

be of possible danger to the health of persons or wild animals. The amounts of the various types of insecticides which may be dangerous shall be established by rules and regulations issued jointly by the conservation commission, the state board of health, and the Wisconsin department of agriculture. The conservation commission, upon recommendation of the department of agriculture and the state board of health, is authorized to issue permits for use of larger amounts where it is established that no serious hazards are involved or for experimental purpose.

Approved June 9, 1947.

No. 521, S.]

[Published June 11, 1947.

CHAPTER 222.

AN ACT ratifying and approving a compact between the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and creating 20.02 (12) of the statutes, relating to the boundary between Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin in Lake Superior, the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin in Lake Michigan and making an appropriation.

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

SECTION 1. The following boundary compact by and between the state of Michigan, the state of Minnesota and the state of Wisconsin is ratified and approved:

"A COMPACT

Entered into by and between the State of Michigan, the State of Minnesota and the State of Wisconsin, states signatory thereto.

The contracting states solemnly agree:

1. That the boundary between the State of Michigan and the State of Wisconsin in the center of Lake Michigan be and it hereby is finally fixed and established as the line marked A—B—C—D—E—F—G on the map, Exhibit A, annexed hereto, which line is more particularly described as follows:

Starting at Point A, a point equi-distant from either shore on the line which is the eastward continuation of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Illinois or latitude 42° 29' 37" North; Thence to Point B, a point equi-distant from either shore on the line drawn through the Port Washington Fog Signal and

Storm Signal and the White Lake Storm Signal, on a true azimuth of $354^{\circ} 12' 00''$, a distance of 61.55 statute miles;

Thence to Point C, a point equi-distant from either shore on a line drawn through the Sheboygan Coast Guard Storm Signal, Fog Signal, Radio Beacon and Little Sable Point light, on a true azimuth of $03^{\circ} 01' 15''$, a distance of 22.18 statute miles;

Thence to Point D, a point equi-distant from either shore on a line drawn through the Twin River Point Light and Fog Signal and Big Sable Fog and Light Signal, on a true azimuth of $10^{\circ} 04' 30''$, a distance of 30.33 statute miles;

Thence to Point E, a point equi-distant from either shore on a line from Bailey's Harbor Inland Light and Point Betsie Fog Signal, Radio Beacon, and Distance Finding Station, on a true azimuth of $17^{\circ} 09' 55''$, a distance of 54.20 statute miles;

Thence to Point F, a point equi-distant from either shore on a line drawn through the Pilot Island Light and Fog Signal and Sleeping Bear Point Light, on a true azimuth of $33^{\circ} 29' 10''$, a distance of 17.24 statute miles;

Thence to Point G, the point determined by the United States Supreme Court decree of March 12, 1936 which is a point 45,600 meters from the center of Rock Island Passage on a bearing of South 60° East, on a true azimuth of $49^{\circ} 34' 10''$, a distance of 15.66 statute miles.

The latitude and longitude of the named control points is as follows:

Point A—Latitude	$42^{\circ} 29' 37''$
Longitude	$87^{\circ} 01' 15''$
Point B—Latitude	$43^{\circ} 22' 50''$
Longitude	$87^{\circ} 08' 50''$
Point C—Latitude	$43^{\circ} 42' 00''$
Longitude	$87^{\circ} 07' 20''$
Point D—Latitude	$44^{\circ} 07' 55''$
Longitude	$87^{\circ} 00' 45''$
Point E—Latitude	$44^{\circ} 52' 50''$
Longitude	$86^{\circ} 41' 10''$
Point F—Latitude	$45^{\circ} 05' 20''$
Longitude	$86^{\circ} 29' 30''$
Point G—Latitude	$45^{\circ} 14' 10''$
Longitude	$86^{\circ} 14' 55''$

2. That the western boundary of the State of Michigan in the waters of Lake Superior and the eastern boundary in the waters

of Lake Superior of the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin be and it hereby is finally fixed and established as the line marked M—N on the map, Exhibit B, annexed hereto, which line is more particularly described as follows:

Starting at Point M, the point where the line through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal River enters Lake Superior,

Thence in a direct line to Point N, the point where a line drawn through the most easterly point of Pigeon Point and the most southerly point of Pine Point intersects the international boundary, on a true azimuth of $23^{\circ} 27' 24''$ and a distance of 108.86 statute miles. The latitude and longitude of the named control points is:

Point M—Latitude	$46^{\circ} 34' 05''$
Longitude	$90^{\circ} 25' 05''$
Point N—Latitude	$48^{\circ} 00' 50''$
Longitude	$89^{\circ} 29' 00''$

3. That the boundary between the State of Minnesota and the State of Wisconsin in the center of Lake Superior be and it hereby is finally fixed and established as the line marked A—B—C—D on the map, Exhibit B, annexed hereto, which line is more particularly described as follows:

Starting at Point A which is the midpoint on the line M—N described in paragraph 2, supra;

Thence to Point B, the midpoint in a direct line between the mouth of Cross River, Minnesota and the Lighthouse on Outer Island in Wisconsin, on a true azimuth of $272^{\circ} 17' 10''$, a distance of 33.15 statute miles;

Thence to Point C, the midpoint in a direct line between the Lighthouse on shore at Two Harbors, Minnesota and the light on the lakeward end of the government east pier at Port Wing, Wisconsin on a true azimuth of $235^{\circ} 27' 40''$, a distance of 49.60 statute miles;

Thence to Point D, the midpoint in a direct line at right angles to the central axis of the Superior entry between the tops of the eastern ends of the pierheads at the lakeward ends of the United States government breakwaters at the Superior entry to Duluth Superior Harbor, on a true azimuth of $239^{\circ} 50' 20''$, a distance of 26.43 statute miles.

The latitude and longitude of the named control points is as follows:

Point A—Latitude	47° 17' 30"
Longitude	89° 57' 00"
Point B—Latitude	47° 18' 35"
Longitude	90° 39' 15"
Point C—Latitude	46° 54' 10"
Longitude	91° 31' 25"
Point D—Latitude	46° 42' 39.875"
Longitude	92° 00' 24.571"

4. All azimuths are measured clockwise from true north.

5. That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its ratification by any state as between it and the other state or states so ratifying. Ratification shall be made by act of the legislature of the ratifying state.

6. That immediately upon ratification of this compact by all three states, each state will appoint two members to a Joint Survey Commission to survey and mark the boundaries defined in this compact by establishing and perpetuating monuments at the reference points on shore by means of which the control points of said boundaries are located. The expense of marking the Lake Michigan Boundary shall be borne jointly by the states of Michigan and Wisconsin; the expense of marking the boundary line described in paragraph 2 above shall be borne equally by the states of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin. The expense of marking the Lake Superior boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin shall be borne jointly by the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin."

SECTION 2. The maps referred to in said compact as exhibits A and B are the original maps on file with the report of the Michigan—Minnesota—Wisconsin boundary conference in the office of the secretary of state of Wisconsin.

SECTION 3. The governor is authorized and directed to witness the ratification of said compact by the state of Wisconsin by executing the final draft thereof in his own name as governor for and on behalf of the state of Wisconsin and by affixing thereto the seal of the state.

SECTION 4. 20.02 (12) of the statutes is created to read:

20.02 (12) JOINT BOUNDARY SURVEY COMMISSION. On the effective date of this subsection, \$2000 as a nonlapsible appropriation to pay the state's share of the expenses of the joint boundary survey commission provided for in the compact en-

tered into between Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin to establish boundaries in Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

Approved June 9, 1947.

No. 11, A.]

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CHAPTER 223.

AN ACT to repeal and recreate 66.527 (1) (c); to amend 66.527 (1) (a), (b) and (d), (2) (a) and (b) and (3) and to create 40.09 (9) and 60.18 (18m) of the statutes, relating to recreation authorities for towns.

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

SECTION 1. 40.04 (9) of the statutes is created to read:

40.04 (9) RECREATION AUTHORITY. To vote a tax for the purposes specified in section 66.527.

SECTION 2. 60.18 (18m) of the statutes is created to read:

60.18 (18m) RECREATION AUTHORITY. To levy a tax for the purposes specified in section 66.527.

SECTION 3. 66.527 (1) (a), (b) and (d), (2) (a) and (b) and (3) of the statutes are amended to read:

66.527 (1) (a) Funds for the establishment, operation and maintenance of a department of recreation may be * * * provided by the governing body of any town or school district after compliance with the provisions of section 65.90 or such funds must be appropriated following a favorable referendum conducted at any regular * * * election.

(b) The governing body of any town * * * may, upon its own initiative, order such a referendum and shall order such a referendum upon written petition signed by not less than 15 per cent of the total electors whose votes were cast for the office of governor at the last regular election of such town * * *.

(d) Following a favorable mill tax referendum, the mill tax necessary to raise the required amount to establish, maintain and operate a department of public recreation shall be levied * * * on the taxable property in any such governmental unit. Thereafter money may be raised for such purpose by following the provisions of section 65.90 as far as applicable.