks at various state gatherings were given, and departmental moving pictures shown.

Monthly Department Bulletin

The "Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin," monthly publication of the department, has started its eleventh year of continuous existence, with more than 14,000 subscribers. The bulletin serves a variety of purposes that cannot be served by conventional news reports. Its fifty or more pages a month cover details of the broad conservation field not carried in the press and this information goes to clubs, newspapers, schools, libraries, and other organizations, as well as to interested individuals.



Education

New Departmental Division

Educational work is an important function of the Conservation Department. Wardens, rangers, park custodians, fisheries, game, and other personnel in the field carry on such work in their daily contacts with the public. The Conservation Department in enlarging its organization to include an education division, had in mind that one of its functions would definitely be to help to co-ordinate and make the splendid work already being done even more effective and far-reaching.



It was the belief that the most efficient way to reach school children was to aid those who will be their teachers. While at the teachers' training institutions, conferences are held with those who are training the student teachers. Further assistance is given by addresses before student body classes. These lectures are very frequently supplemented with visual aids including motion pictures, slides, and photographic exhibits on subjects dealing with various phases of conservation. Teaching methods and suggested activities are given and actual teaching demonstrations made before the student teacher. With few exceptions, every teachers' training institution in Wisconsin has been aided in the work. During the past summer session of the state teachers' colleges, a week's visit was made to four of the eight institutions of this kind. Such a program is vital because it reaches a group not possible during the regular session, inasmuch as the majority in attendance are active teachers.

Various groups and organizations requesting appearances were assisted at 128 meetings by this division alone, while personnel of the whole department chalked up approximately 1,300 speeches and showing of motion pictures throughout the state and in many neighboring areas. The department was represented at several national conferences and personal and written assistance of officials was given in the re-organization of departments in other states.

Publications

Publications on Wisconsin game fish and wild flowers were prepared, while conservation manuals for elementary, junior and senior high school levels were drawn up in cooperation with the Appleton public schools. Lists of the best sources available on various conservation subjects were compiled to fill a very definite demand. Correspondence requires much of the division chief's time and effort.

Through committees composed of educators throughout the state, materials and projects to encourage conservation teaching are prepared. Personal cooperation with Junior conservation clubs, 4-H clubs, community groups, etc. is emphasized, and exhibits and visual education material are a vital part of the program, and its effectiveness can hardly be estimated.

Departmental School

Education is not confined to the public, however, for in March of 1938, the most comprehensive "in-service training" school yet held convened at Madison for a week's session. Departmental employees who assembled here were given a broad comprehensive view of the entire program which they are assisting to carry on. These "conservation officers" have outgrown the days of game or fish wardens and forest rangers, and are becoming well posted on all of the ramifications of the diverse functions of the department. By this means, their interest is stimulated, and their efficiency immeasurably increased.

Conservation is carried on for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state.

2. Income from Sale of Licenses

All moneys derived from the sale of licenses such as hunting, fishing, trapping, etc., are deposited in the conservation fund and are appropriated to the Department to carry out the provisions of Chapter 23.09 to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers, and other outdoor resources of the state of Wisconsin.

In order to insure the continuation of the greatly increased fish and game production program, additional income will be required. This can be secured through the enactment of revenue-producing measures by the state legislature. A general resident fishing license law to supplant the present rod and reel fishing license would help to solve the problem.

Upon the finance division rests the responsibility of the preparation and supervision of both departmental and divisional budgets in relation to the income of the department. Budget allocations are released to divisions on a quarterly basis. During the past year, a mechanical accounting machine was installed to effect more efficient accounting methods.

The comptroller in charge of the finance division also acts as personnel officer for the department.

Finance

The Conservation Department receives three different forms of revenue to carry on its wide scope of operations. They are as follows:

1. Direct appropriation

Annual appropriations from the state general fund are \$75,000 for recreational publicity, \$150,000 for the administration of the forest crop law, and a sum sufficient for the payment of bounties, chargeable to the state under section 29.60 of the Wisconsin statutes.

2. Mill tax

Two-tenths of one mill for each dollar of the assessed valuation of the property of the state as determined by the Tax Commission pursuant to section 70.57 of the Wisconsin statutes is appropriated to the Conservation Department for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state.

3. Income from sale of licenses

All monies derived from the sale of licenses such as hunting, fishing, trapping, etc., are deposited in the conservation fund and are appropriated to the Conservation Department to carry out the provisions of section 23.09 to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers, and other outdoor resources of the state of Wisconsin.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
1936—1937

FISH & GAME CONSERVATION

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| <u>FISHERIES</u> | | UNEXPENDED BALANCE, 7/1/36 | 93,719.69 |
| FISHERIES | | NON-RESIDENT FISHING | |
| ADMINISTRATION | 12,049.49 | LICENSES | 254,706.71 |
| HATCHERY OPERATION | 234,019.97 | RESIDENT ROD & REEL FISHING | |
| COMMERCIAL FISHING, | | LICENSES | 137,001.94 |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER | | FISH SHIPPING COUPONS | 3,815.40 |
| AND INLAND | 26,862.83 | NON-RESIDENT HUNTING | |
| COMMERCIAL FISHING, | | LICENSES | 9,675.00 |
| OUTLYING WATERS | 10,015.54 | NON-RESIDENT SHOOTING | |
| RESEARCH | 2,442.53 | PRESERVE LICENSES | 20.00 |
| STREAM IMPROVEMENT | 6,486.14 | RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES | 213,807.82 |
| | 291,867.50 | DEER TAGS | 97,632.50 |
| | | SETTLERS HUNTING LICENSES | 184.00 |
| <u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u> | | DUPLICATE LICENSES | 508.00 |
| CONSERVATION WARDEN | 208,331.46 | TRAPPING LICENSES | 16,778.71 |
| SEASONAL WARDENS | 32,880.36 | TRAP TAGS | 19,527.16 |
| BEAVER CONTROL | 10,831.67 | CLAMMING LICENSES | 1,150.00 |
| | 252,043.49 | GUIDE LICENSES | 1,027.00 |
| | | SET LINE LICENSES | 1,575.90 |
| <u>GAME</u> | | FUR DEALERS LICENSES | 7,223.00 |
| GAME ADMINISTRATION | 9,469.18 | TAXIDERMIST LICENSES | 1,070.00 |
| GAME FARMS | 71,237.15 | CHRISTMAS TREE DEALERS | |
| GAME REFUGES | 10,748.36 | LICENSES | 3,822.58 |
| GAME CENSUS | 2,768.56 | BEAVER TRAPPING LICENSES | |
| WINTER FEEDING | 8,350.67 | AND TAGS | 9,120.00 |
| EXHIBITS | 314.18 | FISH DEALERS LICENSES | 2,900.00 |
| | 102,888.10 | CONFISCATIONS | 16,613.22 |
| | | ROUGH FISH | 40,566.24 |
| <u>FUR</u> | 68,668.70 | GREAT LAKES FISHING LICENSES | 9,055.08 |
| | | MISSISSIPPI RIVER FISHING | |
| <u>PARKS</u> | | LICENSES | 1,385.75 |
| PARK ADMINISTRATION | 724.44 | FUR, DEER & GAME FARM | |
| PARK OPERATION | 33,955.20 | LICENSES | 7,433.65 |
| | 34,679.64 | STURGEON TAGS | 70.75 |
| | | NURSERY | 3,166.41 |
| <u>ADMINISTRATION</u> | | INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS | 1,687.22 |
| GENERAL OFFICE | 55,554.28 | MISCELLANEOUS | 14,251.91 |
| FINANCE | 5,841.01 | CANCELLED DRAFTS | 139.09 |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC | 4,452.93 | | |
| MAPS | 5,176.34 | | |
| EXHIBITS | 2,798.06 | | |
| | 73,822.62 | | |
| <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> | | | |
| PRINTING & TAGS | 16,487.84 | | |
| COMPENSATION AWARDS | 1,353.65 | | |
| UNEMPL. COMPENSATION | 3,337.20 | | |
| INSURANCE ON BANK | | | |
| DEPOSITS | 8,281.81 | | |
| | 29,460.50 | | |
| | 853,430.55 | | |
| BALANCE ON HAND 6/30/37 | 116,204.18 | | |
| | 969,634.73 | | |
| | | | 969,634.73 |

FORESTRY CONSERVATION

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|--|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| FOREST PROTECTION | 335,728.37 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/36 | 168,423.00 |
| FIRE SUPPRESSION | 184,775.90 | 1/10 MILL TAX | 403,792.39 |
| NURSERY | 44,594.56 | CLARKE McNARY RECEIPTS | 63,204.00 |
| STATE FORESTS | 22,944.05 | FIRE SUPPRESSION COLLECTIONS | 21,403.85 |
| COUNTY FORESTS | 146,745.63 | APPROPRIATION CHAP. 6, LAWS 1937 | 146,745.63 |
| COOPERATIVE FORESTRY ADMINISTRATION | 17,657.68 | | |
| PUBLIC RELATIONS | 12,478.01 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 6,224.59 | | |
| COMPENSATION AWARDS | 12,067.71 | | |
| UNEMPL. COMPENSATION | 2,545.71 | | |
| | 2,154.76 | | |
| | 794,916.97 | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/37 | 8,651.90 | | |
| | 803,568.87 | | 803,568.87 |

STATE REMOVAL - ROUGH FISH

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| REMOVAL OF ROUGH FISH | 143,499.15 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/36 | 28,037.85 |
| | | EMERGENCY BOARD APPROPRIATION | 100,000.00 |
| | | SALE OF ROUGH FISH | 73,328.93 |
| | 143,499.15 | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/37 | 57,867.63 | | |
| | 193,366.78 | | 193,366.78 |

PARK RECREATION

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| OPERATION GOLF COURSE | 5,737.51 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/36 | 4,528.87 |
| | | GOLF FEES | 4,994.28 |
| | 5,737.51 | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/37 | 3,785.64 | | |
| | 9,523.15 | | 9,523.15 |

PARK LANDS

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| PARK OPERATION | 11,886.02 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/36 | 7,017.02 |
| | | UNEXPENDED BALANCE, CHAP. 498, LAWS 1935, 7/1/36 | 1,392.00 |
| | | RECEIPTS - SALE OF LAND | 250.00 |
| | | PARK RECEIPTS | 17,430.45 |
| | 11,886.02 | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/37 | 14,203.45 | | |
| | 26,089.47 | | 26,089.47 |

RECREATIONAL PUBLICITY

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| RECREATIONAL PUBLICITY | 70,247.01 | APPROPRIATION | 50,000.00 |
| | | APPROPRIATION | 21,000.00 |
| | 70,247.01 | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/37 | <u>752.99</u> | | |
| | 71,000.00 | | <u>71,000.00</u> |

FOREST CROP LAW

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| ADMINISTRATION - | | APPROPRIATION | 150,000.00 |
| CONSERVATION COMMISSION | 15,545.84 | APPROPRIATION (CH. 29, L. 1937) | 8,779.23 |
| ADMINISTRATION - | | SEVERANCE TAX | 5,707.29 |
| TAX COMMISSION | 1,548.00 | WITHDRAWALS FCL | 2,862.83 |
| PAYMENT TO TOWNS | 132,208.04 | | |
| PAYMENT TO TOWNS | | | |
| (CH. 29, L. 1937) | 8,779.23 | | |
| SEVERANCE TAX | 3,217.20 | | |
| WITHDRAWALS | <u>265.30</u> | | |
| | 161,723.61 | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/37 | <u>5,625.74</u> | | |
| | 167,349.35 | | <u>167,349.35</u> |

MISCELLANEOUS

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| DEER DAMAGE CLAIMS | 5,413.24 | PAID FROM CONSERVATION FUND |
| BOUNTIES | <u>35,590.00</u> | PAID FROM GENERAL FUND |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF THE
WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
1937—1938

FISH & GAME CONSERVATION

| DISBURSEMENTS | RECEIPTS |
|--|---|
| <u>FISHERIES</u> | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/37 116,204.18 |
| FISHERIES | NON-RESIDENT FISHING 319,952.68 |
| ADMINISTRATION 15,604.59 | LICENSES 170,330.11 |
| HATCHERY OPERATIONS 291,641.73 | RESIDENT ROD & REEL FISHING 4,075.58 |
| COMMERCIAL FISHING, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND INLAND 23,904.91 | NON-RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES 9,965.00 |
| COMMERCIAL FISHING, OUTLYING WATERS 8,649.19 | NON-RESIDENT SHOOTING PRESERVE LICENSES 320.00 |
| RESEARCH 3,244.99 | RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES 224,377.10 |
| 343,045.41 | DEER TAGS 87,933.00 |
| <u>LAW ENFORCEMENT</u> | SETTLERS HUNTING LICENSES 220.00 |
| CONSERVATION WARDENS 213,430.30 | DUPLICATE LICENSES 602.25 |
| SEASONAL WARDENS 34,163.38 | TRAPPING LICENSES 18,565.20 |
| BEAVER CONTROL 10,889.74 | TRAP TAGS 23,591.38 |
| 258,483.42 | CLAMMING LICENSES 870.00 |
| <u>GAME</u> | GUIDE LICENSES 1,363.00 |
| GAME ADMINISTRATION 9,034.58 | SET LINE LICENSES 2,050.75 |
| GAME FARM 136,215.92 | FUR DEALER LICENSES 4,922.00 |
| GAME REFUGES 13,571.07 | TAXIDERMIST LICENSES 890.00 |
| GAME CENSUS 1,353.28 | CHRISTMAS TREE DEALERS LICENSES 5,076.22 |
| WINTER FEEDING 4,731.35 | BEAVER TRAPPING LICENSES AND TAGS 5,740.00 |
| EXHIBITS 928.88 | FISH DEALER LICENSES 2,825.00 |
| 165,835.08 | CONFISCATIONS 12,817.93 |
| <u>FUR</u> | ROUGH FISH 18,448.36 |
| 64,675.50 | GREAT LAKES FISHING LICENSES 8,635.34 |
| <u>BIOLOGY</u> | MISSISSIPPI RIVER FISHING LICENSES 1,481.54 |
| 20,263.47 | FUR, DEER & GAME FARM LICENSES 7,698.62 |
| <u>PARKS</u> | STURGEON TAGS 224.85 |
| PARK ADMINISTRATION 1,575.41 | SPORTSMAN LICENSES 1,944.00 |
| PARK OPERATION 42,601.41 | NURSERY 50.00 |
| 44,176.82 | INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS 1,169.05 |
| <u>ADMINISTRATION</u> | MISCELLANEOUS 12,449.16 |
| GENERAL OFFICE 61,993.85 | CANCELLED DRAFTS 178.09 |
| FINANCE 8,452.17 | |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC 4,360.02 | |
| MAPS 4,863.50 | |
| EXHIBITS 2,017.72 | |
| 81,687.26 | |
| <u>ROUGH FISH REMOVAL</u> | |
| 13,585.64 | |
| <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u> | |
| PRINTING & TAGS 22,531.92 | |
| COMPENSATION AWARDS 1,515.40 | |
| UNEMPL. COMPENSATION 2,758.52 | |
| INSURANCE ON BANK DEPOSITS 6,407.45 | |
| CANCELLED CHECKS 4.50 | |
| 33,117.79 | |
| 1,024,970.39 | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/38 40,000.00 | |
| 1,064,970.39 | 1,064,970.39 |

FORESTRY CONSERVATION

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| FOREST PROTECTION | 373,643.53 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/37 | 8,651.90 |
| FIRE SUPPRESSION | 29,413.42 | 2/10 MILL TAX | 869,982.93 |
| NURSERY | 66,243.11 | CLARKE McNARY RECEIPTS | 62,642.50 |
| STATE FORESTS | 22,752.39 | FIRE SUPPRESSION | |
| COUNTY FORESTS | 161,659.45 | COLLECTIONS | 29,277.51 |
| COOPERATIVE FORESTRY | 24,878.38 | | |
| ADMINISTRATION | 29,574.83 | | |
| PUBLIC RELATIONS | 10,427.51 | | |
| FOREST - SOUTHERN WISCONSIN | 13,474.75 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 13,473.29 | | |
| BLISTER RUST | 3,344.00 | | |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC | 3,810.35 | | |
| COMPENSATION AWARDS | 560.48 | | |
| UNEMPL. COMPENSATION | 2,131.64 | | |
| | <u>752,387.13</u> | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/38 | 218,167.71 | | |
| | <u>970,554.84</u> | | <u>970,554.84</u> |

STATE REMOVAL - ROUGH FISH

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| REMOVAL OF ROUGH FISH | 162,120.90 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/37 | 57,867.63 |
| | <u>162,120.90</u> | SALE OF ROUGH FISH | 98,698.02 |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/38 | 7,785.38 | SALE OF CANNED FISH | 13,340.63 |
| | <u>169,906.28</u> | | <u>169,906.28</u> |

PARK RECREATION

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| OPERATION GOLF COURSE | 5,501.89 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/37 | 3,785.64 |
| | <u>5,501.89</u> | GOLF RECEIPTS | 6,004.38 |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/38 | 4,288.13 | | |
| | <u>9,790.02</u> | | <u>9,790.02</u> |

PARK LANDS

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| PARK OPERATION | 16,748.97 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE 7/1/37 | 12,561.45 |
| PURCHASE OF LAND | 2,000.00 | UNEXPENDED BALANCE CHAP. 498, LAWS 1935, 7/1/37 | 1,642.00 |
| | <u>18,748.97</u> | PARK RECEIPTS | 8,138.73 |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/38 | 3,593.21 | | |
| | <u>22,342.18</u> | | <u>22,342.18</u> |

Clerical

RECREATIONAL PUBLICITY

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| RECREATIONAL PUBLICITY | 73,228.51 | APPROPRIATION | 75,000.00 |
| | | EMERGENCY BOARD | 5,000.00 |
| | 73,228.51 | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/38 | 6,771.49 | | |
| | 80,000.00 | | 80,000.00 |

FOREST CROP LAW

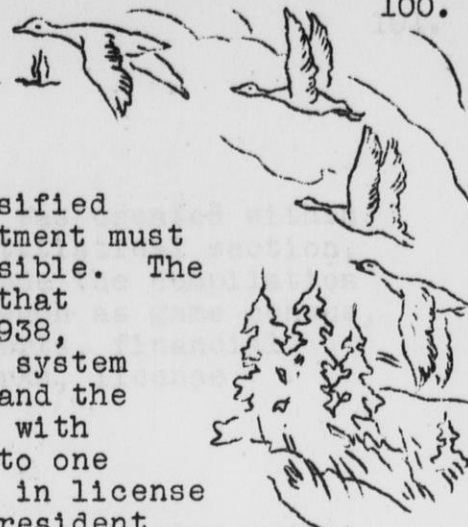
| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | <u>RECEIPTS</u> | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| ADMINISTRATION - | | APPROPRIATION | 150,000.00 |
| CONSERVATION COMMISSION | 12,428.96 | SEVERANCE TAX | 2,879.29 |
| ADMINISTRATION - | | WITHDRAWALS | 13,698.00 |
| TAX COMMISSION | 1,548.00 | | |
| PAYMENT TO TOWNS | 133,364.23 | | |
| SEVERANCE TAX PAID | 404.55 | | |
| WITHDRAWALS | 11,276.44 | | |
| | 159,022.18 | | |
| UNEXPENDED BALANCE 6/30/38 | 7,555.11 | | |
| | 166,577.29 | | 166,577.29 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| <u>DISBURSEMENTS</u> | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
| DEER DAMAGE CLAIMS | 6,910.85 | PAID FROM CONSERVATION FUND | |
| BOUNTIES | 37,980.00 | PAID FROM GENERAL FUND | |

1. Information section
The information clerk or "receptionist" is primarily required to meet all callers and take care of their wants in as skillful and courteous a manner as possible.
2. Mail and supply section
As its name implies, this section is responsible for all mail received by the department, as well as for all supplies required by personnel. The duties of this section are varied, but in general relate to those named above.
3. Filing section
It is the primary responsibility of this section to maintain the files of the department. The duties of the filing clerk also extend to the proper classification and filing of books and pamphlets in the departmental library.
4. Secretarial section
It is the duty of those persons in the secretarial section, namely, clerk-stenographers, typists, and clerks to be responsible for the dictation and transcription, typing, or clerical work of the division chief or individuals to whom they have been assigned by the chief clerk.

Clerical



The record system for the diversified activities of the Conservation Department must be accurate and as up-to-date as possible. The clerical division has been assigned that responsibility, and the past year, 1938, witnessed the adoption of the ledger system for recording arrests and seizures, and the merging of two sections both charged with issuing certain types of licenses into one license section. A general increase in license receipts was noted in 1938, with nonresident fishing licenses topping the list with an excess of \$305,500. Resident rod and reel licenses approximated \$162,000 while the new voluntary sportsmen's licenses netted \$5,541.55.

Seven Sections

The clerical division is divided into seven sections as follows:

1. Information section
2. Mail and supply section
3. Filing section
4. Secretarial section
5. Statistical section
6. License section
7. Photographic section

1. Information section

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5. Statistical section

On April 1, 1938, a new section was created within the clerical division, namely, the statistical section, the primary activities of which include the compilation of general departmental statistics, such as game census, trapping, and commercial fishing reports, financial data, historical records of state parks, license statistics, etc.

6. License section

On the same date, the old claim and permit section was absorbed by the license and confiscation section, because the line of demarcation was not well defined and the responsibilities so closely correlated. The name was also changed to license section. The change meant that all licenses would be issued from the license section.

Changes made in the license section during the past biennium are as follows:

a. The adoption of a ledger on arrests and seizures supplementing necessary information has resulted in a great advantage over the old-style card system formerly used.

b. Discontinuance of receipt cards with license orders for the past two seasons has saved the administrative division approximately \$1,500.

c. A complete revision of the system for handling inventory has been adopted. The new system provides for entries of nonexpendable material to be made from departmental forms, thus discontinuing the many credit and debit forms which were formerly used. The change is expected to save the department the employment of two full-time inventory clerks.

d. License sales depots

Approximately twenty-three hundred authorized agents are selling fishing licenses throughout Wisconsin. Practically all of these agents have been established on a credit basis, thus receiving licenses on consignment. Licenses are paid for under this system after they have been sold on the first day of each month, according to an agreement with such agents.

This arrangement has been effective since 1934 and has resulted in an increase in the sale of fishing licenses each year since that date. Likewise, the check of fishermen by the conservation wardens has played a very material role in bringing about this increase of fishing license sales. The following is a record of the number of each type of fishing license sold since 1933:

| <u>Rod and Reel Licenses</u> | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>1933-34</u> | <u>1934-35</u> | <u>1935-36</u> | <u>1936-37</u> | <u>1937-38</u> |
| 58,467 | 107,245 | 120,864 | 139,594 | 165,770 |
| <u>Nonresident Fishing Licenses</u> | | | | |
| 42,976 | 54,517 | 65,157 | 89,077 | 110,934 |

All license sales depots are established on recommendation of departmental employes. The persons operating such license depots must possess the following qualifications: (1) interest in conservation, (2) financial stability, (3) location convenient to fishermen, (4) honest reputation.

According to departmental records, since license sales depots have been in operation (1934), they have received on a consignment basis \$1,618,216 in resident and nonresident fishing licenses.

The figures given below represent a complete comparative report on the sale of various licenses issued by the license section during 1937 and 1938:

| | <u>1937</u> | <u>1938</u> |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| NON-RESIDENT FISHING LICENSES | \$ 306,474.40 | \$ 312,221.86 |
| FISH SHIPPING COUPONS | 4,133.38 | 4,284.30 |
| ROD AND REEL FISHING LICENSES | 152,565.35 | 171,718.14 |
| NON-RESIDENT SHOOTING PRESERVE HUNTING LICENSES | 160.00 | 550.00 |
| NON-RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES | 10,300.00 | 12,099.85 |
| RESIDENT HUNTING LICENSES | 205,559.88 | 235,086.50 |
| SETTLER'S HUNTING LICENSES | 221.00 | 227.00 |
| DUPLICATE LICENSES | 619.00 | 624.75 |
| VOLUNTARY SPORTSMEN'S LICENSES | 3,703.00 | 5,647.55 |
| DEER TAGS | 81,617.50 | 90,007.00 |
| TRAPPING LICENSES | 21,911.45 | 9,242.23 |
| TRAP TAGS | 29,618.63 | 10,826.02 |
| FUR DEALER'S LICENSES | 6,490.00 | 3,348.00 |
| BEAVER LICENSES AND PELT TAGS | 12,056.50 | 6,518.00 |
| CONFISCATIONS | 30,824.22 | 24,063.64 |
| WARDEN FEES | 5,557.01 | 3,991.46 |
| GREAT LAKES FISHING LICENSES | 9,233.20 | 9,113.14 |
| MISSISSIPPI RIVER FISHING LICENSES | 1,550.50 | 1,854.50 |
| SET LINE LICENSES | 1,839.20 | 2,075.25 |
| FISH DEALER'S LICENSES | 2,975.00 | 2,625.00 |
| GUIDE LICENSES | 1,053.00 | 1,212.00 |
| CLAMMING LICENSES | 1,885.00 | 310.00 |
| GAME, FUR, AND DEER FARM LICENSES | 6,657.48 | 6,265.85 |
| STURGEON TAGS | 74.00 | 300.95 |
| TAXIDERMIST LICENSES | 855.00 | 1,000.00 |
| CHRISTMAS TREE DEALER'S LICENSES | 4,812.02 | 3,260.73 |

7. Photographic section

The photographic section has increased its equipment and activities during the biennium. Four new subjects were added to the film library - Bass Waters, Firemen of the Forests, Fur Babies, and a newly edited New Forests on Idle Acres. Nine others are in the process of preparation. In addition to interesting Wisconsinites in their conservation program, the lending library has shipped films to 28 other states. One hundred forty-six films of twenty-six subjects are available and were shown approximately 600 times during the year. The first sound film to be prepared by the department for use in theaters will soon be available relating to forest protection.

A summary of comparative figures for the past three years, as listed below, indicates a considerable increase in material, film shipments, and departmental speeches since the creation of this section.

| | <u>1936</u> | <u>1937</u> | <u>1938</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 16mm. films shown | 2,370 | 4,267 | 6,835 |
| Slides shown | 84 | 166 | 219 |
| Cuts used | 377 | 654 | 841 |
| Photographs used | 1,995 | 3,220 | 4,707 |
| Departmental speeches | 626 | 732 | 1,435 |
| Out-of-state shipments | 35 | 200 | 945 |

NYA and WPA have been of great assistance in the compilation of statistics within the department.

Cooperation of the Works Progress Administration

During the biennium from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1938, the execution of the extensive program of projects sponsored by the Wisconsin Conservation Commission continued to be a major activity of the Works Progress Administration. The work of every division of the department was advanced by this cooperation, and, therefore, any attempt to summarize all of the work accomplished by WPA workers would to a large extent overlap the reports of the accomplishments of each division. Consequently, it is the purpose of this report to present only a summary of WPA employment and expenditures on conservation projects, together with an outline of specific accomplishments.



With the advice and assistance of the several division superintendents, county-wide "blanket" conservation project proposals were prepared and submitted under the direction of the department's supervisor of work projects. These proposals requested the approval of the Works Progress Administration at Washington, D. C., for the execution of the commission's program in fifty-six counties of the state. Almost without exception they were approved as submitted during the biennium. Each of these sub-projects embodied a breakdown of the work which it was planned to accomplish on an individual undertaking, together with details of the materials and equipment to be furnished by the WPA and the Conservation Commission, respectively.

WPA Program

Since the start of the WPA program in July, 1935, nearly 700 of these specific sub-projects have been submitted for operation, and 386 were in operation at some period during the biennium just closed, which opened with 3,421 WPA workers employed on 113 sub-projects and closed with 3,782 men on 102 sub-projects. The decrease in the number of sub-projects in operation, together with the increase in the number of men employed, is in part accounted for by the completion during the biennium of a number of work units providing for the construction of buildings on which only twenty to twenty-five men are ordinarily employed. (These buildings arranged according to department divisions are listed on pages 109-111.) Another factor was the definite effort of the WPA administrative officials to reduce the number of sub-projects in operation by the consolidation of projects providing for similar or related work and the elimination of crews of less than ten men.

During the biennium the WPA expended a total of \$2,651,658 on projects sponsored by the Conservation Commission. Of this amount, \$2,359,814 was expended for labor, and \$292,054 was expended for material and equipment. During the same period, the Conservation Commission was credited with a sponsor's contribution of \$449,359, of which \$153,489 was credited as the value of the supervisory services supplied by Conservation Department employes, and \$295,870 was credited as the value of contributed materials and equipment. When added to the record of expenditures and contributions quoted in the report for the preceding biennium, these figures show that during the three years since the start of the WPA program in July, 1935, the WPA has expended a total of \$4,199,022 on projects sponsored by the commission and has credited the commission with contributing equipment, materials, and labor valued at \$613,320.

Protection and Expansion of State Forests

Because of its fundamental importance, almost two-thirds of the sub-projects sponsored by the Conservation Commission have provided for work directly or indirectly required for the protection and expansion of Wisconsin's forests. Among the most important accomplishments of the WPA workers engaged on these projects during the biennium has been the construction of 103 miles of new truck trails and the reconstruction of 95 miles of old truck trails. The state-owned forest protection telephone system was also improved by the completion of 112 miles of new lines, the reconstruction of 25 miles of existing lines, and the clearing of the right of way on 213 miles of lines on which communication was threatened by the encroachment of brush and trees.

One of the primary needs of the forest protection division had long been a sufficient number of suitably planned ranger stations and garage and storage buildings. This need was almost entirely met by the completion, during the biennium, of twenty-three ranger station and garage buildings, each of which combines in a building of concrete block or native stone construction an office and five garage stalls on the ground floor, together with storage space for tools and equipment and a modern four or five-room apartment on the second floor.

Two headquarters buildings were also completed, one at Antigo and the other at Park Falls. These buildings provide the larger office space and living quarters needed for a district headquarters, besides heated garage

space for three or four cars and trucks. At the Rhineland area headquarters, two six-stall garage buildings, so designed that they now constitute a single twelve-stall garage and storage building, were completed, and three additional garage and storage buildings were completed at Hayward, Brule, and Spooner.

Improvements at Tomahawk

When the building which now houses the forest protection headquarters at Tomahawk was acquired a few years ago, it was badly in need of repair and remodeling to suit the purposes of the department better. During the biennium, most of the work of reroofing, repairing, and repainting the building throughout was completed, and additional offices, storerooms, drafting rooms, and assembly rooms were constructed. Several thousand additional square feet of space were created by the installation of a second floor in portions of the building, and a painting room completely equipped with ventilating fans and other safety measures was added, in which trucks, tractors, plows, and other equipment can be quickly and safely repainted by modern spray methods. The construction of a two-story brick airplane hangar and landing field, adjacent to the headquarters building, was also completed.

WPA workers were also employed in reducing fire hazards on over ten thousand acres of dangerous slash areas and along over one thousand miles of state, county, and town roads.

It will be noted that most of the department's efforts towards reforestation have been directed towards the goal of adequate forest protection rather than towards any vast WPA program of planting forest tree seedlings. Nevertheless, the capacity of the state forest nursery was greatly expanded and more than a million seedling forest trees were planted by WPA crews.

State Fish Hatcheries

During the biennium, a special effort was made to promote the operation of projects providing for repairs, improvements, and increased production facilities at the state fish hatcheries. The buildings and equipment at all of the fifteen permanent hatcheries were completely repaired and repainted throughout. Several additions were built and some of the residences and hatchery buildings were completely remodeled. Similar work was also carried on at many of the seasonal hatchery stations.

At all of the hatcheries where WPA crews were employed, the general work consisted of the improvement of water supply, the construction of new ponds and raceways, and the repairing, cleaning and riprapping of older ponds and raceways, in addition to the repairing and repainting of all buildings and equipment. Had it not been for this program of almost completely overhauling the hatchery facilities of the fisheries division, it would have been impossible for the Conservation Department not only to attain but surpass its goal of planting more than a billion fish during both the seasons of 1937 and 1938.

Lake and Stream Improvement

Under the lake and stream improvement program sponsored by the Conservation Commission, WPA crews have placed thousands of brush refuges, sapling tangles, bass spawning boxes and minnow spawners in over two hundred Wisconsin lakes. Practically all of these lake improvement structures were built and placed during the winter months in accordance with data obtained from previous surveys which indicated the type of structures which were necessary in any particular lake to improve the propagation and protection of young fish and the protection of natural foods necessary for their survival and growth.

During the summer months, the lake and stream improvement crews concentrated on stream work and improved more than four hundred miles of trout streams by the installation of several types of current deflectors designed to protect the stream banks from erosion, to provide small trout with shelter, to create deep shaded pools, or to scour underlying silt deposits from gravelled spawning beds. Also, the channels of hundreds of springs were cleared, thereby allowing the cold spring water to find its way into nearby trout streams, and tens of thousands of willows and alders, as well as many thousands of commercially valuable trees were planted along stream banks for the dual purpose of providing shade and protecting the banks against further erosion.

No attempt was made to do improvement work on the largest possible number of trout streams because it was the policy of both the Conservation Department and the WPA to select only those streams most in need of improvement and then, insofar as available WPA labor made it possible, to complete the work of improving those streams from their headwaters to their mouths.

Projects at Game and Fur Farm

At the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette, a series of projects have been executed since early in the WPA program. Some of the outstanding units completed under these projects during the biennium are the following:

On the fur section of the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm, a seven-room brick and frame residence for the use of the farm manager, and a two-story assembly and lecture hall were constructed. A large barn, 75 feet in length by 36 feet in width, was built primarily for the purpose of providing storage space for several tons of hay and grain, and adjoining it, a refrigeration plant and slaughter house was constructed in which the meat diet required by the fur-bearing animals is prepared and kept in cold storage until ready for use. A four-stall garage, a native stone electrical transformer vault, and a root cellar for the storage of the very considerable tonnage of vegetables consumed were also constructed, in addition to several hundred breeding pens and runs, and over six miles of woven wire fencing.

On the game section of the farm, a carpenter and machine shop, 48 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth, which had been previously constructed by WPA labor, was used during the biennium by a crew of WPA carpenters for the construction of several hundred game bird brooders, feeding hoppers, and pens. A feed and equipment building, 75 feet by 30 feet, which also houses some of the administrative offices, was completed early in the biennium, and during 1937, a two-story incubator building, 100 feet by 36 feet, was constructed. The completion of this building has enabled the Conservation Department to more than double its previous annual production of game bird chicks for release throughout the state.

Other Conservation Projects

WPA funds and labor also made it possible to construct nearly two hundred boats for the use of the law enforcement and fisheries division, and have greatly accelerated the work of rough fish removal and the improvement of state forests and parks, as well as aiding in projects for the conduct of surveys and the compilation of data relating to all phases of conservation work.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED OR UNDERTAKEN
AS WPA PROJECTS
DURING THE BIENNIUM JUNE 30, 1936 TO JUNE 30, 1938

(ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS)

FOREST PROTECTION DIVISION

| TYPE OF BUILDING | TOWN | COUNTY | STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION AS OF JUNE 30, 1938 |
|---|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 1. RANGER STATION AND 5-STALL GARAGE BUILDING | PEMBINE | MARINETTE | COMPLETED 10/15/37 |
| 2. " " " " | GOODMAN | MARINETTE | 98% COMPLETED |
| 3. " " " " | POUND | MARINETTE | COMPLETED 4/1/38 |
| 4. " " " " | FLORENCE | FLORENCE | COMPLETED 2/5/37 |
| 5. " " " " | CRANDON | FOREST | COMPLETED 11/25/36 |
| 6. " " " " | NECEDAH | JUNEAU | COMPLETED 9/10/37 |
| 7. " " " " | SUMMIT LAKE | LANGLADE | COMPLETED 5/25/37 |
| 8. " " " " | LAKE TOMAHAWK | ONEIDA | COMPLETED 9/25/36 |
| 9. " " " " | CONOVER | VILAS | COMPLETED 2/15/37 |
| 10. " " " " | MELLEN | ASHLAND | COMPLETED 10/25/37 |
| 11. " " " " | WASHBURN | BAYFIELD | COMPLETED 1/15/37 |
| 12. " " " " | GRANTSBURG | BURNETT | COMPLETED 1/29/37 |
| 13. " " " " | PATTISON PARK | DOUGLAS | COMPLETED 9/24/37 |
| 14. " " " " | UPSON | IRON | COMPLETED 6/25/37 |
| 15. " " " " | PRENTICE | PRICE | COMPLETED 5/25/37 |
| 16. " " " " | MINONG | WASHBURN | COMPLETED 7/10/37 |
| 17. " " " " | PRAY | JACKSON | COMPLETED 5/25/38 |
| 18. " " " " | FAIRCHILD | JACKSON | COMPLETED 6/6/38 |
| 19. " " " " | TOMAH | MONROE | COMPLETED 7/15/38 |
| 20. " " " " | STILES | OCONTO | 95% COMPLETED |
| 21. " " " " | BOWLER | SHAWANO | COMPLETED 5/4/38 |
| 22. " " " " | NEKOOSA | WOOD | COMPLETED 12/24/37 |
| 23. " " " " | WISCONSIN DELLS | COLUMBIA | 95% COMPLETED |
| 24. 6-STALL GARAGE AND WAREHOUSE BUILDING (FIRST UNIT) | RHINELANDER | ONEIDA | COMPLETED 7/1/36 |
| 25. 6-STALL GARAGE AND WAREHOUSE BUILDING (SECOND UNIT) | RHINELANDER | ONEIDA | COMPLETED 6/25/37 |
| 26. 6-STALL GARAGE AND WAREHOUSE BUILDING | BRULE | DOUGLAS | COMPLETED 3/31/37 |
| 27. " " " " | HAYWARD | SAWYER | COMPLETED 7/1/36 |
| 28. " " " " | SPOONER | WASHBURN | COMPLETED 7/10/37 |
| 29. 5-STALL GARAGE AND REPAIR SHOP | BRULE | DOUGLAS | COMPLETED 12/15/37 |
| 30. DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS RANGER STATION | ANTIGO | LANGLADE | COMPLETED 6/20/37 |
| 31. DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS RANGER STATION | PARK FALLS | PRICE | COMPLETED 7/1/37 |
| 32. AIRPLANE HANGAR | TOMAHAWK | LINCOLN | COMPLETED 10/20/37 |
| 33. WAREHOUSE (CORRUGATED IRON) | PARK FALLS | PRICE | COMPLETED 7/11/37 |
| 34. DYNAMITE STORAGE HOUSE | PARK FALLS | PRICE | COMPLETED 12/10/37 |

FISHERIES DIVISION

| TYPE OF BUILDING | HATCHERY | COUNTY | STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION AS OF JUNE 30, 1938 |
|--|----------------|----------|---|
| 1. RESIDENCE (5 ROOM) | CRYSTAL SPRGS. | LANGLADE | COMPLETED 6/10/37 |
| 2. HATCHERY BUILDING | EAGLE RIVER | ONEIDA | COMPLETED 10/15/37 |
| 3. GARAGE (4 STALL FRAME) | HAYWARD | SAWYER | COMPLETED 7/1/36 |
| 4. RESIDENCE (6 ROOM) | HAYWARD | SAWYER | COMPLETED 12/1/37 |
| 5. GARAGE (12 STALL STONE) | MADISON | DANE | 60% COMPLETED |
| 6. RESIDENCE (7 ROOM) | MADISON | DANE | 15% COMPLETED |
| 7. GARAGE (6 STALL) | OSCEOLA | POLK | COMPLETED 6/4/38 |
| 8. NET HOUSE (FIRST UNIT) (IN COOPERATION WITH CCC) | SPOONER | WASHBURN | 40% COMPLETED |
| 9. NET HOUSE (SECOND UNIT) (IN COOPERATION WITH CCC) | SPOONER | WASHBURN | 40% COMPLETED |
| 10. RESIDENCE (7 ROOM) | SPOONER | WASHBURN | 25% COMPLETED |
| 11. GARAGE (4 STALL FRAME) | WILD ROSE | WASHBURN | COMPLETED 7/1/36 |
| 12. GARAGE (10 STALL FRAME) | WOODRUFF | ONEIDA | 20% COMPLETED |
| 13. 10-STALL GARAGE & DORMITORY (CONCRETE BLOCK) | WOODRUFF | ONEIDA | COMPLETED 6/25/37 |
| 14. REPAIR SHOP | WOODRUFF | ONEIDA | 95% COMPLETED |
| 15. NET HOUSE (FIRST UNIT) | WOODRUFF | ONEIDA | COMPLETED 9/23/36 |
| 16. NET HOUSE (SECOND UNIT) (IN COOPERATION WITH CCC) | WOODRUFF | ONEIDA | 95% COMPLETED |
| 17. MESS HALL (IN COOPERATION WITH CCC) | WOODRUFF | ONEIDA | COMPLETED 8/1/37 |

GAME DIVISION

| TYPE OF BUILDING | TOWN | COUNTY | STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION AS OF JUNE 30, 1938 |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|---|
| 1. SHEEP AND FEED BARN | POYNETTE | COLUMBIA | COMPLETED 4/15/37 |
| 2. REFRIGERATOR BUILDING | POYNETTE | COLUMBIA | COMPLETED 7/15/37 |
| 3. ASSEMBLY AND DINING HALL | POYNETTE | COLUMBIA | COMPLETED 7/15/36 |
| 4. RESIDENCE BUILDING | POYNETTE | COLUMBIA | COMPLETED 10/1/36 |
| 5. INCUBATOR BUILDING | POYNETTE | COLUMBIA | COMPLETED 5/5/38 |
| 6. BUNK HOUSE | POYNETTE | COLUMBIA | COMPLETED 4/1/38 |
| 7. GARAGE (4 STALL FRAME) | POYNETTE | COLUMBIA | COMPLETED 12/15/37 |
| 8. FEED & EQUIPMENT BUILDING | POYNETTE | COLUMBIA | COMPLETED 10/1/36 |

Civilian Conservation Corps

FOREST AND PARKS DIVISION

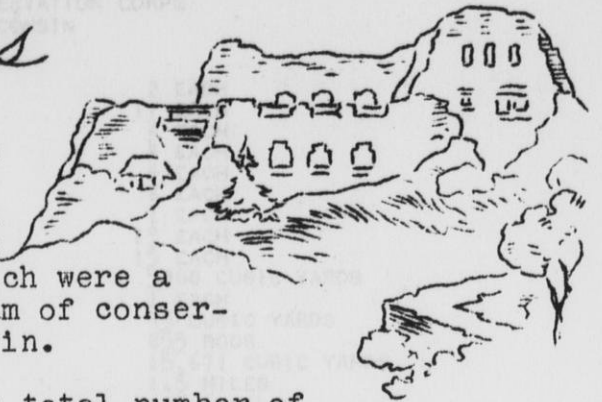
| TYPE OF BUILDING | PARK | COUNTY | STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION AS OF JUNE 30, 1938 |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---|
| 1. SHELTER BUILDING (COMPLETION OF BUILDINGS STARTED BY CCC) | WYALUSING STATE PARK | GRANT | 40% COMPLETED |
| 2. SHELTER & CONCESSION BUILDING (COMPLETION OF BUILDING STARTED BY CCC) | COPPER FALLS | ASHLAND | 95% COMPLETED |
| 3. SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT (COMPLETION OF WORK STARTED BY CCC) | COPPER FALLS | ASHLAND | 75% COMPLETED |

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

| TYPE OF BUILDING | TOWN | COUNTY | STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION AS OF JUNE 30, 1938 |
|--|----------|-----------|---|
| 1. LAW ENFORCEMENT HEADQUARTERS | OSHKOSH | WINNEBAGO | COMPLETED 9/29/36 |
| 2. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RANGER STATION (BOATHOUSE & GARAGE) | BAYFIELD | BAYFIELD | COMPLETED 10/15/37 |

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Civilian Conservation Corps established camps in Wisconsin to aid the Wisconsin Conservation Department in the execution of work projects which were a part of a comprehensive program of conservation in the state of Wisconsin.



During the year 1937, the total number of camps was reduced from 19 to 12. These present 12 camps, located in the counties of Juneau, Wood, Rusk, Burnett, Sawyer, Douglas, Vilas, Oneida, Langlade, Iron, and Marinette, formed a source of labor to draw upon not only in conservation projects, but in emergencies such as fire suppression.

The average enrollee strength per camp has been from 180 to 200 men. Of this number, approximately 25 to 30 are turned over to the Army for Camp Overhead, and the balance released to the Technical Service for work projects.

The classes of activities that the CCC camps have participated in can be roughly included in two headings: forest culture, and structural improvements. Under forest culture, the camps have planted trees, made improvements to immature stands of timber, reduced fire hazards, and assisted in both the prevention and suppression of fires. In structural activities, they have contributed the labor in some cases, and in other cases both the labor and materials for the erection of structures such as ranger stations, lookout towers, tower cabins, forest nursery buildings, and fish hatchery buildings, along with a number of miscellaneous structures.

The CCC camps have assisted materially in the work of the Wisconsin Conservation Department. Aside from the material gains in the interests of the development of conservation, the CCC also has made notable accomplishments in the way of enrollee welfare. There is a broad educational training and safety program conducted by the Army and forest Technical Service.

The entire program has been one which presented a very splendid opportunity for the dual purpose of building men and building forests.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN 1937-1938
BY THE
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
IN WISCONSIN

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| FOOT BRIDGES | 2 EACH |
| VEHICLE BRIDGES | 1 EACH |
| DWELLINGS | 4 EACH |
| EQUIPMENT STORAGE HOUSES | 4 EACH |
| GARAGES | 4 EACH |
| LATRINES & TOILETS | 8 EACH |
| LOOKOUT HOUSES | 7 EACH |
| LOOKOUT TOWERS | 19 EACH |
| OTHER BUILDINGS | 15 EACH |
| CRIBBING, INCLUDING FILLING | 5000 CUBIC YARDS |
| LARGE DIVERSION DAMS | 1 EACH |
| ROCK FILL DAMS | 45 CUBIC YARDS |
| FENCES | 855 RODS |
| LEVEES, DYKES AND JETTIES | 15,671 CUBIC YARDS |
| POWER LINES | 1.5 MILES |
| TELEPHONE LINES | 208.6 MILES |
| SIGNS AND MARKERS | 251 EACH |
| TRUCK TRAILS | 186.4 MILES |
| CLEARING RESERVOIR SITES | 75 ACRES |
| ROCK RIPRAP | 76 SQUARE YARDS |
| FIELD PLANTING (TREES) | 11,922.7 ACRES |
| FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT | 6,565.5 ACRES |
| NURSERIES | 40,122 MAN-DAYS |
| CONIFER SEED COLLECTION (CONES) | 3,557 BUSHELS |
| HARDWOOD SEED COLLECTION | 2,103 POUNDS |
| FIGHTING FOREST FIRES | 12,282 MAN-DAYS |
| FIRE BREAKS | 46.7 MILES |
| FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION (ROADSIDE) | 283.7 MILES |
| FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION (TRAILSIDE) | 68.8 MILES |
| FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION (OTHER) | 6,148.7 ACRES |
| FIRE PRESUPPRESSION | 33,575 MAN-DAYS |
| FIRE PREVENTION | 4,598 MAN-DAYS |
| TREE AND PLANT DISEASE CONTROL | 18,818 ACRES |
| FINE GRADING, ROAD SLOPES, ETC. | 50 SQUARE YARDS |
| GENERAL CLEAN-UP | 1 ACRE |
| LANDSCAPING | 75.4 ACRES |
| PUBLIC CAMP GROUND DEVELOPMENT | 322.6 ACRES |
| RAZING UNDESIRABLE STRUCTURES | 10,805 MAN-DAYS |
| SEED COLLECTION (GRASS & SHRUBS) | 192 POUNDS |
| VISTA CUTTING | 14 ACRES |
| FISH REARING PONDS | 3 EACH |
| FOOD & COVER PLANTING & SEEDING | 154.8 ACRES |
| LAKE AND POND DEVELOPMENT | 36,176 MAN-DAYS |
| STOCKING FISH | 194,928,593 FISH |
| STREAM DEVELOPMENT | 55.9 MILES |
| OTHER WILDLIFE PROJECTS | 22,174 MAN-DAYS |
| EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS | 30 EACH |
| INSECT PEST CONTROL | 107,231 ACRES |
| MAPS (TYPE, TOPOGRAPHIC, ETC.) | 1,515 MAN-DAYS |
| MAPS (RELIEF MAPS & MODELS) | 927 MAN-DAYS |
| MARKING BOUNDARIES | 414 MILES |
| PREPARATION & TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIAL | 19,399 MAN-DAYS |
| RODENT CONTROL | 7,040 ACRES |
| SURVEYS | 30,002 MAN-DAYS |
| WILDLIFE FEEDING | 650 MAN-DAYS |
| BEACH IMPROVEMENT | 5 ACRES |
| WAREHOUSING | 4,642 MAN-DAYS |
| WILDLIFE STRUCTURES | 100 EACH |
| WALKS | 421 MAN-DAYS |