

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section is added to the statutes to read: 29.136 (1) No person shall engage in the business of a taxidermist, as the term is generally understood, nor, for a consideration, mount, preserve, or prepare the dead body of any bird, animal, or fish, or any part thereof unless he shall first have secured a taxidermist's license from the state conservation commission. Such license shall be renewed annually and shall expire on the thirtieth day of September of each year. The fee therefor shall be five dollars.

(2) Every taxidermist shall keep a record and make an annual report to the state conservation commission, on forms which it shall supply, of all articles received in his business as a taxidermist, the kind and number of each, by whom owned, the residence of the owner; and of all shipments of such articles, by and to whom and where shipped, and the owner's address. All such records of taxidermists shall be subject to inspection by the conservation commission at any time.

(3) Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall upon conviction be fined not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than sixty days.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved May 18, 1931.

No. 240, S.]

[Published May 20, 1931.

### CHAPTER 128.

AN ACT to create subsections (6) and (7) of section 26.12 of the statutes, relating to slash disposal.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Two new subsections are added to section 26.12 of the statutes to read: (26.12) (6) Any person engaged in cutting timber or other forest products within the limits of any forest protection district shall dispose of all slash up to four inches in diameter resulting from such cutting operations, within fifty feet of the edge of the right-of-way of any public highway or common

carrier railroad and within fifty feet of the center line of any main branch or main line logging railroad. Where needed to break up large areas of slash into tracts not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, such slash shall also be disposed of for a width of fifty feet on each side of any logging road, logging spur, portage trail or other line. Slash disposal is also required within four rods of the line of an adjacent owner where the adjoining land bears valuable forest growth. Disposal of the slash by burning under permit, as required by subsection (5) of section 26.12, or by removal shall be optional with the operator, but the conservation commission may authorize disposal by lopping and scattering. All dead snags or stubs more than eight feet high shall be felled within such strips and for an additional four rods beyond, except in standing timber. Near any schoolhouse and near the buildings of any small community or any settler, all hardwood slash within twenty rods and all conifer slash within forty rods shall be disposed of. The disposal of slash and the felling of snags or stubs shall be done concurrently with the cutting operation or within a reasonable period to be determined by the conservation commission, but not to exceed one year. On failure of the timber owner or cutting operator to dispose of slash and snags or stubs as herein required, the commission may do the work and the timber owner or cutting operator or both jointly shall be liable to the state for the cost of such work.

(7) All slash resulting from clearing or brushing on any public highway or on the right-of-way of any public utility within the limits of any forest protection district shall be piled and burned under permit as provided in subsection (5) of section 26.12. Whenever such work is done under contract the burning of the resulting slash shall be made a part of the contract. All such slash shall be burned concurrently with the clearing or brushing operation or within a reasonable period to be determined by the conservation commission, but not to exceed one year. On failure to burn such slash the conservation commission may do the work and the municipality or the public utility shall be liable to the state for the cost of such work.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and publication.

Approved May 18, 1931.