

...from the Lake Shores

News and information from your Lake Association

“Preserving and protecting our lakes for today and for future generations.”



Welcome

to the eleventh edition of the Connors Lake/Little Papoose/Lake of the Pines Voluntary Lake Association, Inc., Newsletter.

A message from Tom Stram, President

It has been a very good summer at Connors Lake and Lake of the Pines. Moderate spring and early summer rains kept the water levels at near normal levels until just recently. The water clarity has steadily improved throughout the summer. This fall has been one of the most colorful in memory.

2011 is the year for our biennial membership renewals to the CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association, Inc. To date we have 79 households that joined, out of a possible 147 who live on or near the lakes, for a 54% participation rate. Twenty-nine households have more than one member and some memberships came from people outside our area who have an interest in our lake association. We currently have a total membership of 108.

Many thanks to Gordie Dukerschein for serving two terms (4 years) and to Al Schneider for serving one term on the Board of Directors. Gordie and Bev's company (Artisans) prints our biannual newsletter and contributes a portion of the printing cost to the association. With minimal arm-twisting we were fortunate to have Dave Bauer of Seymour, Wisconsin, and Bob Feller of Waunakee, Wisconsin, join the Board of Directors. The attendance rate for board meetings has been exceptionally high.

Attendance at our general membership meetings has also been very good, primarily because of the speakers that vice-president Dave Schiotz has scheduled. On Memorial Day weekend Jeffery Scheirer, WDNR Fisheries Biologist, July 4th weekend Laine Stowell, DNR Elk Biologist and Labor Day weekend John Haack from UW-Extension presented programs on fishing, the Clam Lake Elk herd and harvesting wild rice in Wisconsin, respectively.

We had our first annual “Meet Your Neighbor” Picnic in the rain on July 23rd. It started out with just the officers and board members showing up but others trickled in as the rain abated. All of the food and beverages were donated by The Cabin, Red's Big Bear and the Winter Co-Op. We hope to build on the initial success of this event and have a large number turn out on July 28, 2012.

Because we share many of the failure and successes of other lake associations in Wisconsin your board of directors has decided to join, at a nominal fee, several of the lake associations in the immediate area including the Winter Lakes Alliance, Phillips Chain of Lakes and the Soo Lake United Association. We plan to exchange some meeting minutes and attend their meetings and fund-raising events. In addition, we can potentially share costs for fish stocking etc. in the future. We have been members of the lobbying and advocacy group for lakes in Wisconsin called Wisconsin Lakes (formerly Wisconsin Association of Lakes) since the inception of our lake association. We are also members of the Sawyer County Lakes Forum, which represents us at the county level.

In 2012 we expect the WDNR to initiate a comprehensive evaluation of the fisheries in Connors Lake and Lake of the Pines. They will then make recommendations on how we can improve the fishing experience in the two lakes.

If you have not yet done so please consider joining the Co/Pa/Pi Voluntary Lake Association and, if you are already a member, we could use your valuable time, if only for an hour or so, on the many activities sponsored by your lake association to help preserve, protect and enhance our beautiful lakes.

Enjoy your award-winning newsletter and have a great fall and winter season.

The CoPaPi Board of Directors thanks Mark LaVick and Jake Nelson for providing us with a place to hold our board meetings.

2012 General Membership Meetings at Connors Lake Pavilion

Saturday	May 27	Memorial Day Weekend
Saturday	July 7	Association Annual Meeting
Saturday	September 1	Labor Day Weekend

Speakers to be announced in
Spring Newsletter

All meetings will begin at **9:00 am**

The spring newsletter will be mailed in May 2012. Please submit your contributions or mention items you would like to see in future newsletters by Wednesday April 18 to Sandra Lehmann. Drop off at the house, call 715.332.5101 or email sjl@pctcnet.net

CoPaPi Board of Directors for 2010-2011

Officers

President	Tom Stram	term ends 2012
Vice President	Dave Schiotz	term ends 2012
Treasurer	Nancy Sorensen	term ends 2013
Recording Secretary	Ellen Cernjar	term ends 2013
Corresponding Secretary	Sandra Lehmann	term ends 2013

Board Members at Large

Dale Lehmann, Tom Deinhammer, Carolyn Mealman, Jim Schofield	term ends 2012
Dave Cooley, Mark LaVick, Dave Bauer, Bob Feller	term ends 2013
Gene Johnson—Past President, Esther Johnson—Past Treasurer	

Phone Numbers and Email Addresses

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Nancy Sorensen	715.332.5624	plato@pctcnet.net
Ellen Cernjar	715.878.4672	gecernjar@yahoo.com
Sandra Lehmann	715.332.5101	sjl@pctcnet.net
Dave Bauer	920.915.1101	dbauer9255@gmail.com
Dave Cooley	920.832.1424	dcooley1@prodigy.net
Mark LaVick	715.332.5399	cabinatconnors@pctcnet.net
Bob Feller	608.849.7449	rfeller@tds.net
Dale Lehmann	715.332.5101	sjl@pctcnet.net
Jim Schofield	715.723.2011	schofieldje@hotmail.com
Tom Deinhammer	715.835.6588	deintj@charter.net
Carolyn Mealman	715.332.5267	cesm@pctcnet.net
Gene Johnson	715.536.0219	genes.johnson@verizon.net
Esther Johnson	715.332.5223	

HOLD THE DATE!! July 28, 2012

CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association

Meet Your Neighbor Picnic

To be held at Connors Lake Pavilion

Considering the inclement weather we experienced it was a good turnout for our first picnic. 35-40 people braved the rain and the cold.

A big THANK YOU goes out to Mark LaVick (The Cabin) and Rick and Lori Verbsky (Red's Big Bear) for donating the food, to Winter Co-Op for donating the soda pop and to Gordie Dukerschein for donating the signs/banners.

We plan to make the picnic an annual affair to be held on the 4th Saturday of July. The event is free and open to Lake Association members, as well as, all lake residents, their families and friends.

Come to the picnic; meet your neighbors; renew old friendships;
introduce your children and brag about your grandchildren!

Watch for more information, details and volunteer opportunities in the
Spring 2012 newsletter.

Daylight Savings Time ends on
Sunday, November 6, 2011 at 2:00am
Turn your clocks back one hour
Remember—it is Spring ahead, Fall behind

"Winter is an etching, spring a watercolor,
summer an oil painting and autumn a mosaic
of them all."

Cash Raffle

The Cash Raffle was held on Saturday, September 17, 2011, at Red's Big Bear. The CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association, Inc. would like to thank everyone who participated in and bought tickets for our cash raffle. Congratulations to the winners.

2010 CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association Raffle Winners

1st Prize	\$2,500	Chris Klomsten
2nd Prize	\$1,000	Don VerHage
3rd Prize	\$ 500	Katie Teigen
4th Prize	\$ 250	Steve Reisner
5th Prize	\$ 100	Al TePaske
6th Prize	\$ 100	Jake Szymanski
7th Prize	\$ 100	Lee Swanson
8th Prize	\$ 100	Sarah Teigen
9th Prize	\$ 100	Dave/Karen Schiotz
10th Prize	\$ 100	Gini Woolworth

"Mums and pumpkins, so rich in their colors. Reminds me of a fall rainbow, after the summer showers."

As Tom Stram mentioned in his President's Message on page 1 of this newsletter we currently have 108 memberships in our CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association. We have many multiple memberships per household plus memberships from interested parties who do not live on the lake.

We would like to see more of our lake people join our association. Connors Lake and Lake of the Pines are your lakes. We are working hard to keep aquatic invasive species under control and to keep our waters safe from boating mishaps. If you haven't already joined or would like to give a contribution, please fill out the form below and mail it, along with your check, to CoPaPi Lake Association, PO Box 63, Winter WI 54896. Thank you.

CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association, Inc.

P O Box 63

Winter WI 54896



Membership/Contribution Form

Please support our Lake Association by becoming a member or making a monetary contribution. A membership is **\$50 per person for a two year period (2011-2012)**. A monetary contribution can be made in any amount. Memberships and donations are tax deductible. Your copy of your check will serve as your receipt. We print two newsletters a year (May and November) and we would like to add you to our mailing list if you are not already receiving our mailings.

Make your check payable to CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association, Inc. Our address is P O Box 63, Winter WI 54896.

(Please Print)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Phone (____) _____

Membership (\$50 per member) _____ Contribution _____ Check enclosed for \$ _____

WCLMN (Wisconsin Citizens Lake Monitoring Network)

by Dave Schiotz, Coordinator

This summer our great group of volunteers spent over 35 hours monitoring the water quality in our two lakes, Connors and Lake of the Pines (LOP). We start our sampling in late May and continue to mid-September.

A brief description of what and when we monitor is as follows:

1. Late May—water clarity (secchi disk), dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature, and phosphorus (fertilizer).
2. Early in the month, June thru Mid-September, DO, temperature and clarity.
3. Late in the month, June thru August, DO, temperature, clarity, chlorophyll (algae), and phosphorus.

There were some residual effects of last summer's (2010) extremely heavy rainfall which contributed to the dark brown water color in both lakes. While lighter this year, the darker water color was still evident. Normally LOP contains darker water while Connors is very light, almost clear. It will be interesting to see if the darker water becomes the norm.

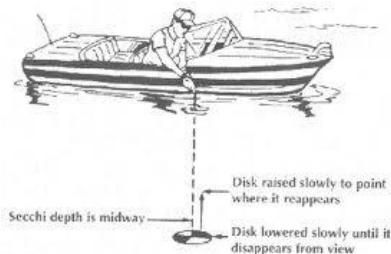
In the May newsletter I will try to summarize the data that was collected this summer. We had much more complete data for LOP this year thanks to our four volunteers there—Larry Anderson; Tom Deinhammer; Carl Edwardson and Jim Schofield.

Volunteers on Connors this summer were Greg & Ellen Cernjar; Gordie Dukerschein; Jeff & Sherry Hansen; Dale & Sandra Lehmann; Rich Marusinec; Dave & Karen Schiotz and Tom Stram. Anyone else that is interested for either lake, please contact me, Dave Schiotz at dkschiotz@yahoo.com. I am hoping that all of our volunteers will return for the 2012 season!

Remember---The data we collect each year gives us a more complete picture of our lakes. The more years we collect, the more we know!

A very important part of our CLMN group is Sandy Lehmann. She inputs all of our data into the state network, a very important job!

Have a good Winter!!



1. You can access WCLMN reports at www.dnr.wi.gov/lakes
1. On the left side, under Popular Topics, click Citizen Lake Monitoring
2. Under Monitoring Results click Reports & Data
3. Scroll down and click on Sawyer County
4. Find Connors Lake—over on the right you will find Reports, click on Reports
5. Under Annual Report, click on Create Reports

Wisconsin Citizen Lake Monitoring History

Wisconsin's Citizen Lake Monitoring Network (formerly called "Self-Help Lake Monitoring") began in 1986 with 126 lakes monitored for water clarity by interested and active citizen volunteers. In the first 15 years, over 2400 volunteers have participated in the program, and have monitored over 1000 different lakes. Currently, the program has grown to include over 1100 active volunteers monitoring over 850 lakes. These citizens have learned a lot about their lakes and a substantial database has been established from their sampling efforts. Published data appears in numerous reports and is used by limnologists and water resource planners for a variety of purposes.

In 1990, volunteers were given the opportunity to get involved in more extensive lake sampling. Citizen Lake Monitoring now includes several sampling groups. Secchi volunteers collect basic water clarity information of their lakes. Chemistry volunteers collect water clarity data as well as temperature, chlorophyll, phosphorous, and dissolved oxygen data. This allows DNR managers to assess the state of nutrient enrichment in their lakes. Biological monitoring activities include zebra mussel monitoring, Eurasian water milfoil watch, purple loosestrife monitoring, and other aquatic plant monitoring.

At the end of each sampling season, volunteers receive reports that outline their lake's data from the past year, as well as every other year that lake has been sampled, either by them or a different volunteer. The reports include an Annual Report, which is a summary of the data and observations they recorded, a graph of their Secchi depths, as well as the previous year's depths, and finally a Trophic State Index graph that tells the volunteer where their data points fall in relation to the approximate Trophic State of lakes.

Have you seen the purple plastic boxes hanging by a metal hook on tree limbs and wondered what they were for?



About 5,900 traps were hung this year, in northern WI, on ash trees to search for the destructive ash borer. The traps are rectangular plastic devices about 24x14 inches in size with a natural plant oil bait and covered with eco-friendly glue so the bugs stick to the exterior. The color purple was chosen because it's the most likely to attract the beetles.

Snakes are on the move, heading to their hibernacula where they will over-winter in mass. Observations include Butler's and common garter snakes, red-belly, brown and milk snakes, with many sunning themselves on warm roads.

Toads, frogs and chipmunks all begin hibernating in early October.

Clean Boats/Clean Waters
by Dave Cooley, Chairman
More Volunteers This Year Than Last Year—YEAH!!

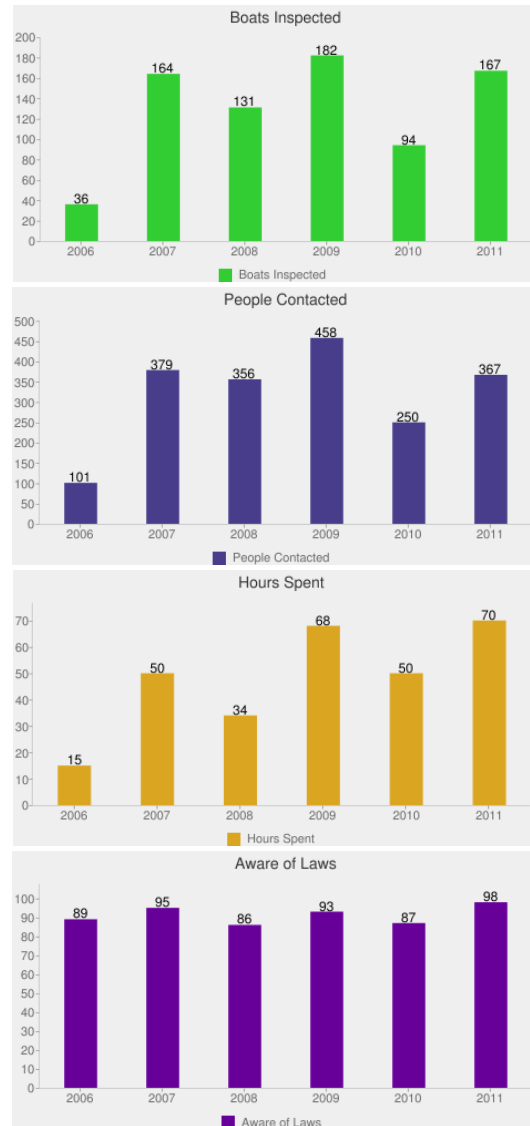


Many thanks to volunteers that donated time to the Clean Boats, Clean Waters Program this summer. This program focuses on education of boaters, and inspection of boats, trailers, and other watercraft for aquatic invasive species (AIS).

Thank you to all of these helpers who took time on the busy, holiday weekends to spend time at the boat landing helping to keep AIS from entering or leaving Connor's Lake: Andri Abercombie, Cynthia Aigner, Ellen Cernjar, Dave and Harold Cooley, Jane Deinhammer, Tim Evon, Brian Fink, Gail Gruneberg, Sarah Happe, Sandy Lehman, Steve and Gloria Lindahl, Laura and Rachel Marusinec, Carolyn Mealman, John Peloquin, Ed and Diane Peters, Carl Schultz, Nancy Sorenson, Tom Stram, Lee Swanson, and Ginnie and Hal Woolworth.

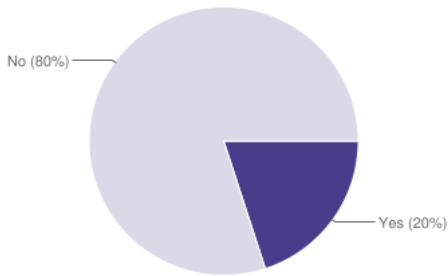
Another great benefit of this program is that our Lake Association is given credit towards our portion of the grant to treat Eurasian Milfoil in Connor's Lake at \$12 for each volunteer hour. Also, good fishing tips are often exchanged from boaters at the public landing. This program relies on many people involved, so please consider volunteering for an hour or two next summer to keep our lakes clean.

If you have any questions or to help with Clean Boats, Clean Waters, please contact Dave Cooley at (920) 832-0755 or dcooley1@prodigy.net. or view www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/CBCW

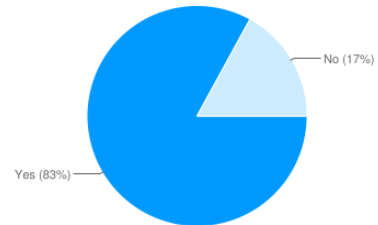


**2011 Watercraft Inspection
Connors Lake**

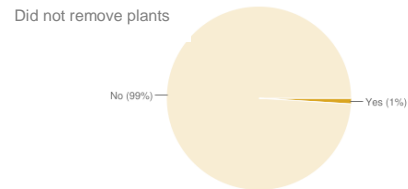
Boat Used During Past 5 Days On Different Waterbody? (2010-2011)



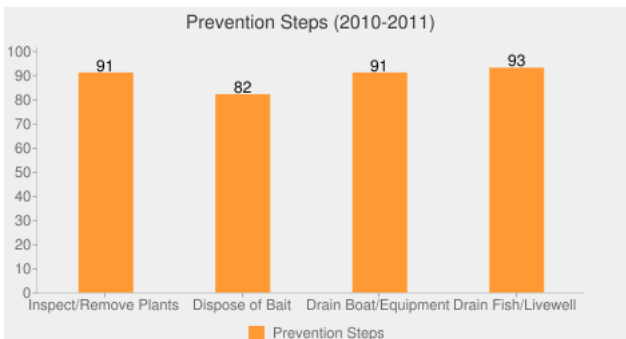
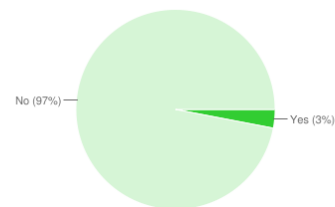
Would You Use A Wash Station? (2010-2011)



Violation Occurred? (2010-2011)



Plants Present? (2010-2011)



Fishery News by Tom Deinhammer, Chairman

Tom received the following information from Jeff Scheirer, WDNR Fisheries Biologist.

Last week we completed our fall netting survey to assess the black crappie population in Mason and Evergreen lakes. We will return in spring 2012 to evaluate the abundance and size structure of walleye, muskellunge, northern pike, and yellow perch. This will be done by netting immediately after ice-out. It will also be done again in late May with our electrofishing gear to check the status of largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and bluegill.

Our surveys on Connors and Lake of the Pines will begin in fall 2012.

As far as I know there were no other recent survey activities on any lakes within the Flambeau River State Forest. For the first time in many years, Connors Lake was not among the lakes sampled by the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife commission in their fall walleye recruitment surveys.

Eating Fish in Wisconsin

The WDNR has put together a brochure titled Choose Wisely: A Healthy Guide to Eating Fish. You can access this brochure by copying and pasting this into your web browser.

<http://dnr.wi.gov/fish/consumption/FishAdvisoryweb2011.pdf>

Fish are a good, low-cost, low-fat source of nutrition. But some fish may take in contaminants from the water they live in and the food they eat. Some of these contaminants build up in the fish -- and in humans -- to levels that can pose a health risk. Mercury and PCBs are the contaminants of greatest concern in fish prompting recommendations that people limit or avoid eating certain species of fish from many waters throughout the nation. Wisconsin provides advice to help you choose what fish and how much fish to eat. This information is not intended to discourage you from eating fish, but should be used as a guide to eating fish low in contaminants. The brochure tells you, by county, which fish in which lakes to be careful of. In Sawyer County the lakes mentioned are Black Lake, Ghost Lake, Moose Lake, Spider and Clear Lakes and Windigo Lake.

Pending Changes to Wisconsin Shoreland Regulations

If you plan to buy, subdivide, remodel or construct improvements near a lake, river or wetland in Wisconsin, you should be aware that Wisconsin's Shoreland Protection regulation has changed and your County's equivalent shoreland zoning ordinance is changing. By February 2014, (extended from February 1, 2012) each county in Wisconsin must implement its own shoreland ordinance to be in compliance with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) revised shoreland rules. However, several counties have already implemented new shoreland zoning ordinances and many others have draft ordinances under review. If you are concerned with a specific parcel of land that could be impacted by this new regulation, you should review that County's draft ordinance and work now to seek permits or investigate whether variances are feasible to allow future development.

Some landowners may have been misled by conversations with other waterfront property owners about the severity of the new regulations or the jurisdictional limits of the "shoreland" zone and their impact. Others may believe the issue has "gone away" because the state and DNR agreed to defer implementation of the rule. However, it is certain that the regulations will be implemented and are becoming stricter in many respects. As a result, now is the time to understand how the regulatory changes might affect your property and to get permits for construction work near lakes, rivers and wetlands.

Key issues to watch in your County ordinance include potential changes to the setback (distance from the waterfront) for development, the length of shoreline required for new development, the minimum width of lot required at the building site, the maximum impervious surface limitations within the shoreland zone, and the mitigation required to expand a non-conforming structure that is close to the water. If you are expanding an existing structure, or are considering expanding in the future, you must review the existing and proposed ordinances very carefully.

For more information about the evolving Wisconsin regulations regarding constructing improvements on a lot near a lake, river or wetland, please follow this DNR Link:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/dsfm/shore/news.htm>

Aquatic Invasive Species Report by Tom Stram

Our herbicide applicator treated 16 acres of aquatic invasive weed Eurasian Water-Milfoil in the spring of 2010.

The post treatment survey in the fall of 2010 and the pretreatment survey this spring found less than one acre of EWM in Connors Lake. On June 28, 2011 we performed spot treatments to 0.5 acres of EWM.

A survey performed by the DNR this summer and a post treatment survey done by our consultant this September again found scattered plants and only one area, near the buoy across from the boat launch, to be larger.

May I remind you that milfoil is forever but less than an acre is fantastic.

I have had a lot of complaints about the marked increase in the native aquatic plants and what can be done about that problem. I refer to the WDNR publication "The Waters Edge: Helping fish and wildlife on your waterfront property". I quote from the publication, "If you have 100 feet of shoreline consider reverting at least 70 feet back to its natural condition and keeping no more than 30 feet for a view corridor, boat launch and swimming area. If you must remove plants, limit their removal to an area needed for boat access".

Jack in the Pulpit or the Silent Preacher Submitted by Tom Stram

This common spring wildflower is 1' – 3' tall and has a large modified leaf called a spathe that surrounds or partly covers a spadix which is an unbranched, thick, club-like, flower-bearing stick that stands erect in the pulpit with just its head protruding to survey the "congregation". The flowers are greenish to red and the leaves are usually large, smooth, glossy, and three in number on one or two long stalks. "Jacks" are in the same family as Skunk Cabbage and are found throughout Wisconsin in moderately moist or wet shady forests with loamy or sandy soil. They are commonly found in this area but you have to look for them because they are green in color and blend in to their surroundings. In the fall the flowers appear as a round cluster of red berries. The berries are delicacies for pheasants and other woodland birds.

"The common name is perfect. The long spathe looks like an old-fashioned pulpit, complete with overhead baffle to reflect and spread the sermon throughout the church in days before public address systems. For the plant, however, the hood is simply an umbrella, preventing the vertical, tube-like spathe from filling with rainwater that could drown the flowers deep inside or wash away their pollen".

"Jacks" are members of the Arum family whose name comes from the Arabic word for "fire" which comes from a powerfully bitter substance (crystalline calcium oxalate) found in the raw root. The crystals are like small sharp needles that cut and poison mucous membranes that can cause severe swelling in the throat (even death) and violent gastro-enteritis if swallowed.

American Indians called "Jacks" Indian turnip and the dried and powdered root to treat such maladies as croup, whooping cough, malaria, bronchitis and asthma. Some Indians believed "Jacks" to be a contraceptive but too much caused sterility.

Jack-in-the-pulpits have sexual identity problems. The young plants start out life as males, then become females and may revert to the male state. The unusual characteristics of this plant have generated most of its folk names: marsh, pepper or wild turnip, bog onion, brown dragon, starchwort, dragon root, devil's ear, cuckoo plant and priest's pintle.



Wild Ricing Submitted by Sandra Lehmann

Wild rice is an annual aquatic grass that produces seed that is a delicious and nutritious source of food for wildlife and people. The seed matures in August and September with the ripe seed dropping into the sediment, unless harvested by humans or wildlife. Seeds on a single stalk reach maturity over a 10-14 day period, with the highest seeds maturing first.

Only Wisconsin residents may harvest wild rice in the state. Harvesters age 16-65 must purchase and possess a wild rice harvesting license for \$8.25 annually.

Harvesters are limited to gathering wild rice in boats no longer than seventeen feet and no wider than 38 inches that must be propelled by muscular power using paddles or push poles. The grain is still harvested by hand using wooden sticks (flails) that bend the tall stalks over the canoe.

As the seed heads are tapped, some rice falls in the canoe and some in the water to seed the bed for future years. The flails must be rounded wooden rods or sticks no more than 38 inches long and hand-operated. Harvesting should be done gently, so that the stalks and beds can be harvested again as more rice matures.



Because wild rice ripens at a gradual, uneven rate, rice can be harvested repeatedly during the season, which may extend for up to two to three weeks on a particular lake. Different water bodies will also ripen at slightly different times, so the harvest season may last four to five weeks overall, if fair weather holds. Ripening is also affected by sediment type, water depth, and other factors. An acre of good rice beds can yield over 500 pounds of seed, but hand harvesting will only capture about 10 to 15 percent of this amount. It is illegal to harvest or gather wild rice in any area of the state of Wisconsin between sunset and 10 a.m.

Once the rice is gathered it needs to be parched. This means that the rice is heated up and dried out. Once it is no longer wet, it can be thrashed in order to break open the hulls. The hulls are a type of casing around the rice. The casings need to be broken and then winnowed which blows away the broken hulls. This process may be repeated several times in order to make sure all the hulls are off of the rice.

Look closely and you can see the man using a flail (right hand) to bend over the tall stalk and another flail (left hand) to knock the rice off the stalks.



Interesting Lake Happenings

by Carolyn Mealman



Loon Watch

Again this year I will not record any loon chicks. Our territorial nesting pair picked about the same spot as last year which left the nest very visible.

Our “Muskie Bay” loon is still single. The loon, being one of the most ancient species of birds on the planet, existing in its current form for about one million years, is also very fascinating. Thus, when the bird is nesting there seems to be a good chance to get a close up view. Humans are supposed to stay 200 feet away from the nest, but this is hard to do when your favorite fishing spot is close by. It isn’t just, “O well, if they leave they’ll return”. The nest then is left unguarded and a really quick meal for feathered raptors, of which we had two close by. Our nesting pair had 2 eggs (binoculars) which would have hatched within days of the loss.

Several times this summer I spotted 6 loons on the lake at one time. Five in one group and one that was anti-social. Groups of loons are typically birds that don’t have a territory or have lost their nest or chicks. Working together to corral fish is one advantage the group has. Another day, as I was observing the group, one individual started “running” on the water, dipping, diving, and otherwise “showing off”. Usually the males do this while courting, but August is a little late. Anyway, this is probably where the “crazy as a loon” saying comes from.

There were reports of one loon on Lake of the Pines and four loons on Bass Lake at the end of Tower Rd.

Adult loons are doing well in Wisconsin, but chick production has gone down. Impacts from increased exposure to toxic chemicals, fishing tackle, power plant emissions and increased recreational use of lakes all are potential threats.

LoonWatch Program

The LoonWatch Program is a program coordinated through the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute which is the outreach arm of Northland College, Ashland WI. LoonWatch protects common loons and their aquatic habitats through education, monitoring and research. LoonWatch plays a critical role in raising citizen awareness about loons, helping people make the connection between how they use lakes and the ability of loons to flourish on those lakes. LoonWatch’s education and research activities extend across North America, and their population surveys and monitoring work is primarily in Wisconsin.

LoonWatch is recruiting volunteers to monitor lakes around Wisconsin as part of the Annual Lakes Monitoring Program. Volunteers earn the title of Loon Ranger by helping to record important loon events such as migration, nesting, and chick rearing on lakes they live on or frequently visit. There are over 400 Loon Rangers across the Northern half of the state who are recording the observations of the season which help scientists in the protection program. We are lucky to have a resident loon ranger on Connors Lake.

In 1985, the first Wisconsin Loon Population Survey indicated that there were just over 2300 loons in Wisconsin. By 2005, the population had increased to 3400. Every five years, LoonWatch replicates this one-day survey to track population trends.

LoonWatch is still promoting “Get the Lead Out” program. Not only loons but herons, ducks, swans, eagles, and other water birds suffer lead poisoning from ingested tackle and it passing through the food chain. By the time you receive this newsletter, the loons will be on their way East and South to warmer weather.

Loons don’t mate for life in the sense that swans and geese do. If both the male and female survive the winter (they migrate separately), they will likely return to the same lake and re-unite. However, a loon’s allegiance may be to its nesting lake—not its mate. If last year’s mate fails to return, or is chased off by a stronger loon, the loon may select a new mate.

Sometimes the male loon is larger but typically telling the difference between the male and female loon is difficult. Both parents take turns on the nest and take care of the chicks, but only the male gives the yodel call used to defend breeding territory.

Adult loons give five basic calls. You may visit the LoonWatch website to hear each call and read an explanation of what the loon is saying.

www.northland.edu/loonwatch



The wing flap serves a practical purpose of shedding water from the wings. It may sometimes be a means of communicating with another loon. It is a frequent occurrence.



Loons normally swallow fish whole under water. Other than when feeding chicks, they normally bring only large fish to the surface prior to eating them.

Mayfly

We had a good crop of Mayfly hatching this year. They belong to an ancient group of aquatic insects termed the Palaeoptera, which also contains dragonflies and damselflies. They only live from a few moments to a few days. Of about 2500 worldwide species, 630 are in North America. Eggs are laid on the surface of water and sink to the bottom and then the naiads live on decaying vegetation (algae or diatoms). Mayflies are a favorite food, in one stage of their life, for many fish. More information can be found on Wikipedia.



Eagle Family

In late May, as our son and his wife were kayaking in the passage between the lakes, they spied an adult eagle eating its prey on a tree branch. As they continued to watch, it flew to a nest and fed an eaglet while the mate protested human disturbance to their area with loud screeching. I watched one adult as it landed on a branch out front and devoured its prey, dropping feathers as it picked.



We should appreciate the good **ecosystem** we have around our lake. During the spring and summer we have had 21 different kinds of birds at our feeders and at least 21 other species of birds and waterfowl in the area plus all the animals. On Friday, October 14, there were two white swans on Connors Lake, probably migrating.



Otters

We have been able to count at least 3 family groups: one of five individuals, a mom and two pups, and then in September we saw an adult and two very small little ones fishing out front. So far no muskrats have been by so we won't be able to use those muskrat recipes.



Tree Frogs

Our excitement for a couple evenings, starting with the Thursday night Packer game, was watching a creature walking on our front window. I believe it was a small misguided tree frog that appeared just at twilight and disappeared in about an hour. For three nights it joined us and we thought we had a new bonified football fan, but we must not have had its favorite team on for it went away. A few nights later I saw one of the smallest (1/2 inch) frogs I have ever seen on our front door window. It was really cute. Both must have climbed the sides of the house. Special mucus, produced on their toes, gives them extra-sticky cling and helps them climb smooth surfaces of up to 30 feet or more.



New Water Craft

One day in September we looked out on the lake to see two persons standing on paddling surf boards, for which, I would think, you need good balance especially when there is a lot of PW or boat activity.



Recommended Reading

The October 2011 edition of Wisconsin Natural Resources has several articles that are worth reading, including: Let's Talk Hunting; Banding Geese; The Legacy of Bayfield pioneer R. D. Pike (fish hatchery); and Wildness Incarnate about Sandhill Cranes. There are websites listed where you listen to the trumpet and watch their dance. Around our area we saw numerous pairs, the closest of which was on one of the trails just at the bottom of the hill east of Tower Hill Rd. on Hwy. W. Where they nested I don't know.

Plastic Recycling

This information comes from the UMW Response magazine and is about Project Kaisei. This is a project to end proliferation of plastic debris in our oceans (could help lakes too). The plastics over time break down into confetti-like particles, which are ingested by sea life thus causing damage and making their way into our food web. The best way we can help lessen that is to recycle diligently. Americans throw away 2.7 million plastic bottles every hour. To learn how one company is taking action on converting its bottled vitamin line to sustainable EcoGuard bottles go to www.rainbowlight.com.

Debris collection →

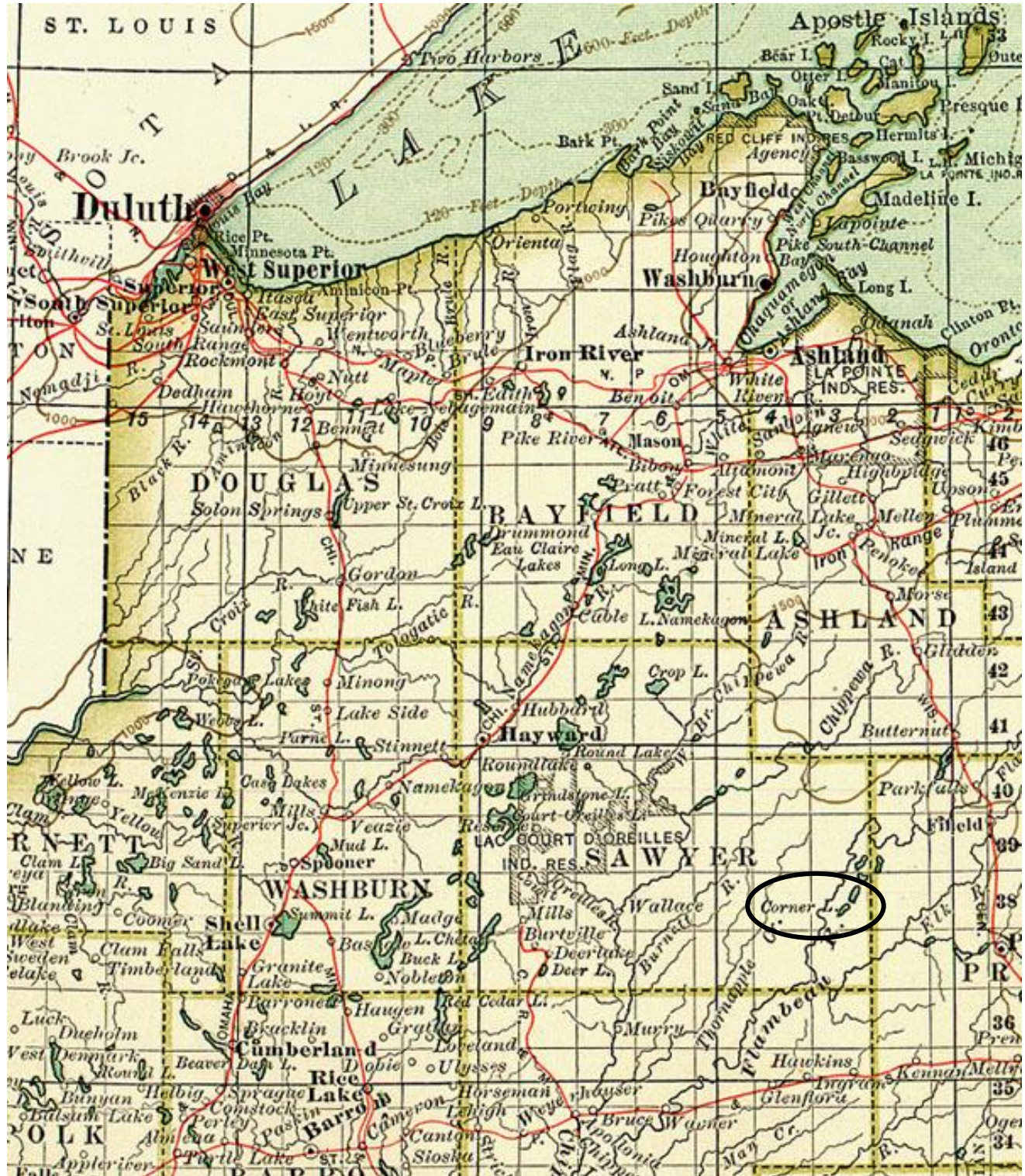


Can you solve this mystery

1897 Sawyer County Map

I have circled what we now know as Connors Lake but in this 1897 map Connors Lake is known as Corner Lake.

The town of Winter is not found on this map. In 1905 the Wisconsin Legislature under Chapter 24, created the Township of Winter from a detached portion of the Town of Hayward. (Sawyer County was created in March 1883 and consisted of a single Township, the Town of Hayward.)



First up the Dore Flambeau

In a chapter on "Recollections of the Early Days in Price County," which appears in a promotional farm land booklet, published about 1915, William Seeburger describes his ascent of the Flambeau and the forks of the Flambeau in the late fall of 1872. After following the life of a lumberjack for more than twenty-five years, he retired to Phillips, Wisconsin, and ran a saloon for a number of years and later a confectionary store. He was elected mayor of the city twice and held office longer than any candidate before or since. He died in 1931 at the age of seventy-nine. In his account, Seeburger mentions "Dukameaux Rapids." This is probably a French rendition of a name for a rapids which once lay a short distance south of Ladysmith on the Flambeau. The rapids disappeared during construction of the Port Arthur dam and bridge, and demolition of the bridge some years later. The name Dukameaux appears in English texts under various spellings, e.g. Leopold Duccomin had a charge account at a store in Little Falls in 1886-87 The Seeburger story, here slightly abridged, follows.

Early in the spring of 1872 I worked on Black River for a company of lumber men then known as the Black River Improvement and Log Driving Company, and continued in the said company's employ until August first of that year. At the time spoken of a J.C. Hewett was the superintendent for the company. At the close of the driving season Hewett came and told me that he was going to start a ranch with one Eph. L. Hackett on the Flambeau river, and asked me if I would like to go up there and work with them. I told him that I would consider the proposition and let him know later.

I finally concluded to go and on November 9th, 1872 Charles H. Roser and myself left La Crosse for Eau Claire and thence by stage to Chippewa Falls. Here we met Eph. L. Hackett, and on the 10th day of that month we staged it to what was then known as the Flambeau Farm, on the Chippewa, and at the mouth of Flambeau River. This farm, which became noted in after years as a starting point for a hike through the dense woods to the up river lumber camps, was owned by Daniel Shaw of Eau Claire. Here we stopped overnight. On the morning of November 11th we loaded three canoes with supplies, and of which one canoe was loaded with iron, such as was needed in the far distant camp. When all loaded Hackett assigned me to the position of bowsman to the boat loaded with iron, with one Jack Thacher as steersman, and Charles H. Roser amid-ship. Mr. Hackett took the second boat, with a Chippewa Indian, and the third boat was manned by two Indians. In this manner we started up the Flambeau River in the Fall of 1872. Our destination was what has since been called "Hackett's Farm," at that time the farthest up river lumber camp on the Chippewa waters.

The Flambeau is a rather slow river for about six miles up from its mouth. Then comes small rapids and swift water. Every thing went along well until we came to these rapids; then it did not go quite so nice. But, by using a little head work, and a greater amount of main strength and pure awkwardness we scratched along, got over these rapids and went ashore for rest and a "bailout." When rested we started on again and worked our way up river without much difficulty until we reached what was known as Dukameaux' Rapids. Here the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company had a logging camp, and here we took dinner. After dinner we started to pole up the rapids, and then the fun commenced. We would get a little ways when we would bump up against a rock and the boat would take a swing around in the current in spite of all we could do. Finally, when we got the boat right end foremost I made up my mind that the boat was not going to take any more swings. So, I put away the

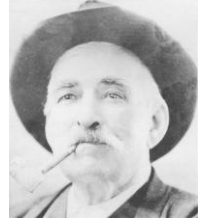
Pole, jumped into the river, caught the nose of the boat and led it up over Dukameaux rapids. Then we worked up the river a couple of miles and went ashore to camp for the night.

Eph. Hackett acted as cook and made some tea and fried some pork. We had a little bread that we had got at Shaw's camp. While Hackett was cooking, the rest of us picked boughs for our beds. We had six blankets for seven of us. The two Indians had one bed, Jack Thatcher and I another; this left Hackett, Roser and an Indian for the third bed. Hackett told Roser to get in the middle and he and the Indian would take the outside to keep him warm. The next morning Roser was about squeezed to death by the strenuous efforts of Hackett and the Indian to keep under the blanket. The next morning Hackett got breakfast and we had the same menu that we had for supper the night before—excepting that we had no bread.

On the morning of November 12th, 1872 our boats were all frozen fast in the ice and we had to break our way out to the channel. That morning the river was running full of anchor ice and you can imagine what a task we had to pull our boats up stream. About noon we arrived at what was known as the Bruno Vinette Farm, then the farthest camp up the river. This camp was about one mile up the Flambeau River from where Ladysmith now stands. Vinette's farm in the fall of 1872 was the head of navigation and we therefore pulled out our boats at this point and stored our stuff, which was afterward toted to camp.

On the morning of November 13th, 1872 we started out on foot for what is now known as Hackett's Farm, a distance of 22 miles on a newly cut tote road. This trip from camp to Hackett's Farm took three days. We had with us a team of four oxen, which had been sent to meet us from the farm, and all the four ox team could haul was about a thousand pounds of supplies. I remember that two years later Charles Biladreaux started from the Bruno Vinette farm with a four-ox load and when he got to Hackett's all he had on was one barrel of salt pork and a hash machine. He was on the road for three days with this load yet when he got into camp it was midnight. We were put to work the next day on building the camps, stables, blacksmith shop and store house.

About December 1, 1872, a crew was started out to cut a tote road up the North Fork of the Flambeau river, to section 13, town 38, range 3 west, a distance of about thirteen miles. Teams with supplies were started right after



William Seeburger

us. By this time there was about a foot of snow on the ground and the weather was very cold. The first night we spent on this work I remember well. We camped at the mouth of Connor's Creek. We had to shovel snow to get down to the ground and leaves for a bed. In those days we had the small shelter or shed tents. We would pitch these opposite each other and build a log or brush fire between them. While we had a good fire it would be comfortable; at least we thought so those days; but, we are afraid it would not be considered very comfortable now to the modern "lumber jack" boarding and sleeping in the John R. Davis' palace lumber camps on wheels.

By the second day after our arrival we had our tents comfortable, brush stalls built for the cattle and wood cut for the cook. C. H. Roser was the cook.

The next morning after we arrived at this camp was a bitter cold one, and right here was the first time I ever saw a cook getting breakfast with his overcoat on, a large sash tied around his face and a pair of big woolen mittens on his hands to keep from freezing. But, Roser was "going some" in those days and, in fact we all felt good and enjoyed our rough life.

For the first few days our whole work and aim in life was to build the camps as quick as possible. I think it was the 26th day of December when we moved into the new camps. In those days it was more difficult and took longer to build a camp than now-a-days. We had no lumber or shingles and every thing was worked out with the ax and adz. If we had an auger, saw and hammer we considered ourselves lucky indeed. We had bare nails enough to fasten the shakes on the roof of the cook shanty, and the rest of the work was put together with wooden pins or wedges.

It was about the first of January, 1873, when we finished building camp. In those days when the camps were built the boys were ready to commence logging, and as the timber was on the banks we did not have to stop to cut roads. That became necessary only as we worked back from the river.

This camp was 85 miles from Chippewa Falls, and 50 miles above where any other camp had been built on the river. It took seven days to make the trip to Chippewa Falls for supplies. The hay was all cut on wild meadows. The main staff of life for the men was salt pork and beans, blackstrap molasses and dried apples; flour and salt and tea. No sugar, fresh meat, or vegetables.

We banked 1,300,000 feet of pine logs from this camp that winter and broke camp on March 23rd, when the crew were sent down to the farm camp on the South Fork of the Flambeau River on the SE 4A of Section 5, Town 36, Range 3 West. Here the men were retained for the spring drive, and put to work building batteaux and driving tools. In those days all such tools were made in camp.

On May 3rd, 1873 the first drive started that was ever run on the North Fork of the Flambeau River. This drive was taken out successfully to the mouth of the Flambeau. Then a few of the men were sent back to Hackett's farm to begin the work of clearing land. This went on for the summer of 1873, and until fall. Then the firm of Hackett &

Hewett dissolved and Hackett continued the logging business and located a camp on Section 13, Town 37 North, of Range 3, West. This was the first camp ever built on the South Fork of the Flambeau, or Dore Flambeau as it was often called.

In the spring of 1874, the first dam was built on the South Fork of the Flambeau. On the 26th day of October, 1873 the crew, with teams, cut and cleared a tote road on the Northwest side of the South Fork of the Flambeau to the camp location above mentioned. There was six inches of snow on the ground at that date. On the 15th day of November we commenced to haul logs on sleighs, and continued until the 7th day of April 1874. That spring after camp broke Allen Jackson took five men, a yoke of cattle and some supplies, went up the river on the ice and built a camp on the SW/4 of Section 10, Town 37, North of Range 2 West, and commenced to clear up a farm which is now known as the McKinley farm.

In the fall of 1874 the Wisconsin Central Ry. had its track laid as far as Worcester, (101) or Wolverine as it was better known in those days. That same fall the late W.T. Price took a contract from the Mississippi [River] Logging Company to put in, or bank, 100,000,000 feet of pine logs. He located two camps. His headquarters camp was located on the SE1/ of Sec. 9, town 37, N.R. 2 West. The other camp was on the SWA of Sec. 17 in the same town.

That same fall a tote road was cut from Worcester, west to mouth of the Elk river for a winter road. Also, one from Worcester to Elk Lake, where Phillips now stands. Supplies were hauled from Worcester to Elk Lake and thence boated down the Elk river and also down the South Fork or Dore Flambeau to Hackett's farm. During the winter the supplies were toted from Worcester over the winter tote road as far as Jackson's and Hackett's farms.

In the fall of 1875 a road was cut direct from Hackett's farm to Worcester, mainly following the line between townships 36 and 37. That fall, W.T. Price located his first camp on the Elk River, on Section 13, Town 37 North, Range 1 West: Another on Section 8, Town 37 North, Range 1 West, and also a camp on Section 13, Town 37, Range 2 West.

In the spring of 1876 W. T. Price attempted the first drive ever made on the Elk River, but it was not successful and was "hung up." In the spring of 1877 A. B. McDonald started the first dam to be erected on the Elk River, locating it on Section 11, Town 37, North, Range 2 West. It was built solely for log driving purposes. In the fall of 1879 and winter of 1880 Mr. McDonald built the second dam, known as "Job's Dam," located at the foot of Long Lake, on the SE/4 of Section 14, Township 37 North, Range 1 West.

Referring back to incidents of the year 1874:- That year, 1874, Eph. Hackett, the pioneer logger of the Flambeau and after whom one of the towns of Price county has been named, formed a partnership with David Law and M. E. Mosher of La Crosse and the company thus formed purchased quite a large tract of pine timbered lands in Township 37 North, Range 3, West, and in Township 38 North, of Range 2 West, and commenced to log quite extensively. In 1876 E. L. Hackett retired from logging

while Mosher and Law continued on until the summer of 1882, when David Law sold his interest to M. E. Mosher. Mosher continued logging until the spring of 1886, when he had all his pine timber cut.

From 1876 the Chippewa River Log Driving Company commenced to improve the Flambeau River and its tributaries for log driving purposes and made the streams possible to drive with some degree of certainty.

From this date the lumber output increased annually until the annual product reached the enormous figures of over 300,000,000 feet of pine logs. This continued at the same rate until the year 1892 when the log crop commenced to decrease until in the year 1900 and what was once known as the greatest pine lumbering district in the state became a thing of the past.



Interior of camp office which was usually occupied by bookkeeper or foreman, or, in this case, by the boss, Elmer Olson of Cadott who ran Olson Lumber Company. When this picture was taken, he was probably logging in Price County. Office like this was also called a “wanigan” since daily necessities could be purchased. Tobacco available seems to be mostly Peerless and Standard, both popular brands which could be chewed or smoked, but Velvet (lower right) was only for pipe or rolling cigarettes. Calendar on wall dated January 1922.

Area Tote Roads

“Toting” is the term used to describe the hauling of goods or freight by oxen and wagon. Tote roads were the roads created in the early history of the county which provided a way for these goods or freight to be transported to and from lumber camps and small settlements. At frequent locations along the route travelers were able to find “stopping places.” These were places where they could get food, lodging and a place to rest their animals. Some of the earliest settlements grew up around the stopping places.

101 Tote Road—In the 1870’s, the 101 Tote Road was the only land route north of Chippewa Falls along the Flambeau River. The road was reported to be an old Indian trail. The trail extended north from the Flambeau Farm area along the west bank of the Flambeau River. There it crossed the east bank of the Flambeau River just north of Ladysmith. A branch of the trail eventually went through what is now the city of Ladysmith.

Bruno Vinette Stopping Place—The main portion of the 101 Tote Road crossed the Flambeau River at a fording place just west of the site of current Tee-A-Way Golf Course in the city of Ladysmith. Bruno Vinette received a land grant from the U.S. Government and decided to establish a hotel and stopping place southeast of the Tee-A-Way Golf Course. This was one of the first buildings near what is today Ladysmith. Bruno Vinette owned 400 acres on both sides of the Flambeau River. Ferry service was provided and a bridge later spanned the Flambeau at the fords. In about 1910 this bridge was taken out by an ice jam.

Battle Slough Tote Road—Battle Slough is located in a back channel off the Flambeau River on the west side, just below the Thornapple Dam. The source of its name came from a fight which broke out between two crews of “river pigs” bringing log drives down river in the summer of 1888. One of the crews let their logs mix with those from a drive on the South Fork of the Flambeau. This crew then followed leisurely behind and let the crew from the South Fork handle the combined log drive. The logs then jammed at Battle Slough. The two crews met at the log jam and a fight broke out. The fight, which lasted many hours, involved approximately 150 men. None of the men were killed, but several men were seriously injured. These seriously injured men were taken down river in wannigans to the Shaw Farm. They were then transported over land by stage to a hospital in Chippewa Falls.

Hackett Farm Stopping Place—In about 1870, you could find the Hackett Farm Stopping Place along the left bank of the South Fork of the Flambeau River. It was just below the mouth of Skinner Creek. Vegetables and hay were grown on the farm and sold to the camps.

Ice Road Tote Road—The Bissell Lumber Company built The Ice Road Tote Road in 1936. This road was built so that logs could be hauled to the mill at Hawkins.

Old Ducommun Stopping Place—In the 1870’s, this stopping place served as a way station. It was located north of the present Thornapple Dam on the Fritz Ducommun property. Fritz Ducommun, an early logger of the area, is said to be one of the first to erect permanent buildings on the bank of the Flambeau River in Rusk County. His stopping place was near what is now called Ducommun Rapids.

Information from Jim Halvorson, Superintendent FLAMBEAU RIVER STATE FOREST

Fall has quickly disappeared and winter is just around the corner. It was nice seeing many of you at the Lake Association meeting Labor Day weekend. Everyone here from the Flambeau River State Forest hopes you had a great summer. With the season change campers move out and the hunters move in. It always amazes me the distance so many come to chase the thunderbird (grouse). Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee are just of a few states we get hunters from.

It has been a busy summer as usual, but thank goodness no real bad winds or rain events. We had enough of those last year. Here is a brief update of what's been happening this past summer and what the future will bring.

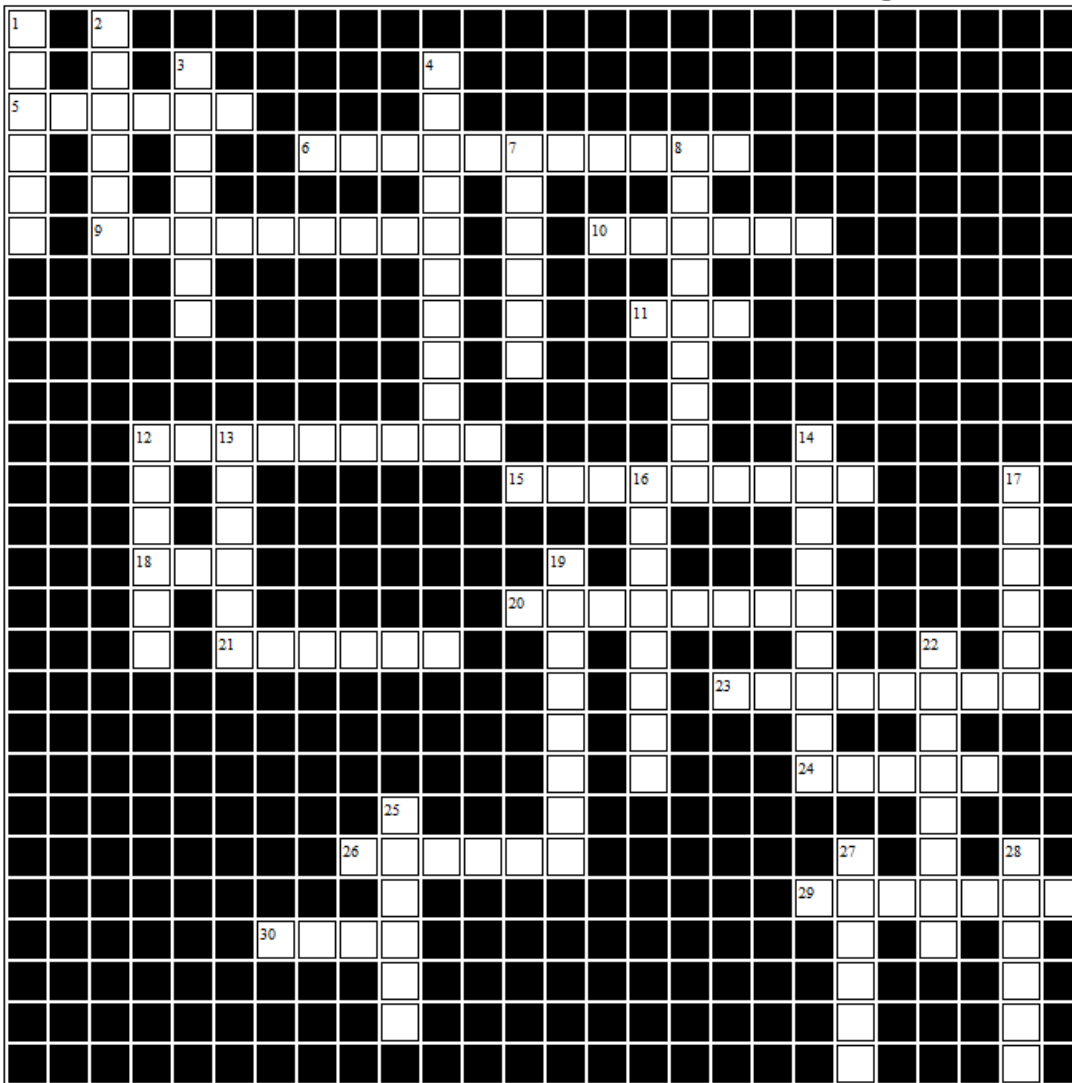


Highlights

- 2400 acres in **timber sales** were sold this past year for \$900,000.00. When the recreation income is figured in the forest brings in well over \$1,000,000.00 in revenues to the people of the State.
- The implementation of the **access plan** continues. **Bear Creek loop** has been completed. **Hines Road** and Bear Creek are now connected creating a drivable loop. We are also completing the work on **Tepaske Road**. This project will get you up another 11/2 miles north and west of the town road. Another 2 mile extension to the east off **Payne Farm** road was also completed. Finally new layers of gravel have been placed on Bear Creek Road and Hervas Road. Access projects still being worked on are **5 additional road improvements** located in the southern portion of the forest.
- **Recreation** improvements involved a **new well** and **pressurized system** at Connors campground. Water still is high in iron but taste has improved significantly. Conceptual plans are being drawn up on the moving of the **boat landing on Lake of the Pines**. Depths of the landing will be similar to the existing. The parking area has also been reduced in size to be comparable to the site being replaced. Renovation of the **river sites** are expected to start next summer. In addition, with new interest in **snowshoeing**, two of our existing trails will be designated for snowshoeing—one located at Slough Gundy/Little Falls and the other following the nature trail starting at Lake of the Pines boat access.
- **No major bug, disease or wind events** occurred this summer, HURRAH! We continue to watch for outbreaks. Two big concerns include emerald ash borer and gypsy moth; both of which we have a good chance of controlling with **limiting the movement of firewood**. As you come back to your cabins next spring try not to be tempted to bring firewood from your homes back into the Forest. This is the major way these critters get moved around the state, so please be careful.
- **Recreation use** on the Forest was **slightly down** overall at both campgrounds but up slightly on the river. I feel gas prices, along with less spendable income, may have kept some people away
- This winter brings our busy season associated with timber sales. But all snowmobile trails and x-country ski trails will be up and running. Don't forget the **candlelight ski** is planned for Saturday February 4th, starting at 5:00 at the Flambeau Hills Trail head. There will be over 600 candles lighting 1.8 kilometers of trail. Grills and warm drinks will be provided, pot luck or bring your own food to grill. Plan a weekend around this event if you can. It's a great way to see another season on the Flambeau. All who attend have a great time. We hope to see you there.
- **Law enforcement** activities continue on the Forest. We will be hiring a replacement Ranger from a vacancy of 3 years ago. This individual will have a strong focus on improving our recreation activities on the forest. **Please support both of our enforcement officers; they have a difficult job to do.** With the hunting seasons arriving I hope our contacts with you in the woods will be positive ones. This past summer we did have a large illegal **marijuana planting** found. It involved approximately 6,000 plants and was located in a very remote area of the forest. If you do see anything out of the ordinary notify us immediately.

For those who have headed back to your winter homes, have a safe fall and winter. For those staying up north break out the woolies and stay warm. From all of the staff we **hope you have a great remaining fall and winter**. If you are looking for something to do the first Saturday in February, plan on coming up for the **Candlelight Ski**.

Fun for kids of all ages

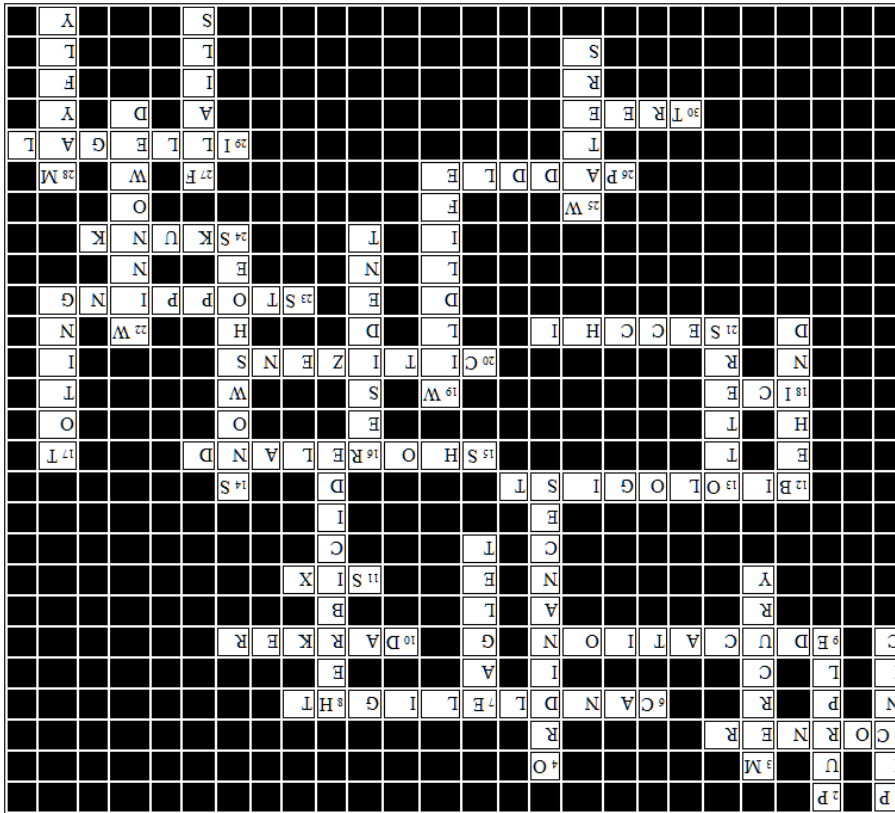


You will find the answers to the crossword puzzle clues somewhere in this newsletter.

- Across**
- 5 Connors Lake was once known as _____ Lake.
 - 6 Planned for early February, the _____ ski will take place at the Flambeau Hills Trail head.
 - 9 LoonWatch uses _____ to protect common loons and their aquatic habitats.
 - 10 Normally Lake of the Pines contains _____ water than Connors.
 - 11 Up to _____ loons were spotted on Connors Lake this summer.
 - 12 Jeff Scheirer is the WDNR fisheries _____.
 - 15 Wisconsin has a _____ zoning ordinance.
 - 18 The _____ road was built in 1936 to haul logs to the mill in Hawkins.
 - 20 In WCLMN the C stands for _____.
 - 21 Water clarity of a lake is tested using a _____ disk.
 - 23 At a _____ place loggers could get food, lodging and a place to rest their animals.
 - 24 Jack in the Pulpits are in the same family as _____ cabbage.
 - 26 A board that you stand on (in the water) is called a _____ board.
 - 29 It is _____ to harvest or gather wild rice in any area of Wisconsin between sunset and 10 a.m.
 - 30 _____ frogs have been seen to walk on glass.

- Down**
- 1 The _____ will be an annual affair to be held on the 4th Saturday of July.
 - 2 The plastic boxes hanging from trees to trap the ash borer are _____ in color.
 - 3 _____ is a contaminant found in some fish.
 - 4 If planning to buy, subdivide, remodel or construct improvements near a lake you must be aware of county _____.
 - 7 A baby eagle is called an _____.
 - 8 Eurasian Water Milfoil was treated by our _____ applicator.
 - 12 Daylight Savings ends November 6. We fall _____ one hour.
 - 13 It is really neat to see _____ swimming in our lake.
 - 14 _____ allow us to walk on top of snow.
 - 16 We are lucky to have a _____ Loon Ranger on Connors Lake.
 - 17 _____ is a term used to describe the hauling of goods or freight by oxen and wagon.
 - 19 The Indian Fish and _____ commission did not sample Connors Lake for their walleye survey.
 - 22 The casings of wild rice need to be broken and _____ to blow away the broken hulls.
 - 25 Clean boats/Clean _____ focuses on inspection of boats.
 - 27 _____ are wooden sticks used in harvesting wild rice.
 - 28 The _____ is a favorite food for many fish.

Crossword Puzzle Answer Key



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Turkeys have heart attacks. The United States Air Force was doing test runs and breaking the sound barrier. Nearby turkeys dropped dead with heart attacks.

Three towns in the U.S. take their name from the traditional Thanksgiving bird, including Turkey, Texas (pop. 465); Turkey Creek, Louisiana (pop. 363); and Turkey, North Carolina (pop. 270).



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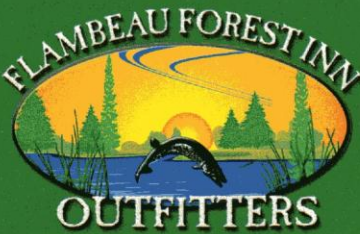
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Homemade by Molly & Friend
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We ship everywhere!

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ffiout@gmail.com

Guide Service for Musky, grouse, and bear

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Saturday	Prime Rib

Carry out chicken available 7 days a week

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