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Nineteenth biennial report of the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1943, and June 30, 1944. 1945

Wisconsin. State Conservation Committee (1928-1956)
Madison, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1945

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NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
of the
STATE CONSERVATION
COMMISSION
OF
WISCONSIN

For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1943, and
June 30, 1944

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MADISON

Madison, Wisconsin
1945

NINETEENTH
Biennial Report
of the
W I S C O N S I N
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

ATTENTION: ADJUTANT GENERAL

ADJUTANT GENERAL

[Faint, illegible text, likely a list or table of contents]

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

W. J. P. ABERG
Madison
Chairman

GUIDO R. RAHR
Manitowoc
Secretary

JAMES A. CORCORAN
Webster

ALDO LEOPOLD
Madison

VIRGIL L. DICKINSEN
Augusta

JOHN O. MORELAND
Hayward

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

E. J. VANDERWALL
Director

ERNEST F. SWIFT
Assistant Director

ROBERT A. GRAY
Assistant Director

Forests and Parks
C. L. HARRINGTON

Game Management
W. F. GRIMMER

Cooperative Forestry
F. G. WILSON

Law Enforcement
A. J. ROBINSON

Forest Protection
NEIL LE MAY
Chief Forest Ranger

Finance
C. A. BONTLY

Fisheries Propagation
B. O. WEBSTER

Clerical
LYDIA STUMPF

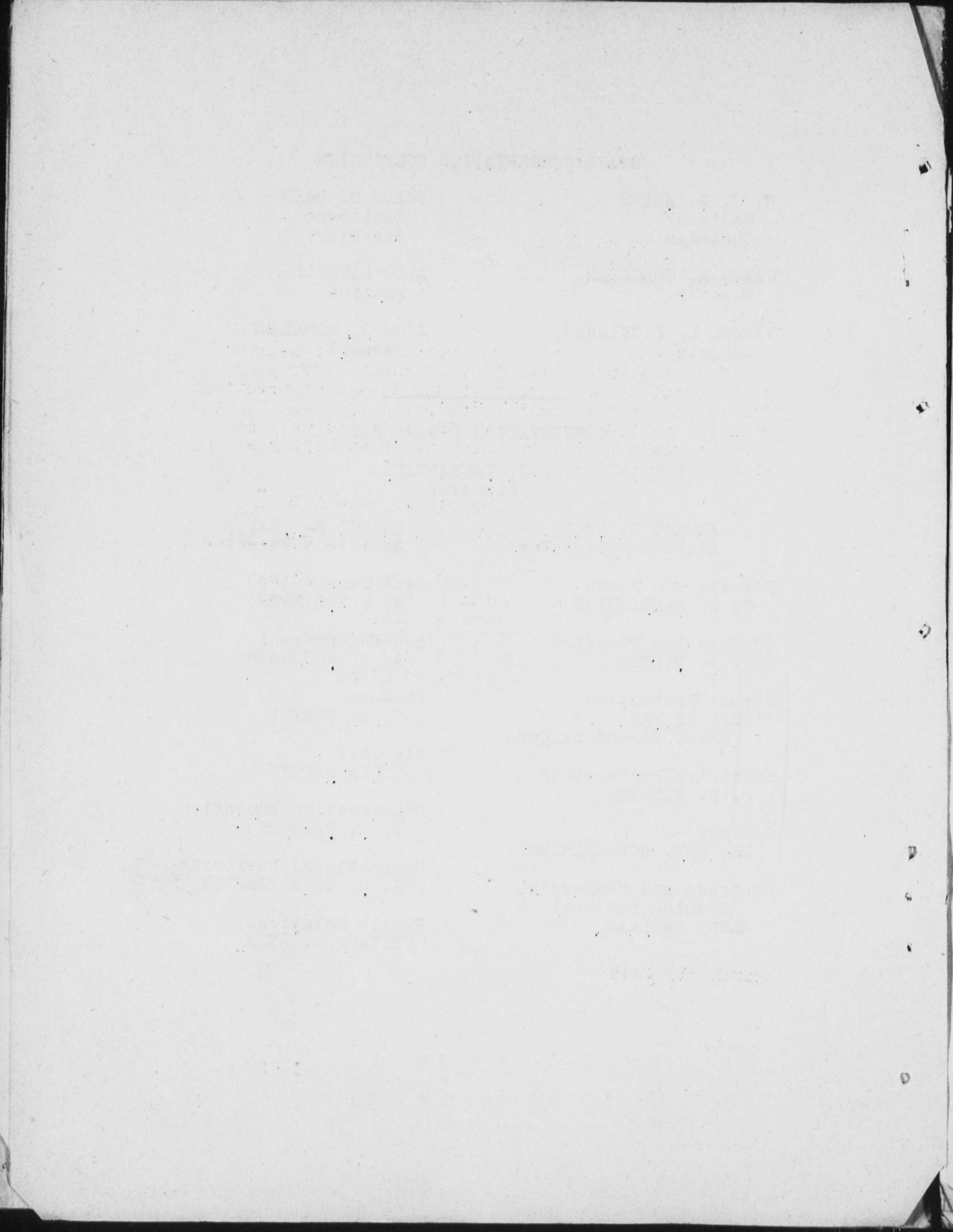
Biology
DR. EDW. SCHNEBERGER

Conservation Education
W. T. CALHOUN

Contract and Commercial
Fishing (acting)
WAYNE DALLMAN

Recreational Publicity
J. H. H. ALEXANDER

Public Relations
EDWARD N. HEIN



Honorable Walter S. Goodland
Governor of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Sir:

In compliance with the provisions of section 14.61 of the state statutes, we submit, for your consideration, the report of the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin, concerning its work for the biennial period ending June 30, 1944, as well as certain recommendations which we trust will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION COMMISSION

W. J. P. Aberg, Chairman
Guido R. Rahr, Secretary
James A. Corcoran
Virgil L. Dickinsen
Aldo Leopold
John O. Moreland

March 31, 1945

ADMINISTRATION

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

An appropriation of \$75,000.00 was appropriated to the conservation department from the state general fund to conduct the program of recreational publicity for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. The appropriation for that same purpose was reduced to \$30,000.00 for the following fiscal year. \$195,000.00 is appropriated annually from the general fund to carry out the provisions of Chapter 77 (forest crop law). During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, \$30,000.00 was appropriated for the payment of bounties, chargeable to the state under Section 29.60 of the statutes; no appropriation available for this purpose during the following year.

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 moneys 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.

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.

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

Wisconsin Conservation Department
Madison 2, Wisconsin

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONSERVATION FUND

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
Unexpended balance	\$ 808,799.75	\$1,353,999.01
Plus receipts	<u>2,658,893.24</u>	<u>2,869,085.75</u>
Sub-total	3,467,692.99	4,223,084.76
Less expenditures	<u>2,113,693.98</u>	<u>2,422,039.89</u>
Balance	\$1,353,999.01	\$1,801,044.87

CONSERVATION FUND RECEIPTS

Nonresident fishing licenses	\$ 351,443.09	\$ 284,138.47
Nonresident family 10 day fishing licenses	450.00	6,462.20
Fish shipping coupons	4,019.10	6,408.20
Resident fishing licenses	226,798.29	224,433.40
Nonresident hunting licenses	19,075.00	28,925.00
Nonresident hunting preserve licenses	980.00	320.00
Nonresident archer licenses	770.00	1,075.00
Resident hunting licenses	278,060.67	255,207.92
Resident hunting licenses to public hunting and fishing grounds		141,841.00
Duplicate licenses	764.15	721.25
Sportsmen licenses	11,284.00	20,986.50
Sportsmen licenses to public hunting and fishing grounds	7,887.44	14,566.65
Settler's hunting licenses	298.00	254.00
Deer tags	117,548.00	75,541.25
Deer tags to deer feeding & acquisition cedar swamps		75,546.25
Trapping licenses	16,406.40	19,908.42
Trap tags	25,605.91	31,053.95
Fur dealer licenses	5,195.00	9,574.00
Raccoon tags		4,054.35
Beaver trapping licenses & pelt tags	7,150.50	12,566.00
CWCA receipts	11,180.75	11,676.45
Confiscations	24,487.07	30,195.31
Great Lakes commercial fishing licenses	7,613.50	9,720.50
Mississippi River commercial fishing lic.	3,331.25	4,528.25
Set line licenses	1,580.15	2,309.55
Fish dealer licenses	2,175.00	2,300.00
Commission on sale of rough fish	29,341.54	28,138.11
Guide licenses	652.00	628.00
Clamming licenses	105.00	140.00
Occupational tax - mink farm	1,892.53	1,702.75
Fur farm licenses	4,484.55	11,265.73
Deer farm licenses	1,321.20	1,618.05
Game farm licenses	772.22	538.98

CONSERVATION FUND RECEIPTS (Cont'd)

3.

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
Taxidermist licenses	\$ 495.00	425.00
Sturgeon tags	193.55	210.05
Xmas tree dealer licenses	3,313.50	5,440.16
Interest on bank deposits	672.23	870.04
Miscellaneous	22,845.80	36,360.27
Cancelled drafts	452.27	92.07
Park receipts	26,078.54	16,174.47
Golf receipts	6,685.16	5,361.15
Clarke-McNary receipts	111,921.38	175,527.62
Pittman-Robertson receipts	85,985.28	38,991.07
Rough fishing receipts	268,237.09	257,801.24
Forestry mill tax	925,245.93	949,707.42
Other forestry collections	43,311.55	52,563.35
Transfer from General Fund	783.65	11,216.35
Total	<u>\$2,658,893.24</u>	<u>\$2,869,085.75</u>

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES

Fisheries:		
Salaries	\$ 128,563.26	\$ 147,197.17
Travel expense	10,618.14	13,175.89
Rent, fuel, light and water	7,253.60	26,059.72
Postage	170.68	486.26
Printing	115.51	140.33
Express and freight	107.95	225.62
Telephone and telegraph	2,320.17	2,406.52
Gas and oil	6,574.25	5,898.82
Supplies	7,046.32	8,020.48
Building material	2,552.22	1,065.36
Fish food	21,907.54	22,907.51
Maintenance of equipment	1,540.15	2,836.22
Tools and equipment	978.04	1,385.36
Advertising	1,147.90	829.60
Land	300.00	
Insurance	3,738.89	3,399.67
Sub-total	<u>\$ 194,934.62</u>	<u>\$ 236,034.53</u>
Biology:		
Salaries	16,728.90	25,439.35
Travel expense	3,264.23	5,113.27
Rent, fuel, light and water	500.13	628.20
Postage	51.21	69.45
Printing	9.60	93.91
Express and freight	45.13	23.18
Telephone and telegraph	423.02	375.35
Gas and oil	258.92	215.84
Supplies	3,086.39	3,574.91

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Biology (Cont'd):</u>		
Building material	\$ 1,007.41	\$ 466.15
Fish food	211.71	4.61
Maintenance of equipment	81.97	111.01
Tools and equipment	759.23	1,221.91
Insurance	139.23	179.53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 26,547.08	\$ 37,516.67
 <u>Contract & Commercial Fishing:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 138,902.85	\$ 160,968.43
Travel expense	25,926.21	31,299.26
Rent, fuel, light and water	5,751.09	6,036.85
Postage	34.65	11.20
Printing		11.69
Express and freight	140.07	193.69
Telephone and telegraph	4,071.78	4,323.24
Gas and oil	4,332.72	4,613.53
Supplies	35,645.80	32,600.60
Building material	2,310.35	2,244.15
Fish food	5,991.37	4,715.38
Maintenance of equipment	6,162.42	7,117.43
Tools and equipment	3,529.76	3,768.75
Advertising	27.00	
Land	5,600.00	
Insurance	1,260.84	1,214.27
Compensation awards	310.42	287.35
Unemployment compensation	2,071.00	1,695.37
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Sub-total	\$ 242,068.33	\$ 261,101.19
 <u>Law Enforcement:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 175,807.46	\$ 185,721.78
Travel expense	82,867.76	85,400.38
Rent, fuel, light and water	608.82	587.17
Postage	133.20	92.23
Printing	310.89	150.40
Express and freight	421.15	269.89
Telephone and telegraph	1,132.91	1,160.43
Gas and oil	80.16	396.16
Supplies	1,161.92	1,710.94
Building material	116.20	43.58
Maintenance of equipment	336.56	324.97
Tools and equipment	164.22	1,451.40
Advertising		8.40
Insurance	475.13	375.72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 263,616.38	\$ 277,693.45

5.

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Law Enforcement - Patrol Boat:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 5,574.74	\$ 5,385.71
Travel expense	2,522.67	1,991.89
Rent, fuel, light and water	119.90	252.21
Express and freight	4.53	
Telephone and telegraph	100.97	211.77
Gas and oil	265.34	188.58
Supplies	320.69	552.60
Building material	28.75	7.32
Insurance		96.75
Maintenance of equipment	608.61	1,121.42
Tools and equipment	266.85	1,144.54
Sub-total	\$ 9,813.05	\$ 10,952.79
 <u>Game:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 94,254.14	\$ 107,448.04
Travel expense	9,449.56	9,442.48
Rent, fuel, light and water	7,165.49	6,541.73
Postage	166.00	4.00
Printing	303.91	364.95
Express and freight	730.02	988.80
Gas and oil	2,697.54	2,677.45
Supplies	8,839.51	10,509.07
Telephone and telegraph	1,877.03	1,759.00
Building material	1,280.97	4,298.28
Feed	46,978.44	60,312.73
Winter feed	11,316.13	3,766.55
Maintenance of equipment	2,034.27	3,453.90
Tools and equipment	1,846.66	1,870.52
Birds and animals	9.30	101.79
Advertising	790.90	583.30
Game census	2,103.49	2,685.32
Insurance	2,461.15	2,504.68
Sub-total	\$ 194,304.51	\$ 219,312.59
 <u>Parks:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 41,274.24	\$ 48,547.96
Travel expense	1,485.84	1,340.50
Rent, heat, light and fuel	2,157.96	1,706.19
Postage	9.65	90.10
Printing	459.09	117.62
Express and freight	21.24	38.26
Telephone and telegraph	462.68	455.83
Gas and oil	2,499.33	1,421.93
Supplies	3,976.91	2,426.95
Building material	4,475.50	1,398.66
Maintenance of equipment	1,620.00	2,838.18

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Parks (Cont'd):</u>		
Tools and equipment	\$ 635.56	\$ 805.36
Advertising	9.60	16.04
Unemployment compensation	402.49	88.43
Insurance	2,766.58	2,641.39
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 62,256.67	\$ 63,933.40
 <u>Forest Protection:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 343,172.22	\$ 396,439.84
Travel expense	13,234.87	16,127.19
Rent, fuel, light and water	3,720.07	4,044.51
Postage	1,499.68	1,966.30
Express and freight	294.55	204.18
Gas and oil	15,261.94	12,293.53
Telephone and telegraph	3,854.28	3,678.66
Supplies	5,604.28	9,790.37
Maintenance of equipment	11,786.41	19,881.13
Tools and equipment	1,181.40	5,701.04
Construction	2,702.68	2,907.39
Insurance	6,048.99	4,571.34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 400,361.37	\$ 477,605.48
 <u>Fire Suppression:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 6,500.65	\$ 14,065.80
Travel expense	827.47	1,418.21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 7,328.12	\$ 15,484.01
 <u>State Forests & Nurseries:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 73,305.39	\$ 92,657.87
Travel expense	2,563.51	3,233.17
Rent, fuel, light and water	1,487.94	1,421.52
Postage	38.50	179.71
Printing	97.26	295.93
Express and freight	47.92	66.34
Telephone and telegraph	335.90	277.91
Gas and oil	5,449.86	3,156.59
Supplies	4,136.89	5,003.21
Maintenance of equipment	2,807.21	4,839.84
Tools and equipment	373.31	775.93
Advertising	65.20	110.80
Construction	455.63	715.53
Insurance	1,289.91	1,521.53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 92,454.43	\$ 114,255.86

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Forests in Southern Wisconsin:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 17,961.84	\$ 24,566.80
Travel expense	1,384.25	1,462.10
Rent, fuel, light and water	569.50	430.31
Postage	21.55	95.61
Printing	318.40	
Express and freight	5.80	13.65
Telephone and telegraph	359.05	293.65
Gas and oil	1,119.43	897.93
Supplies	519.75	561.95
Maintenance of equipment	1,475.90	1,822.18
Tools and equipment	629.15	367.85
Construction	544.70	372.27
Land	21,689.59	96,002.02
Advertising		41.80
Compensation awards	233.35	50.00
Unemployment compensation	208.46	383.86
Insurance	1,077.18	1,093.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 48,117.90	\$ 128,455.58
 <u>Cooperative Forestry:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 26,747.44	\$ 31,765.94
Travel expense	8,204.30	9,795.23
Rent, fuel, light and water	100.00	300.00
Postage	3.43	22.90
Printing	7.94	16.99
Express and freight	13.65	
Telephone and telegraph	61.76	79.68
Supplies	141.43	896.48
Tools and equipment	63.44	1,531.95
Advertising	24.60	
County forestry aid	172,283.12	176,931.78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 207,651.11	\$ 221,340.95
 <u>Land Acquisition:</u>		
Purchase forestry land	\$ 6,832.78	\$ 13,355.87
Sub-total	\$ 6,832.78	\$ 13,355.87
 <u>Blister Rust Control:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 1,235.54	\$ 1,664.61
Travel expense	820.30	487.47
Supplies	5.52	1.30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 2,061.36	\$ 2,153.38

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Tree Disease Research:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 4,007.98	\$ 2,957.69
Travel expense	756.06	939.89
Supplies	45.00	
Sub-total	\$ 4,809.04	\$ 3,897.58
 <u>Soil Research:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 1,616.65	\$ 3,121.84
Travel expense	431.87	425.10
Supplies	19.50	
Sub-total	\$ 2,068.02	\$ 3,546.94
 <u>Administration:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 64,132.37	\$ 75,939.60
Travel expense	5,664.77	4,445.05
Rent	12,102.70	12,482.73
Postage	7,985.41	7,389.37
Printing	1,035.46	1,227.17
Express and freight	1,058.11	1,111.96
Telephone and telegraph	1,711.41	1,752.75
Supplies	7,682.24	4,967.79
Tools and equipment	30.51	81.17
State car expense	250.58	246.99
Insurance	4.50	34.85
Sub-total	\$ 101,658.06	\$ 109,679.43
 <u>Finance:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 9,610.24	\$ 9,244.19
Travel expense	64.50	22.75
Supplies	237.55	882.97
Tools and equipment		1,698.30
Sub-total	\$ 9,912.29	\$ 11,848.21
 <u>Photographic:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 4,669.88	\$ 4,776.57
Travel expense	818.65	928.72
Printing	4.07	22.75
Postage		80.00
Express and freight	53.88	27.19
Telephone and telegraph	90.14	51.06
Supplies	3,334.44	1,421.21
Equipment	291.24	165.08
Insurance	31.07	31.07
Sub-total	\$ 9,293.37	\$ 7,503.65

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)

9.

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Public Relations:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 2,721.00	\$ 3,000.60
Travel expense	208.72	240.17
Postage	2,830.00	3,278.50
Printing	7,007.67	5,729.60
Telephone and telegraph	31.25	50.19
Supplies	873.31	712.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 13,671.95	\$ 13,010.38
 <u>Education:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 3,115.81	\$ 3,350.97
Travel expense	482.52	674.61
Telephone and telegraph	52.20	68.67
Express and freight	.94	
Supplies	130.68	45.19
Printing		131.60
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 3,782.15	\$ 4,271.04
 <u>Forest Roads:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 17,333.88	\$ 17,261.79
Travel expense	6.45	
Rent of equipment	162.93	99.80
Gas and oil	2,313.99	2,266.60
Supplies	917.15	1,525.00
Maintenance of equipment	1,033.61	3,373.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 21,768.01	\$ 24,526.60
 <u>Pittman-Robertson:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 25,371.94	\$ 20,915.46
Travel expense	6,068.00	4,243.36
Rent, fuel, light and water	184.24	441.12
Postage	3.04	15.72
Printing	51.21	
Express and freight	10.20	18.12
Telephone and telegraph	208.55	173.72
Gas and oil	340.15	279.09
Supplies	715.31	3,410.65
Building material	143.13	381.97
Maintenance of equipment	125.23	142.76
Tools and equipment		225.71
Insurance	192.21	169.17
Land	41,005.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 74,418.26	\$ 30,416.85

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 8,002.92	\$ 8,171.95
Travel expense	1,127.47	1,497.00
Rent, fuel, light and water	465.48	833.38
Miscellaneous printing	26,687.85	18,569.65
Express and freight	92.08	437.22
Telephone and telegraph	97.72	107.84
Gas and oil	184.27	704.62
Supplies	1,185.44	4,178.31
Equipment	45.73	86.77
Maintenance of equipment	1,640.37	2,037.64
Advertising	57.58	22.40
Transfer adjustments	6,673.50	1,141.86
Board of deposits	5,963.12	3,431.69
Compensation awards	2,319.75	2,567.83
Unemployment compensation	12,047.65	16,126.64
Sub-total	\$ 66,590.93	\$ 59,914.80
<u>Beaver Control:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 4,539.00	\$ 5,375.25
Travel expense	2,571.48	2,608.99
Rent, fuel, light and water		3.83
Postage	3.00	
Gas and oil		2.75
Supplies	86.24	23.87
Equipment	7.40	50.85
Maintenance of equipment	8.80	122.73
Sub-total	\$ 7,215.92	\$ 8,188.27
<u>Exhibits:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 203.94	\$ 456.14
Travel expense	1,074.43	33.75
Supplies	6.02	7.51
Feed	73.87	
Sub-total	\$ 1,358.26	\$ 497.40
<u>Public Hunting & Fishing Grounds:</u>		
Salaries	\$	\$ 5,894.70
Travel expense		2,703.30
Printing		1,370.44
Telephone and telegraph		58.05
Express and freight		109.75
Gas and oil		79.88
Supplies		762.09
Tools and equipment		1,747.85
Maintenance of equipment		27.61
Feed		266.75

CONSERVATION FUND EXPENDITURES (Cont'd)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Public Hunting & Fishing Grounds (Cont'd):</u>		
Damages	\$ 3,634.50	\$ 35.80
Land purchases	1,924.19	7,969.50
Land leases		3,101.21
Sub-total	\$ 5,558.69	\$ 24,126.93
<u>Winter Deer Feeding & Acq. Cedar Swamps:</u>		
Salaries		\$ 3,324.74
Travel expense		1,256.73
Rent, fuel, light and water		198.48
Postage		50.00
Telephone and telegraph		100.62
Express and freight		2,329.66
Gas and oil		231.46
Supplies		1,519.31
Tools and equipment		15.78
Maintenance of equipment		73.16
Advertising		7.05
Deer feed		8,237.71
Sub-total		\$ 17,344.70
<u>Chapter 498, Laws of 1935:</u>		
Land		\$ 2,868.50
Sub-total		\$ 2,868.50
<u>State Retirement System:</u>		
Pensions		\$ 1,000.75
Sub-total		\$ 1,000.75
<u>Deer & Bear Damage:</u>		
Deer damages	\$ 19,006.45	\$ 14,243.30
Bear damages	6,234.87	5,937.75
Fencing		21.04
Sub-total	\$ 25,241.32	\$ 20,202.09
Grand Total Conservation Fund Expenditures	\$2,113,693.98	\$2,422,039.89

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Recreational Publicity:</u>		
Appropriation	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Appropriation Chapter 25, Laws of 1943 (Bonus)	69.00	84.00
Total	\$ 75,069.00	\$ 30,084.00
 <u>Expenditures:</u>		
Salaries	\$ 8,105.00	\$ 6,804.00
Travel expense	973.77	794.88
Rent, fuel, light and water	1,051.14	1,126.20
Postage	2,164.00	524.00
Printing	5,071.58	41.91
Telephone and telegraph	196.00	102.40
Express and freight	22.46	6.07
Supplies	1,381.62	444.89
Insurance	6.05	3.18
Outdoor shows	3,151.92	1,631.80
Chicago Railway exhibits	1,204.16	164.56
Advertising	43,744.10	17,919.68
Total	\$ 67,071.80	\$ 29,563.57
 <u>Bounties:</u>		
Appropriation	\$ 30,000.00	
Total	\$ 30,000.00	
 <u>Expenditures:</u>		
Payment of bounties	\$ 17,360.00	
Total	\$ 17,360.00	
 <u>Forest Crop Law:</u>		
Appropriation - forest crop aid	\$ 142,500.00	\$ 190,000.00
Appropriation - forest crop aid Chapter 530, Laws of 1943	45,000.00	
Appropriation - administration	7,500.00	5,000.00
Appropriation - Chapter 25, Laws of 1943 (bonus)	135.42	115.00
Appropriated receipts		
Severance tax	503.78	185.29
Withdrawals - forest crop lands	801.67	691.92
Total	\$ 196,440.87	\$ 195,992.21

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS (Cont'd)

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
<u>Expenditures:</u>		
Conservation Dept. salaries	\$ 4,919.00	\$ 3,125.00
Tax commission salaries	1,566.42	1,080.00
Travel expense	515.44	508.98
Rent, fuel, light and water	105.96	105.96
Printing	51.56	9.83
Supplies	84.87	31.59
Advertising	48.60	57.40
Severance tax	503.78	185.29
Withdrawals	801.67	691.92
Forest crop aid	186,814.97	189,737.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$ 195,412.27	\$ 195,533.89

GOVERNMENT REFORESTATION FUND

Unexpended balance	\$ 17,103.05	\$ 34,243.00
Plus receipts	17,277.74	16,230.63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	\$ 34,380.79	\$ 50,473.63
Less expenditures	137.79	47,121.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	\$ 34,243.00	\$ 3,352.38

GOVERNMENT REFORESTATION FUND RECEIPTS

Nursery stock	\$ 13,698.23	\$ 13,014.18
Island & land leases	2,383.75	2,092.00
Sale of timber	1,180.93	1,104.53
Interest on fund	14.83	19.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$ 17,277.74	\$ 16,230.63

GOVERNMENT REFORESTATION FUND EXPENDITURES

Land	\$	\$ 47,047.90
Board of deposits	137.79	73.35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 137.79	\$ 47,121.25

ADMINISTRATION
CLERICAL

The duties of the clerical division include the maintaining of accurate records of the department, property inventory, distributing commission orders and general information, issuing licenses, clearing purchase and printing orders, taking dictation and transcribing such, and assisting the Director, Assistant Director, Division Chiefs and other supervisory personnel to relieve them of routine duties wherever possible.

The clerical division is coordinated with all other divisions of the department, and receives its technical supervision and advice from the division chief concerned. It consists of eight sections, as follows: information; photographic; license; mail and supply; statistical; accounting; filing; and secretarial. (NOTE: On February 8, 1944, the conservation commission created a Division of Information and Education, combining the functions of the public relations, recreational advertising, and education divisions, and of the photographic section of the clerical division.)

The information clerk is the "receptionist" of the department. It is the responsibility of this section to receive callers and aid them in every way possible.

The photographic section prepares educational and scenic motion pictures, and maintains a file of still views on various subjects, as well as colored lantern slides. This visual aid material is distributed to any interested organization for payment of transportation charges only. In the past biennium five new colored sound 16 mm. films were added to the departmental library as follows: NATIVE GROUSE, WISCONSIN FISH, FUTURE FORESTS, NORTHWEST WATERS, and SOUTHERN VACATIONLAND; and three new silent films, namely, WOODLAND MANAGEMENT, SONG BIRDS, and STARVATION STALKS THE DEER. Three new 2x2 colored slide sets were also added: SUMMER WILD FLOWERS, SPRING WILD FLOWERS, and WISCONSIN SONG BIRDS. In addition to the above, two films; THE MAKING OF A SHOOTER in both sound and silent versions, and the sound film TREES FOR TOMORROW were loaned to the department from the Sportsmen's Service Bureau of New York City and Castle Films of Chicago, respectively, for distribution to interested groups, schools, clubs, etc. On the basis of the action taken by the commission at its August 11, 1942 meeting to discontinue the policy of providing speakers from the central office for meetings of a general informational nature during the present emergency, the total number of talks and motion picture showings for the second half of the biennium was reduced to 420.

Motion picture film, slide set and display set shipments averaged about 1,650 annually in response to requests from interested sportsmen's groups, schools, clubs, etc. The total number of visual aid material (films, slide and display sets) averaged about 5,300 per year.

The license section has charge of the sale and distribution of all licenses, records of arrests of conservation law violators and seizures made by law enforcement officers, handles the sale of confiscated articles, claims for damage to property by game animals, industrial cases, issues permits, and maintains a perpetual non-expendable inventory record. Licenses are issued in accordance with statutory provisions which are as follows: Non-resident fishing licenses, non-resident fish shipping coupons, non-resident ten-day family fishing licenses, and voluntary sportsmen's licenses are issued through agents authorized by the conservation department. Resident fishing licenses are sold by county clerks and their deputies and by agents authorized by the department. Resident hunting licenses, trapping licenses, trap tags and deer tags are supplied to county clerks for issuance at their offices and by their authorized deputies.

County clerks are compensated for their services to the state by a commission of 10 per cent of the sale of all licenses with the exception of resident hunting licenses on which they receive ten cents for each such license sold. Authorized agents of the department are compensated for their services by a 10 per cent commission allowed on non-resident fishing licenses, non-resident fish shipping coupons and non-resident ten-day family fishing licenses. Approximately 90 per cent of all licenses supplied through county clerks and authorized deputies are sent out on a consignment basis with a provision that the agent or county clerk remit on the first day of each month for all licenses sold during the preceding month. The following number of hunting and fishing licenses were sold in this biennium:

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1943-44</u>
Nonresident family fishing license	\$ 450.00	\$ 6,462.20
Nonresident fishing license	351,443.09	284,138.47
Resident fishing license	226,798.29	224,433.40
Nonresident hunting license	20,825.00	30,320.00
Resident hunting license	278,060.67	397,048.92

The mail and supply section is responsible for the distribution of all mail coming to the department, as well as the outgoing mail, and generally as the section implies, fills orders for supplies.

The statistical section is charged with the responsibility of compiling general department statistics such as game census, reports on trapping, hunting accidents, attendance at state parks, etc.

The accounting section prepares the payrolls, checks expense accounts, vouchers, and maintains the personnel record of the department.

It is the responsibility of the filing section to maintain the files of the department. This section, likewise, is responsible for the proper classifying and filing of books and pamphlets in the departmental library and the checking of such in and out as requests are received.

Clerk-stenographers, typists and clerks are responsible for the transcription of the dictation given them by the person to whom assigned. They, likewise, perform clerical duties of varying degrees of responsibility.

S T A T E F O R E S T S A N D R E F O R E S T A T I O N

The activities on the state forests for the biennium covered by this report were influenced by the fact that the nation is at war. This has meant a reduction in personnel to a point where practically no new work could be undertaken. It has been the aim to protect and to maintain the state forest properties in reasonable condition until the time comes when improvements can again go forward. This biennium has witnessed a continuation of state forest land purchases from private holders and also from counties. Some of the lands acquired have been of especial importance from not only the standpoint of forest development, but also from the standpoint of fish and game as the areas acquired are good winter deer yards or contribute to erosion control on the watersheds. The boundaries of the established state forests have been revised so that they now more clearly recognize the over-all importance of the areas and this has been especially true of the Northern Highland, Brule River, Flambeau River and Point Beach areas.

During the biennium the commission approved a number of timber sales from state forest lands in an effort to provide stumpage to aid in the relief of the forest product shortages. The principal sales authorized and now in progress are on the Northern Highland and Flambeau River areas. It is anticipated that the areas cut over on a selective basis will be reforested by the planting of better tree species as soon as manpower is again available.

The war has brought a decrease in the use of state forest lands for recreational purposes. This is especially true in the areas in the northern part of the state. It is not anticipated that this use will revive until the days of peace again arrive. The most immediate and direct use to the public of the forest lands owned by the state is for widespread recreation, including hunting. When the population again returns to the time of normal living, it is expected that this outdoor recreational use will rapidly increase and plans are being made to provide for such an expansion.

In other respects the standard activities on the state forests have been carried on in accord with the men still available. This work concerns itself primarily with the maintenance of state forest roads, the policing of public campgrounds, the protection of the property from fire and trespass and the scaling and surveys needed for land purchases and timber sales.

Reforestation

The output from the state forest nurseries declined during the biennium. However, trees distributed for the planting of privately-owned lands held up very well. It was on publicly-owned lands that the chief decline in activity was noted. During 1943 there was a slight increase in the seeding schedule, which was materially raised in 1944 in anticipation of the after-the-war demand. It is expected that one of the largest work programs in conservation after the war will concern itself with tree planting on both public and privately-owned lands. Some noticeable incidents of the biennium in reforestation work were (1) the widespread and satisfactory use of women for work at the Griffith nursery, (2) the transfer of the Hayward federal nursery to the management of the state, (3) the development and wide use of the tree planting machine, and (4) the increasing interest in tree planting by private landowners. The conservation commission with the forest tree growing capacity now available will be able to take care of a much greater after-the-war demand for forest planting stock than ever before. The seasons of 1943 and 1944 were satisfactory for the rooting and growth of forest trees generally and the percentages of survival were entirely satisfactory.

The tables on production, distribution and planting which follow indicate that approximately thirteen and one-half million trees were raised and distributed in 1943 and about ten million in 1944. During 1943 a total of 3,581 acres of state and county land was reforested and in 1944, 1,948 acres. The following tables present additional detailed information.

STATE FOREST ACREAGES
January 1, 1945

<u>State Forest</u>	<u>Approximate Gross Land Acreage Present Boundaries</u>	<u>Estimate of Final State Ownership</u>	<u>Approximate Net Land Acreage Present Boundaries</u>	<u>Acreage Now Owned By State</u>	<u>Acreage to be Purchased</u>
Northern Highland	310,000	60%	186,000	122,000	64,000
American Legion	90,530	70%	63,371	37,350	26,021
Brule River	28,640	90%	25,776	6,278	19,498
Silver Cliff	7,680	95%	7,296	800	6,496
Flambeau River	92,807	95%	88,167	56,350	31,817
Kettle Moraine (including Point Beach)	49,500	80%	39,600	10,468	29,132
Council Grounds	278	100%	278	278	-
	<u>579,435</u>		<u>410,488</u>	<u>233,524</u>	<u>176,964</u>

ANNUAL OUTPUT OF STATE FOREST NURSERIES

Year	Private	Public	Total
1911		192,300	*192,300
1912		18,000	** 18,000
1913		68,500	68,500
1914	20,200	458,430	478,630
1915	77,400		77,400
1916	110,200	216,650	326,850
1917	272,105	332,525	604,630
1918	246,278	262,485	508,763
1919	200,151	309,900	510,051
1920	206,682	113,875	320,557
1921	199,601	255,925	455,526
1922	39,482	83,710	123,192
1923	177,260	176,800	354,060
1924	247,000	163,300	410,300
1925	350,538	160,700	511,238
1926	748,497	424,200	1,172,697
1927	1,038,249	579,000	1,617,249
1928	1,101,464	637,200	1,738,664
1929	1,393,267	1,022,750	2,416,017
1930	1,185,075	981,500	2,166,575
1931	1,304,250	2,050,350	3,354,600
1932	830,315	5,701,500	6,581,815
1933	822,950	4,318,050	5,141,000
1934	1,486,725	15,209,785	16,696,510
1935	1,376,189	10,737,715	12,113,904
1936	3,592,224	9,535,482	13,127,706
1937	5,811,662	8,702,429	***14,514,091
1938	6,530,124	18,775,862	***25,305,986
1939	8,775,557	21,872,280	***30,647,837
1940	12,305,025	28,352,316	***40,657,341
1941	11,085,364	15,575,351	***26,660,715
1942	11,373,445	9,417,192	***20,790,637
1943	9,612,340	4,117,192	***13,729,532
1944	7,867,220	2,160,590	***10,027,810
TOTALS	90,436,839	162,983,844	253,420,683

* - Stock secured from Michigan State College

** - Stock purchased

*** - Includes Inter-Nursery Shipments

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

Griffith State Nursery

Year of 1943

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine	13,300	173,000	1,021,925	535,965		244,975	1,989,165
White Pine	17,600	118,990	781,440	308,120	8,000	79,750	1,313,900
Jack Pine	107,668	560,130	227,575	101,070		6,400	1,002,843
Scotch Pine			72,975	58,125		4,925	136,025
Norway Spruce			309,275	267,085		35,425	611,785
White Spruce			91,825	65,975		20,400	178,200
Black Locust				105,375		16,550	121,925
American Elm			25,400	8,775		20,075	54,250
White Ash			41,400	20,875		12,950	75,225
Red Oak			21,250	11,975		9,400	42,625
Balsam Fir			10,500	34,320		6,600	51,420
Red Cedar			6,900	17,700		7,575	32,175
White Cedar			2,285	6,475		4,825	13,585
Sugar Maple			35,650	17,350		13,475	66,475
Tamarack			15,500	5,550		13,025	34,075
American Chestnut			11,400	3,600		4,000	19,000
Hemlock			100	5,450		2,825	8,375
Rock Elm			6,675	4,125		3,950	14,750
Misc. Hardwoods			4,475	1,350		150	5,975
TOTALS	138,568	852,120	2,686,550	1,579,260	8,000	507,275	5,771,773

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Stock purchased under AAA Program and under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Stock given to other state and county nurseries and other agencies not covered by the other headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

Gordon State Nursery

Year of 1943

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine	20,000	624,700	56,180	271,340		379,900	1,352,120
White Pine			57,380	747,305		8,350	813,035
Jack Pine	6,000	875,000	10,200	1,804,650		10,000	2,705,850
Scotch Pine			5,900	18,780		16,050	40,730
Norway Spruce			23,880	78,620		35,125	137,625
White Spruce		900	20,200	42,075		2,125	65,300
Black Locust				15,900			15,900
American Elm			4,475	4,950			9,425
White Ash			2,550	1,975			4,525
Red Oak			2,625	100			2,725
Balsam Fir			500	1,275		1,000	2,775
Red Cedar				3,850			3,850
White Cedar						500	500
Sugar Maple			5,200	1,700			6,900
Tamarack			550	200			750
American Chestnut			1,925	125			2,050
Hemlock				300			300
Rock Elm			550	1,900			2,450
Misc. Hardwoods						1,200	1,200
TOTALS	26,000	1,500,600	192,115	2,995,045		454,250	5,168,010

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Stock purchased under AAA Program and under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Stock given to other state and county nurseries and other agencies not covered by the other headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Clark Co. Nursery, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

22.

Trout Lake State Nursery

Year of 1943

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine		370,554	55,150	47,800	39,000	204,550	717,054
White Pine		36,000	42,525	20,800		479,025	578,350
Jack Pine	112,550	225,000	4,350	1,075		41,700	384,675
Scotch Pine			17,900	6,600		9,000	33,500
Norway Spruce			21,825	8,850	30,000	5,413	66,088
White Spruce			8,150	15,350	6,000	6,282	35,782
American Elm			2,250			300	2,550
White Ash			2,200	50		1,175	3,425
Red Oak			1,950	325		1,150	3,425
Balsam Fir			1,150	300		450	1,900
Red Cedar			800	225		150	1,175
White Cedar						500	500
Sugar Maple			2,400			275	2,675
Tamarack			1,275	1,125		25	2,425
American Chestnut			975				975
Hemlock				250		175	425
Rock Elm			350			75	425
TOTALS	112,550	631,554	163,250	102,750	75,000	750,245	1,835,349

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Stock purchased under AAA Program and under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Stock given to other state and county nurseries and other agencies not covered by the other headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Clark Co. Nursery, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

Silver Cliff State Nursery

Year of 1943

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine		71,150	12,150	4,000		18,600	105,900
White Pine		20,000	5,325	500		25,600	51,425
Norway Spruce			2,575	500		10,600	13,675
White Spruce			650	500		600	1,750
TOTALS		91,150	20,700	5,500		55,400	172,750

Clark County Transplant Nursery

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine		74,500				61,000	135,500
White Pine		43,000				34,000	77,000
Norway Spruce						5,000	5,000
TOTALS		117,500				100,000	217,500

Oconto County Transplant Nursery

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine		534,650					534,650
White Pine		29,500					29,500
TOTALS		564,150					564,150

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Stock purchased under AAA Program and under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Stock given to other state and county nurseries and other agencies not covered by the other headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Clark Co. Nursery, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

All Nurseries, State and County

Year of 1943

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine	33,300	1,848,554	1,145,405	859,105	39,000	909,025	4,834,389
White Pine	17,600	247,490	886,670	1,076,725	8,000	626,725	2,863,210
Jack Pine	226,218	1,660,130	242,125	1,906,795		58,100	4,093,368
Scotch Pine			96,775	83,505		29,975	210,255
Norway Spruce			357,555	355,055	30,000	91,563	834,173
White Spruce		900	120,825	123,900	6,000	29,407	281,032
Black Locust				121,275		16,550	137,825
American Elm			32,125	13,725		20,375	66,225
White Ash			46,150	22,900		14,125	83,175
Red Oak			25,825	12,400		10,550	48,775
Balsam Fir			12,150	35,895		8,050	56,095
Red Cedar			7,700	21,775		7,725	37,200
White Cedar			2,285	6,475		5,825	14,585
Sugar Maple			43,250	19,050		13,750	76,050
Tamarack			17,325	6,875		13,050	37,250
American Chestnut			14,300	3,725		4,000	22,025
Hemlock			100	6,000		3,000	9,100
Rock Elm			7,575	6,025		4,025	17,625
Misc. Hardwoods			4,475	1,350		1,350	7,175
TOTAL, ALL SPECIES	277,118	3,757,074	3,062,615	4,682,555	83,000	1,867,170	13,729,532

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Stock purchased under AAA Program and under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Stock given to other state and county nurseries and other agencies not covered by the other headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Clark Co. Nursery, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

All Nurseries, State and County

Year of 1943

County	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Adams			231,900	114,075			345,975
Ashland			16,800	6,325		2,075	25,200
Barron		23,000	40,425	20,500		14,700	98,625
Bayfield		538,000	7,050	7,100		3,000	555,150
Brown			11,400	14,125		7,425	32,950
Buffalo			10,400	22,000		10,000	42,400
Burnett		40,000	20,000	2,689,360			2,749,360
Calumet			10,700	9,000			19,700
Chippewa		6,000	38,850	28,725		30,300	103,875
Clark		106,000	14,550	7,600		185,750	313,900
Columbia			185,700	6,100		37,200	229,000
Crawford			4,800	12,200			17,000
Dane			11,750	16,050		12,500	40,300
Dodge			13,375	1,300		1,000	15,675
Door			9,000	3,000		300	12,300
Douglas	26,000	285,600	19,350	21,275		546,100	898,325
Dunn			23,700	56,325			80,025
Eau Claire			20,900	65,575		1,200	87,675
Florence		70,000		2,000			72,000
Fond du Lac	10,000		7,200	3,500		22,375	43,075
Forest			3,650	10,750			14,400
Grant			11,650	34,350		125	46,125
Green			22,100	32,700			54,800
Green Lake			37,175	6,600		2,000	45,775
Iowa			36,450	29,000			65,450
Iron		333,554	13,975	54,900	15,000	20,500	437,929
Jackson	115,468	550,420	16,400	34,000	3,000	150	719,438
Jefferson			16,100	35,350		17,000	68,450
Juneau	10,000		25,275	50,550		4,000	89,825
Kenosha			1,750	1,500		300	3,550
Kewaunee			13,850				13,850
La Crosse			200	19,200		20,000	39,400
Lafayette			9,100	1,300			10,400
Langlade		128,350	30,300	35,250	60,000	1,600	255,500
Lincoln			23,625	8,200		975	32,800
Manitowoc			9,600	17,875		22,975	50,450
Marathon			194,560	55,125		12,375	262,060
Marquette			36,000	13,900		4,275	54,175
Marquette			219,225	4,400	2,000		225,625
Milwaukee			5,400	122,175		4,150	131,725
Monroe			6,825	65,550		22,500	94,875
Oconto		866,150	14,600	22,700		4,075	907,525
Oneida	112,550		21,600	22,725			156,875
Outagamie			11,550	5,550			17,100
Ozaukee			10,975	4,100			15,075

All Nurseries, State and County

Year of 1943

County	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Pepin				19,200			19,200
Pierce			32,050	11,700			43,750
Polk		40,000	13,400	28,400		5,250	87,050
Portage			125,100	71,300			196,400
Price		83,000	25,600	14,675		1,000	124,275
Racine			10,500	6,500			17,000
Richland			18,900	17,500			36,400
Rock			14,950	4,500		35,525	54,975
Rusk		81,000	44,690	2,000			127,690
St. Croix			14,900	63,635		9,600	88,135
Sauk			62,550	51,600		8,700	122,850
Sawyer		65,000	16,000	69,500		6,000	156,500
Shawano			20,400	9,050		17,000	46,450
Sheboygan			16,200	21,460		5,650	43,310
Taylor			10,500	600			11,100
Trempealeau			21,000	36,100		18,150	75,250
Vernon			17,090	12,900		5,100	35,090
Vilas		265,000	22,800	26,300		130,320	444,420
Walworth			13,050	500		2,000	15,550
Washburn		153,000	23,200	2,500		450	179,150
Washington			28,750	300			29,050
Waukesha	3,100		17,475	35,275		8,350	64,200
Waupaca			202,075	15,850			217,925
Waushara			648,950	167,425	3,000		819,375
Winnebago			8,900	7,050		5,000	20,950
Wood		123,000	143,800	192,850		598,150	1,057,800
TOTALS	277,118	3,757,074	3,062,615	4,682,555	83,000	1,867,170	13,729,532

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Stock purchased under the AAA Program and under the Tree Application and Agreement Form.

***General - Stock given to other State and County Nurseries and other agencies not covered by the above headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Clark County Nursery, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

DETAIL OF COLUMN ENTITLED "GENERAL"

Wood Co.	-	Trees rec'd at Griffith Nursery shipped from other nurseries	-	588,450
Douglas Co.	-	" " " Gordon Nursery	" " " "	535,100
Vilas Co.	-	" " " Trout Lake Nursery	" " " "	91,600
Clark Co.	-	" " " Clark Co. Nursery	" " " "	185,750
Parks, clubs, institutions, departmental stations, etc.				- 466,270
				<u>1,867,170</u>

STATE PLANTING REPORT

All Nurseries, (State, County and Others)

Year of 1943

Forest	Agency : Doing Planting	S P E C I E S					A C R E S		
		Norway : Pine	White : Pine	Jack : Pine	White : Spruce	Total	New : Plant.	Re- : Plant.	Total
Am. Legion St. For.	: Prison Camp	: 112,550	:	:	:	: 112,550:	83	:	: 83
Barron Co.	: County	: 23,000	:	:	:	: 23,000:	28	:	: 28
Bayfield Co.	: County	: 28,000	:	: 510,000:	:	: 538,000:	413	:	: 413
Brule River St.	: Gordon Prison Camp	: 20,000	:	: 6,000:	:	: 26,000:	15	: 20	: 35
Burnett Co.	: County	:	:	: 40,000:	:	: 40,000:	28	: 32	: 60
Chippewa Co. Asylum	: County	:	: 6,000	:	:	: 6,000:	6	:	: 6
Clark Co.	: County	: 63,000	43,000	:	:	: 106,000:	135	:	: 135
Douglas Co.	: County	: 34,700	:	: 250,000:	900	: 285,600:	181	: 46	: 227
Florence Co.	: County	: 50,000	20,000	:	:	: 70,000:	42	: 55	: 97
Iron Co.	: County	: 270,554	13,000	: 50,000:	:	: 333,554:	245	: 201	: 446
Jackson Co.	: County	: 359,500	89,990	: 100,930:	:	: 550,420:	424	:	: 424
Jackson Co. CWCA St.	: State	:	: 13,800	: 101,668:	:	: 115,468:	85	: 3	: 88
Juneau Co. CWCA St.	: State	: 4,000	:	: 6,000:	:	: 10,000:	8	:	: 8
Kettle Moraine St. (Fond du Lac Co.)	: State	: 9,000	1,000	:	:	: 10,000:	10	:	: 10
Kettle Moraine St. (Waukesha Co.)	: State	: 300	2,800	:	:	: 3,100:	2	:	: 2
Langlade Co.	: County	: 21,150	:	: 107,200:	:	: 128,350:	93	:	: 93
Oconto Co.	: County	: 534,650	29,500	: 302,000:	:	: 866,150:	375	: 153	: 528
Oneida Co.	: County	: 35,000	35,000	:	:	: 70,000:	64	:	: 64
Polk Co.	: County	:	:	: 40,000:	:	: 40,000:	79	:	: 79
Price Co.	: County	: 70,000	18,000	:	:	: 88,000:	91	: 1	: 92
Rusk Co.	: County	: 81,000	:	:	:	: 81,000:	74	:	: 74
Sawyer Co.	: County	: 65,000	:	:	:	: 65,000:	74	: 8	: 83
Vilas Co.	: County	: 35,000	5,000	: 225,000:	:	: 265,000:	226	:	: 226
Washburn Co.	: County	: 118,000	:	: 35,000:	:	: 153,000:	140	:	: 140
Wood Co.	: County	: 100,000	23,000	:	:	: 123,000:	40	: 100	: 140
TOTALS	:	: 2,034,404	300,090	: 1,773,798	900	: 4,109,192:	22,962	: 619	: 3,581

STATE PLANTING REPORT SUMMARY

All Nurseries (State, County and Others)

Year of 1943

State Forests	Trees	A C R E S		Total
		New Planting	Re-planting	
American Legion St. Forest	112,550	83	---	83
Brule River St. Forest	26,000	15	20	35
Jackson Co. C.W.C.A.	115,468	85	3	88
Juneau Co. C.W.C.A.	10,000	8	---	8
Kettle Moraine St. Forest (Fond du Lac Co.)	10,000	10	---	10
Kettle Moraine St. Forest (Waukesha Co.)	3,100	2	---	2
TOTAL - State Forests	277,118	203	23	226
TOTAL - County Forests	3,832,074*	2,759	596	3,355
TOTAL - State and County	4,109,192*	2,962	619	3,581

*Includes trees purchased from Federal Nurseries

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

Griffith State Nursery

Year of 1944

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine	189,246	186,000	1,324,172	1,036,500	4,500	73,350	2,813,768
White Pine	25,000		1,002,667	484,175	300	78,775	1,590,917
Jack Pine	103,225	213,700	295,895	108,050		3,350	724,220
Scotch Pine			1,550	4,825			6,375
Norway Spruce	5,000		298,007	129,675		4,250	436,932
White Spruce		4,000	144,777	103,255	200	33,100	285,332
Black Locust	1,400		107,547	100,200		14,825	223,972
American Elm			38,197	6,850		8,000	53,047
White Ash			44,907	28,750		15,875	89,532
Balsam Fir			28,902	52,975		22,600	104,477
Red Cedar			3,477	105,650		3,125	112,252
White Cedar			24,065	7,500		17,725	49,290
Sugar Maple			1,500	100			1,600
Tamarack			24,480	12,275		10,875	47,630
American Chestnut	175		10,075	200		4,225	14,675
Hemlock			1,000	100		2,075	3,175
Butternut			1,575	200			1,775
Black Walnut			775	400			1,175
Basswood			1,502	500		25	2,027
Weeping Willow			300				300
TOTALS	324,046	403,700	3,355,370	2,182,180	5,000	292,175	6,562,471

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Individuals purchasing under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Trees transferred to other state nurseries and other agencies not covered by the above headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Soil Erosion Service, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

Gordon State Nursery

Year of 1944

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine		201,900	65,026	132,130	10,000	383,400	792,456
White Pine		1,200	49,000	50,775		60,000	160,975
Jack Pine		235,000	11,475	86,125		100,000	432,600
Norway Spruce			21,375	33,735	500	30,250	85,860
White Spruce		5,000	18,650	15,950		500	40,100
Black Locust			2,675	3,600			6,275
American Elm			5,825	100			5,925
White Ash			6,525	1,050			7,575
Balsam Fir			4,000	6,250			10,250
White Cedar			4,924				4,924
Tamarack			2,725	550		200	5,124
American Chestnut			2,450	100		50	3,325
TOTALS		443,100	194,650	330,365	10,500	574,450	1,553,065

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Individuals purchasing under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Trees transferred to other state nurseries and other agencies not covered by the above headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Soil Erosion Service, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

Trout Lake State Nursery

Year of 1944

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine	47,000	171,000	68,850	114,550	28,000	48,800	478,200
White Pine	12,000	47,900	28,650	81,450		70,200	240,200
Jack Pine	60,000	35,600	10,300	4,000			109,900
Scotch Pine			4,700	4,900		10,050	19,650
Norway Spruce			14,600	12,375		80,485	107,460
White Spruce		58,000	10,050	26,450		101,085	195,585
Black Locust			1,050			150	1,200
American Elm			1,475			150	1,625
White Ash			3,700	700		150	4,550
Balsam Fir			2,360	5,350		150	7,860
Red Cedar			25	1,300			1,325
White Cedar			3,625	400		750	4,775
Tamarack			550	600		50	1,200
American Chestnut			900			50	950
TOTALS	119,000	312,500	150,835	252,075	28,000	312,070	1,174,480

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Individuals purchasing under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Trees transferred to other state nurseries and other agencies not covered by the above headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Soil Erosion Service, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

32.

Silver Cliff State Nursery

Year of 1944

Species	: State Forests	: County Forests	: *Extension	: **Private	: Highway	: ***General	: Total
Norway Pine	:	:	: 8,250	: 3,850	:	: 87,950	: 100,050
White Pine	: 8,000	: 4,000	: 3,250	: 1,100	: 26,000	: 108,100	: 150,450
Norway Spruce	:	:	:	: 400	:	:	: 400
White Spruce	:	:	: 1,150	: 900	:	: 8,100	: 10,150
TOTALS	: 8,000	: 4,000	: 12,650	: 6,250	: 26,000	: 204,150	: 261,050

Clark County Transplant Nursery

Species	: State Forests	: County Forests	: *Extension	: **Private	: Highway	: ***General	: Total
Norway Pine	:	: 186,394	:	:	:	:	: 186,394
White Pine	:	: 600	:	:	:	:	: 600
TOTALS	:	: 186,994	:	:	:	:	: 186,994

Oconto County Transplant Nursery

Species	: State Forests	: County Forests	: *Extension	: **Private	: Highway	: ***General	: Total
Norway Pine	:	: 209,550	:	:	:	:	: 209,550
White Pine	:	: 80,200	:	:	:	:	: 80,200
TOTALS	:	: 289,750	:	:	:	:	: 289,750

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Individuals purchasing under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Trees transferred to other state nurseries and other agencies not covered by the above headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Soil Erosion Service, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

All Nurseries, State and County

Year of 1944

Species	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Norway Pine	236,246	954,844	1,466,298	1,287,030	42,500	593,500	4,580,418
White Pine	45,000	133,900	1,083,567	617,500	26,300	317,075	2,223,342
Jack Pine	163,225	484,300	317,670	198,175		103,350	1,266,720
Scotch Pine			6,250	9,725		10,050	26,025
Norway Spruce	5,000		333,982	176,185	500	114,985	630,652
White Spruce		67,000	174,627	146,555	200	142,785	531,167
Black Locust	1,400		111,272	103,800		14,975	231,447
American Elm			45,497	6,950		8,150	60,597
White Ash			55,132	30,500		16,025	101,657
Balsam Fir			35,262	64,575		22,750	122,587
Red Cedar			3,502	106,950		3,125	113,577
White Cedar			32,614	7,900		18,675	59,189
Sugar Maple			1,500	100			1,600
Tamarack			27,755	13,425		10,975	52,155
American Chestnut	175		13,425	300		4,325	18,225
Hemlock			1,000	100		2,075	3,175
Butternut			1,575	200			1,775
Black Walnut			775	400			1,175
Basswood			1,502	500		25	2,027
Weeping Willow			300				300
TOTALS	451,046	1,640,044	3,713,505	2,770,870	69,500	1,382,845	10,027,810

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant State Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Individuals purchasing under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Trees transferred to other state nurseries and other agencies not covered by the above headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Soil Erosion Service, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION

All Nurseries, State and County

Year of 1944

County	State : Forests:	County : Forests :	*Extension:	**Private:	Highway :	***General:	Total
Adams	:	:	451,050:	220,305:	:	50,000 :	721,355
Ashland	:	:	11,300:	1,000:	:	100 :	12,400
Barron	:	:	26,750:	14,050:	:	:	40,800
Bayfield	:	149,000:	2,700:	10,250:	:	:	161,950
Brown	---	---	22,450:	17,100:	---	---	39,550
Buffalo	:	:	18,265:	19,100:	:	11,000 :	48,365
Burnett	:	:	6,500:	3,500:	:	:	10,000
Calumet	:	:	7,450:	2,700:	:	:	10,150
Chippewa	:	19,000:	17,650:	87,050:	:	500 :	124,200
Clark	:	183,124:	58,425:	4,500:	---	---	246,049
Columbia	:	:	243,450:	2,800:	:	3,000 :	249,250
Crawford	:	:	:	9,000:	:	:	9,000
Dane	:	:	9,475:	15,675:	:	5,200 :	30,350
Dodge	:	:	18,950:	1,600:	:	6,000 :	26,550
Doer	---	---	11,500:	10,100:	---	---	21,600
Douglas	:	110,000:	19,000:	32,475:	:	117,612 :	279,087
Dunn	:	:	28,075:	37,600:	:	:	65,675
Eau Claire	:	:	32,300:	54,250:	:	:	86,550
Florence	:	:	:	6,950:	:	:	6,950
Fond du Lac	---	---	5,600:	1,125:	---	---	6,725
Forest	:	:	8,400:	5,000:	5,000:	:	18,400
Grant	:	:	11,650:	12,375:	:	:	24,025
Green	:	:	10,300:	44,900:	:	:	55,200
Green Lake	:	:	38,600:	3,200:	:	2,000 :	43,800
Iowa	---	---	36,550:	23,100:	2,000:	---	61,650
Iron	:	165,900:	6,000:	7,500:	3,000:	5,600 :	188,000
Jackson	183,725:	217,570:	32,725:	68,300:	:	:	502,320
Jefferson	:	:	7,300:	27,125:	:	16,575 :	51,000
Juneau	:	:	28,750:	36,400:	:	:	65,150
Kenosha	---	---	---	1,000:	---	---	1,000
Kewaunee	:	:	9,225:	500:	:	:	9,725
La Crosse	:	:	2,300:	28,100:	:	:	30,400
Lafayette	:	:	2,150:	3,000:	:	:	5,150
Langlade	:	59,000:	25,300:	65,800:	26,000:	1,275 :	177,375
Lincoln	---	---	29,675:	24,200:	5,000:	450 :	59,325
Manitowoc	55,175:	:	12,050:	25,325:	:	500 :	93,050
Marathon	:	:	207,300:	160,400:	:	5,450 :	373,150
Marinette	:	:	28,710:	9,000:	:	4,500 :	42,210
Marquette	:	:	320,520:	3,000:	:	:	323,520
Milwaukee	---	---	6,493:	13,450:	---	250 :	20,193
Monroe	:	:	9,725:	76,650:	:	252,005 :	338,380
Oconto	:	289,750:	4,300:	28,100:	:	200 :	322,350
Oneida	80,000:	:	51,250:	52,050:	5,000:	34,025 :	222,325
Outagamie	:	:	4,100:	1,500:	:	1,550 :	7,150
Ozaukee	---	---	13,250:	19,800:	---	---	33,050
Pepin	:	:	1,300:	8,000:	:	:	9,300
Pierce	:	:	17,900:	4,225:	:	:	22,125
Polk	:	139,100:	38,325:	18,290:	10,500:	:	206,215
Portage	:	:	155,975:	189,550:	:	:	345,525
Price	---	50,000:	19,000:	21,700:	5,000:	---	95,700

All Nurseries, State and County

Year of 1944

County	State	County	Forests	Forests	*Extension	**Private	Highway	***General	Total
Racine	:	:	:	:	4,300:	13,950:	:	:	18,250
Richland	:	:	:	:	16,275:	60,000:	3,000:	:	79,275
Rock	:	:	:	:	19,800:	19,900:	:	19,000:	58,700
Rusk	:	:	:	:	54,025:	3,900:	:	13,000:	70,925
St. Croix	---	---	---	---	16,450:	28,250:	---	600:	45,300
Sauk	:	:	:	:	115,925:	160,050:	:	25,000:	300,975
Sawyer	12,000:	30,000:	:	:	25,850:	13,500:	:	438:	81,788
Shawano	:	:	:	:	9,900:	9,750:	:	2,000:	21,650
Sheboygan	:	:	:	:	10,725:	32,500:	:	3,600:	46,825
Taylor	---	---	---	---	7,600:	1,000:	---	:	8,600
Trempealeau	:	:	:	:	24,925:	38,500:	:	2,500:	65,925
Vernon	:	:	:	:	16,800:	6,000:	:	:	22,800
Vilas	27,000:	41,600:	:	:	6,000:	41,425:	5,000:	129,465:	250,490
Walworth	:	:	:	:	21,700:	8,800:	:	3,200:	33,700
Washburn	---	---	---	---	18,400:	135,300:	---	:	153,700
Washington	:	:	:	:	31,750:	5,200:	:	:	36,950
Waukesha	93,146:	:	:	:	18,600:	28,125:	:	:	139,871
Waupaca	:	:	:	:	255,990:	10,800:	:	:	266,790
Waushara	:	:	:	:	682,887:	273,450:	:	5,000:	961,337
Winnebago	:	:	:	:	16,625:	5,300:	:	1,200:	23,125
Wood	---	186,000:	---	---	208,965:	242,500:	---	660,050:	1,297,515
State of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Indiana	:	:	:	:	:	100,000:	:	:	100,000
TOTALS	451,046:	1,640,044	3,713,505:	2,770,870:	69,500:	1,382,845	10,027,810		

*Extension - Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the Assistant Club Leader and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private - Individuals purchasing under the tree application and agreement form.

***General - Trees transferred to other state nurseries and other agencies not covered by the above headings, i.e., Gordon Nursery, Soil Erosion Service, parks, clubs, institutions, etc.

DETAIL OF COLUMN ENTITLED "GENERAL"

Wood Co.	-	Trees rec'd Griffith Nursery shipped from other nurseries	-	646,000
Douglas Co.	-	" " Gordon Nursery	-	115,800
Vilas Co.	-	" " Trout Lake Nursery	-	128,550
Monroe Co.	-	" " U. S. Army Camp McCoy	-	230,005
Parks, clubs, institutions, departmental stations, etc.			-	262,490
				<u>1,382,845</u>

STATE PLANTING REPORT

36.

ALL NURSERIES (STATE, COUNTY AND OTHERS)

YEAR OF 1944

FOREST	AGENCY DOING PLANTING	S P E C I E S							A C R E S			
		NORWAY PINE	JACK PINE	WHITE PINE	NORWAY SPRUCE	WHITE SPRUCE	BLACK LOCUST	AMERICAN CHESTNUT	TOTAL	NEW PLANTING	RE- PLANTING	TOTAL
AM. LEGION ST.	PRISON CAMP	20,000	60,000						80,000		90	90
BAYFIELD CO.	COUNTY	149,000							149,000	145		145
CHIPPEWA CO. ASYLUM	COUNTY					4,000			4,000	4		4
CHIPPEWA CO.	COUNTY	15,000							15,000	15		15
CLARK CO.	COUNTY	183,124							183,124	140		140
DOUGLAS CO.	GORDON NUR.		110,000						110,000	76		76
FLAMBEAU ST.	STATE			12,000					12,000	14		14
IRON CO.	COUNTY	100,000		22,900		43,000			165,900	205		205
JACKSON CO.	COUNTY	3,270	213,700	600					217,570	147		147
JACKSON CO. C.W.C.A. ST.	STATE	79,100	103,225				1,400		183,725	127		127
KETTLE MORAINÉ ST. (WAUKESHA CO.)	STATE	85,146		8,000					93,146	69		69
LANGLADE CO.	COUNTY	40,000		4,000		15,000			59,000	59		59
NORTHERN HIGHLAND ST.	PRISON CAMP	27,000							27,000	10	14	24
OCONTO CO.	COUNTY	209,550		80,200					289,750	184	101	285
ONEIDA CO.	COUNTY					10,000			10,000	30		30
POINT BEACH ST. (MANITOWOC CO.)	STATE	25,000		25,000	5,000			175	55,175	55		55
FOLK CO.	COUNTY	12,900	125,000	1,200					139,100	93		93
PRICE	COUNTY	75,000		25,000					100,000	15	118	133
SAWYER CO.	COUNTY	25,000				5,000			30,000	30		30
VILAS CO.	COUNTY	6,000	35,600						41,600	37		37
WOOD CO.	COUNTY	186,000							186,000	170		170
TOTALS		1,241,090	647,525	178,900	5,000	77,000	1,400	175	2,151,090	1,625	323	1,948

STATE PLANTING REPORT SUMMARY

All Nurseries, (State, County and Others)

Year of 1944

State Forests	Trees	A C R E S		
		New Planting	Re-planting	Total
American Legion St. Forest	80,000		90	90
Flambeau River St. Forest	12,000	14		14
Jackson Co. C.W.C.A.	183,725	127		127
Kettle Moraine St. Forest (Waukesha Co.)	93,146	69		69
Northern Highland St. For.	27,000	10	14	24
Point Beach St. Forest (Manitowoc Co.)	55,175	55		55
TOTAL - State Forests	451,046	275	104	379
TOTAL - County Forests	1,700,044*	1,350	219	1,569
TOTAL - State and County	2,151,090*	1,625	323	1,948

*Includes trees purchased from Federal Nurseries

S T A T E P A R K S

During the biennium herewith reported on, activity in the way of public use on the state parks was considerably reduced over any other similar period for many years. This, of course, was attributed directly to the curtailment of travel, particularly auto travel. It has been the aim of the department to keep all areas open, however, and maintained in terms of reduced public use and of available personnel. In a number of cases the approval of the commission and the governor has been obtained for land purchases which were of strategic value to the existent parks. No new areas were brought under management during the biennium.

Considerable study has been made, in conjunction with the State Planning Board, on plans of development and improvement of the state parks for an after-the-war work program. As a general rule all areas are now accessible over an adequate all weather road and the facilities on the areas are reasonably satisfactory. There is still considerable work to be done, however, on the trails, shelters, beaches and domestic water and sewer supplies and in bringing present services to better standards, which the public demands. The whole question of providing the extra funds needed for these betterments has not been satisfactorily answered, but is now under consideration. When more normal conditions of living return, it is expected that the demands of the public on the state parks, as among the chief recreational places that we have, will noticeably increase and will have to be provided for.

A tabulation of areas included in the present state park system and a statistical report on attendance for the calendar years of 1943 and 1944 follow.

STATE PARKS

<u>Classification</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Scenic		
Brunet Island	Chippewa	179.47
Copper Falls	Ashland	1,200.00
Devil's Lake	Sauk	1,391.97
Interstate	Polk	581.44
Merrick	Buffalo	123.55
Pattison	Douglas	1,160.00
Peninsula	Door	3,547.77
Perrot	Trempealeau	936.50
Potawatomi	Door	1,046.10
Rib Mountain	Marathon	414.33
Terry Andrae	Sheboygan	167.12
Wyalusing	Grant	1,671.08
Historical		
Cushing	Waukesha	9.30
First Capitol	Lafayette	1.89
Nelson Dewey	Grant	720.50
Tower Hill	Iowa	107.94
Roadside		
*Castle Mound	Jackson	221.70
*Mill Bluff	Monroe	56.00
New Glarus Woods	Green	43.10
Ojibwa	Sawyer	353.27
Rocky Arbor	Juneau	227.63
	Total	14,160.66

*Under lease from federal government

STATE PARK ATTENDANCE RECORD

<u>Name of Park</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Brunet Island	35,083	41,060
Copper Falls	18,450	18,330
Cushing Memorial	2,463	2,489
Devil's Lake	293,180	313,305
Interstate	80,000	81,220
Merrick	52,098	42,565
Nelson Dewey Memorial	3,075	3,270
New Glarus Woods	5,974	6,830
Ojibwa	4,320	3,790
Pattison	71,035	42,819
Peninsula	46,355	45,300
Perrot	15,979	15,450
Potawatomi	24,175	21,150
Rib Mountain	44,060	36,092
Rocky Arbor	9,605	9,435
Terry Andrae	24,164	26,866
Tower Hill	11,060	10,010
Wyalusing	<u>24,705</u>	<u>20,100</u>
Total	765,781	740,081

C O O P E R A T I V E F O R E S T R Y

County Forests

The twenty-seven counties which have established county forests had 1,948,000 acres devoted to forestry as of June 30, 1944. This represents an increase of only 42,000 acres during the biennium. County acquisition of lands by tax deed is declining, since most of the land of this type is already in county ownership. The withdrawals of county forest lands for sale as industrial forests, or for state forests have largely offset the acreage which they entered during the biennium. Thus, while the gross area of county forests is reduced, the ownership is increased slightly and the blocking of county holdings is greatly improved.

Reforestation on County Forests

With so much of our manpower devoted to work contributing to the war effort, forest planting has declined. In 1943 a total of 3,832,000 trees were planted on 3,555 acres of county forest. In 1944 only 1,700,000 trees were used to plant 1,569 acres, lower than any year since 1931. The counties are conserving the forestry aid funds contributed by the state, in many cases in the form of war bonds. County officers are definitely thinking of the reserve funds as of great value in a post-war work program.

County Timber Sales

These sales are supervised by the district foresters of the conservation department to assure good cutting practice. In many cases these cutting operations definitely improve the forest, while the products are vital as war materials.

The volume of cut products from county forests declined slightly in the first year of the biennium due to labor shortage and increased to a new high the second year, under the impetus of the Timber Production War Project. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, a total of 764,590 board feet of saw logs and 30,414 cords of pulpwood were reported. Including the cord equivalent of the logs, the total cut for last year was 31,943 cords. Cutting at a rate of one cord from 61 acres of forest land is still very conservative. Most of the volume was aspen pulpwood. The growing stock is being built up in both volume and quality.

Private Forest Crop Land

The increase of privately-owned land entered under the forest crop law was negligible, the entries by one paper company being largely offset by withdrawal of small tracts owned by individuals. Since forestry is not an intensive form of land use like agriculture, but is effective only on large tracts under continuing ownership, it is not surprising that the law is not attracting or holding these small entries.

Industrial ownership is entering less land than in former years, even though land purchase and forest planting are continued. A major cause is the fact that real estate taxes on forest land are more equitable than when the law was enacted in 1927. This entire subject will be more thoroughly covered in a report which will be made to the conservation commission in compliance with a request to the Wisconsin College of Agriculture that Dr. George Wehrwein, Professor of Land Economics, undertake a study of results secured under the forest crop law.

The Central Counties Shelter Belt

This ten year project to reduce wind erosion and protect farm crops in the sandy soils area of central Wisconsin was completed in the spring of 1944. A total of 14,194,600 trees were provided from the state forest nurseries to establish 5,942 miles of three row shelter belt. They will have a marked effect on agriculture in the region and also provide shelter and nesting places for game and song birds. The older shelter belts are already a conspicuous feature of the landscape, especially in Waushara county, where one-third of the planting under this project was done.

Summary of Ten Year Shelter Belt Project

<u>County</u>	<u>Trees Planted</u>	<u>Miles of Three Row Shelter Belt</u>
Portage	1,919,805	834
Waushara	4,900,230	2,042
Waupaca	1,185,010	493
Wood	1,112,325	454
Marquette	1,806,070	745
Adams	1,966,675	829
Juneau	252,800	111
Green Lake	213,175	87
Columbia	838,500	347
Total	14,194,590	5,942

CO-OPERATIVE FORESTRY - FOREST CROP LANDS BY COUNTIES
JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944

COUNTY	PRIVATE ENTRIES				COUNTY ENTRIES				TOTAL FOREST CROP LANDS		
	PRIOR TO 1942	1943	1944	WITHDRAWN NET PRIVATE LANDS	PRIOR TO 1942	1943	1944	WITHDRAWN NET COUNTY LANDS			
ADAMS	1,031.27				1,031.27				1,031.27		
ASHLAND	1,319.64			39.88	1,279.76				1,279.76		
BARRON	651.52				651.52				651.52		
BAYFIELD	1,215.00			40.00	1,175.00	134,283.52	1,352.95		143,283.91		
BURNETT	500.30			240.00	260.30	80,386.58*	6,417.59	280.00	89,109.98		
CHIPPEWA	223.00				223.00			356.47	16,021.44		
CLARK	1,485.55			40.00	1,445.55	119,954.19	3,753.09	815.96	126,539.33		
DOOR	1,037.90			36.00	1,001.90				1,001.90		
DOUGLAS	1,600.01				1,600.01	211,002.90	9,482.88	520.00	238,734.08		
DUNN	176.38				176.38				176.38		
EAU CLAIRE	720.00			120.00	600.00	28,765.90	3,607.20	80.00	34,655.05		
FLORENCE	43,338.76		200.00	40.00	43,498.76	33,727.50	4,129.80	117.80	83,207.83		
FOREST	23,162.32			180.00	22,982.32	10,766.16			33,748.48		
IRON	640.00			40.00	600.00	152,564.23	3,777.12	349.38	161,943.11		
JACKSON	320.00				320.00	99,510.96	1,992.45	200.00	103,621.58		
JUNEAU	160.00				160.00	8,734.98	880.00	80.00	9,694.98		
LANGLADE	5,892.40		40.00	40.00	5,892.40	94,423.21	120.83	10,195.77	92,466.89		
LINCOLN	5,455.81				5,455.81	77,073.43	5,342.56	1,036.31	89,330.65		
MARATHON	890.00				890.00				890.00		
MARINETTE	720.00			320.00	400.00	211,821.96*	1,360.93	4,200.35	213,671.80		
MARQUETTE	55.00				55.00				55.00		
MONROE						6,344.37		4,237.29	2,107.08		
OCONTO	503.40		120.00		623.40	36,462.80	1,537.62	331.25	38,931.93		
ONEIDA	39,217.45	2,817.92	3,008.74	394.07	44,650.04	140,878.73	8,258.76	76,764.80	117,022.73		
OUTAGAMIE	360.00				360.00	556.98			9,916.98		
POLK	1,087.10				1,087.10	7,564.99	240.85	320.00	9,172.94		
PORTAGE	431.71				431.71			40.00	431.71		
PRICE	2,287.36			120.00	2,258.26	67,703.07	2,640.98	289.73	73,510.87		
RUSK	1,054.52	90.90		80.00	974.52	78,753.45	3,206.50	6,011.49	77,888.55		
ST. CROIX	92.50				92.50				92.50		
SAWYER	3,630.00		80.00	160.00	3,550.00	72,386.82		2,683.70	97,475.89		
SHAWANO	450.74				450.74				450.74		
TAYLOR	1,051.55				1,051.55	13,779.96	1,082.61	400.00	14,606.17		
VILAS	803.24			320.00	483.24	32,496.42		1,707.95	32,819.66		
WASHBURN	2,366.59				2,366.59	109,612.51	1,201.44	160.00	114,346.12		
WAUPACA	40.00				40.00			493.53	40.00		
WAUSHARA		80.00			80.00				80.00		
WOOD	6,742.43				6,742.43	30,818.51	2,567.60	120.00	40,455.58		
TOTALS	150,713.45	2,988.82	3,448.74	2209.95	154,941.06	1,906,006.97	64,908.88	88,683.80	110,982.87	1948,616.78	2,103,557.84

*INCLUDES TRANSFERS OF PRIVATELY-OWNED LAND TO COUNTIES.

FOREST PROTECTION

Introductory or General Statement

The prevention and control of forest fires is a basic requirement in forestry, whether the purpose of management is timber production, watershed protection, or game and recreational development. Therefore, it is essential that Wisconsin maintain a forest fire fighting agency in keeping with its need to adequately protect its forest.

The engagement in war activities of many men customarily employed in fire prevention and suppression, combined with increased risks due to accelerated war activities in our forested areas, greatly aggravate the problems of fire control.

Fire Summary1943 Regular Districts

Several periods of high hazard were experienced during the early spring period. The summer months had normal or above normal rainfall in nearly all districts. From September through December the precipitation was definitely below normal. This lack of moisture late in the season accounts for the sharp increase in the number of fires during November and December and is responsible for the longest fire season in Wisconsin's history. December alone accounts for 142 fires.

During 1943, sixty-two arrests for violation of the forest fire laws were made and sixty-one persons were convicted; in addition, the cost of extinguishing thirty-seven fires were collected from parties responsible for such fires.

Inspections of locomotives operating throughout the forest area were carried on continuously by the supervisor of railroad fire prevention. There were 1,296 locomotive units inspected. One hundred thirty-three or 10.3 per cent of all units inspected were found defective and 478 defects were found.

To acquaint the forest-using public with the aims and purposes of conservation and to promote interest in the program of fire prevention, the field personnel made thousands of contacts. Talks before schools and other groups with the exhibition of moving pictures and slides on conservation activities were given in an attempt to create a forest fire consciousness and to maintain interest in the program of fire prevention.

1943 cooperative areas

The work started in 1937 in the cooperative or extensive protection areas was curtailed considerably because of the loss of men to the armed services and the war effort. The enforcement division was called upon to assist in their areas to substitute for the loss of regular men.

Tractor and plow units were made available in addition to the regular fire fighting equipment previously placed in the cooperative areas.

Following is a summary of the fire report from the four cooperative areas:

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Acres Burned</u>	<u>Damage in Dollars</u>
Northwest	15	1,192	\$3,152
Northern	40	4,003	None reported by Town Chairman
Northeast	14	2,165	4,369
Central	<u>5</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>5,879</u>
	74	7,875	\$13,400

Fires occurred in fifteen of the forty counties in which the department carries on a form of extensive protection. This additional territory, approximating ten million acres, lies outside of the regularly constituted forest protection districts.

The major portion of the lands within 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.

1944 regular districts

In many districts of the state, the 1944 fire season started with a continuation of the 1943 fire season. There was no snow on the ground in many parts of central, northern and eastern Wisconsin until March when light snow relieved most of the fire hazard. In April and through May the usual fire weather prevailed. June brought sufficient precipitation to relieve all hazard but beginning with July and continuing through August, September and October precipitation was considerably below average. Vegetation cured somewhat early and lake levels and stream flow in small creeks were much below normal. Many small creeks ceased to flow and numerous stagnant water holes dried out completely. An extended period of high hazard fire weather in October brought the usual number of

fires. In almost every instance the equipment and man power, although meager, was sufficient to handle the situation. The fire season ended with fall rains and light snows at the beginning of November.

In the enforcement of the forest fire laws, it was necessary to make fifty-one arrests, with fifty-one convictions resulting. Also the costs involved in suppressing fires were collected from 142 parties who were directly responsible for causing such fires.

Railroad fires increased in number during 1944. A total of 1,268 units were inspected. Defects, aggregating 286, were found in 123 engines.

Many contacts were again made to create a public forest fire consciousness in an effort to reduce the number of man-caused fires.

1944 cooperative areas

The activities throughout the cooperative areas remained about the same as 1943. The educational and prevention program was enhanced some through the purchase by the department of a new moving picture projector to supplement the four now in service.

Twelve trucks equipped with fire tools sufficient for seventy-five 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 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	29	2,586	\$6,925
Northern	41	6,804	6,804*
Northeast	8	823	4,137
Central	83	2,920	7,640
	161	13,133	\$25,506

*Game and recreational value only. No report from town chairmen.

Map Section

Work completed - 1943-1944

The map section completed quadrangle No. 55, but due to paper shortage it has not been published.

Topographic base maps and seventeen townships in districts four and five were completed from aerial photographs and United States Geological Survey maps and were checked by field personnel.

Aerial pictures were acquired for Douglas, Bayfield, Rusk, Washburn, Jackson, Monroe, Clark and Eau Claire counties. Data secured from the United States Geological Survey was incorporated on the pictures of Rusk, Bayfield, Sawyer and Ashland counties.

Approximately seventy-five hundred square feet of B-W printing was done for the forest protection division and other divisions of the Conservation Department. One hundred and thirty-two maps were mounted for tower, dispatching or field use for our personnel.

The maps for districts two, three, five, six, nine and ten were partially revised, as well as the forest protection activity map.

Surveys were made of two tower locations and two ranger station grounds.

Training movies and stills were made of the various activities of forest protection work, such as plowing, pumping, building line, etc.

Fifty forms for the new manual were prepared for offset printing instead of mimeographing.

Restrictions still remain on the general issuance of district maps, quadrangles and lake survey maps due to the paper shortages.

New forest protection manuals were prepared and the state forest fire control area and cost figures were revised.

Improvements - 1943-1944

Reduction in the number of personnel and the inability to acquire new materials have reduced our work program to largely maintenance and repair work. Almost no new equipment was manufactured. Work accomplished included the following:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total for 1943</u>	<u>Total for 1944</u>	<u>Total 1943- 1944</u>
Trucks, major overhaul or repairs	24	46	70
Trucks, minor overhaul or repairs	115	125	240
Tractor, major overhaul or repairs.	11	8	19
Tractor, minor overhaul or repairs.	24	19	43
Trailer, all types, major overhaul or repairs	9	18	27
Trailer, all types, minor overhaul or repairs	10	19	29

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total for 1943</u>	<u>Total for 1944</u>	<u>Total 1943- 1944</u>
Fire pumpers, all types, major overhaul or repairs.	6	16	22
Fire pumpers, all types, minor overhaul or repairs.	7	12	19
Fire plows, modernized or repaired	18	55	73
Miscellaneous big equipment repaired - graders, cement mixers, disks, machines, etc.	34	66	100
Miscellaneous repair jobs on small equipment or small jobs	321	141	462
Miscellaneous paint spray jobs on trucks, tractors, trailers, plows, etc.	41	142	183
Water tank trailers modernized and revamped.	0	10	10
Fire tool boxes overhauled and reconditioned.	0	37	37
Snow plows rebuilt for use with tractors	0	1	1
CCC surplus fire plows entirely rebuilt.	5	5	10
New type tractor bumpers made up and installed	9	21	30
New type small tower stoves fabricated	20	10	39
Water tank trailers built up new	2	0	2
Used CCC or Army trucks acquired, reconditioned and repainted	3	8	11
New truck spare tire carriers made up and installed.	0	15	15
New type tree planting plows manufactured	0	14	14
Tractors equipped with pumps and two water tanks	0	4	4
Tractors having water tanks reduced in size	0	6	6
Wooden fire signs reconditioned or built new, painted and lettered	864	1399	2263
Miscellaneous new items of fire tools or equipment, or small accessories made up in blacksmith shop	291	336	627
Miscellaneous furniture, maps, stencils, shelves, etc., built	144	33	177
Panama pumps installed on fire trucks	4	2	6
Water tanks mounted on skids for fire suppression	4	0	4
Trailer hitches installed on trucks or cars	15	15	30
Sirens installed on cars	0	1	1
New storage rooms constructed	1	1	2
Offices, rooms, or halls repainted or refinished	0	11	11

It is obvious that with our normal equipment replacement program upset and delayed by the war, the amount and seriousness of equipment repair jobs has risen. Much equipment built or purchased new during the last six to ten years, such as tractors, pumpers, trailers, fire plows, etc., has come in, or will soon come in, for the first big major overhaul or repair job.

(1) SUMMARY OF FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES FOR 1943
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	58	933	16.08	\$ 2,295	16	27	15
2	78	654	8.38	3,094	18	48	12
3	59	151	2.56	313	25	30	4
4	150	716	4.77	1,019	33	104	13
5	141	2,584	18.33	4,055	35	91	15
6	73	4,136	56.65	23,183	27	41	5
7	123	992	8.06	3,050	45	63	15
8	76	366	4.82	466	22	48	6
9	112	1,752	15.64	2,368	37	55	20
10	92	530	5.76	855	26	56	10
Total or: Average	962	12,814	13.32	\$40,698	284	563	115

(2) FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1943
NUMBER, AREA, AND DAMAGE BY CAUSES

Causes	Light- ning	Rail- road	Camp Fires	Smokers	Clear- ing	Incen- diary	Logging	Misc.	Total
Number	11	170	30	288	190	129	8	136	962
Acres Burned	289	700	88	1318	2601	2892	128	4798	12,814
Dollars Damage	\$688	\$1329	\$156	\$2413	\$5004	\$6744	\$324	\$24,041	\$40,698

(3)

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1943
ACRES BURNED BY LAND CLASSES

Dist. No.	Merchantable Timber	Young Growth	No Forest Growth	Total Forest Lands	Non-Forest Lands	Total Acres Burned
1		563	31	594	339	933
2		246	92	338	316	654
3	4	47	8	59	92	151
4		118	113	231	485	716
5	2	562	50	614	1,970	2,584
6		4,024	11	4,035	101	4,136
7		851	107	958	34	992
8		42	103	145	221	366
9		262	31	293	1,459	1,752
10		216	2	218	312	530
Total:	6	6,951	548	7,485	5,329	12,814

(4)

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1943
DAMAGE BY CLASS OF DAMAGE

M.B.F.	Timber Value	Reproduction Value	Other Value	Total Damage
9	\$ 129	\$ 24,501	\$ 16,068	\$ 40,698

(5) SUMMARY OF FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES FOR 1944
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	35	959	27.40	\$ 1,181	13	17	5
2	107	731	6.83	1,589	23	73	11
3	89	139	1.56	754	52	35	2
4	113	1,260	11.15	2,467	22	71	20
5	210	3,045	14.50	5,107	56	117	37
6	85	105	1.24	247	50	33	2
7	114	303	2.66	811	45	64	5
8	143	398	2.78	887	54	82	7
9	147	2,089	14.21	3,110	27	97	23
10	137	503	3.67	803	36	91	10
Total or Average	1,180	9,532	8.60	16,956	378	680	122

(6) FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1944
NUMBER, AREA, AND DAMAGE BY CAUSES

Causes	Light- ning	Rail- road	Camp Fires	Smokers	Clear- ing	Incen- diary	Logging	Misc.	Total
Number	10	183	41	399	191	151	7	198	1,180
Acres Burned	18	935	120	2,118	1,721	3,177	3	1,440	9,532
Dollars Damage	\$ 168	\$1,190	\$271	\$4,961	\$2,793	\$4,925	\$ 4	\$2,644	\$16,956

(7)

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1944
ACRES BURNED BY LAND CLASSES

Dist. No.	Merchantable Timber	Young Growth	No Forest Growth	Total Forest Lands	Non-Forest Lands	Total Acres Burned
1		116	627	743	216	959
2		266	43	309	422	731
3		56	18	74	65	139
4		404	313	717	543	1,260
5		1,042	14	1,056	1,989	3,045
6		52	3	55	50	105
7		222	46	268	35	303
8		177	39	216	182	398
9		412	9	421	1,668	2,089
10	1	205		206	297	503
Total:	1	2,952	1,112	4,065	5,467	9,532

(8)

FOREST, FIELD AND MARSH FIRES - 1944
DAMAGE BY CLASS OF DAMAGE

M.B.F.	Timber Value	Reproduction Value	Other Value	Total Damage
16.3	\$ 238	\$ 6,026	\$ 10,692	\$ 16,956

FOREST, FIELD, AND MARSH FIRES
RECORD BY YEARS - 1935-1944

Year	Total Cost of Protection	Area Under Protection in Million Acres	Cost per Acre in Cents	No. of Fires	Per Cent of 10 Acres or less	Area Burned Over	Acres per Fire	Damage
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	97.0	2,967	2	1,436
1938	421,497.48	13.6	3.1	916	88.0	8,081	9	20,174
1939	447,503.43	13.6	3.3	2,021	93.0	9,864	5	22,157
1940	422,330.87	13.6	3.1	1,622	89.0	11,534	7	23,594
1941	443,935.87	13.6	3.3	799	97.0	1,439	2	2,854
1942	442,639.74	13.6	3.3	823	92.0	3,104	4	6,694
1943	487,692.19	13.6	3.6	962	88.0	12,814	13	40,698
1944	532,723.34	13.6	3.9	1,180	89.7	9,532	9	16,956

(10)

FOREST, FIELD, AND MARSH FIRES
EXPENDITURES BY YEARS - 1935-1944

Year	Contributed by State	Contributed by Federal Government	Contributed by Counties	Total Cost of Protection
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	341,744.67	68,098.08	11,654.73	421,497.48
1939	402,262.04	38,631.30	6,610.09	447,503.43
1940	265,899.83	136,819.52	19,611.52	422,330.87
1941	340,646.07	95,554.36	7,735.44	443,935.87
1942	326,650.01	108,898.92	7,090.81	442,639.74
1943	303,839.59	177,699.49	6,153.11	487,692.19
1944	341,376.63	188,006.98	3,339.73	532,723.34

(11)

FOREST, FIELD, AND MARSH FIRES
ALLOTMENT OF EXPENDITURES BY YEARS
1935 - 1944

Year	Adminis- trative Expense	Field Personnel	Equipment & Improvements	Fire Fighting	Total Cost
1935	\$ 47,803.05	\$ 151,609.49	\$ 68,581.32	\$ 3,100.09	\$271,093.95
1936	40,222.21	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
1939	80,130.48	248,446.73	82,187.50	36,738.72	447,503.43
1940	73,770.73	235,375.51	75,707.61	37,477.02	422,330.87
1941	74,562.01	258,607.23	73,161.77	37,604.86	443,935.87
1942	65,452.44	326,439.34	37,169.32	13,578.64	442,639.74
1943	65,600.74	387,437.62	21,243.88	13,409.95	487,692.19
1944	51,743.30	429,997.44	33,466.03	17,516.57	532,723.34

F I S H E R I E S

A gradual decline in the major activities of the fisheries division occurred during the biennium. The demands of the armed forces and voluntary enlistments of men in the fisheries division reduced the number of experienced fish culturists to a marked degree. In addition, many experienced seasonal employees were lost to us either through their entrance into military service or through permanent employment in the various war industries.

Fortunately a large inventory of nets, boats, tires, out-board motors, hardware, lumber, and similar critical materials was maintained by the fisheries division prior to our entrance into the war. These supplies enabled us to carry on our operations without interruption throughout the biennium.

The shortage of manpower was of course the fundamental reason for the decrease in fish production by this department. Two outstanding examples of increased production were obtained, however, in the propagation of walleye pike fingerlings and trout yearlings.

The over-all picture of the fish propagation program is best illustrated by the following comparative figures on Wisconsin's total fish production for the past decade:

1933 - 436,958,830	1937 - 1,096,739,759	1941 - 1,062,392,488
1934 - 320,903,585	1938 - 1,124,884,750	1942 - 757,233,531
1935 - 523,245,145	1939 - 1,133,472,848	1943 - 554,733,546
1936 - 572,269,123	1940 - 1,529,208,004	1944 - 429,028,751

In spite of the general decline in total fish production during the war it is gratifying to note that we have been able to maintain and even increase the production of large-sized trout and walleye pike for planting. Comparative figures are shown below.

Yearling or larger trout

1937 - 585,810	1941 - 221,837
1938 - 258,598	1942 - 403,785
1939 - 701,543	1943 - 305,255
1940 - 215,059	1944 - 530,410

Walleyed pike fingerling or larger

1940 - 1,469	1942 - 693,415
1941 - 46,391	1943 - 1,473,655
	1944 - 358,327

TROUT OPERATIONS

Approximately one-half of the funds allotted to the fish propagation division are used in the propagation of brook, brown and rainbow trout which are distributed to the various trout streams and lakes of the state. While the number of trout actually produced was less than our usual production, numerous improvements have been made to raise the quality of the fish produced. A reduction in the number of trout per cubic foot of water in rearing tanks has increased the growth rate of the fish. A new method of transferring trout fry from hatcheries to rearing stations has eliminated much of the mortality usually accompanying such transfers. Selective breeding of trout has been practiced to improve the quality of the fish. A meal worm feeding experiment has been conducted at the Crystal Springs hatchery in an attempt to develop a food which nearly approaches the natural stream food of trout. The experiment thus far has shown a decreased mortality and a high growth rate when the worms were added to the normal hatchery diet. In 1942 we were unable to produce more than 25 pounds of meal worms in the incubators in which the worms are reared. However, five additional incubators were constructed in 1943 and meal worm production was increased to 70 pounds. Three more incubators were constructed in 1944 and we believe that a full scale experiment can be carried out next year.

Lake trout operations have been carried on at a small scale at the Bayfield and Sturgeon Bay hatcheries. It is interesting to note that the Great Lakes commercial fishermen have agreed to carry the major portion of the cost of restocking Great Lakes waters with lake trout by the payment of from two to four cents per pound for all fish caught during the spawn taking period.

SPRING SPAWNING ACTIVITIES

Most species of game fish spawn during the spring and early summer months. Walleyed pike, muskellunge and northern pike eggs are collected from fish inhabiting many lakes and streams of the state. After the eggs have been obtained the fish are returned to the lake uninjured. The eggs are immediately transported to hatcheries where they are hatched. After hatching most of the young fish are planted in the fry stage. A small percentage are used for stocking rearing ponds and are not planted until they reach the fingerling stage. An important part of this program is the collection and hatching of sucker eggs. The sucker is an ideal forage fish and many millions of sucker fry are used to provide feed for game fish in rearing ponds.

WALLEYE PIKE

The production of walleye pike fry has declined at a greater rate than the total fisheries program. In 1940 over 938 million fry were propagated. In 1943 the number dropped to 461 million and in 1944 to approximately 307 million. While the propagation of walleye pike fingerlings is still in the experimental stage, favorable climatic conditions enabled us to produce almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ million walleye pike fingerlings in 1943 which undoubtedly offset the reduced production of fry. In 1944, however, the production of fingerling and larger walleye pike also declined to a total of only 358,327. It appears doubtful that the number of walleye pike propagated in 1944 is adequate to fill the needs of Wisconsin lakes.

MUSKELLUNGE

In 1940 muskellunge propagation reached an all time peak of 27,814,739 fry, 51,387 fingerling and 7 adult fish. These fish were all distributed to Wisconsin waters. The completion of the muskellunge rearing ponds at Spooner enabled us to increase the fingerling production of muskellunge in 1941 to 135,422. The production of musky fry however dropped to 10,540,272. In 1943 the production of muskellunge dropped to 10,851,493 fry, 41,836 fingerling and 276 yearlings. Further reduced production of fry occurred in 1944 in which year 6,581,615 fry, 77,555 fingerlings, and 4 yearlings were produced.

BLACK BASS

The production of both small and large mouth black bass has been maintained at a relatively constant level. In 1943 over 1,229,191 large mouth bass were planted in state waters. A total of 385,670 small mouth black bass were planted in the same period. All of these fish were of fingerling size or larger. In 1944, 850,022 large mouth and 499,081 small mouth black bass were propagated and distributed by this department.

PANFISH

The production of perch, crappies, bluegills, sunfish, bullheads, rock bass, and white bass has been curtailed drastically during the war period. The small number propagated have been placed in southern Wisconsin waters which receive heavy fishing pressure. Northern lakes are well stocked with these species and fishing pressure is not sufficient to cause any depletion of these species in the northern part of the state.

THE FUTURE PROGRAM

It appears at this time that further curtailment of the production of walleye pike fry, muskellunge fry, northern pike fry, and trout fingerlings is in prospect. While our propagation facilities are not geared to full scale production of fish of larger size the emphasis of propagation will be towards the production of brook, brown and rainbow trout of legal size and the production of walleye pike and muskellunge fingerlings.

A complete tabulation of the various species and sizes of fish distributed to Wisconsin waters in 1943 and 1944 is listed below:

<u>Species (size)</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Bluegill		
Adult	14,356	16,055
Fingerling	592,000	508,850
Yearling	18,400	15,500
Brook Trout		
Adult		209
Fingerling	1,255,120	1,002,450
Yearling	105,561	224,629
Two year old	95	
Brown trout		
Adult	1,500	2,384
Fingerling	2,623,705	3,046,650
Eggs		1,525,000
Two year old		300
Yearling	128,251	207,308
Bullhead		
Adult	29,515	28,635
Fingerling	1,391,800	1,038,450
Two year old		25,000
Yearling	1,800	200,500
Catfish		
Adult	35	50
Crappies		
Adult	21,961	2,720
Fingerling	15,800	2,000
Yearling	750	
Cut-throat trout		
Fingerling	63,000	
Yearling	1,200	
Lake Trout		
Fingerling	157,663	1,337,416
Fry	2,021,000	5,284,045

<u>Species (Size)</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Large mouth black bass		
Adult	25	61
Fingerling	1,226,916	846,399
Fry		3,032
Yearling	2,250	530
Muskellunge		
Fingerling	41,836	77,555
Fry	10,851,493	6,581,615
Yearling	276	4
Northern Pike		
Adult	236	101
Fingerling	22,247	509
Fry	11,459,423	15,185,301
Yearling	1,393	198
Perch		
Adult	45,330	6,000
Eggs	56,985,600	72,136,220
Fingerling	80,520	89,122
Rainbow Trout		
Adult	1,677	1,990
Fingerling	972,698	599,380
Three year old		5,900
Two year old	7,286	1,000
Yearling	59,685	86,690
Rock Bass		
Adult	2,054	
Shiners		
Adult	2,000	1,000
Fingerling		150,000
Small Mouth Black Bass		
Adult	20	6
Fingerling	385,400	499,075
Yearling	250	
Suckers		
Adult	5,056	12,459
Two year old		92
Yearling	5,652	9,260
Fingerling	95,827	
Sunfish		
Adult	1,418	
Fingerling		5,500
Yearling		900

<u>Species (Size)</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Walleye Pike		
Adult	13	89
Fingerling	1,473,366	338,210
Fry	461,811,315	317,902,374
Two year old		1,964
Yearling	276	18,064
White Bass		
Fingerling	748,496	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	554,733,546	429,028,751

B I O L O G Y

ACTIVITIES

Despite handicaps caused by shortages of manpower and material, considerable progress was made in the biology division investigations during the biennium. Among the most important developments was the closer knitting of relations on cooperative research between the Conservation Department and the University of Wisconsin, our sister states, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS WITH THE UNIVERSITY

Among the list of projects that were carried on cooperatively with the university, the Brule River Survey was the largest and most extensive. The purpose of the study was to determine the physical, biological, and chemical characteristics of the stream in order to develop practical fish management practices on this and similar streams. Since the stream had been stocked heavily with fish of fingerling and sublegal size previous to the survey, fish of legal size only were stocked during the course of the survey. These were marked and census takers took counts of the catches made by the anglers, thus giving a measure of the effectiveness of stocking. In addition, other population studies were made. Brown trout being exotic were not stocked during the course of the study, and from all indications seem to be increasing without the benefit of stocking. It is suspected that the brown trout population may grow to the extent that they will in time become the dominant trout in the stream.

Another phase of the project was to study the watershed in detail as to vegetation and cover in relation to soil erosion and maintenance of favorable temperatures in the stream. The

results of the entire survey will be published in a series of publications in the "Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters," and a popular digest will appear in the "Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin." The first three of the series are now available and they are as follows:

1. Brule River survey; introduction
2. A fishing history of the Brule River
3. The past and present vegetation of the Brule River watershed

The remaining articles will appear as rapidly as they can be prepared.

A study of the parasites of Wisconsin fishes was undertaken as another cooperative venture between the biology division of the conservation department and the University of Wisconsin. The purpose of this study is twofold. The first is to obtain a list of parasites present in Wisconsin fishes, the frequency of infestation and the determination of whether or not any of the parasites carried by fish are infectious to human beings. The other phase of the parasite study involves detailed fundamental studies of the cycle of the grub and black spot parasites found so commonly in fishes of this state, with a view of attempting to break the cycle so as to prevent infestation of our fishes thus making them more desirable to the public. Work is still in progress and is expected to continue.

The nutrition of fishes inaugurated during the last biennium was continued with more fundamental knowledge being accumulated as to the basic nutritional needs of fishes, particularly trout. The work is in the main unpublished but the method of forced feeding of trout has been published.

During the past few years, the minnow situation in the state has become critical as the supply is becoming depleted in many of our lakes and streams. To this extent, it is believed that the encouragement of bait dealers to develop minnow culture and raise their own bait is the solution at least in part to the problem. With this viewpoint in mind, a minnow-culture project was inaugurated with the university in which tests are being made with the propagation of different species of minnows and the use of various fertilizers to stimulate their growth. It is the aim of this project to develop fish farming methods on the propagation of minnows and release this information to all who desire it.

A number of years ago, the University of Wisconsin, the U. S. Geological Natural History Survey, and the conservation department inaugurated a program to study the fishes of Wisconsin as to species and distribution throughout the state. Dr. Carl L. Hubbs, an outstanding authority on fishes located at the University of

Michigan's Museum of Zoology, was in charge of the work. Due to a number of factors, the project became dormant and a rather large collection of Wisconsin fishes was in storage at the University of Michigan's museum. Dr. Hubbs was called to work in another state and consequently the collection has been transferred back to the University of Wisconsin and is jointly being worked upon by the biology division and the University of Wisconsin, Department of Zoology.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The Mississippi River forms the western boundary of Wisconsin and Wisconsin shares in the jurisdiction of the stream with the states of Iowa and Minnesota. Very little technical information has been available regarding the fishes of the stream, and regulations of the commercial and sport fisheries have in the past been decided upon more from interpretation rather than direct knowledge of facts. The desire for uniform regulations, in addition to the desire to so manage the fisheries on the Mississippi River so that the most possible benefits can be derived, stimulated the need for scientific studies of the fisheries of the river. Consequently, in December 1943, the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service formulated the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee for the purpose of determining the best fish management policy of the stream. Handicapped again by the shortage of available and capable biologists, the survey has not made as rapid progress as desirable. However, both the sport and commercial fisheries have been studied and some of the factors related thereto have been more clearly understood.

There have been numerous complaints directed against the War Department because of the method of manipulation of navigation pool levels. The accusation has been made against them that terrific losses of fish life are the results of certain manipulations. Since water is needed down stream for navigation, and such navigation is deemed to be a very important phase of the war effort, the survey with the cooperation of the army engineers has worked out some experimental drawdown techniques which will be studied during the coming year and thereby perhaps throw light on matters now not clearly understood.

It might be well to add that Wisconsin was honored in the formation of this committee by virtue of the fact that the chief biologist was elected as chairman of the group and he has so functioned during the past year.

GREAT LAKES LAKE TROUT STUDY

Wisconsin is interested in two of the largest of the Great Lakes, namely Lake Michigan and Lake Superior and a very important commercial fishery connected therewith. Among the principal species of fish harvested from the Great Lakes is the lake trout. Among the many controversial problems accompanying the regulation of the fisheries is the propagation of lake trout. Therefore, largely

through the efforts of Wisconsin, another interstate group was formulated for the purpose of carrying on technical studies to evaluate the effectiveness of the propagation of this species. The states concerned are Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The Fish and Wildlife Service is again a part of the group and is assisting in the study. During the fall of 1944, slightly more than 100,000 fingerling lake trout ranging in size from 2 to 5 inches were marked by fin clipping methods and released in northern Lake Michigan so that the relative survival of stocked fingerlings can be measured and the contribution to the catch determined.

LAKE SURVEYS

In order that more could be known about the fish populations in the various lakes, a reconnaissance survey of the fish populations in the more important problem lakes of the state has been made. Survey crews sampled the fish populations taking length and weight measurements, scales for age determinations, composition of the population by species, and other physical and chemical data. Approximately 50 lakes have been sampled in this respect and more are to be studied during the coming year. Only a limited number of crews were out. Consequently, the list of lakes studied is not as long as is desired but it is hoped that as part of the postwar plans, all of the lakes of the state can be studied accordingly.

POLLUTION

The chief biologist continued as a member of the state committee on water pollution representing the conservation commission and conservation interests of the state. The division cooperatively assisted in stream pollution surveys and other tests relative to the abatement of pollution.

During the summer of 1944, evidence was collected on the reason for fish mortality in three different areas. On the basis of evidence collected, the three offenders were called upon to pay for damages to the fish populations. This involved three different concerns, a milk product producing station and two canneries. A total of \$2,750.00 was collected and placed in the public hunting and fishing grounds. The success of this venture is of great importance, since a precedent has now been established and hereafter if fish are killed by virtue of pollution, the offenders can expect to be called upon to pay for the damages. This is not to be interpreted as a license or a right to pollute waters but rather as a further stimulus toward the abatement of pollution.

FISH DISEASE CONTROL

Fish disease control in trout hatcheries was continued and has progressed to the point where fish diseases are now of minimum importance in our fish losses in the various trout rearing stations. The techniques for the prevention and cure of diseases have been proved successful and these practices are being continued throughout.

FISH TAGGING AND MARKING STUDIES

In order to determine the survival of fish artificially reared and stocked in streams and lakes, as well as their contribution to the catch by anglers, fish were marked so that they could be later identified if caught after their release.

Two methods for marking fish have been developed. One method is to attach a small metal tag to the lower jaw of each individual fish and thereby an individual history may be maintained. This method is, of course, applicable only to the larger individuals. However, for the later identification of smaller fishes, the amputation of one or a combination of fins has been developed and found to be quite satisfactory as a means of marking. The stocking of marked trout in the Brule River has already been discussed. In addition, marked fish were stocked in Hinkston's Creek in Columbia County near Poynette and a census of their recapture taken.

Among the warm water species, walleyes were tagged during the course of the spawning migrations up the Wolf River during the spring of 1944. Later some of these were captured in Lake Winnebago, at least 30-35 miles distant. Some walleyes are reared to fingerlings for the purpose of stocking. In order to again measure the effectiveness of such stocking, a large number of fingerlings were marked by fin clipping and stocked in Cedar Lake in St. Croix county. Unfortunately, a heavy mortality occurred during the progress of this work but later additional fish were marked and stocked in the lake. The results of this study are being awaited.

Muskellunge fingerlings were marked and stocked in Lac Court Oreilles in Sawyer county and Lake Madaline in Oneida county.

PROGRESS OF BAYFIELD COUNTY LAKES

In the last biennial report, it was reported that the entire fish population of three small lakes in Bayfield county was destroyed to eliminate the carp present. The lakes were subsequently restocked and the fish population studied. During the summer of 1944, the new fish population was sampled and found to be in excellent condition; and, therefore, fishing is encouraged. It is hoped that in our postwar development program, a number of similar projects can be carried on, as the results have shown that better fishing can be developed by the total elimination of undesired populations in certain waters, and by starting a new and more evenly balanced population.

METHOD OF COLLECTING

During the summer of 1943 and more intensely in the summer of 1944, a shocker method for the collecting and study of fish populations in streams was developed. By means of a portable gasoline motor driven generator attached to two portable electrodes, fishes in the section of the stream can be given a temporary paralysis and collected for study. This is more thorough than any other collecting method known and has thrown considerable light on our knowledge of existing fish populations in streams. The fish are not injured by receiving this shock and are returned to the water unharmed.

WOODRUFF LABORATORY FIRE

It is believed that misfortunes as well as good fortunes should be reported. To this extent, a disastrous fire broke out in the biology laboratory located at the Northeast Fisheries Headquarters at Woodruff, Wisconsin, in December, 1944. Considerable damage to equipment and the building itself was suffered. However, the records and the library were saved, and, therefore, the fire was not as devastating as it might have been.

CARP STUDIES

Carp have constituted a serious menace for a great many years. Likewise, for several years attempts to control and eradicate the carp population have been undertaken but we have been without a measuring stick to determine either the detrimental effects of the carp or the benefits of control. In the fall of 1943, a biologist was employed to study this problem in relation to the game fish population. The studies have been concentrated on the Madison lakes and are in progress. As part of the studies, certain experimental projects are underway to answer several pertinent questions such as the destruction of aquatic vegetation, the spawning of carp when confined to pens, the competition of carp for food with game species, and many other similar problems.

C O N T R A C T A N D
C O M M E R C I A L F I S H I N G

Wisconsin waters contain in addition to game fish a large population of so-called rough fish. The principal rough fish species in state waters include: carp, suckers, buffalo, red-horse, eelpout, sheepshead, dogfish and garfish. Of the rough fish mentioned all species are native to Wisconsin waters with the exception of carp which were imported from Germany in 1877 by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

During the early part of the twentieth century it became apparent that active conservationists in Wisconsin and other parts of the country had made a serious mistake in introducing carp to the so-called inland lakes and streams of the country, particularly in the southern and southeastern lake regions of Wisconsin.

Carp had increased tremendously since their introduction and methods of elimination were discussed at every gathering of conservationists in this section of the state. It soon became evident that carp had firmly established themselves in all of the warmer waters in the Middle West.

The state of Wisconsin attempted to make inroads on this tremendous carp population in the years of 1911 and 1912. However, they failed to accomplish the desired results. The state then conducted its carp program through contractors up to the year of 1935. At that time it was apparent that no great inroads had been made in the major portion of the carp waters of Wisconsin although good work was done by certain individuals in certain territories.

To improve this program and render further public service the legislature of 1935 authorized the conservation commission to engage in this particular activity with its own personnel and equipment and appropriated \$150,000 to the conservation commission to be used for this purpose. Actual state operations were started in 1936 and have continued up to the present time. No additional appropriations have been made by the state and the unit has been self-sustaining. The Wisconsin program of rough fish removal is known throughout the United States as a very effective and efficient program of carp elimination.

In order to keep carp under control continuous operations in the carp areas of the state are required. If a program of this kind is not extensively followed the population of carp and other rough fish soon increases to a number wherein they become exceedingly detrimental to the habitat of game fish which results in unfavorable game fish reproduction.

Rough Fish Removal Operations

Three systems of rough fish control operations are followed by the commission which results in the elimination of as many species of rough fish as is possible and practical under present operating conditions. They are:

1. Fishermen are issued licenses to remove rough fish from the Mississippi river and Lake Pepin. During the period of time from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944, 492 fishermen were issued licenses for this purpose.
2. Contracts are issued to individuals having the necessary equipment and personnel and experience in this type of work to remove rough fish from certain specified waters located within the borders of the state and under the direct supervision of the conservation department. From July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943, 26 fishermen were engaged to operate in various parts of the state, and from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944, 31 fishermen were engaged.
3. Rough fish removal operations are carried on by the state with state-owned equipment and state-employed personnel. From July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944, 17 state fish camps were operated in various parts of the carp infested areas.

The following amounts of fish have been removed from the inland waters (Mississippi river poundage taken by licensed fishermen not included) since 1912. It should be noted a great many carp and other rough fish have been taken and that the population of carp has materially diminished during this time.

ROUGH FISH REMOVAL OPERATIONS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Individual Carp Fingerlings</u>
1912	1,321,100	
1913	1,214,000	
1914	1,335,324	
1916	610,523	
1917	583,573	
1918	1,190,000	
1919	2,605,224	
1920	2,159,000	
1921	1,834,582	
1922	1,027,950	
1923	1,371,917	
1924	6,787,770	
1925	4,118,978	
1926	2,944,609	
1927	2,468,822	
1928	2,944,609	
1929	3,005,405	

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Individual Carp Fingerlings</u>
1930	1,726,340	
1931	1,822,527	
1932	1,365,401	
1933	3,378,846	
1934	6,005,488	
1935	5,401,233	
1936	6,681,306	13,502,910
1937	7,189,157	8,497,090
1938	8,611,836	
1939	11,027,491	845,408
1940	7,821,456	3,088,040
1941	10,396,722	
1942	7,790,099	
1943	7,398,260	147,595
1944	4,838,322	640,743

CANNED CARP

The marketable fish obtained by licensed and contract fishermen are sold as well as the fish taken by the state operated crews. However, all small and unmarketable fish removed by state crews are disposed of in the state to farmers for fertilizer and to mink ranchers, and large amounts have also been canned at the canning plant located in Milton. The canned product is used by the fisheries division as food for the game fish reared at the various fish hatcheries throughout the state.

SALE OF BABY TROUT AND WHITEFISH

The sale of confiscated baby trout and whitefish is also handled by the rough fish division. These fish are turned over to the department by commercial fishermen operating in the waters of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Green Bay when they are accidentally caught in their nets. They are shipped to the Wisconsin Cold Storage Company in Milwaukee where they are handled and sold for the highest price obtainable.

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES

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

1. Supervision of commercial fishing operations on the Mississippi river.
 - a. Wardens employed to supervise commercial fishing operations of licensed fishermen 9
 - b. Approximate number of active licensed fishermen. 492

1. Pounds fish removed by licensed Mississippi river fishermen:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. . . . 2,502,810
 July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. . . . 4,590,601
- d. Duties of supervising wardens:
 Supervise all operations of nets
 Arrange for the return of all game fish to the waters uninjured,
 Aid law enforcement division in law enforcement activities in the Mississippi river area.
2. Supervision of operations of commercial fishermen operating under contract with the state.
- a. One warden is assigned to supervise the operations of each contract fishing outfit. The duties of the wardens in this capacity are:
 Supervise all activities of the contract commercial fishermen, record the number of pounds of fish taken and number of game fish returned to the waters.
 Supervise all sales, keep the department informed of all activities pertaining to this type of work.
- b. Men operating for state under contract:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944. . . . 35
- c. Lakes and rivers wherein contract fishermen operated:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. . . . 27
 July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. . . . 25
- d. Pounds fish removed by contract fishermen:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. . . . 2,641,034
 July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. . . . 1,927,937
3. State rough fish removal operations
- a. State-owned and operated fish camps:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. . . . 17
 July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. . . . 17
- b. Supervising wardens in charge of state camps:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943 11
 July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944 12
- c. Duties of supervising wardens in charge of state crews:
 Supervision of all state personnel and equipment.
 Direction of seining operations.
 Disposition of fish.

Records of amounts caught.
 Returning game fish to the waters uninjured.
 Reports to office of work completed.
 Purchase of supplies.
 Repair of equipment.

- d. Lakes and streams in which state crews operated:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. 29
 July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. 27
- e. Pounds fish removed by state crews:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. 5,052,794*
 July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. 4,079,904**
- f. State fish ponds in operation ending June
 30, 1944 14

4. Operation of canning plant

- a. Purpose - the canning of unmarketable carp to be used for fish food in the state fish hatcheries.
- b. Supervision of canning plant operations - canning plant foreman, whose duties are as follows:
 Supervision of processing and canning unmarketable carp.
 Care of machinery.
 Supervision of personnel.
 Purchase of necessary supplies.
 Records of operations.
- c. Pounds fish canned:
 July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943. None
 July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944. 64,233
- d. Pounds canned fish on hand July 1, 1944:
 607 1 lb. cans - 607 lbs.

5. McFarland warehouse

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

6. Distribution stations or substations other than warehouse -
 17.

**plus 666,118 fingerlings

*plus 122,220 fingerlings

G A M E M A N A G E M E N T

Refuges and Public Hunting Grounds Section

For the biennium ending June 30, 1944, activity in the refuge and public hunting grounds section is summarized as follows:

There were 37 game refuges totalling 19,401 acres established or reestablished.

Fifty-eight refuges were abandoned (expired or rescinded). Total acreage of these is 124,333. At present there is a total of 180 refuges in force containing 249,659 acres. In addition to the above refuges, there were approximately 25,000 acres included in special closed areas in 1943. This figure was reduced in 1944 to 5,000 acres. Areas of this type were effective only for a short period immediately before, during, and after the deer season.

There were 12 new public hunting grounds established, containing in all 11,314 acres. Total acreage included in public hunting grounds at the end of the biennium was 42,812 acres. Work was in progress on additional areas which, if successfully established, will be included in the report of the next biennium.

Two new shooting preserves were established and 62 were renewed. There are now 41,929 acres included in private shooting preserves.

The game food nursery at Wisconsin Rapids distributed 620,000 game food and cover plants.

Cooperative Game Management Section

During the winter of 1942-43 and 1943-44, the department purchased and fed 235 tons of cob corn and 277 tons of shelled corn, or a total of 512 tons of corn for winter bird feed. This grain was distributed through the local county wardens with the cooperative assistance of approximately 75 sportsmen's organizations and other groups.

The same biennial winter period required considerable deer feeding. The following amounts of feed were supplied to deer yards by departmental personnel with cooperative assistance from resort owners, conservation clubs, and other interested persons:

	140 tons of hay	
	70 " " corn	
	173 " " deer food concentrate (manufactured by the department)	
	8 " " commercial concentrate	
Total	351	

Approximately 314 small game damage complaints were handled either through actual contact or the local county warden over a two-year period. About 850 pounds of red lead oxide were distributed in one-pound packages to farmers for use as a repellent in reducing pheasant depredations to corn for the same period. Fifty per cent of the farmers who used it found it to be successful in repelling the birds.

An additional 751.12 acres of land were purchased on Horicon marsh at a total cost of \$43,405.00. This acquisition is carried on jointly with the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service under the Pittman-Robertson act.

The Horicon development project conducted successful share-cropping programs on fur-bearers, and also farm-cropping activities during the past two fiscal years, and the proceeds were placed in a revolving fund for further development activities. Planting wildlife areas and food patches, removal of brush and undesirable trees, constructing new and repairing old fences, posting areas closed to hunting and trapping and various building and outdoor improvements were other operations of the development project during the period covered by this report.

The 1942-43 fiscal year saw the closing of three Pittman-Robertson projects; namely, grouse, pheasant and waterfowl. Studies on proper management of the deer and deer range, population trends, effects of starvation mortality, sex and age ratios, effects of refuges, logging, and other practical problems of a local nature in Wisconsin were continued under deer research. The food habits project carried on its laboratory analyses and the determination of the principal foods of the species studied under the Pittman-Robertson research projects. The quail census project also remained in operation.

Experimental Game and Fur Farm

The biennial report covering the period from July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944 summarizes the activities of the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm, during a period which was characterized by operations carried on under serious handicaps due to the national war effort.

It was to be expected that under such circumstances that the farm would suffer personnel losses and also experience some difficulty in obtaining supplies, feed and materials. Transportation became a problem.

Disregarding these difficulties, the program as a whole suffered surprisingly little. As contemplated, there was some decline in production from the previous biennium.

Public relations work - Public relation work at the farm consists of wildlife exhibits, furnishing the major part of programs for various groups such as sportsmen's clubs, women's clubs, and school

groups. In this connection there is maintained at the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm an exhibit of wild animals and birds for the pleasure and education of visitors.

Fifteen live animal and bird wildlife exhibits were displayed during the biennium. According to commission policy, sponsors of all wildlife exhibits were required to contribute one-half of the total costs of exhibits, plus transportation.

A number of programs in the form of lectures or moving pictures was furnished to various groups. Transportation facilities necessarily curtailed this type of work to some extent. Likewise transportation difficulties necessarily affected the number of visitors that visited the wildlife exhibit at the farm.

Landseaping and improvements - Landscaping and improvement work was relegated to a position of secondary importance during the biennium. Personnel losses greatly affected the grounds maintenance crew. However, the previous landscaping and improvement work was maintained at a high standard and no previous improvements were allowed to deteriorate.

One new shelterbelt one-half mile long was planted on the newly acquired Thomas property, consisting of 1,800 two-year-old Norway pine and white spruce.

Confiscation and clearing house section - During the biennium, the clearing house section received, housed, and fed the following birds and animals, until they were properly disposed of:

Mature deer	3	Cub bear	14
Fawn deer	39	Raccoon	67
Mink	2	Beaver	3
Badger	3	Nutria	3
Red fox	64	Vultures	2
Brush wolf	4		

There were 295 deer carcasses and 5 black bear carcasses received and placed in the cold storage plant during the biennium.

Game bird production

Eggs Produced:	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>	<u>Total</u>
Game pheasants	333,512	360,957	694,469
Reeves pheasants	1,060	1,161	2,221
Chukar partridge	8,681	8,040	16,721
Miscellaneous	<u>1,168</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>2,261</u>
Totals	344,421	371,251	715,672

74.

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>	<u>Total</u>
Eggs Produced:			
Eggs Set:			
Game pheasants	316,403	309,576	625,979
Reeves pheasants	9,109	1,033	10,142
Chukar partridge	15,945	6,720	22,665
Miscellaneous	<u>1,031</u>	<u>893</u>	<u>1,924</u>
Totals	342,488	318,222	660,710
Chicks Hatched:			
Game pheasants	233,580	222,021	455,601
Reeves pheasants	4,549	670	5,219
Chukar partridge	11,079	4,214	15,293
Miscellaneous	<u>412</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>737</u>
Totals	249,620	227,230	476,850

Cooperative day-old chick program - The system of cooperating with sportsmen's clubs in raising day-old pheasant chicks was again carried on during the past biennium. This system enables us to carry on a much more extensive program than could possibly be handled on the farm.

In connection with this program, inspection of cooperative brooding units is required and during the two-year period these were made annually prior to the delivery of the day-old chicks to the cooperators. The inspections were made by trained personnel from the farm.

Approximately 225 sportsmen's clubs participated annually in the day-old chick program, representing 56 counties.

Cooperative day-old chick distribution

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>	<u>Total</u>
Game pheasants	164,743	171,021	335,764
Reeves pheasants	88		88
Chukar partridge	<u>1,438</u>	<u>1,050</u>	<u>2,488</u>
Totals	166,269	172,071	338,340

Pheasants liberated from day-old chick program

Game pheasants	141,247	129,524	270,771
Reeves pheasants	150	78	228
Chukar partridge	<u>2,920</u>	<u>906</u>	<u>3,826</u>
Totals	144,317	130,508	274,825

Cooperative Pheasant egg distribution

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>	<u>Total</u>
Game pheasants	33,231	30,042	63,273
Chukar partridge	960	530	1,490
Reeves pheasants	140		140
Miscellaneous	125		125
Total	34,456	30,572	65,028

Chicks Started in Farm brooders

Game pheasants	49,018	51,000	100,018
Reeves pheasants	4,399	670	5,069
Chukar partridge	4,717	3,797	8,514
Miscellaneous	412	325	737
Total	58,546	55,792	114,338

Game bird distribution

Mature pheasants, spring & summer	26,315	18,997	45,312
8-12-weeks-old pheasants	13,550	3,540	17,090
Mature Chukars, spring & summer	880	2,090	2,970
8-12-weeks-old Chukars	1,446	300	1,746
Mature Reeves, spring & summer	127	157	284
Miscellaneous	62	--	62
Total	42,380	25,084	67,464

Bird stocking summary

Pheasants stocked in day-old chick program	141,033	127,872	268,905
Pheasants stocked in egg program	11,827	10,544	22,371
Mature pheasants	26,315	18,997	45,312
8-12-weeks-old pheasants	13,550	3,540	17,090
Chukars stocked in chick program	2,920		2,920
Mature Chukars stocked	880	2,090	2,970
8-12-weeks-old Chukars	1,446	300	1,746
Mature Reeves	127	157	284
Miscellaneous	62		62
Total	198,160	163,500	361,660

Game animal stocking

Raccoon	849	649	1,498
Red fox	1		1
Total	850	649	1,499

Laboratory - During the biennium the laboratories carried on disease control work incident to the production program on the farm, maintained a diagnostic and field service for the fur farms of the state and carried out a limited research program. In addition to this, the chemical laboratory made numerous chemical analyses on wildlife foods, as well as feeds used on the farm. Chemical analyses are employed in many instances, as an aid to diagnostic work. A number of wildlife disease investigations were made.

The following list includes some of the more important subjects on which experimental work was carried out.

Mink distemper control
 Smelt feeding of mink
 Poison control of snowshoe hare
 Range management of pelted mink
 Gapeworm control in pheasants
 Lead poisoning in waterfowl
 Fox stomach investigations
 Pheasant repellents

The following is a brief resume of activities for the two-year period.

Birds treated and examined	5,393
Animals treated and examined	21,131
Chemical analyses	<u>785</u>

Total

37,309

A total of 89 field investigations were made by the laboratory staff which includes services to the fur breeders of the state, wildlife disease investigations, and disease control work associated with the day-old chick program carried out by the cooperative sportsmen's clubs.

Work has been somewhat curtailed due to loss of personnel to the armed services.

Administration - Total game division disbursements for the years ending June 30, 1943 and June 30, 1944, amounted to \$195,662.77 and \$219,809.99, respectively. These expenditures covered general game administration, hunting and trapping regulations, state experimental game and fur farm, exhibits, wildlife refuge program, cooperative projects with federal, state, and educational institutions, surveys and investigations, game food nursery, food and wolver restoration, winter feeding, administration of commercial game, deer and fur farms, licensed shooting preserves, game and trapping census reports, 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. During the biennium, the necessary orders were adopted to govern the seasons.

L A W E N F O R C E M E N T

The primary purpose of the law enforcement division is the enforcement of all conservation regulations that provide for the protection of the state's natural resources and the legal taking of our wildlife under conditions which, from a sound conservation viewpoint, have been deemed practical and wise. Keeping in mind that the natural resources of Wisconsin are held in trust by the state for all of the people, conservation wardens are employed to protect the interest of today's citizens, as well as those of tomorrow. Each year we find many individuals who violate conservation regulations, as well as other state laws. The taking of game and fish contrary to law means the utilization of wildlife by comparatively few individuals at the expense in food, recreation and money of the many who are law-abiding. The state legislature, recognizing the need for the protection of this inherent right of all the citizens, made provisions for a definite program of law enforcement in connection with conservation in this state.

At the present time eighty regular wardens under the direction of the chief conservation warden and seven supervisors patrol the state, including inland and outlying waters, and are assisted during busy seasons by seasonal wardens, the number depending upon the demand from the field force. These seasonal wardens are employed for periods ranging from thirty to ninety days.

Warden Duties

The duties and problems of the wardens become greater and more varied each year due to the expansion of the department and the advancement of conservation in general. A warden is required to enforce all conservation regulations, prepare his cases for court action by collecting the required evidence, and present his cases efficiently so that the court or jury is well informed and would have no trouble arriving at a verdict. He is also charged with the supervision of the department's fish planting program and the stocking of pheasants and other wild game released by the department; conducting surveys which are necessary to carry on such programs properly; providing information to assist in establishing seasons and bag limits for the various species of protected fish, birds and animals; collecting specimens for the scientific research carried on by the divisions of this department; directing winter feeding programs and organizing and assisting conservation clubs and other groups in his area. He is also called upon to assist in beaver control, such as live-trapping and removing same from places where they are causing damage to personal property to other places throughout the state, to carry on control of predatory animals whenever necessary, to cooperate with other state departments and federal agencies in obtaining information or in making surveys, assist in establishing and posting game and fish refuges, investigate and recommend settlement of deer and bear damage claims, assist in forest protection work during periods of fire hazards, and supervise lake and stream improvement work when it is being carried on.

Other duties include assisting other divisions of this department and other state and federal agencies. They are responsible in a large measure for the increase in the department's revenues by carrying on an active program of checking hunters and fishermen for licenses, etc.

It was felt that wardens in the field were not receiving sufficient supervision. Therefore, the state was divided into seven law enforcement areas. A supervisor is in direct charge of each of these areas and is responsible for conducting meetings in his area for the purpose of providing personnel of his respective area with additional training in law enforcement, policies, procedures and the performance of the services required of them in the most efficient manner possible. This system makes it possible to coordinate the efforts of enforcement officers throughout the state.

A boat was purchased in 1940 for patrolling Lake Michigan and Green Bay and enforcing all conservation laws thereon. The crew consists of a captain and an engineer.

Arrest Record

Records in the department's office reveal that during the fiscal year 1942-44 a total of 2,912 persons were arrested for violations of the fish and game laws, and the percent of convictions in this period of time was 92%, indicating a very high percentage of convictions.

There is an unquestionable relationship between the number of offenses or violations occurring and the likelihood of apprehension. The greater the odds in favor of the violator going undetected, the greater will be the number of violations. We feel that the warden force is inadequate for the extensive territory patrolled, approximately 60,000 square miles, and enforcement problems become increasingly difficult with the constant growth of game bootlegging and fur racketeering made possible in a large measure by the opening to rapid travel of new roads through former game sanctuaries and the ingenious schemes devised by violators.

The best law observance prevails in communities where the public and the courts recognize the need for impartial and adequate punishment of persons violating hunting, fishing and trapping regulations, whether rich or poor. We find that the public realizes that certain individuals are capitalizing on their apparent inability to provide for their families without illegally taking game, fish and fur, and many courts throughout the state are convicting violators who have become apprehended and convicted on previous occasions under the habitual criminal statute which requires a penalty of from one to three years in the state prison.

Damage Claims

A great deal of the warden's time is spent in inspecting areas where deer and bear are causing damage. During the past year \$14,273.30 was paid in deer damage and \$6,029.00 was spent for bear damage. \$21.04 was spent for deer-proof fences, making a total of \$20,323.34 in the year 1943-44 for deer and bear damage.

Beaver Control Work

Because it is found in various sections of the state that beaver are present in large numbers, resulting in the flooding of roads and private lands and causing the destruction of valuable trees and crops, it is necessary that beaver control work be carried on. Therefore, three state trappers are employed permanently for predatory animal control and the removal of beaver from places where they are causing damage to private and public property. During the summer months the beaver are taken by live trapping and transferred to areas in which they cannot cause damage. If they are found to be causing damage during severe winter months, it is of course necessary to dead trap them inasmuch as it is impossible to live trap them in freezing weather. Dead trapping, however, is done only when the complaint requires immediate attention, since it is the policy of the department to allow the trapper to take these animals during the open season whenever possible. During the fiscal year 183 beaver damage complaints were filed with this office and have been taken care of by the state trappers.

Cooperation with Public

We find efficient law enforcement possible only when there prevails a friendly, cooperative spirit between the public and the law enforcement agency. The fine cooperation received by the law enforcement division and the department as a whole is extremely valuable to the wardens in apprehending violators at times. However, it is even more valuable because of the assistance rendered in winter feeding of game birds and in fish planting.

Through correspondence, personal conferences and lectures before groups of persons, the law enforcement division seeks to develop proper attitudes toward our wildlife and other natural resources. In this connection the wardens cooperate as closely as possible with the department's educational program, described elsewhere in this report. They also serve as information bureaus to tourists, both resident and nonresident, informing them of better highways, scenic beauty spots, good hunting and fishing grounds, and are called upon generally to be of service in every manner possible in this connection.

Warden Retirement System

Under the provisions of Section 29.14, which provides a retirement system for conservation wardens, fourteen wardens have been retired. In addition, benefits are being paid to the widows

of seven wardens who have died as a result of their service with the enforcement division. This 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 have died in the line of duty. Under this law, wardens who have reached an age where their duties become too arduous may retire with pension at one-half their salaries. Consequently, a more efficient law enforcement service can be maintained under this law than previously since it provides the department an opportunity to retire inactive men and employ young, active men in their places.

Noyes Efficiency Award

The Haskell Noyes Conservation Efficiency Award, which is presented by Mr. Noyes of Milwaukee, former Chairman of the Conservation Commission, is intended to imbue the conservation wardens with a spirit of friendly competition. The warden winning the award receives a gold watch, and his name is engraved upon a silver plaque which hangs in the Madison office. This award is given annually, and the recipient 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 the department or to his community.

The 1942 award was presented to Conservation Warden Richard A. Nixon of Florence, Florence County.

Education

With education resulting in a better understanding of conservation, and a better attitude toward law observance of regulations pertaining to wildlife, combined with an efficient law enforcement organization in the field, the hope of greater protection for fish, game and other natural resources in our state will be realized. The cooperation of the public is important and valued by the wardens and will go far to make up for the deficiency due to the lack of funds for the employment of a sufficient number of wardens.

As far as the majority of the offenders is concerned, education will do much toward decreasing their number. The smaller this group, the more intensively can the efforts of the wardens be directed to that other group, which, for selfish or mercenary reasons, continues to violate. It is almost too much to hope that education will ever reach those persons who commercialize illegally in game and fur.

We realize that neither education nor law alone will solve the problem of satisfactory, adequate, and efficient law enforcement, but by combining these two, much may be anticipated by those interested in the future of Wisconsin's wildlife and natural resources.

E D U C A T I O N

During the biennium the education division continued to provide conservation information and to carry on projects and programs with interested individuals and groups. As in previous years, special attention was directed to conservation education in the schools. Many requests from teachers and pupils were supplied through correspondence, publications and materials prepared primarily for this purpose.

In recognition of the importance of teacher training institutions in the success of the conservation education program conferences were held with instructors; talks, movies and demonstrations made before student-teacher classes, exhibits displayed and source materials recommended and in many instances supplied for libraries in these schools.

The teachers in our schools were aided by methods and procedures recommended through conferences with the Department of Public Instruction. In a cooperative program with the state teachers colleges who granted credits, night conservation classes were conducted at Watertown, Janesville and Monroe during the biennium. Material of teacher-pupil interest was presented each month during the school year in the monthly publication of the department which goes to every school library in the state. At teachers institutes, conferences and conventions talks were given, literature distributed and educational exhibits displayed by this division. A thirty-minute radio program, Adventures, in Conservation, was presented during the biennium. It was prepared for high school level and was one of the College of the Air programs sponsored by the University of Wisconsin over radio stations WHA and WLBL.

The activities of junior conservation clubs, both urban and rural were expanded during the past two years. This work was encouraged through meetings with these groups and by the recommendations of suitable programs and projects depending on local interests and conditions. A most successful statewide conservation program and contest was planned and organized for thousands of rural boys in the 227 Vocational Agricultural Departments and Future Farmer Chapters. Projects were definitely assigned for each month during the school year and special materials and literature sent to the agricultural instructor. The work accomplished was carefully evaluated and appropriate awards made to the three winning groups. As in previous years, work with 4-H Clubs was continued. The division assisted in the preparation and presentation of the program for outstanding rural youth at the annual State 4-H Conservation Camps.

Due to emergency war-time conditions limiting travel, fewer programs were presented before adult conservation clubs, women's organizations and service clubs of various types than in past years. Whenever possible, conferences were held with officers and committees of these groups and recommendations and assistance given in local conservation projects.

In no small measure the success of the conservation movement depends upon a sympathetic, cooperative but discriminating public. To develop among our citizens an understanding of the problems affecting our natural resources and the remedial activities carried on to meet these problems presents a real challenge to the educational program of the department. To meet this challenge the work in this field must continue to expand in the future.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The public relations division carried on its usual work during the 1943-44 biennium.

In spite of difficulties in obtaining paper and delays in production, the Bulletin of the department continued on a monthly basis, serving the maximum of subscribers permitted under a conservation commission ruling.

Newspaper coverage of conservation affairs suffered little, if any, drop in spite of wartime conditions. Newspapers continue to devote more than a hundred thousand column inches of space to conservation department releases in addition to using material that comes to them through other channels.

The division continued to supply the usual special services that are requested from time to time. Much of the mail of the division has to do with requests for specific information by publications and individuals.

RECREATIONAL
ADVERTISING

Wisconsin's recreational advertising and publicity program during the biennium was of necessity modified in keeping with changes in vacation travel resulting from the impact of wartime conditions upon modes of travel and upon readily accessible vacation opportunities. Such factors as gasoline rationing, automobile tire economy, weekend congestion of trains and busses, cancellation of all "vacation special" trains to resort areas, longer working weeks, vacations staggered over a longer season, wartime fatigue necessitating outdoor relaxation--all these and many other conditions were evaluated and observed in drafting display advertisements. Future travel instead of current travel was key-noted. Timely invitational messages were directed especially to the attention of those who could spare the time for vacations and to workers in war industries whose long hours of trying work made occasional outdoor rest and relaxation imperatively important.

Wisconsin's advertisements were, therefore, "double barreled" invitations, inasmuch as they appealed to those who needed immediate rest from the stress of war work, and also to those who were looking forward to and making tentative plans for vacations to be taken after the war. Beamed as usual at residents of other states, but with even greater than customary concentration within the near-by Chicago area which is Wisconsin's major zone of vacation appeal, ads were scheduled to appear weekly in 25 or more metropolitan newspapers from April through August. Monthly ads appeared between March and September of each year in 12 outdoor and other magazines of national circulation.

Proof that Wisconsin's vacationland appeals strongly even under wartime conditions was found in the 23,120 inquiries received during the 1943 season and the 21,130 inquiries received during the 1944 season. Although actual travel to and through Wisconsin was reduced in keeping with governmental wartime restrictions and by reason of wartime conditions, and despite the further fact that actual advertising was tailored to fit a 60 percent curtailment of the advertising appropriation in the second year of the biennium, the number of inquiries received from prospective vacation guests in direct response to keyed ads decreased only some 3,000 in 1943 and 5,000 in 1944 in comparison to the 1942 season's return of 26,003 inquiries.

Supplementing the advertising program were regularly released newspaper articles featuring topics of seasonal outdoor interest. Particular attention was given to special feature events and to the outstanding recreational attractions of the various vacation regions within the state. Additional essential components of the program included prompt follow-up of all inquiries with packet

84.

mailings of literature, fishing laws, official highway maps, list of regional organizations and regional literature when requested; exhibits, displays and showings of Wisconsin motion pictures at two major outdoor shows; speaking engagements at numerous meetings; maintenance of profitable contacts with outdoor and travel editors, travel agencies, railroads, bus lines, air lines and Great Lakes steamship lines all aimed toward fostering good will and promoting future vacation travel for Wisconsin.

In brief, all ethical and effective promotional means within the limits of funds appropriated for that purpose were employed to keep the name and fame of Wisconsin's vacationland fresh in the minds of postwar travelers.

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