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## **Biennial report of the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1923, and June 30, 1924. 1924**

Wisconsin. State Conservation Committee (1915-27)

Madison, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1924

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BIENNIAL REPORT

9th

OF THE

# STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

OF WISCONSIN

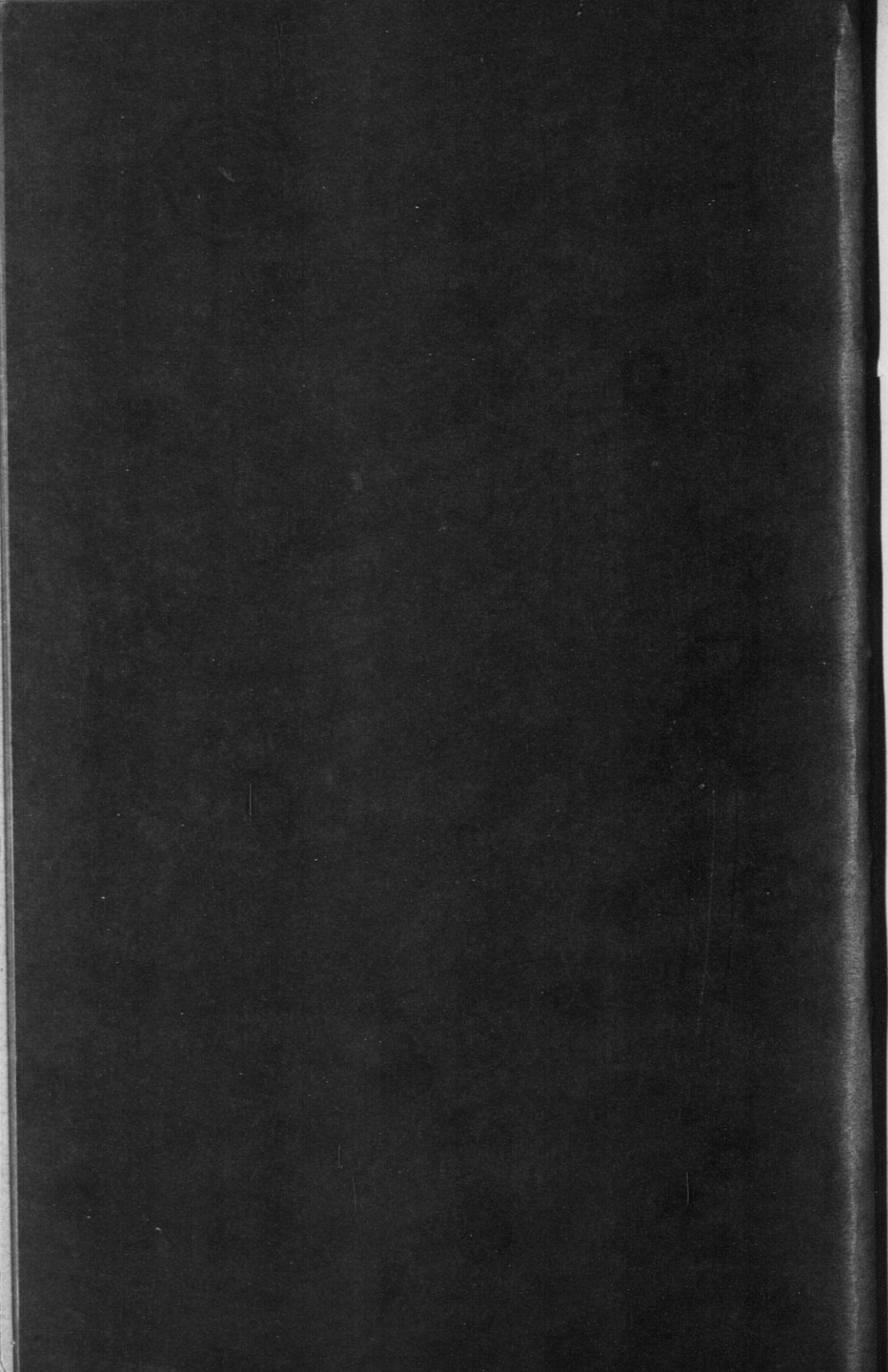
FOR THE

Fiscal years ending June 30, 1923, and June 30, 1924



Madison, Wisconsin  
1924

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MADISON



BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE CONSERVATION  
COMMISSION  
OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

Fiscal years ending June 30, 1923, and June 30, 1924



Madison, Wisconsin  
1924



## THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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ELMER S. HALL, *Commissioner,*

C. L. HARRINGTON, *Supt. of Forests & Parks,*

B. O. WEBSTER, *Superintendent of Fisheries,*

MATT PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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HONORABLE JOHN J. BLAINE,

*Governor of Wisconsin.*

SIR: Agreeable to the provisions of law, we herewith submit a biennial report of the activities of the Conservation Commission of the State of Wisconsin; and trust that it will meet with your approval.

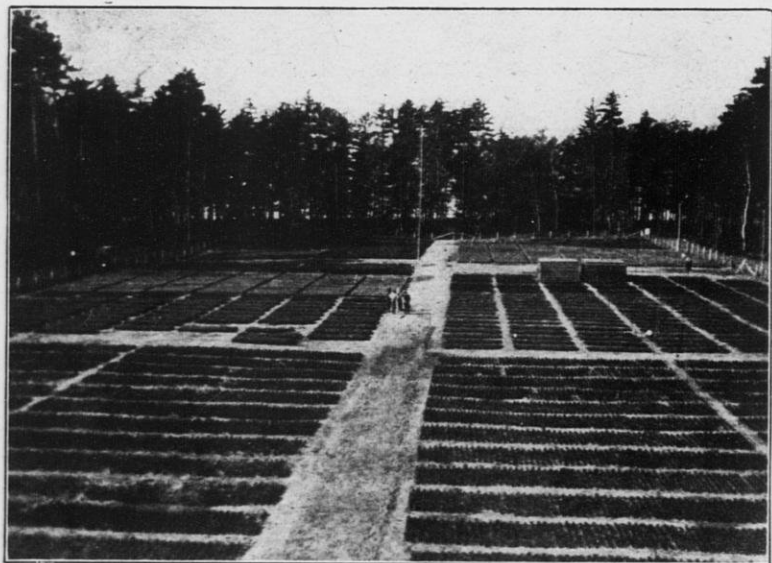
Respectfully submitted by

ELMER S. HALL,

*Commissioner of Conservation.*



A Beaver and His Home



The State Forest Tree Nursery at Trout Lake, Vilas County, Wis.

## FOREWORD

ELMER S. HALL, *Commissioner.*

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One of the outstanding developments of the past fifty years not only in Wisconsin but in the nation has been the relatively rapid depletion of our natural resources. Many of these resources are replaceable; others are not. The ore of a mine once extracted cannot be restored but resources like forests, the wild life of field, marsh and woodland, the fish in lakes and rivers has within itself the capacity to replenish and increase. The history of mankind demonstrates beyond question that whenever a people came in contact with a natural resource of almost unlimited supply that they took liberally of this supply to satisfy their needs with consequent waste and destruction. Such is the particular story of our natural abundance of fur, fish, forests and game and also of the supplies of iron, coal, oil, gas and other mineral wealth. It is a well founded observation that the American people as a people lived up to this natural tendency and took liberally of the natural resources with which they were endowed, with but little thought, until of recent years, as to the replacement of these resources.

The conservation movement started in this country in an active way about thirty years ago. Its progress has been rapid. This is especially true of the last ten years. Today this movement enlists the support of the most thoughtful and best informed citizens, and every state has laws and regulations for the exploitation of its natural wealth. Wisconsin is not lacking in this connection and is now making a determined effort to re-establish her once abundant supplies of commercial timber, her fisheries, her game, and to preserve her scenic and historic places.

The present conservation commission was established by

legislative act in 1915. It consolidated all state activities relating to fish, forests, game and state parks and merged the affairs of the state board of forestry, the fish commission, the game department, the state park board and what had been known as the conservation commission. Prior to the legislative session of 1923 the commission was composed of three men but during the 1923 session a further consolidation took place and at the present time the commission operates under a single commissioner with assistants acting as superintendents of state fish hatcheries and state forests and parks respectively.

The broad scope of the work with the constantly increasing demands in the various activities of the department have made it difficult to administer the affairs of the conservation commission because of the limited appropriation available for the work.

Every county is desirous of a game warden, which is justified by the constantly increasing number of hunters and fishermen who throng the country-side during the open seasons. Throngs of nonresident fishermen crowd the lakes and streams during vacation time, and there is a pressing need for a larger propagation and planting of fish.

The larger use of state parks and the increasing hazard of forest fires all taken together seem to justify the budget request for additional money to carry on the work and the receipts of the department apparently warrant this without laying any tax upon the people of the state.



Devils Lake State Park

## FISHERIES DIVISION

Of the activities of the present Conservation Commission undoubtedly the one first started was that of fish propagation. It is interesting to note that the first fish hatchery was established in 1875. This hatchery is located at Madison and has been in service as a fish propagating institution ever since. Since that time thirteen additional hatcheries have been organized which serve as places where fish are hatched and from which they are distributed. It may be said that during all these years there has been a steady and continuous improvement in the methods used at the hatcheries particularly in the way of collecting the eggs, the handling of brood fish, and the distribution of the fry and fingerlings. These improvements have been especially gratifying during the past two years and have made it possible for the hatcheries of the state to distribute better qualities of trout from the trout hatcheries and better and larger quantities of pike and bass and other kinds of fish from the other hatcheries specializing in these species. In addition to the Madison hatchery mentioned above, which is located about four miles out of the city and which makes a specialty of rainbow and brown trout, the Bayfield hatchery has been established. This station is located on the shore of Lake Superior about two miles south of the city of Bayfield and here the state carries on commercial fish work and handles annually millions of lake trout for planting in Lake Superior as well as the hatching and distribution of millions of brook and brown trout for the inland waters and which are of primary interest to sportsmen.

Another trout hatchery is located at Wild Rose in Waushara County where brown, brook and rainbow trout are raised. At St. Croix Falls in the state park is located a trout hatchery that is unique in that the water supply is taken from a hill which enables it to be carried into the fourth floor of the hatchery building, making it possible to hatch fish on all four floors. The customary method of hatchery construction is to have this work done on one floor only which is generally a matter of compulsion on account of the lay of the land. The specialty at the St. Croix Falls hatchery is brook trout but the commission also rears and distributes all kinds of other trout that flourish in Wisconsin streams.

The above named places are in operation the entire year and each has a superintendent with sufficient help to take care of the work. Our pike stations, however, are only operated in the spring during the pike hatching season and in addition to a pike station at Madison we hatch pike at the following places:—Spooner, Eagle River, Oshkosh, Woodruff and Delafield. At Woodruff and Delafield, in addition to the pike work, we carry on operations in black bass culture which immediately follows the season for wall-eyed pike. At the Woodruff station the hatching of muskellunge has been carried on



with some success when it has been possible to get the eggs. During the past few years there has been a very noticeable increase in the interest taken in the rearing of muskellunge. This has been stimulated by what have appeared to be the gradual decreasing numbers of this valuable species and in the future the commission will redouble its efforts to increase the output of this important fish for the waters of the state.



A Pike Hatchery During Shipping Season

The two hatcheries on Lake Michigan are devoted to the commercial fish of that lake and are located at Sheboygan and Sturgeon Bay. The lake trout, whitefish and lake cisco eggs propagated in these hatcheries are obtained from Green Bay and Lake Michigan and each hatchery has a capacity of about sixteen million eggs. This season we are trying the experiment of introducing Lake Erie cisco in Lake Michigan. We have several million Lake Erie cisco at the Sheboygan hatchery that will be reared and planted in the lakes sometime next spring. Another experiment that is being tried for the benefit of the commercial fishermen is the introduction of Pacific Coast salmon in Lake Superior. This work has been going on for about three years and we soon anticipate substantial results from it.

The last session of the legislature authorized the building of two new trout stations. These stations are located near Hayward in Sawyer County and Lakewood in Oconto County. As the appropriation made was only \$2500 for each establishment it was necessary to build only a small sub-station which will be supplied with eggs from

one of the larger hatcheries this season. If it is found that the locations are well adapted for the successful culture of trout they can be enlarged as money is available. It is the hope and aim of the commission to increase our hatching facilities until we have at least one hatchery for every four counties which will enable us to make all our distribution by means of trucks which will mean a great saving of time and especially at a season of the year when the time element is of great importance from the very nature of our operations. There will also result from prompt and expeditious distribution a much greater benefit to the streams of the state from the fish planted in them. The time is at hand and the demand of interested citizens is such that our streams and lakes must be supplied with greater quantities of fish if we are to maintain our position as a splendid fishing region.

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## FORESTS AND PARKS

The President recently said:

"Strange as it may seem, the American people, bred for many generations to forest life, drawing no small measure of their wealth from the forest, have not yet acquired the sense of timber as a crop. These immense stretches of cut-over lands, mostly too rough or too sterile for tilling, have not awakened us to their vast potential worth as growers of wood. Fully one-fourth of our land area ought to be kept in forest—not poor, dwindling thickets of scrub, but forests of trees fit for bridges and houses and ships. Handled by the best timber-cropping methods, our present forest lands could be made to grow even more timber each year than we now use. But much of our cut-over land, lying idle or half productive, is now an immeasurable loss. It pays little or no taxes, it keeps few hands busy, it turns few wheels, it builds no roads. Idle forest land has scrapped schools, factories, railroads, and towns; it has dotted the land with abandoned farms; it has created a migratory population. Our forest problem is a land problem of the first magnitude."

### OUR CITIZENS INTERESTED

The people of Wisconsin are interested in forestry. Analyze it any way you may, the fact remains that the recent constitutional amendment on forestry was approved by the substantial majority of 162,797 votes. This is indicative more than anything else of the mind of the people of the state on this subject.

### WHAT CAN BE DONE

The question that now naturally arises is,—What can be done at present to restore the forests of the state on suitable lands, and in a manner compatible with our needs? In order to answer this question it is well to keep in mind the compelling economic factors, for this is almost entirely an economic question, that in reality has made the present forest problem. The first sawmill was erected in Wisconsin

in 1831. At that time timber possessed little or no value. It was too abundant. The hardwoods were not worth anything. Pine was the only wood that could be cut to any advantage. There was great waste in the woods and only the finest trees were utilized. From that year, however, there has gradually developed a certain code of economic practices in forest exploitation, the operations of which has left great areas of cut-over land in the wake of the axe and saw and has led to a relatively rapid depletion of this valuable resource. These forest practices, therefore, have in reality made the present forest problem, which may be stated as follows,—That great areas of idle land now exist in the state that can be made productive only by a crop of forest trees, and that a vanishing supply of timber as a necessary material in every industrial process, and in the health and comfort of the population, with steadily rising prices for what is left—has caused a demand for the restoration of this basic resource. These methods of forest exploitation, both past and present, have their weakness in that at no time has sufficient consideration been given to the protection of the young trees, with the result that these great areas of strictly forest lands which should now, under proper forestry practices, be supporting a young forest of great value, are denuded.

#### AN ECONOMIC QUESTION

The fact remains, however, that the methods of forest removal of the past, and in a large measure those of the present, have developed and are in existence, because, everything else considered, they are the only possible ones that could survive the economic condition of the times. The very abundance of the resource itself and the economic stress of the early days laid the foundation for our present business methods in the woods and these methods have developed, not because of any individual or concern, or series of them, but in spite of them. The lumbermen cut what the trade demanded, and the customers for forest products during all periods were the people themselves. They wanted the best and they wanted it cheap, and the man or concern who got it out that way got the business. All others failed. Competition was and is the order of the day. Individual competes with individual, concern with concern, and region with region. The forests of the South and West compete with the forests of the lake states, and only small changes in prices or freight rates will force operators in Wisconsin to abandon trade territory to operators from the south and west coast. It might have been better in the long run to have had strict regulation of forest cutting right from the beginning, with complete utilization and no waste in the woods or mills and with adequate fire protection for all forest and cut-over lands, so that the young trees that were seeded naturally would have had a chance to grow to merchantable size. However, such a process would have been expensive and the public would have had to foot the bill. This the public was not willing to do. Of course, from an economic standpoint, such regulation was well-nigh impossible.

It seems to be the rule that whenever a people come in contact with a great and abundant resource that they take of that resource in a liberal and wasteful manner and let the future take care of itself. Such has been the history of development in all our natural resources. In reality, therefore, in attempting to solve the forest problem we are seeking to change the established methods of operation and of business procedure in this particular field that have been in effect in our state for almost a century. Of course, it is obvious that this cannot be done abruptly, but that gradual improvements should be made from year to year as the opportunity serves, with the result that in the long run a timely and complete solution of our forest problem will result. Then our strictly forest areas will be growing a crop of timber as they should be doing. Whenever the people of the state really want this done it will be done, and the sooner we can bring this condition of affairs about the better and less expensive it will be for all of us.

#### BEGINNING OF FORESTRY

The first interest in the work of forest perpetuation appeared about 1867 in a report to the legislature on the destructive effects of forest removal and of fire. By the year 1900 the great bulk of the soft wood supplies of the state had been logged, and during these years the interest in forestry as such was not pronounced. The past twenty-five years, however, has witnessed a rapidly developing interest in this subject. It may be said at the present time that no group of citizens anywhere is more keenly or vitally interested in this movement than those owning and exploiting the forest itself. As the years sped by closer utilization of the forest itself became the rule until we now witness what amounts to a clean cutting in woods operations. Small inferior trees that possessed no value twenty-five years ago are now logged. Timber values have risen, and as they did it became more and more possible from an economic standpoint to become interested in the growth of young trees. Today we stand on the threshold of real accomplishment in forest restoration with active, private, as well as public interest in this undertaking. With this introduction we can pass to the most important item in our forest perpetuation program.

1. Adequate protection of all forest and cut-over lands from fire. Unless young trees are protected we can have no future forests. This is obvious. Mature timber should be harvested. This work should be done in a way so that young trees of unmerchantable size will be protected and with some thought to promoting seeding by natural methods. The forest trees of Wisconsin will reproduce vigorously if they are given a chance, and if protected will grow to merchantable size and be valuable.

Adequate fire protection means a decided expansion of the activities now directed by the state through this commission. Five special fire districts are organized, each comprising about one million acres. Three others are authorized. There is still a great deal of work to be done to perfect the organizations, and to properly equip each district.



It is not proposed that the state shall do all the work, nor assume all responsibility in this program of fire prevention and control. There is a strong local responsibility that should be recognized, and assumed by local agencies either private or public. The causes of these fires are due primarily to local agencies, and while the state is interested in the prevention and suppression of destructive fires the locality in which they occur has, or should have, a greater interest. The aim of the state is to extend to each fire district a measure of protection and to assemble local interest and assistance to complete the task of making the protection adequate. The state proposes to locate in each district one supervising fire warden, and to own, with the assistance of the federal government, all equipment used in fire detection and suppression. The district fire warden's job will be to study out the causes of the fires in his district, to assist and work with the town chairman, who are by law town fire wardens, to assemble the cooperative interest of local individuals and concerns, and to direct all other activities that will tend to prevent fires in the first place, and to suppress them if they start. As uncontrolled fires on forest and cut-over land decrease forest growth will increase, and it is significant that accomplishment along these lines is possible without interfering with any other kind of development in the district without the land being owned by the public and consequently being off the tax rolls and all at a reasonable expense. All parts of the state in which there is a risk from fires in extensive areas of forest or cut-over land should be protected. Such protection also promotes the welfare of game animals and birds, keeps the countryside green, and assists materially in the control of waters.

**2. Coordinate and block up the existing areas of state-owned lands into units that can be effectively administered and protected.**

The state now owns about 175,000 acres of land which were acquired by gift or purchase, specifically for forestry purposes. These lands are located mainly in Vilas and Oneida counties. They include many descriptions widely scattered. There is little occasion for additional purchases of land for state forests until the present very substantial acreage is adequately protected and administered. There is need for the blocking up and balancing up of these areas so that they will function as originally intended. Heretofore constitutional objections made it impossible to classify these lands as state forests, but with the approval of the forestry amendment to the constitution at the last election it is lawful to describe these areas as state forests and parks. Being located for the most part in the lake region these lands possess great value for recreational purposes, and the future will find them being used as forest parks. But there is need of a policy which will balance up these areas, for no county should be expected to contribute an inordinately large area of its land for public purposes. There should be a reasonable proportion determined upon so that the values that accrue to a county, either directly or indirectly, from the presence of an area held for public purposes within the limits of a county would compensate for the loss to the county, because of such lands being exempt from taxation. To bring about such an adjust-

ment it is felt that in some instances it would be advisable to sell scattered descriptions of land on application, as market conditions warranted, and in accord with the statutes relating to land sales and thereby bring them back on the tax rolls and to retain the compact areas and to properly designate and develop these areas as forest parks. Determination as to proper sized areas to be held for public purposes could be made by consultation with well informed men and women in the state, and especially with local individuals, concerns, or organizations in the counties affected.

In addition to the lands mentioned in the preceding paragraph the state still possesses about an equal acreage of old school and educational trust fund lands. Considerable acreages of this class of property are still timbered. There is need for a system of suitably sized, suitably located game refuges in the northern counties. The state should own at least fifty game refuges of from two to five thousand acres each, in the thirty-five northern counties. These areas should be game refuges in every sense of the word, being selected specifically because of their value for such purposes, and they should be properly protected and patrolled. They would also be small state forests. In addition suitably sized areas, both in length and width, of native forest should be acquired along the trunk line highways in the northern counties before this opportunity forever vanishes as the timber is cut. To affect these measures the lands mentioned in this paragraph as well as the scattered descriptions mentioned in the preceding paragraph should be used as a basis for exchanges. In many cases rather extensive acreages are located back from the main highways, and are of no immediate value to the public. If such descriptions were exchanged for timbered land along highways, on the basis of equal values, the public would come into possession of a property that would be immediately usable and simultaneously a piece of virgin forest would be preserved in a good location. All such exchanges, of course, would have to be approved by the land commission, and the integrity of the respective trust funds concerned remain unimpaired.

The point is, that herein lies the best opportunity to obtain stretches of native forests along the trunk line highways in the northern counties, which would in reality be little roadside parks, and it is quite apparent that this opportunity will exist for only a few years more. It also is apparent that a program of this kind is one that means a great deal to the whole state, and particularly to the northern counties, as would also any endeavor to establish a suitable system of real game refuges, and perhaps other large forest parks. The trunk line highways are permanently located, and should the relatively few stretches of virgin forest that now flank them in some of the northern counties be cut, and such is inevitable, the land on the highway then becomes just like the balance of the hundreds of miles of cut-over county, and has no value from a scenic or recreational standpoint. Such exchange, if authorized, should be made as opportunity affords, and only suitably sized, suitably located areas should be considered. It should be borne in mind in these contemplated exchanges that tim-



bered or cut-over lands should be exchanged for timbered lands, and that the state should not exchange timbered lands for cut-over lands unless unusual circumstances presented themselves.

3. Private enterprise in forest replacement should be encouraged by proper legislation. To anyone who has given the question of forest replacement any study, it is early apparent that unless private capital undertakes a major part of the task that it must go largely unfinished. This is particularly true in a state like Wisconsin, which is relatively a flat land region and one in which practically all land has passed from public control. To again bring these large available areas into public control through state or federal ownership, a procedure of doubtful value at the best and especially if such has to be done by purchase, is almost out of the question. As a state undertaking it is practically impossible as the money for such purchases and for continued maintenance until such time as the new forest would be self-supporting, for cut-over lands would be the only areas available in the beginning, would never be appropriated. What state forest areas that eventually may be acquired will be primarily demonstration areas and areas having a large recreational value and it is safe to say that even with the most optimistic estimates for acquisitions by the federal government for national forests in the state there will still remain a great area in small as well as large holdings available for private forests. Economic forces are steadily making it more and more possible for private undertakings in this field.

Assuming an adequate protection of land from fire, and such protection is entirely possible, we find the greatest remaining difficulty to private forestry in our methods of taxation. The taxation scheme is out of joint largely because of inflated values on the intrinsic productive capacity of the raw land itself. Land should really be assessed on its capacity to produce and not on its speculative value. Economic processes will force such a conclusion in the long run and assessed values will approach the true productive capacity of a tract of land. Land values based on actual productive qualities will not come suddenly, however, and in the meantime danger lies in the fact that the owner may abandon the land because he will not want to carry it indefinitely at a loss. We hear a lot nowadays of letting the land go back for delinquent taxes, in case of which the public gets the property whether they want it or not. It is quite probable that the public does not want lands of this character and the prudent thing to do would be, through proper legislation to forestall such a contingency and to make it possible for an individual or concern to hold the land and put it to a productive use as a forest property and to pay annual taxes even though such taxes were small. If land abandonment was to be carried to its logical conclusion it would certainly be a destructive process for many communities. It would be far better for all concerned to so arrange matters that individual or corporate enterprise could hold and develop the lands of the state and not have these lands revert to the public. Legislation encouraging the development of private enterprise in forestry is one of the

ways that very considerable areas of land in the state may be kept productive. Such a program is now reasonably feasible. It has been pointed out only recently that a return of from four to six per cent compounded can be figured on the planting of white pine and holding it over a rotation period of fifty years.

The primary steps in such a legislative program are—

- a. That land and timber should be taxed separately.
- b. That growing timber should be exempt from taxation until it reaches a merchantable size.
- c. That forest land should be assessed at its actual productive capacity.
- d. That a forest land contract, subject to the approval of the county board, should be entered into between the state and an individual or concern for a period of fifty years whereby the owner is guaranteed a fixed value on the forest land for taxation purposes and public assistance in the protection of such land from fire during the life of the contract. The owner in turn obligates himself to reforest the property by natural or artificial methods to the satisfaction of the state and to protect the land from fire and to cut the timber at maturity according to reasonable forestry regulations and pay a reasonable severance tax at the time of cutting, such severance tax to be divided on a fair basis between town, county and state government.

Other details will perhaps be needed in any program that will tend to encourage private enterprise in forest restoration, but the above outline suggest a base from which to work. It becomes more and more apparent that the day is near at hand when considerable activity in this field will be witnessed.

4. **Continue forest investigations and studies.** We are still lacking in fundamental knowledge of many forest problems. This is especially true of the growth of our desirable forest trees. There is available a sketchy lot of information on this subject but it is by no means as comprehensive nor profound as it should be. The Lakes States Forest Experiment Station—a federal institution—has recently been established at St. Paul and it has been the aim and should continue to be the aim of this state to assist and cooperate with this institution which is designed especially for forest research in an expanding way so that the basic knowledge of forests and forest conditions in Wisconsin may be ascertained.

## STATE PARKS

The variety of life furnished by the quiet lake, the running stream, the depth of the forest, the study of wild things, the sight of unique rock formations or historic places, and the natural impulse on the part of all of us for a touch of the life under the open sky has prompted the establishments of parks and areas preserved in their natural condition. The desire for these things of the outdoors is

particularly pronounced in the city man or woman who, during the larger part of their lives live among congested conditions and in the high pitch of industrial and commercial activities. These impulses have started a very pronounced movement for the establishment of large recreational areas, which is evidenced by the setting aside of many large national and state parks in all parts of the country. The comparative ease of travel with the advent of the automobile has brought these areas into increasing prominence and has led to the temporary annual migration of millions of Americans, and the tourist is now on all roads and in every nook and corner of the land.

Wisconsin is well located and possesses the requisite advantages of climate and scenery, good roads and living accommodations to be the natural playground for the millions to the south of us. Our thousands of forested lakes and trout streams, the scenic and historic north and east shores washed by Lake Superior and Lake Michigan respectively, the bluffs of the Mississippi on our west, unexcelled hunting and fishing, a fall forest coloring unequalled anywhere, and a cool invigorating summer climate are some of the attractions offered to the tourist, whether of our own or an adjoining state. But more than that there have been, and will continue to be, attractive public areas set aside at convenient places in the state, where these tourists may find good water, sanitary living conditions, and the rough comforts that one would expect on an outing. The tourist driving the Cadillac as well as the man driving a Ford will be provided for either at the regular hotels or resorts along the way or in his own tent, should he care to carry one. In this general plan the state parks will play an important part.

It is the opinion of the Conservation Commission that only the most outstanding, the most unique or most historic areas in the state should be included in the state park system, and that these areas should be selected with the utmost care. Embracing so many attractive places for park purposes, it is obvious that the state cannot own and take care of them all. Therefore, it is felt that a series of county and township parks should eventually supplement the state park system, and that these areas should be owned and managed by local bodies. While they will primarily serve local needs they should nevertheless be public in their nature, so as to provide for the tourist and furnish him a spot where he knows he will be welcome.

The state parks are continually growing in importance as patronage to them increases. This importance is bound to increase as the years go by. It becomes increasingly evident that sizable areas of natural wilderness, embracing lakes, rivers, forests and wild life, are necessary in a state destined to be thickly populated.

As early as 1890 the idea of large state park areas was taking shape. In that year the legislature set aside 50,000 acres of land in the northeastern lake region as the first state park. Unfortunately this area was not held intact but at a later date was placed on the market and sold. The first permanent acquisition of land for state

park purposes was made in 1901 when the state park at St. Croix Falls was started. Since then the present parks, a list of which follows, were gradually acquired either by gift or purchase. The patronage to these public areas is increasing from season to season and now numbers hundreds of thousands annually.

Name of Park	Area	Location
Devils Lake	1,400 acres	Baraboo, Sauk County
Peninsula	4,000 acres	Fish Creek, Door County
Interstate	580 acres	St. Croix Falls, Polk County
Nelson-Dewey	1,500 acres	Wyalusing, Grant County
Pattison	660 acres	Superior, Douglas County
Perrot	910 acres	Trempealeau, Trempealeau Co.
Cushing	8 acres	Delafield, Waukesha County
Tower Hill	60 acres	Iowa County
Old Belmont (First State Capitol)	2 acres	Belmont, Lafayette County
Rib Hill	160 acres	Wausau, Marathon County

## GAME DIVISION

From all indications the game birds and animals, both large and small, of the state, have done reasonably well during the past two years. The nesting seasons for the partridge and prairie chickens have not been good and these birds have suffered accordingly, but the supply of ducks on the inland waters seems to be on the increase. In spite of two heavy hunting seasons, the deer are holding their own but are not increasing. The winters covered by this report were open and very good for our game birds and animals and, all told, their general condition is fair.

During the biennium the warden division has been reorganized. Six warden districts have been established, each in charge of a district warden. On the average, eight regular wardens have been at work in each game district. This plan works out very well and will be continued. We are still, however, working with an inadequate warden force. Continual demands are made on us for wardens by the citizens of counties in which we have no regular warden located, but insufficient funds make it impossible to increase the force very much above fifty men.

A very pronounced and rapidly growing interest in better protection of all forms of outdoor life has developed during the past few years. There are now about 175 sportsmen's clubs in the state. Practically every city or town of any size has a game club or similar organization. These organizations have been of great value in supporting the commission and its work for better laws on fishing and hunting and particularly in taking care of local problems in connection with the work of the commission. They furnish an earnest, sincere and active support to the commission in all its work in the state.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION COMMISSION

July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923

## OPERATION

Appropriations .....	\$260,675.00	
Unexpended balance .....	15,122.87	
Refunds .....	100.00	
Total disbursements .....		\$271,259.19
Unexpended balance .....		4,638.68
	<u>\$275,897.87</u>	<u>\$275,897.87</u>

## REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation .....	\$22,600.00	
Unexpended balance .....	3,283.49	
Total disbursements .....		\$25,800.01
Unexpended balance .....		83.48
	<u>\$25,883.49</u>	<u>\$25,883.49</u>

## PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation .....	\$19,600.00	
Unexpended balance .....	1,489.60	
Total disbursements .....		\$21,052.74
Unexpended balance .....		36.86
	<u>\$21,089.60</u>	<u>\$21,089.60</u>

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Administration .....	\$37,688.77	
Forestry .....	31,496.33	
Parks .....	28,986.40	
Wardens .....	130,645.97	
Fisheries .....	89,294.47	
		<u>\$318,111.94</u>

## ADMINISTRATION

Salaries .....	\$24,725.33	
Supplies .....	2,256.04	
Printing .....	2,269.66	
Postage .....	1,435.30	
Telephone and telegraph .....	772.92	
Express, freight and drayage .....	382.51	
Traveling expenses .....	2,681.51	
State car expenses .....	597.64	
Advertising .....	53.36	
Reporting convention .....	36.50	
Property .....	2,367.00	
Chapter No. 153, Laws of 1923 .....	111.00	
		<u>\$37,688.77</u>

## FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION DIVISION

Salaries and labor .....	\$13,900.17	
Supplies .....	4,539.70	
Employees' expenses .....	5,305.04	
Repairs .....	4,660.15	
Property and improvements .....	2,517.60	
Insurance .....	573.67	
		<u>\$31,496.33</u>



## BIENNIAL REPORT

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## PARK DIVISION

Salaries and labor .....	\$9,509.60	
Supplies .....	3,875.92	
Repairs .....	8,665.89	
Property and improvements .....	4,558.93	
Employees' expenses .....	1,498.55	
Telephone .....	40.75	
Insurance .....	836.76	
		<u>\$28,986.40</u>

## PARK DIVISION

Peninsula .....	\$7,566.98	
Devil's Lake .....	13,493.81	
Inter-State .....	2,518.81	
Nelson-Dewey .....	2,098.08	
Pattison .....	2,380.95	
Brule .....	738.07	
Jenkin Lloyd Jones .....	189.70	
		<u>\$28,986.40</u>

## WARDEN DIVISION

Salaries .....	\$79,221.00	
Railroad fares .....	3,263.37	
Hotel expenses .....	17,218.83	
Livery expense .....	567.84	
Auto mileage .....	13,665.25	
Other expenses .....	2,328.81	
State car expenses .....	8,157.25	
Auto supplies .....	1,416.93	
Gas and oil .....	478.51	
Provisions and supplies .....	2,405.46	
Launch hire .....	65.82	
Telegraph and telephone .....	345.15	
Game farm .....	283.56	
Property and improvement .....	233.90	
Boat supplies .....	131.36	
Boat repairs .....	441.38	
Advertising .....	276.69	
Insurance .....	144.86	
		<u>\$130,645.97</u>

## FISHERIES DIVISION

Madison Hatchery .....	\$7,971.95	
Bayfield Hatchery .....	12,872.67	
Oshkosh Hatchery .....	207.08	
Minocqua Hatchery .....	4,112.77	
Delafield Hatchery .....	7,386.55	
Wild Rose Hatchery .....	7,594.38	
Sturgeon Bay Hatchery .....	3,162.91	
Sheboygan Hatchery .....	4,060.33	
Spooner Hatchery .....	593.54	
Eagle River Hatchery .....	369.26	
St. Croix Falls Hatchery .....	23,574.39	
Tenney Park Hatchery .....	72.17	
Distribution of fish .....	10,577.99	
State Fair exhibit .....	254.12	
Collecting lake trout eggs .....	749.75	
Collecting pickerel eggs .....	288.50	
Collecting pike eggs .....	4,205.33	
Collecting bass eggs .....	435.12	
Collecting fish at Neenah dam .....	805.66	
		<u>\$89,294.47</u>



## WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

## FISHERIES DIVISION

Salaries and labor .....	\$34,737.95	
Fish food .....	7,473.93	
Repairs .....	12,473.97	
Supplies .....	12,577.78	
Property and improvement .....	11,375.31	
Telephone .....	576.46	
Express, freight and drayage .....	1,722.66	
Insurance .....	1,256.52	
Employees' expenses .....	7,099.89	
		<u>\$89,294.47</u>

## EMERGENCY FIRE WARDENS

Disbursements .....	<u>\$286.00</u>
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## THE CONSERVATIONIST

Unexpended balance .....	\$307.02	
Receipts for year .....	205.55	
Disbursements .....		\$512.57
	<u>\$512.57</u>	<u>\$512.57</u>

## FIRE LOSS—STURGEON BAY HATCHERY

Insurance .....	\$19.40	
Disbursements .....		\$19.40
	<u>\$19.40</u>	<u>\$19.40</u>

## FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL (WEEKS LAW)

Balance July 1, 1922 .....	\$1,608.68	
Reimbursement by U. S. Government .....	13,864.62	
Refunds .....	2.80	
Disbursements .....		\$11,932.77
Balance .....		3,543.33
	<u>\$15,476.10</u>	<u>\$15,476.10</u>

## LOCATION OF NEW FISH HATCHERY

Unexpended balance .....	\$1,800.03	
Disbursements .....		.....
Balance .....		\$1,800.03
	<u>\$1,800.03</u>	<u>\$1,800.03</u>

## FOREST NURSERY

Unexpended balance .....	\$1,048.85	
Appropriation .....	4,000.00	
Refunds .....	13.83	
Disbursements .....		\$1,845.08
Balance .....		3,217.60
	<u>\$5,062.68</u>	<u>\$5,062.68</u>

# BIENNIAL REPORT

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## GOVERNMENT REFORESTATION FUND

Unexpended balance .....	\$2,214.36	
Receipts for year .....	3,117.96	
Refund .....	2.25	
Disbursements .....		\$2,150.65
Unexpended balance .....		3,183.92
	<u>\$5,334.57</u>	<u>\$5,334.57</u>

## PARK PURCHASE FUND

Unexpended balance .....	\$5,576.57	
Receipts for the year .....	6,604.28	
Refund .....	13.10	
Disbursements .....		\$23.10
Unexpended balance .....		12,170.85
	<u>\$12,193.95</u>	<u>\$12,193.95</u>

## AUTOMOBILES

Appropriation (Conservation Fund) .....	\$1,066.24	
Disbursements (3 automobiles) .....		\$1,066.24
	<u>\$1,066.24</u>	<u>\$1,066.24</u>

## EXTRA WARDENS DURING DEER SEASON

Appropriation (Conservation Fund) .....	\$2,000.00	
Disbursements .....		\$1,936.96
Unexpended balance .....		63.04
	<u>\$2,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,000.00</u>

## TOTAL RECEIPTS

from

July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923.

Nonresident fishing licenses .....	\$70,138.80
Great Lakes fishing licenses .....	5,683.25
Mississippi River fishing licenses .....	3,858.75
Fish dealers' licenses .....	925.00
Rough fish .....	21,950.63
Resident hunting licenses .....	163,065.14
Nonresident hunting licenses .....	17,775.00
Duplicate licenses .....	321.25
Settlers' licenses .....	450.00
Confiscations .....	6,401.10
Warden's fees .....	1,483.53
Trapping licenses .....	37,089.48
Set-line licenses .....	1,659.20
Guide licenses .....	435.00
Clamming licenses .....	1,540.00
Park leases and concessions .....	6,617.38
Beaver and otter trapping licenses .....	38.00
Deer tags .....	14,859.19
Island leases and nursery stock .....	2,552.92
Miscellaneous .....	1,561.89
Fire control (Weeks Law) .....	13,867.42
Conservationist (magazine) .....	205.55
	<u>\$372,478.48</u>

## WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

## FINES IMPOSED

County	1922-1923		County	1922-1923	
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Adams.....	5	\$250.00	Marquette.....	3	150.00
Ashland.....	10	500.00	Milwaukee.....	6	515.00
Barron.....	8	400.00	Monroe.....	6	275.00
Bayfield.....	18	885.00	Oconto.....	13	705.00
Brown.....	6	350.00	Oneida.....	21	1,125.00
Buffalo.....	1	50.00	Outagamie.....	4	250.00
Burnett.....	1	50.00	Ozaukee.....	1	50.00
Chippewa.....	12	600.00	Pierce.....	1	50.00
Columbia.....	8	400.00	Polk.....	17	900.00
Crawford.....	6	300.00	Portage.....	13	955.00
Dane.....	7	800.00	Price.....	2	105.00
Dodge.....	7	350.00	Racine.....	3	150.00
Door.....	2	100.00	Richland.....	1	50.00
Douglas.....	12	710.00	Rock.....	5	325.00
Dunn.....	2	100.00	Rusk.....	11	550.00
Florence.....	1	100.00	St. Croix.....	5	250.00
Fond du Lac.....	20	1,000.00	Sauk.....	6	310.00
Forest.....	37	2,045.00	Sawyer.....	24	1,245.00
Grant.....	13	695.00	Shawano.....	44	2,575.00
Green.....	2	100.00	Sheboygan.....	5	250.00
Green Lake.....	3	150.00	Taylor.....	11	550.00
Iowa.....	1	50.00	Vilas.....	25	1,280.00
Iron.....	17	905.00	Walworth.....	29	1,500.00
Jackson.....	3	150.00	Washburn.....	7	470.00
Jefferson.....	8	350.00	Washington.....	15	710.00
Juneau.....	2	100.00	Waukesha.....	20	1,050.00
Kenosha.....	14	700.00	Waupaca.....	20	1,030.00
La Crosse.....	3	165.00	Waushara.....	4	290.00
Lafayette.....	1	50.00	Winnebago.....	19	955.00
Langlade.....	60	3,250.00	Wood.....	2	100.00
Lincoln.....	6	300.00			
Manitowoc.....	16	810.00		666	\$36,095.00
Marathon.....	5	335.00			
Marinette.....	6	275.00			

## ARRESTS MADE—FINES IMPOSED

1922-1923

Violations hunting .....	Arrests
Violations fishing .....	422
Violations trapping .....	254
Miscellaneous .....	72
	45
	793
Fines imposed .....	666

## WARDEN FEES

For 1922-1923 .....	\$1,483.53
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## CONFISCATIONS

1922-1923

Number	Sold for
644 .....	\$6,401.10

## DEER KILLED DURING SEASON OF 1923

County	Number	Pounds
Ashland.....	129	21,543
Barron.....	2	322
Bayfield.....	263	43,132
Burnett.....	15	1,650
Chippewa.....	18	1,908
Clark.....	23	3,726
Douglas.....	180	29,880
Eau Claire.....	14	2,422
Florence.....	46	7,360
Forest.....	67	11,859
Iron.....	90	14,850
Langlade.....	32	5,632
Lincoln.....	32	5,344
Marinette.....	33	5,511
Oconto.....	11	1,771
Oneida.....	86	14,964
Pierce.....	3	438
Polk.....	5	855
Price.....	205	33,005
Rusk.....	116	18,328
St. Croix.....	1	150
Sawyer.....	231	56,443
Taylor.....	103	16,995
Vilas.....	97	15,908
Washburn.....	29	4,611
Wood.....	12	1,860
Miscellaneous.....	8	1,456
	1,851	321,923

## FURS TAKEN UNDER TRAPPING LICENSES

For the year ending June 30, 1923

Animal	Number	Value
Muskrat.....	49,728	\$71,788.81
Mink.....	14,787	80,952.15
Raccoon.....	1,146	4,810.04
Skunk.....	38,590	91,314.62
Weasel.....	3,513	1,701.33
Fox.....	845	7,248.48
Wolf.....	507	4,691.49
Badger.....	63	86.35
Bear.....	19	191.65
Wild cat.....	43	71.03
	109,241	\$262,855.95

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924

## OPERATION

Appropriation .....	\$270,736.91	
Unexpended balance .....	4,638.68	
Refunds .....	216.70	
Total disbursements .....		\$261,173.01
Transferred to repairs .....		152.33
Unexpended balance .....		14,266.95
	<u>\$275,592.29</u>	<u>\$275,592.29</u>

## REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation .....	\$28,065.00	
Transferred from Operation .....	152.33	
Unexpended balance .....	83.48	
Total disbursements .....		\$27,952.73
Unexpended balance .....		348.08
	<u>\$28,300.81</u>	<u>\$28,300.81</u>

## PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation .....	\$27,665.00	
Unexpended balance .....	2.60	
Total disbursements .....		\$27,525.50
Unexpended balance .....		142.10
	<u>\$27,667.60</u>	<u>\$27,667.60</u>

## CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS

Administration .....	\$42,667.48	
Forestry .....	28,752.63	
Parks .....	24,254.64	
Wardens .....	135,665.14	
Fisheries .....	85,311.35	
		<u>\$316,651.24</u>

## ADMINISTRATION

Salaries .....	\$23,393.45	
Supplies .....	6,075.21	
Printing .....	6,163.03	
Postage .....	1,439.87	
Telephone & Telegraph .....	867.56	
Express, freight and drayage .....	138.68	
Traveling expenses .....	2,922.10	
State car expenses .....	1,185.18	
Property .....	471.75	
Advertising .....	10.65	
		<u>\$42,667.48</u>

## FORESTRY

Salaries and labor .....	\$9,534.77	
Supplies .....	4,617.28	
Employees' expenses .....	4,623.83	
Repairs .....	6,948.41	
Improvements .....	2,639.35	
Advertising .....	80.25	
Printing .....	4.76	
Insurance .....	303.98	
		<u>\$28,752.63</u>



## BIENNIAL REPORT

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## PARK DIVISION

Peninsula Park .....	\$5,167.36	
Devils Lake Park .....	13,963.58	
Inter-State Park .....	966.50	
Nelson-Dewey Park .....	1,035.99	
Pattison Park .....	3,016.57	
Brule .....	8.64	
Tower Hill .....	96.00	
		<u>\$24,254.64</u>

## PARK DIVISION

Salaries and labor .....	\$7,607.69	
Supplies .....	2,416.33	
Repairs .....	7,357.98	
Improvements .....	5,804.25	
Employees' expenses .....	389.82	
Telephone .....	24.00	
Insurance .....	654.57	
		<u>\$24,254.64</u>

## WARDEN DIVISION

Salaries .....	\$89,016.13	
Railroad fares .....	2,464.14	
Hotel expenses .....	14,760.72	
Livery expense .....	383.72	
Auto mileage .....	11,389.95	
Other expenses .....	2,353.27	
State car expense .....	6,376.53	
Auto supplies .....	793.11	
Gasoline and oil .....	294.67	
Provisions and supplies .....	1,705.17	
Telephone .....	314.49	
Boat repairs .....	431.91	
Improvements .....	4,883.64	
Repairs .....	210.18	
Miscellaneous expense .....	79.19	
Insurance .....	208.32	
		<u>\$135,665.14</u>

## FISHERIES DIVISION

Madison Hatchery .....	\$16,953.98	
Bayfield Hatchery .....	10,300.61	
Oshkosh Hatchery .....	83.37	
Tenney Park Hatchery .....	51.69	
Minocqua Hatchery .....	3,122.36	
Delafield Hatchery .....	3,885.81	
Wild Rose Hatchery .....	7,085.47	
Sturgeon Bay Hatchery .....	5,630.82	
Sheboygan Hatchery .....	2,615.70	
Spooner Hatchery .....	305.82	
Eagle River Hatchery .....	149.83	
Westfield Hatchery .....	470.41	
St. Croix Falls Hatchery .....	18,248.77	
Distribution of fish .....	11,174.20	
State Fair Exhibit .....	30.82	
Collecting bass eggs .....	31.90	
Collecting pike eggs .....	4,434.74	
Collecting pickerel eggs .....	100.00	
Collecting white bass eggs .....	83.69	
Collecting fish Neenah Dam .....	551.36	
		<u>\$85,311.35</u>



## WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

## FISHERIES DIVISION

Salaries and labor .....	\$31,438.87	
Fish food .....	6,883.52	
Supplies .....	7,846.01	
Repairs .....	14,278.68	
Improvements .....	13,726.51	
Telephone .....	440.71	
Express, freight and drayage .....	1,513.15	
Employees' expenses .....	6,377.75	
Insurance .....	1,203.62	
	<u>          </u>	<u>\$85,311.35</u>

## EMERGENCY FIRE WARDENS

Disbursements .....	<u>\$1,038.80</u>
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## FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL (WEEKS LAW)

Balance July 1, 1923 .....	\$3,543.33	
Reimbursement by U. S. Government .....	12,255.60	
Refunds .....	22.05	
Disbursements .....		\$9,376.25
Balance .....		6,444.73
	<u>\$15,820.98</u>	<u>\$15,820.98</u>

## LOCATION OF NEW FISH HATCHERY

Unexpended balance .....	\$1,800.03	
Disbursements .....		.....
Unexpended balance .....	<u>          </u>	<u>\$1,800.03</u>

## FOREST NURSERY

Unexpended balance .....	\$3,217.60	
Appropriation .....	4,000.00	
Disbursements .....		\$3,748.21
Unexpended balance .....		3,469.39
	<u>\$7,217.60</u>	<u>\$7,217.60</u>

## GOVERNMENT REFORESTATION FUND

Unexpended balance .....	\$3,183.92	
Receipts for year .....	2,301.96	
Disbursements .....		\$2,732.63
Unexpended balance .....		2,753.25
	<u>\$5,485.88</u>	<u>\$5,485.88</u>

## PARK PURCHASE FUND

Unexpended balance .....	\$12,170.85	
Receipts for the year .....	9,115.65	
Disbursements .....		\$21,286.50
Unexpended balance .....	<u>\$21,286.50</u>	<u>\$21,286.50</u>

## DEVILS LAKE PARK BOAT FUND

Receipts for the year .....	\$1,321.00	
Disbursements .....		\$567.52
Unexpended balance .....		753.48
	<u>\$1,321.00</u>	<u>\$1,321.00</u>

## TWO NEW FISH HATCHERIES

Appropriation .....	\$5,000.00	
Disbursements .....		\$234.53
Unexpended balance .....		4,765.47
	<u>\$5,000.00</u>	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

## PARK ROADS FUND

Appropriation .....	\$25,000.00	
Disbursements .....		\$ 845.28
Unexpended balance .....		24,154.72
	<u>\$25,000.00</u>	<u>\$25,000.00</u>

## FIRE LOSS—CARROLL LAKE CABIN

Insurance .....	\$1,170.00	
Disbursements .....		\$1,170.00
	<u>\$1,170.00</u>	<u>\$1,170.00</u>

## TOTAL RECEIPTS

from

July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924.

Nonresident fishing licenses .....	\$136,615.31
Great Lakes fishing licenses .....	5,642.75
Mississippi River fishing .....	3,064.00
Fish dealer's licenses .....	875.00
Rough fish .....	76,809.76
Resident hunting licenses .....	159,924.53
Nonresident hunting licenses .....	18,000.00
Duplicate licenses .....	277.01
Settler's licenses .....	356.05
Confiscations .....	1,861.40
Warden's fees .....	971.81
Trapping licenses .....	24,848.75
Set line licenses .....	1,223.00
Guide licenses .....	738.00
Clamming licenses .....	1,885.00
Park leases and concessions .....	9,115.65
Deer tags .....	25,570.25
Trap tags .....	28,727.44
Island leases and nursery stock .....	2,295.67
Fire control (Weeks Law) .....	12,277.65
Boat receipts—Devil's Lake launch .....	1,321.00
Miscellaneous .....	3,303.91
	<u>\$515,703.94</u>

## WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

## FINES IMPOSED

County	1923-1924		County	1923-1924	
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Barron.....	1		Monroe.....	5	250.00
Bayfield.....	5	270.00	Oconto.....	12	450.00
Brown.....	7	200.00	Oneida.....	28	800.00
Buffalo.....	1	50.00	Outagamie.....	3	150.00
Burnett.....	6	300.00	Pepin.....	1	50.00
Calumet.....	6	250.00	Polk.....	5	250.00
Chippewa.....	3	150.00	Portage.....	8	310.00
Clark.....	4	360.00	Price.....	14	625.00
Columbia.....	4	200.00	Rock.....	3	100.00
Crawford.....	3	150.00	Rusk.....	6	150.00
Dane.....	5	210.00	St. Croix.....	13	300.00
Dodge.....	4	100.00	Sauk.....	3	200.00
Door.....	5	100.00	Sawyer.....	3	30.00
Douglas.....	13	590.00	Shawano.....	8	500.00
Dunn.....	1	50.00	Sheboygan.....	6	300.00
Florence.....	9	200.00	Taylor.....	11	585.00
Fond du Lac.....	3	100.00	Vernon.....	1	
Forest.....	25	850.00	Vilas.....	5	215.00
Grant.....	2	100.00	Walworth.....	13	1,200.00
Green.....	2	100.00	Washburn.....	7	325.00
Green Lake.....	1	50.00	Waukesha.....	19	650.00
Iron.....	3	200.00	Waupaca.....	7	325.00
Jefferson.....	21	1,000.00	Waushara.....	3	50.00
Juneau.....	1	50.00	Winnebago.....	17	590.00
Kenosha.....	4	200.00	Wood.....	5	250.00
La Crosse.....	4	150.00	Pine County		
Langlade.....	44	1,875.00	Minn.....	11	765.00
Lincoln.....	25	1,165.00		526	\$20,760.00
Manitowoc.....	4	150.00			
Marathon.....	21	670.00			
Marquette.....	66	1,065.00			
Milwaukee.....	4	415.00			

## ARRESTS MADE

1923-1924

Violations hunting .....	268
Violations fishing .....	144
Violations trapping .....	86
Miscellaneous .....	28
	<u>526</u>

## WARDENS FEES

For 1923-1924 .....	\$971.81
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## CONFISCATIONS

1923-1924

Number	Sold for
269 .....	\$1,861.40

## REPORT OF LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTIONS

Gentlemen:—

I herewith submit to you my report of Locomotives and Rights of Way inspected during 1923.

The following tables show the number of locomotives inspected during the year 1923 and their classification as to fitness for service:

Good .....	249
Fair .....	28
Bad .....	7
In for repairs at round-house .....	10
Out of service .....	4
Total No. Inspected .....	298

## Classified Defects

12 Defective ash pan

19 Defective front end screen or smoke box

4 Engines inspected and found with no spark arrester on stack

6 Ash pans not properly screened in for service

4 No. of hot engines where ash pan only was inspected

41 Engines or approximately 14% of the total number of engines inspected were found to be defective.

The following tables show the rating of the different main line railroads:

Name of R. R.	Total	Good	Fair	Bad	In for repairs at Round House
C. St. P. & O. Ry. ....	40	37	2	1	-----
C. M. & St. P. Ry. ....	22	21	1	-----	-----
Soo Line .....	64	60	2	-----	2
C. & N. W. Ry. ....	62	58	2	-----	2
G. B. & Western .....	18	16	2	-----	-----
Wis. Mich. R. Co. ....	3	2	-----	-----	1
Northern Pacific .....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Totals .....	210	194	10	1	5

## Classified Defects

Railway	Defective Ash Pans	Defective Front End Screens	No. of Hot Engines Inspected
C. St. P. & O. R. ....	1	2	-----
C. M. & St. P. R. ....	1	-----	-----
Soo Line Ry. ....	2	1	-----
C. & N. W. ....	2	-----	4
G. B. & W. ....	1	1	-----
Wis. Mich. ....	-----	-----	-----
Northern Pacific .....	1	-----	-----
Totals .....	8	4	4

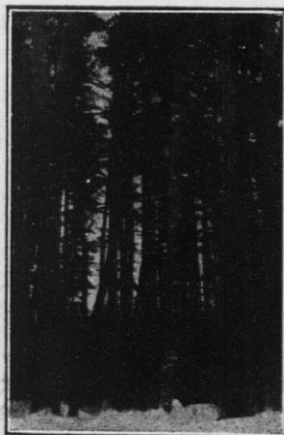
Twelve or approximately 6% of the total number of Main Line engines inspected were defective in one way or another.

The following tables show the rating of the different logging company engines:

Location	Name of Lumber Company	Total	G.	F.	B.	R.	O. S.
Nekoosa & Port Edwards	Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co.	2	1	1			
Fairchild	Central Wis. Ry. Co.	3	3				
Stanley	S. M. & P. Ry. Co.	1					1
Owen	J. S. Owen Lbr. Co.	1	1				
Merrill	Kinzel Lbr. Co.	3	2	1			
Drummond	Rust Owen Lbr. Co.	4	4				
Bayfield	Wachsmuth Lbr. Co.	4		1	3		
Ironwood M.	Scott & Howe Lbr. Co.	1	1				
Winchester	Turtle Lake Lbr. Co.	2	1	1			
Winegar	Vilas County Lbr. Co.	2		1	1		
Pearson	Langlade Lbr. Co.	1	1				
Carter	O'Nea Lbr. Co.	1		1			
Townsend	Holt Lbr. Co.	2	2				
White Lake	Yawkey Bissell Lbr. Co.	3	3				
Tipler	Tipler Lbr. Co.	2	1	1			
Tipler	Sever Anderson Lbr. Co.	2	1		1		
Blackwell	Flanner Steger Lbr. Co.	2	1			1	
Pembine	Sawyer Goodman Lbr. Co.	2	1	1			
Goodman	Goodman Lbr. Co.	3	3				
Stone Lake	Lloyd McAlpine Lbr. Co.	1	1				
Star Lake	Stange Lbr. Co.	3	2	1			
Rhineland	Thunder Lake Lbr. Co.	3	2	1			
Hiles	Chas. Fish Lbr. Co.	1			1		
Laona	Connor Land & Lbr. Co.	2	2				
Phelps	Hackley Phelps & Bonnell	1	1				
Tripoli	Bissell Lbr. Co.	2	2				
Ladysmith	Fountain Campbell Lbr. Co.	3	3				
Nashville	Underwood Veneer Co.	1	1				
Glidden	Mellen Lbr. Co.	1	1				
Morse	Kneeland McLurg Lbr. Co.	1	1				
Foster	Mellen Lbr. Co.	1		1			
Mellen	Foster Latimer Lbr. Co.	2	1				1
Park Falls	Flambeau Paper Co.	2		2			
Park Falls	Park Falls Lbr. Co.	5	1	2		2	
Park Falls	Roddiss Veneer Co.	3	1				2
Winter	J. H. Kaiser Lbr. Co.	3	1	2			
Kennedy	New Dells Lbr. Co.	1				1	
Lugoville	West Lbr. Co.	2	1			1	
Phillips	Kneeland McLurg Lbr. Co.	3	2	1			
Westboro	Holland Walsh Logging Co.	1	1				
Rib Lake	Rib Lake Lbr. Co.	2	2				
Medford	Medford Lbr. Co.	2	2				
Soperton	Menominee Bay Shore Co.	1	1				
Totals		88	55	18	6	5	4

Key G. Good  
F. Fair  
B. Bad

R. In for repairs at Round house  
O. S. Out of service—not running



Virgin White Pine in Wisconsin



Location	Name of Lumber Co.	D A P	D F E	D S A	A P S	Engines with no spark arrest
Nekoosa & Pt. Edwards	Nekoosa Edwards Paper Co.			1		
Merrill	Kinzel Lbr. Co.		1			
Bayfield	Wachsmuth Lbr. Co.		2		2	3
Winchester	Turtle Lake Lbr. Co.		1		2	
Winegar	Vilas County Lbr. Co.		2			
Carter	O'Neve Lbr. Co.			1		
Tipler	Tipler Lbr. Co.	1				
Tipler	Sever Anderson Lbr. Co.	1	1			
Pembine	Sawyer Goodman Lbr. Co.				1	1
Star Lake	Stange Lbr. Co.		1			
Rhineland	Thunder Lake Lbr. Co.		1			
Hiles	Chas. Fish Lbr. Co.	1	1			
Foster	Mellen Lbr. Co.		1			
Park Falls	Flambeau Paper Co.	1	1			
Park Falls	Park Falls Lbr. Co.			2		
Winter	J. H. Kaiser Lbr. Co.		1		1	
Phillips	Kneeland-McLurg Co.		1			
Totals		4	15	4	6	4

Key D. A. P. — Defective Ash Pans  
D. F. E. — Defective Front End Screen or Smoke Box  
D. S. A. — Defective Spark Arrester or Hood  
A. P. S. — Ash Pans not properly screened.

### CLASSIFIED DEFECTIVENESS

Four or approximately 5% of the logging company engines had defective ash pans.

Fifteen or approximately 17% of the logging company engines had defective front ends.

Four or approximately 5% of the logging company engines had defective spark arresters.

Six or approximately 7% of the logging company engines had ash pans not properly screened.

Four or approximately 5% of the logging company engines were classed defective because they did not have spark arresters on while in service.

Twenty-four or approximately 27% of all logging company engines were defective in one way or another.

### FRONT ENDS

294 of the 298 engines inspected. The front ends were opened. The balance or 4 were hot and ash pans only were inspected.

### ASH PANS

Eight defective ash pans were found on main line locomotives or 3.8% of all main line engines had defective ash pans. Four defective ash pans were found on logging company engines or 4.6% of all logging company engines had defective ash pans.

It can be seen from the above percentages that the main line railroads are more particular with their ash pans than the logging com-

panies operating in Wisconsin. The defects in general found on main line locomotives were not as great as those found on the logging company locomotives. The daily inspection given all main line locomotives will account for the smaller defects. It would be well for the logging companies operating locomotives in a timbered region to instruct their engine crews to be more cautious with ash pan inspections. Main line companies have a well organized crew for all kinds of repair work, each kind of repair work being classified. It would not be practical for the logging companies to have such an extensive organization and for that reason the engine crews, who usually do all repair work on the engines they operate, should repair ash pans before they become badly defective.

#### FRONT ENDS

Any defect in the front end screen or smoke box in general is classified under front ends.

Four defective ends or approximately 2% of all main line locomotives had defective front ends. Fifteen defective ends or approximately 17% of all the logging locomotives inspected had defective front ends.

A great many logging companies are not as careful with the condition of the front end screens in their operating locomotives as they should be and the reason for this condition can be summed up as follows: Logging locomotive front ends are inspected (as a rule) only when wash-outs are made and a great many times not that often. It does not require much time to make a front end inspection and it is the most important fire prevention inspection that can be made. For that reason daily inspections, if possible, should be made especially during dangerous dry weather periods. In a great many cases front end inspections are months apart and for this reason many defective front ends are found by the locomotive inspector. Main line companies have daily inspections made of front ends and keep a front inspection book for this purpose which is open for inspection at any time.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

In every case where suggestions for improvements have been made by the locomotive inspector they have been received with all due consideration on the part of logging and main line mechanics. When repairs have been ordered by the locomotive inspector they have been made as soon as possible, in most every instance, although in some cases the repairs were not made as soon as possible.

F. G. KILP,  
*State Locomotive Inspector.*

## SUMMARY OF FOREST, MARSH AND SWAMP FIRES DURING 1922 AS REPORTED BY 361 TOWN CHAIR- MEN OUT OF 609 IN NORTHERN COUNTIES

Ninety-four (94) fires were reported as having burned over 16,579 acres. Twenty-eight (28) or 30% were reported with estimated losses as follows:

Damage to Timber Land .....	\$5,375.00
Damage to Reproduction .....	6,950.00
Damage to Stacked Hay, Marsh, and Hay Land .....	1,340.00
Damage to Barn Tractor and House .....	2,224.00
	\$15,839.00

Sixty-six (66) fires or 70% were reported with losses unestimated. 583 men fought at 61 fires or 65% of the fires that burned. 35% of the fires were allowed to burn with no effort being made to stop them.

The cost to towns to fight fires amounted to \$1,370.18, bills being created at 47% of the fires. At 17 fires or 18% services were volunteered by the people living in the vicinity of where the fires occurred. Sixty-seven (67) or 71.5 started from unknown sources. 28.5% started from known sources.

### Causes of Fires

Railroads .....	5	fires	5.5%
Land Clearing .....	11	"	11.5%
Campers .....	8	"	8.5%
Smokers .....	1	"	1%
Incendiary .....	1	"	1%
Miscellaneous .....	1	"	1%
Unknown .....	67	"	71.5%

### Percentage of Fires by Months

April .....	4	fires	4%
May .....	11	"	11.5%
June .....	5	"	5.5%
July .....	4	"	4%
Aug. ....	13	"	14%
Sept. ....	18	"	19%
Oct. ....	22	"	23.5%
Nov. ....	1	"	1%
No report .....	16	"	17.5%

Name of County	No. of Fires	Property Loss	Costs to Towns	No. of Men Employed to Fight Fires	Acres Burned
Adams .....	7	\$1,005.00	\$310.00	78	1,094
Bayfield .....	7	550.00	119.36	32	284
Burnett .....	2		27.55	12	86
Chippewa .....	2	100.00			147
Clark .....	3	1,500.00	11.25	18	430
Douglas .....	3		30.00	5	1,060
Eau Claire .....	2		3.00	8	45
Forest .....	13				940
Jackson .....	4	3,050.00	16.30	32	4,701
Juneau .....	10	1,885.00	236.14	195	2,811
Lincoln .....	3		85.00	15	200
Marathon .....	1			3	200
Marquette .....	3	2,024.00	30.00	226	1,967
Monroe .....	2		31.00	4	11
Oconto .....	1		3.00	1	10
Oneida .....	4	175.00	50.86	21	108
Portage .....	11	2,050.00	161.07	52	396
Price .....	1	25.00	9.00	6	2
Rusk .....	1				80
Sawyer .....	2	700.00	84.20	12	300
Shawano .....	1	75.00	33.00	11	30
Taylor .....	6	2,700.00	114.00	40	542
Wood .....	4		8.20	6	1,095
Vilas .....	1		7.20	6	40
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>\$15,839.00</b>	<b>\$1,370.18</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>16,579</b>

Four fires burned in the above named counties and no estimate of the number of acres burned was reported to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission.

**Percentage of Fires in Each County During the Fire Season of 1922**

Adams .....	7%	Jackson .....	4%	Portage .....	11.5%
Bayfield .....	7%	Juneau .....	10%	Price .....	1%
Burnett .....	2%	Lincoln .....	3%	Rusk .....	1%
Chippewa .....	2%	Marathon .....	1%	Sawyer .....	2%
Clark .....	3%	Marinette .....	3%	Shawano .....	1%
Douglas .....	3%	Monroe .....	2%	Taylor .....	6%
Eau Claire .....	2%	Oconto .....	1%	Wood .....	4%
Forest .....	13%	Oneida .....	4%	Vilas .....	1%



One of the New Flowing Wells at the Bayfield Fish Hatchery

## SUMMARY OF FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES DURING 1923, AS REPORTED BY 470 TOWN CHAIR- MEN OUT OF 623 IN NORTHERN COUNTIES

There were 562 fires reported as having burned over 528,299 acres. 174 or 30% were reported with estimated losses as follows:

Damage to 24,261 acres of timber .....	\$136,478.00
Property losses to the extent of .....	71,060.00
Total loss reported .....	\$207,538.00

No estimates were made as to the amount and value of reproduction burned over on the cut-over lands. 388, or 70% of the fires were reported with losses unestimated. 5,490 men fought at 418 or 74% of the fires that burned. 144 fires or 26% were allowed to run with no effort being made to stop them. The cost to the towns to fight the 388 fires above mentioned amounted to \$18,420.50. At 200 fires or 35% services were volunteered by the people living in the vicinity and the towns incurred no expense. At 218 fires or 39% the towns were compelled to hire fire fighters and bills had to be paid for their services. 333 or 59% of the fires started from unknown sources. 229 or 41% started from known sources.

Causes of Fires				Percentage of fires by months			
Unknown .....	333	fires	59 %	April .....	10	fires	2 %
Land Clearing .....	111	"	20 %	May .....	141	"	25 %
Railroads .....	43	"	7½ %	June .....	32	"	5½ %
Logging railroads..	5	"	1 %	July .....	19	"	3 %
Incendiary .....	4	"	1 %	August .....	32	"	5½ %
Hunters, fishermen,				September .....	40	"	7 %
campers, berry				October .....	227	"	41 %
pickers, trappers,				November .....	40	"	7 %
motorists .....	44	"	7½ %	December .....	4	"	1 %
Road crews .....	6	"	1 %	No date* .....	17	"	3 %
Tractors .....	5	"	1 %				
Miscellaneous .....	11	"	2 %				

\* No date means fires that were reported by town chairmen but the month in which they occurred was not reported.

The main line railroads caused 43 or 7½% of the fires that burned. These 43 fires burned over 12,046 acres or an average of 280 acres.

The logging railroads were responsible for five of the fires that burned, or approximately 1% of the fires that occurred, and the average acreage for each fire was 1,888. The five logging railroad fires burned over a total of 9,440 acres.

Settlers clearing land were responsible for 111 fires or 20% of the fires that burned. 86 of these fires were reported with estimated acreage burned over which amounted to 87,681. Each fire averaged 1,020 acres.

Four barns, four sheds, fourteen houses, one portable mill, one set of camps, and one schoolhouse were among the property losses reported, which amounted to \$71,060.00.



## WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

## COUNTY SUMMARY

Name of County	No. of Fires	Property Loss Including Timber Loss	Costs to Towns	No. of Men Employed to Fight Fires	Acres Burned Over in Each County
Adams.....	15	\$6,695.00	\$688.47	218	4,071
Ashland.....	12	9,690.00	784.55	278	11,136
Barron.....	6	75.00	15.10	29	1,020
Bayfield.....	42	12,315.00	1,728.86	495	63,138
Burnett.....	41	7,565.00	940.15	260	10,353
Clark.....	8	50.00	-----	-----	2,180
Douglas.....	46	7,813.00	3,180.00	662	58,394
Dunn.....	3	1,800.00	-----	-----	210
Eau Claire.....	1	50.00	-----	-----	80
Florence.....	8	500.00	313.00	54	6,720
Forest.....	41	54,350.00	1,043.85	580	54,790
Iron.....	17	4,500.00	1,444.25	251	7,180
Jackson.....	12	300.00	31.50	13	8,464
Juneau.....	19	4,130.00	332.67	178	14,605
Langlade.....	7	-----	98.60	28	2,526
Lincoln.....	12	15,500.00	211.00	20	9,350
Marathon.....	26	1,375.00	157.55	114	5,270
Marinette.....	16	1,000.00	40.00	71	14,920
Monroe.....	8	280.00	42.90	123	2,415
Oconto.....	8	270.00	249.02	59	1,685
Oneida.....	17	3,230.00	379.25	81	2,670
Portage.....	18	2,495.00	326.55	115	1,636
Price.....	35	20,114.00	2,210.62	500	30,667
Rusk.....	16	14,550.00	325.20	243	65,925
Sawyer.....	22	160.00	1,442.18	490	80,010
Shawano.....	10	3,200.00	426.71	127	3,918
Taylor.....	30	13,645.00	895.80	118	19,885
Vilas.....	20	5,700.00	146.50	128	11,709
Washburn.....	29	11,295.00	553.44	145	11,176
Waushara.....	1	4,000.00	165.55	27	800
Wood.....	16	890.00	247.23	83	12,396
Totals.....	562	\$207,538.00	\$18,420.50	5,490	528,299

Fifteen fires burned in the above named counties and no estimate of the number of acres burned over was reported.

## Percentage of Fires in Each County During the Fire Season of 1923

Adams.....	2%	Ashland.....	2%	Barron.....	1%
Bayfield.....	7%	Burnett.....	7%	Clark.....	1%
Douglas.....	8%	Dunn.....	1½%	Florence.....	1%
Forest.....	7%	Iron.....	2½%	Jackson.....	2%
Juneau.....	4%	Langlade.....	1%	Lincoln.....	2%
Marinette.....	3%	Marathon.....	5%	Monroe.....	1%
Oconto.....	1%	Oneida.....	3%	Portage.....	3%
Price.....	7%	Rusk.....	3%	Sawyer.....	4%
Shawano.....	2%	Taylor.....	6%	Vilas.....	6%
Washburn.....	5%	Wood.....	3%		

## TREES SHIPPED FROM STATE NURSERY IN 1923

	For State Plantings	For Private Plantings
White Pine.....	20,000	40,610
Norway Pine.....	21,500	41,260
Scotch Pine.....	122,800	38,146
Jack Pine.....	2,500	7,085
White Spruce.....	-----	24,263
Norway Spruce.....	-----	23,811
White Elm.....	10,000	-----
Miscellaneous.....	-----	2,085
	176,800	177,260
Grand Total.....	-----	354,060

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## TREES SHIPPED FROM STATE NURSERY IN 1924

	For State Plantings	For Private Plantings
White Pine .....	7,500	51,080
Scotch Pine .....	42,450	83,800
Norway Pine .....	22,500	26,730
Jack Pine .....	90,550	14,910
White Spruce .....		49,415
Norway Spruce .....		19,280
Arbor Vitae .....		1,600
Grand Total .....	163,000	246,815
		409,815

## DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES, 1923

Brook trout fingerling No. 1 .....	609,900	
Brook trout fingerling No. 2 .....	1,738,100	
Brook trout fingerling No. 3 .....	298,000	
Brook trout fingerling No. 4 .....	50,250	
Brook trout yearling .....	18,000	
Total brook trout .....		2,714,250
Brown trout fingerling No. 1 .....	1,092,000	
Brown trout fingerling No. 2 .....	628,000	
Total brown trout .....		1,720,000
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 1 .....	2,451,850	
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 2 .....	179,110	
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 3 .....	27,500	
Total rainbow trout .....		2,658,460
Pickarel fry .....	1,332,800	
Pickarel fingerling No. 1 .....	20,000	
Pickarel fingerling No. 4 .....	316,700	
Total pickarel .....		1,669,500
Lake trout fry .....	23,529,438	
Lake trout fingerling .....	30,000	
Total lake trout .....		23,559,438
Salmon fry .....	5,100	
Salmon fingerling .....	30,000	
Total salmon .....		35,100
Bass fry .....	832,000	
Bass fingerling No. 1 .....	642,100	
Bass fingerling No. 2 .....	129,300	
Bass fingerling No. 3 .....	12,665	
Bass fingerling No. 4 .....	2,950	
Bass fingerling No. 5 .....	980	
Total bass .....		1,619,995
Wall-eyed pike fry .....		173,412,000
Roach and sunfish .....	145,000	
Sunfish No. 1 .....	25,800	
Sunfish No. 2 .....	39,200	
Sunfish No. 3 .....	11,100	
Total sunfish .....		221,100
Whitefish fry .....	2,300,000	
Whitefish fingerling No. 3 .....	944,440	
Total whitefish .....		3,244,440
Bluefin fry .....		2,130,000
Crappie No. 2 .....	5,500	
Crappie No. 3 .....	7,250	
Crappie No. 6 .....	15	
Total crappie .....		12,765
Yellow perch No. 3 .....	625	
Yellow perch No. 6 .....	210	
Total yellow perch .....		835

Catfish No. 2 .....	16,800	
Catfish No. 3 .....	16,350	
Catfish No. 6 .....	650	
Total catfish .....		33,800
Miscellaneous .....		13,058
		<u>213,044,741</u>

## DISTRIBUTION BY HATCHERIES, 1923

<b>Madison Hatchery</b>		
Brown trout fingerling No. 1.....	56,000	
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 1....	924,800	
Pickeral fry .....	630,800	
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	27,000,000	
Miscellaneous .....	40	
		28,611,640
<b>Bayfield Hatchery</b>		
Brook trout fingerling No. 2 .....	1,583,600	
Brown trout fingerling No. 2 .....	628,000	
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 1 .....	402,050	
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 2 .....	35,000	
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 3 .....	27,500	
Total rainbow trout.....		464,550
Lake trout fry .....	11,769,438	
Lake trout fry from U. S. Govt....	1,760,000	
Lake trout fingerling .....	30,000	
Total lake trout .....		13,559,438
Salmon fry .....	5,100	
Salmon fingerling .....	30,000	
Total salmon.....		35,100
Miscellaneous .....	1,302	16,271,990
<b>Oshkosh Hatchery</b>		
Wall-eyed pike fry.....		18,450,000
<b>Minocqua Hatchery</b>		
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	27,000,000	
Pickeral fry.....	702,000	
Bass fry.....	832,000	
		28,534,000
<b>Delafield Hatchery</b>		
Wall-eyed pike fry.....	40,250,000	
Bass fingerling.....	642,000	
Pickeral fingerling.....	20,000	
Roach and sunfish.....	145,000	
		41,057,000
<b>Wild Rose Hatchery</b>		
Brook trout fingerling No. 1 .....	60,000	
Brown trout fingerling No. 1 .....	1,036,000	
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 1....	1,125,000	
		2,221,000
<b>Spooner Hatchery</b>		
Wall-eyed pike fry.....		25,312,000
<b>Eagle River Hatchery</b>		
Wall-eyed pike fry.....		35,400,000
<b>Sheboygan Hatchery</b>		
Lake trout fry .....	10,000,000	
Whitefish fry .....	2,300,000	
Bluefin fry .....	2,130,000	
		14,430,000
<b>St. Croix Falls Hatchery</b>		
Brook trout fingerling No. 1.....	549,900	
Brook trout fingerling No. 2.....	154,500	
Brook trout fingerling No. 3.....	298,000	
Brook trout fingerling No. 4.....	50,250	
Brook trout yearling .....	18,000	
Total brook trout .....		1,070,650
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 2....	144,110	
		1,214,760
<b>Gill's Landing Rescue Work</b>		
Pickeral fingerling No. 4.....	316,700	
Bass fingerling No. 2.....	128,000	
		444,700
<b>Neenah Rescue Work</b>		
Whitebass fingerling No. 3.....		944,440

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<b>U. S. Government Rescue Work</b>	
Miscellaneous fish .....	141,495
<b>State Fair Exhibit</b>	
Miscellaneous fish .....	300
<b>Fish Rescued from Frenchtown Slough</b>	
Miscellaneous fish .....	11,416
	<hr/>
	213,044,741

## DISTRIBUTION BY HATCHERIES, 1924

<b>Madison Hatchery</b>		
Brook trout fry .....	460,000	
Brown trout No. 1.....	20,000	
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 1....	304,000	
Wall-eyed pike fry .....	12,150,000	
Miscellaneous .....	215	
	<hr/>	12,934,215
<b>Bayfield Hatchery</b>		
Brook trout fingerling No. 1.....	2,296,800	
Brown trout fingerling No. 1.....	657,000	
Rainbow trout .....	501,200	
Lake trout fry .....	8,519,190	
Lake trout fry from U. S. Gov....	2,000,000	
Salmon fry .....	262,500	
Steelhead trout .....	79,200	
Miscellaneous .....	1,256	
	<hr/>	14,317,146
<b>Minocqua Hatchery</b>		
Pickarel fry .....	32,000	
Black Bass fry .....	346,000	
	<hr/>	378,000
<b>Delafield Hatchery</b>		
Wall-eyed pike fry .....	50,400,000	
Black Bass fingerling .....	645,000	
Black Bass yearling .....	200	
Total Black Bass .....		645,200
Roach and sunfish fingerling....	3,100	
Miscellaneous .....	1,035	
	<hr/>	51,049,335
<b>Wild Rose Hatchery</b>		
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 1..	1,338,100	
Brown trout fingerling No. 1.....	438,000	
Miscellaneous .....	15	
	<hr/>	1,776,115
<b>Spooner Hatchery</b>		
Wall-eyed pike fry .....		25,200,000
<b>Eagle River Hatchery</b>		
Wall-eyed pike fry .....		23,400,000
<b>Sturgeon Bay Hatchery</b>		
Lake trout fry .....		11,972,000
<b>Sheboygan Hatchery</b>		
Lake trout fry .....	11,480,000	
Whitefish fry .....	2,700,000	
	<hr/>	14,180,000

## DISTRIBUTION BY HATCHERIES, 1924

<b>St. Croix Falls Hatchery</b>		
Brook trout fingerling No. 1.....	344,000	
Brook trout fingerling No. 2.....	1,362,350	
Brook trout fingerling No. 3.....	1,527,300	
Brook trout fingerling No. 4.....	164,100	
Total Brook trout .....		3,397,750
Brown trout fingerling No. 2.....	92,600	
Brown trout fingerling No. 3.....	21,000	
Brown trout fingerling No. 4.....	8,400	
Total brown trout .....		122,000
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 1...	277,600	
	<hr/>	3,797,350
<b>Westfield Hatchery</b>		
Brook trout fingerling No. 1.....	247,000	
Brown trout fingerling No. 1.....	174,000	
	<hr/>	421,000

<b>Gill's Landing</b>		
Pickereel fingerling No. 3.....	22,390	
Black Bass fingerling.....	21,600	
		43,990
<b>Neenah Rescue Station</b>		
White Bass fingerling No. 3.....		169,800
<b>Green Bay</b>		
Perch fingerling No. 2.....		4,000
<b>DePere</b>		
Adult pike .....		75
<b>Lake Koshkonong</b>		
Small bullheads .....		2,500
<b>Peshigo from below dam</b>		
Pike .....		102
<b>U. S. Government Rescue Work</b>		
Miscellaneous fish .....		205,055
<b>Fish Rescued from Frenchtown Slough</b>		
Miscellaneous fish .....		6,548
		<hr/> 159,857,531

## DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES, 1924

Brook trout fry .....	460,000	
Brook trout fingerling No. 1.....	2,887,800	
Brook trout fingerling No. 2.....	1,362,350	
Brook trout fingerling No. 3.....	1,527,300	
Brook trout fingerling No. 4.....	164,100	
Total brook trout .....		6,401,550
Brown trout fingerling No. 1.....	1,289,000	
Brown trout fingerling No. 2.....	92,600	
Brown trout fingerling No. 3.....	21,000	
Brown trout fingerling No. 4.....	8,400	
Total brown trout .....		1,411,000
Rainbow trout fingerling No. 1.....		2,420,900
Wall-eyed pike fry .....		111,150,000
Black Bass fry .....	346,000	
Black Bass yearling .....	250	
Black Bass fingerling .....	666,600	
Black Bass No. 4 .....	3,325	
Black Bass No. 5.....	1,050	
Black Bass No. 6.....	800	
Total Black Bass .....		1,018,025
Pickereel fry .....		32,000
Pickereel fingerling No. 3.....		22,390
Lake trout fry .....		33,971,190
Salmon fry .....		262,500
Steelhead trout .....		79,200
Roach and Sunfish .....	3,100	
Sunfish No. 2.....	40,000	
Sunfish No. 3.....	6,500	
Sunfish No. 4.....	4,500	
Sunfish yearling .....	6,440	
Total Sunfish .....		60,540
Whitefish fry .....		2,700,000
Whitebass fingerling No. 3.....		169,800
Crappie No. 2.....	15,000	
Crappie No. 3.....	67,450	
Crappie No. 4.....	8,200	
Total Crappie .....		90,650
Catfish No. 3.....		40,690
Yellow perch .....	1,575	
Yellow perch No. 4.....	5,125	
Yellow perch No. 5.....	4,350	
Total Yellow perch .....		11,050
Miscellaneous .....		16,046
		<hr/> 159,857,531



**“No Fire in the Woods”**

You will want cheap  
wood and lumber for

Homes

Furniture

Newspapers

Poles

Posts

Ties

Etc., Etc., Etc.

You can get it only by

**Preventing  
Forest  
Fires**



**“No Fire in the Woods”**