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## **Know Wisconsin better. Vol. 4, No. 3 January 18, 1926**

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# Know Wisconsin *Better*

When the Wisconsin Press Association asked for a series of articles to run a year - on the resources of the state - the college of agriculture was glad to cooperate.

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# Build Wisconsin

These Sheets, published Weekly in the Interests of the Community Newspaper, are issued by the Department of Agricultural Journalism of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in co-operation with the Weekly Press of Wisconsin.

Volume 4      January 18, 1926      Number 3

Here It Is Just As You Requested -

Here is the first of a series of articles about Wisconsin - its resources, its industries, its institutions, and its people.

In these short features you will find records of attainment, expressions of realized and unrealized ambitions, and a continual striving for things better.

These you will recall have been prepared in response to your instructions given at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association. It may aid you in planning the best use of this material to re-read the resolution adopted by the members. Here it is:

"Year by year it is becoming more and more important that the citizens of Wisconsin be more generally informed upon the resources and possibilities of their state.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we invite one of the foremost authorities on each important field to prepare a three to five inch statement as to Wisconsin's prospects and possibilities in that particular field (manufacturing, canning, public health, farming, fishing, mining, roads, building, etc.), and that each newspaper be requested to carry in each issue during the coming months one such inspiring and informing three to five inch message under the general head 'Know Wisconsin Better'.

"Be it further resolved, that we urge the President of the Wisconsin Press Association to appoint a committee of three members to secure this material and to arrange for its prompt and regular dissemination."

The articles are being released to the weekly press and we hope you will find them of interest to your readers and of special service to your advertisers.

Yours for Wisconsin,

A. F. Ender,  
L. W. Osborn,  
Andrew W. Hopkins  
Committee



There Is Nothing Small  
About Wisconsin

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By Guy Harold Smith  
Department of Geology and Geography  
University of Wisconsin  
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THE area of Wisconsin is 56,066 square miles. This is greater than the area of England, or Cuba, or Czechoslovakia. Wisconsin is larger, too, than New York, less than a fourth the area of Texas, and a little over half as large as Colorado.

Of this area of 56,066 square miles a large part was covered by the great glacier that, thousands of years ago, spread over the northern part of North America. But in the southwestern part of the state there is an area of 10,000 square miles that was not glaciated and is known as the Driftless Area. This is the most rugged part of the state.

In Crawford, Vernon, and La Crosse counties the hills rise 400 to 500 feet above the bottoms of the valleys. In Juneau, and the eastern part of Jackson county the land is very flat and sandy, so the Driftless Area has not only the most hilly but also the flattest areas in the state.

Eastern Wisconsin was much like the western part of the state before the glacial period but the great glacier lowered the tops of the hills and filled up the valleys until the present topography can be described as a gentle undulating landscape with only occasional morainic hills and steep ridge faces to alter the general condition. In many of the low areas the land is covered by lakes, ponds or swamps, which are generally absent in the Driftless Area.

Once Had Mountains

The northern part of the state is really a remnant of a once mountainous area. Long periods of erosion wore the mountains down almost to a plain - a peneplain.



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Here and there are hills that rise above the plain such as Rib Hill, Flambeau Ridge, Mt. McCaslin, Penokee Range and others. These are merely remnants of the former mountains. Nearly all of this area has been glaciated and an irregular veneer of glacial drift was spread over this old peneplain. In this drift are many depressions that are now filled with water making the numerous lakes of the northern part of the state.

This, then, is the foundation upon which has been, and will be, built the prosperity of Wisconsin - past, present, and future. Within the boundaries of the state have been, and are to be bound, the resources which Wisconsin people have used in supplying themselves with an abundance of the necessities, the comforts, the conveniences, and very many of the luxuries of life. Here a people, made up of representatives of many nations, is working out its own destiny and contributing liberally to the building of western civilization.

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# Wisconsin Country Weeklies

Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

- North  
East  
South  
West



### Dairyland is Homeland

By Paul C. Burchard, Secretary,  
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association

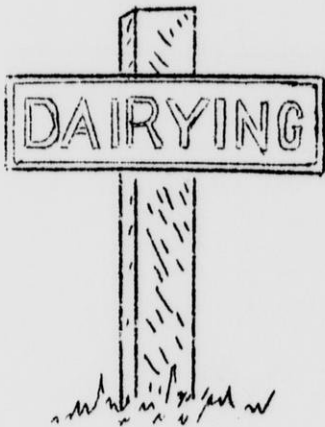
AMONG the agricultural industries of the United States dairying has assumed a rank of first importance, producing in a single year one-fourth of the total value of all farm production. During 1924 the twenty-five million cows in United States produced sufficient milk to fill a 900-mile canal, like the Erie Canal, and it would float the commerce of the Mid-west from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Not only is milk production great, but one-fifth of all the money spent for food is spent for dairy products. Added to all this is the fact that the consumption of dairy products per capita is one-third greater than it was ten years ago, and this, together with the increase in population, has made the total consumption half again greater than it was a decade ago.

### Leads in Production

Of this big business Wisconsin is an important part. Her two million dairy cows produce nearly a tenth of all the milk in the United States. She stands first among the states in total production of milk, in cheese, and in condensed milk. She produces 70 per cent of the nation's cheese, 24 per cent of its condensed milk, 11 per cent of its butter, and 20 per cent of all its manufactured dairy products. She, each year, sells some 50,000 head of dairy cattle to practically every state in the Union and to many foreign countries as well.

The annual farm value of milk on Wisconsin farms will average close to a quarter of a billion dollars for the past few years. Over 50 per cent of her farm income is from the sale of milk, and over 80 per cent is from the sale of live stock and live stock products which are based almost entirely on the dairy industry.



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## All Classes Are Indebted

There is not a banker, not a manufacturer, not a merchant, not a farmer, or any other business or professional man or laborer in the state of Wisconsin that does not owe a debt of gratitude to the dairy cow. It is to the common interest of all the people of the state that such leadership and such assistance be given to the dairy industry that it may continue to make advancement in efficient production and in economical marketing.

The increasing consumption of dairy products makes for bright prospects in dairying in the future, but to realize on those prospects requires intelligent selection and intelligent use of the tools of production - the dairy cow.

In five years the consumption of milk alone has increased 40 quarts per capita, and this multiplied by 110 million people takes some big milk can.

### What of the Future?

But, you ask, "Isn't dairying being overdone?" Our reply is, "No". The increase in the number of dairy cows has not kept pace with the increase in population - the cow population in the past few years has increased but 15% as against 25% increase for the human population. Again, in this period there has been a 33% increase in the per capita consumption of dairy products. Fewer cows per thousand people, combined with greater consumption per capita, means that the average cow must and does produce more with a resulting increase to her owner. The dairy factory is becoming more efficient and the market for its products is broadening.

Dairy farming has helped to build a sound and stable agriculture in Wisconsin. "Where the cow is", said John Burroughs, "there is Arcadia. So far as her influence prevails there is contentment, humility, and sweet homely life." May we here in Wisconsin build the future of our farming on better farm profits that we may have better farm homes, a better citizenship, and a better agriculture, - all of which is largely dependent on the dairy cow and her keeper. In this, all the people of the state have a selfish and personal interest.

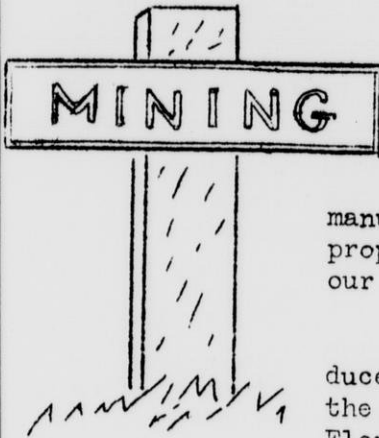
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Wisconsin Country Weeklies  
Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively



## Wisconsin Ranks High In Mining

By E. R. Shorey,  
College of Engineering  
University of Wisconsin



THE extensive and diversified agricultural and manufacturing industries in Wisconsin have assumed such proportions that public interest has been diverted from our important mining activities.

Wisconsin ranks fourth among the states as a producer of iron ores. These occur in the northern part of the state in Iron county, in the northeastern part in Florence county, in East Central Wisconsin near Iron Ridge, and near Baraboo.

### Four Iron Deposit Areas

Of the four, the district lying west of Hurley in Iron county is the most important as large tonnages of very high grade ore are mined here annually. Here, also some of the most modern equipment for mining is in use, and model mining villages are built.

The district around Iron Ridge produces a moderate amount of ore which, owing to its character, is used chiefly as stove casting pig. This ore is reduced in blast furnaces located at Mayville. To serve these, modern coke plants and briquetting furnaces have been installed.

### Ableman Mines Are Idle

The Baraboo district has been idle for some years although considerable tonnages of iron ore are there.

There are large reserves of ore in the Florence district which are being mined slowly. Experiments, seeking methods of reduction for these ores, are being carried

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on at the University of Wisconsin with every prospect of success. Their completion will mean increased activity of this range.

#### Zinc Ores High Grade

Wisconsin ranks sixth among producers of zinc ores, normally mining about 2,000,000 tons of ore yearly from which 50,000 tons of zinc are recovered. The zinc district is in the extreme southwest portion of the state with Platteville as its center.

In addition to the zinc which is the purest produced in America 4,500 tons of lead are produced annually from the ores. Large tonnages of sulphuric acid are recovered as a by-product.

#### Accumulated Stocks Lessening

The early close of the World War resulted in the accumulation of large stocks of metals in the United States and a consequent curtailment of production during the past few years. However, the industry, both in zinc and iron, is now showing a healthy improvement. Consistent and important operation can be expected in the future.

There is abundant proof, then, that Wisconsin is sufficiently stocked with these ores to supply, here at home, certain of the metals and materials needed by our manufacturers of equipment and machinery. Thus is welded another link in our state chain of interlocking prosperity.

Wisconsin farms are capable of producing quality food in abundance to feed those engaged in the field, in the factories, and in the offices; our undeveloped waterpower could turn many a spindle lathe or drill; and paying lower freight rates on food and raw materials our factory owners and employees should be able to compete successfully with those of any state.

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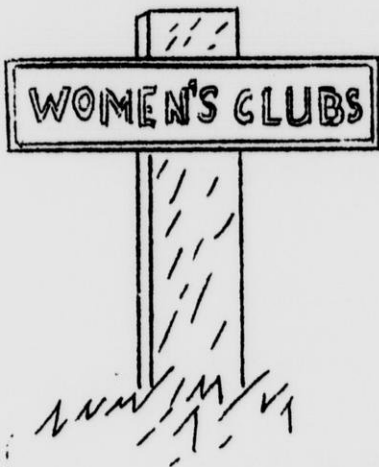
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Wisconsin Country Weeklies  
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Women Are Helping Much  
To Write Wisconsin History

By Mrs. A. H. Shoemaker, president,  
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs



Here is the fourth of a series of articles about Wisconsin - its resources, its industries, its institutions, and its people.

In these short features you will find records of attainment, expressions of realized and unrealized ambitions and a continual striving for better things.

IF the annuals of Wisconsin should be quite fully written, most people would be surprised at the large part which women's organizations have played in making that history.

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The Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs is only one of many women's organizations but it has been in operation longer than most of them and has been carrying on a consecutive line of work for the past twenty-nine years. The federation was organized in 1896, and Mrs. Charles Morris, of Berlin, was the first president and did much work in connection with the early days of the federation. Mrs. Morris is still very active in club work, and during last May was Wisconsin's representative to the International Counsel of Women which met in Washington.

Work is Wide in Scope

While the federation of Women's Clubs was originally founded as a cultural movement, it has broadened its work until at the present time there is scarcely a subject that isn't touched at some point by the work of club women.

About fifteen years ago Wisconsin Club Women began to broaden their work and took up many lines of

civic activities, actually doing the physical work of cleaning up their cities and towns, and at this time they entered into a new era of growth and into many new fields of work. Many men who had viewed with rather scornful eyes the club work of women in their studies of Shakespeare and Browning, admitted that "at last the women were really doing something worthwhile". This newer line of work was also very attractive to many women who, heretofore, had not joined the ranks of the club women.

#### Form Many Rural Clubs

Wisconsin is truly a rural state and of late years the club influence has been extended into nearly all rural communities, where the most excellent work is being done. At the present time out of seventy-one counties in Wisconsin, sixty-eight of these counties have a regular club federation with full quota of officers, and following in a general way the consecutive work of the state federation and of the national federation of Women's clubs.

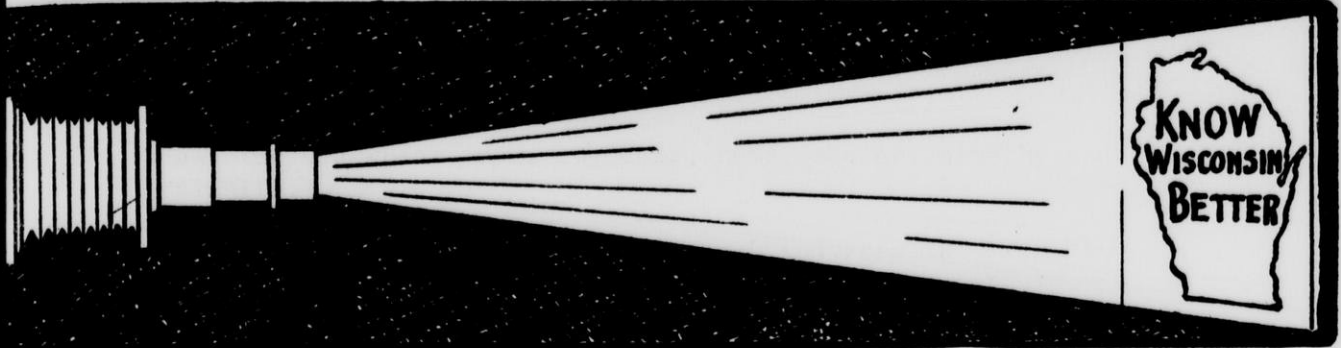
To learn the nature and extent of this work it is only necessary to sit in one of these conventions and hear the reports of work done by the women in their own communities.

#### Stress Good Citizenship

There you will learn that women are establishing and sustaining libraries; taking active interest in their public schools; arranging and paying for hot lunches in rural schools, and for milk lunches in town and city schools. They are planting thousands of trees and caring for them; establishing clinics for free examinations of children; aiding in hospital work besides doing their natural part in all lesser undertakings incident to modern life.

Club women are now laying great stress on good citizenship which they think if carried out, will correct some of the evils in town, and city government. They are making a study of their local government, and are trying to become acquainted with the officials in that government, in order that they may better understand the difficulties and problems which those officials must meet and work out.

In their clubs they are studying the tax problem as well as literature and history in all its different phases, and the work is now so diversified that every woman may find something of interest there. Club life is truly democratic and the doors of the club are open to all women who wish to enter.



Pedigreed Seed Grain Growing  
Is Important Wisconsin  
Industry

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By R. A. Moore, Secretary,  
Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association

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Here is the fifth of a series of articles about Wisconsin - its resources, its industries, its institutions and people.

Wisconsin's million dollar farm seed industry is one of the rocks upon which her agriculture has been built.

*Handwritten signature*

WISCONSIN'S farm seed industry is a million dollar business in which several hundred growers take an active part.

The industry is built upon a foundation of improved varieties, produced by the experiment station, and is supported by many thousands of farmers, in this and other countries, who desire superior seed.

The production and marketing of pure bred seed grains which was at first confined to the Wisconsin Experiment Association has grown to such proportions, owing to the demand for better seeds, that many growers have built up a very profitable seed business of their own. Many seed companies feature the pure bred seeds, grown for them by association members, as one of their most attractive offerings.

Many Bushels Listed

The Experiment Association seed list contains but a fraction of the pure bred seed produced by Wisconsin seed growers, yet this list, alone, contains a third of a million dollars worth of seeds offered for sale by the growers.

Of the 179,000 bushels listed, 31,000 are corn, 102,000 oats, 27,000 barley and the remaining 19,000 bush-

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els include wheat, rye, soybeans, peas, clover, timothy and alfalfa.

The foundation for this great industry in which Wisconsin stands out prominently was laid a quarter century ago, and the business structure has been growing since.

#### Farmers and Station Cooperate

The University of Wisconsin, through its Department of Agronomy, took up, in 1898, the work of breeding farm crops for higher quality and better yields. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, composed of young men who have taken the Short Course in Agriculture, was organized in 1901. The purpose of the organization was to give this trained class of young men opportunity to cooperate with the state experiment station in growing these high yielding grains in quantities large enough to supply the farmers of not only our own state but of other states and countries.

That this has been accomplished is shown by the fact that, at the present time, shipments of Wisconsin seed grain are made to many parts of the world where grains are grown. Shipments of corn were sent, this fall, as far away as the Transvaal in South Africa and the corn fields in the Valley of the Nile in Egypt was quite largely planted this season with Wisconsin No. 7.

#### Enjoy a Wide Market

The members of the Association, and its allied organizations, number about five thousand. The money, coming from various parts of the world, is brought to Wisconsin and distributed among the members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association who are engaged largely in the growing of these pure bred seeds. This has given a definite source of revenue to parties engaged in this particular business, which has now become a stable industry in our state.

Many young men take up agriculture quite largely to become prominent in this line of effort which they have found to be both interesting and profitable. Through the Experiment Association a market is created and the members of the organization sell through and to the already established markets.

We have also found through a quarter of a century's experience in the pure bred seed business that work with these strains of grain have had a direct bearing upon the lives of those who grow them. We have among the pure bred seed grain growers many of the most contented and prosperous farmers of Wisconsin.



State Timber Supply  
Steadily Diminishing

By F. G. Wilson, Extension Forester  
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

Here is the sixth of a series  
of articles about Wisconsin -  
its industries, its resources,  
its institutions, and its people.

Reforestation is one of Wisconsin's  
important problems.

WISCONSIN is beginning to realize her forestry needs and  
is setting out to find some way of meeting them.

For twenty-six years Wisconsin was among the three  
leading states in lumber production. But since 1904 she  
has dropped from first rank to fourteenth, and the 1922  
cut of lumber was the lowest since 1870.

An estimate of the standing timber in the state,  
compiled by the Conservation Commission in 1923, gives  
a total of sixteen billion feet of saw timber or enough  
for only fifteen more years at our present rate of sawing.  
But our pulp mills are also drawing heavily on this supply,  
for Wisconsin ranks second in the volume of pulp wood  
consumed.

Have About Harvested Timber Crop

It is evident that our annual cut of forest products  
will continue to decline rapidly, and that any future  
crop must be grown. It is further apparent that only a  
vigorous active forestry program can improve the situation,  
and that further delay will prolong the period of low production  
and inevitable high prices.

The land, available for growing timber, is not  
needed for other uses. In the twenty three northern  
counties which lead in the volume of standing timber,  
twelve and a half million acres are bearing neither field

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nor forest crops. Three counties, Douglas, Bayfield, and Oneida, have over 90 per cent of their land idle, while even the highest ranking counties have less than half of their land producing anything of value from the soil.

#### Many Farm Woodlots Productive

But not all of the available forest land is in these northern counties, for in the remaining counties only 40 per cent of the land was in field crops in 1923. Much of the untilled land in these counties is now in farm woodlots which are yielding a larger income than is generally supposed, the census being over sixteen and a half million dollars greater in 1919 than that from barley, wheat or tobacco.

But this income, which could and should be increased, is in danger of decreasing as a result of overcutting with no thought of securing and protecting young growth. Our woodlots are capable of growing a larger volume of timber of higher quality and value. State-wide care of existing woodlots and the reforestation of idle land on farms will go a long way towards solving the question of a future timber supply.

#### Practice Selective Cutting

At present the most interesting development in the logging of the remaining virgin forests lies in selective cutting, taking out the large old trees and lopping and scattering the tops, leaving the land productive. Thus the smaller trees are depended upon to provide a future cut. A joint study made by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station and the Forest Products Laboratory shows that hardwood trees, less than a foot in diameter, can be cut and sawed only at a loss.

#### Public Can Help

Several lumber companies are trying this method of selective logging on a small scale and would like to do more of it if the public, by using care with fire, will let them. Its success depends on preventing fires until the "slash" has decayed. In Wisconsin only two per cent of the forest fires of known origin are cause by logging operations.

Sound forestry cannot be put into practice until the people become forest minded, realizing that timber is the only profitable crop for much land; that young growth is valuable and must be cared for or there can be no harvest; that every one loses when forests burn; and that we cannot reasonably expect anyone to undertake the growing of timber on large tracts while we are so criminally careless with fire.

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Wisconsin country Weeklies  
Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively



Wisconsin's Finny Tribe  
Are Valuable Asset

By B. O. Webster, Superintendent  
Wisconsin Fisheries

Here is the seventh of a series of  
articles about Wisconsin industries,  
resources, institutions and people.

Wisconsin rivers and inland lakes  
need to be restocked from time to time  
to uphold her reputation as a fisher-  
man's paradise.

During 1925 the state conservation commission hatch-  
ed and planted, including fish rescued from the over-  
flowed lands along the Mississippi and Wolf rivers, nearly  
156,000,000 fish.

Way back in the year 1874 our three first fish  
commissioners - William Walsh, A. Palmer and P. R. Hoy -  
agreed that "we may assume as a safe proposition that no  
state in the Union, disconnected from the seaboard, is  
better suited for fish culture than Wisconsin".

While these early conservationists made many mis-  
statements in their fish report that have proven wrong  
as time has gone by, - recommending, for instance, the  
propagation of carp for our inland lakes - they uttered  
a great and wonderful truth that is being appreciated more  
and more as time goes on, when they insisted that Wiscon-  
sin was especially suited for fish culture.

Fifteen Hatcheries Established

From the humble beginning in 1875, when the Madison  
hatchery was established, there has been a steady growth,  
and great interest manifested, in this important branch

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of the state service. Wisconsin now has, in operation, fifteen hatcheries. In addition, one fine Pullman coach fish car, known as BADGER NO. 2, is maintained for the purpose of distributing fish from the various hatcheries. The demand for fish this year was so great that it became necessary to borrow from the Chicago and North Western Railway Company a baggage car, known as 8660 and equip it with an aerating system in order to distribute the fish that were applied for.

In the ten thousand miles of trout streams in the state are found the three principal kinds of trout that are best adapted to this part of the country, namely, brook, brown and rainbow. In the eight hundred square miles of inland lake water, that the state possesses, there are all of the very best kinds of fish that are to be found anywhere in inland water, such as pike, pickerel, muskellunge, large and small-mouthed blackbass and all the other pan fish that are members of the sun fish family.

#### Fish Families Habits Differ

The artificial propagation of fish has been carried on for many centuries but there are new problems to solve each year for each hatchery. The work of hatching fish is divided into two periods or seasons - one confined to the fish that spawn on the falling temperature while the others may be classed as spawning on the rising temperature.

During the fall and winter eggs are collected from all kinds of trout and whitefish while all fishes found in inland lakes spawn in the spring and are classed with the species spawning on a rising temperature. The first fish to spawn in the fall are the brook and lake trout while the fish, first to spawn in the spring, is the pickerel quickly followed by the wall-eyed pike and "musky"; then the bass and other members of the sun fish family.

#### Plant Millions of Fish

Inland lake fish eggs hatch in much shorter time than is required for trout on account of the gradual rise in temperature during their incubation. Wall-eyed pike will hatch best in mean temperature of 56° or 58° in about fourteen days but I have known of pike eggs hatching in forty-eight hours when the mean temperature was about 70° or 75°. Such conditions are unnatural and poor results are obtained.

#### Plan Hatchery for Every Four Counties

The various hatcheries of the state are located in or near towns after which they are named. For trout our hatcheries are located at Bayfield, Madison, St. Croix Falls, Wild Rose, Osceola, Hayward, Lakewood and Westfield. The commercial hatcheries, where Great Lakes fishes are hatched, are Bayfield, Sturgeon Bay and Sheboygan. Wall-eyed pike are hatched at Woodruff, Delafield, Madison, Eagle River, Spooner and Oshkosh.

Two new hatcheries were provided for by the legislature of 1923 and one by the legislature of 1925 and it is the plan of the Commission to continue adding hatcheries as appropriations for them can be obtained until we have at least one for each four counties in the state.

3/8/26



Wisconsin Inventor Gave  
Business World the  
Typewriter

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By E. G. Doudna, Editor  
Wisconsin Journal of Education



This is the eighth of a series of articles about Wisconsin industries, resources, institutions and people.

Wisconsin has contributed many of the nation's most important inventions.

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A Wisconsin invention that has made over our commercial life is the typewriter. In fact, so important is the typewriter in modern business life that it is difficult to realize that it is little more than half a century since Christopher Latham Sholes, of Milwaukee, sold his interest in the invention to the Remington Arms Company, of Illion, New York, for \$12,000.

This is the machine which has revolutionized office practice, freed the business and professional world from the slavery of the pen and opened the door of the business world to women.

Much Pioneer Work Done

After the invention of the printing press and the perfection of a system of shorthand many attempts were made to produce a workable substitute for the pen. The first American patent was granted in 1829 to W. A. Burt, of Detroit. None of his machines, however, were ever manufactured. Numerous other contrivances of one kind and another were invented and patented in America and England.

All of these machines printed clearly and were reported to do good work but they were clumsy, awkward, and much slower than the pen work which they were intended to supersede. None of them could ever have saved time by increasing speed and legibility. This is what was demanded of a successful writing machine. To Sholes belongs the credit for making a practicable machine and for the name "typewriter".

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## Moved to Green Bay

Sholes was a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. Receiving the usual elementary education of that day he went to work at the age of fourteen as an apprentice in the printing trade. After four years he completed his apprenticeship and moved to Green Bay where his brother was living.

In 1838 when he was but nineteen years old he went to Madison and took care of the Journal of the Territorial Legislature which he carried to Philadelphia to have printed. The next year he became editor of the Wisconsin Inquirer, of Madison, which his brother had purchased. All of his life was spent under the shadow of the terrible scourge, consumption, and he finally succumbed to it.

## Benefited Womankind

"Whatever I may have felt in the early days of the value of the typewriter, it is obviously a blessing to mankind and especially to womankind. I am glad I had something to do with it. I builded wiser than I knew and the world has the benefit of it".

The first machine which Sholes invented was a simple one letter affair made with an old telegraph key, a sheet of glass and odds and ends of wood and metal. It printed only a series of W's, but it was the germ of the final machine. Sholes had already invented a numbering machine and he was constantly experimenting with printing devices. He was the first man to print the names and addresses of subscribers on the margin of the newspaper for mailing.

## Build Piano-Like Keyboard

Sholes showed his machine to Carlos S. Glidden and Samuel W. Soule. They combined their talents with his and, in the autumn of 1867, built the first machine for Charles Weller, a court reporter. It had a movable carriage, converging type bars, and a keyboard like that of a piano.

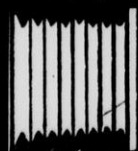
The first improvement was to re-arrange the keyboard after the fashion of the printers who put the most commonly used letters in the position most convenient to use. The new keyboard had four banks of letters with discs to indicate the letters. After much study the letters were arranged on the keyboard much as we have them today.

## Typed a Famous Line

At the time Sholes was making his final improvements a bitter political campaign was being waged and politics was in the minds and on the tongues of almost everyone. It was no accident, then, that the trial sentence used by him is our favorite - "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party". Demonstrators still use it when showing how their machines operate.

In 1873 the patent rights were sold to E. Remington and Sons who perfected it and placed it on the market as "The Remington Typewriter". Mr. Sholes daughter was the first woman to use a typewriter.

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## Drug Plant Production Is Promising Industry



By Edward Kremers, Director,  
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Experiment Station

This is the ninth of a series of articles about Wisconsin institutions, resources, industries and people.

MANY important drug plants are grown in Wisconsin. As the fur hunter gave way to the drug hunter, so the latter has given way to the farmer. The woods and prairies abounding in native medicinal plants have been replaced by fields of grain and pastures for cattle.

Golden seal, seventy-five years ago "a drug on the Cincinnati market" at two and one-half cents per pound, has in recent years, been sold at two and one-half dollars. Ginseng is now raised under artificial shade, guarded by watch dog, the shot gun, and electrical contrivances.

### Pioneers Often Hunted Herbs

The crude drugs of the past were often crude, indeed, as they passed from the hands of the drug hunter to those of the cross road general store in exchange for powder and shot, not to mention whiskey. It cannot be said that they were improved as the store keeper passed them along.

If in the early part of the seventeenth century the ginseng trade with China was all but ruined because of improper curing, history has many a time repeated itself in this respect. Since stramonium, of low alkaloidal content, was practically the only drug of its kind in the early part of this century, the United States Pharmacopoeia changed its standard in order to protect the pharmaceutical manufacturer. Ginseng roots loaded with shot and bales of sarsaparilla loaded with stones are some of the crudest methods employed by the drug hunter and dealer, but museums are not devoid of even such specimens. Truly, "crude drugs" were often very crude, indeed.

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

No. 9

## Plants Still Supply Medicines

Today scientific medicine demands better remedial agents. In spite of synthetic new remedies turned out almost every day of the year, medicinal plants still supply some of the most important remedies. Morphine is, today, prepared from the opium poppy, quinine from cinchona bark, and strychnine from nux vomica. True, Wisconsin does not produce any of the medicinal plants yielding these drugs. But only last winter a physician, in distress, telegraphed to the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Experiment Station for digitalis raised in the Pharmaceutical Garden. He had tried all kinds of digitalis and its preparations, but had failed to get results. The Wisconsin digitalis "did the work" as he wrote later. But digitalis should be pharmacologically tested before it is used as such or converted into other remedial forms of administration.

### Might Produce Costly Drug

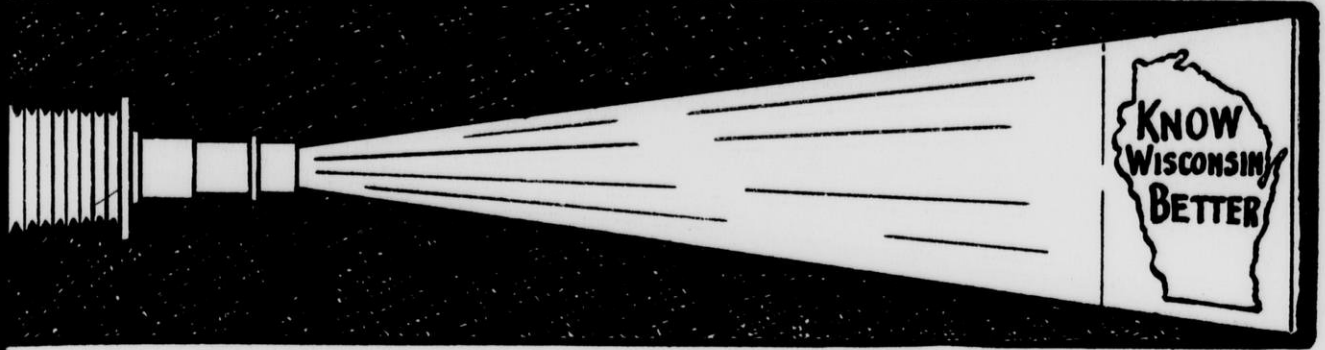
Before the war, thymol, an important antiseptic produced from a plant raised in India, sold for about \$2.50 a pound. During the war its price went up to \$15.00 and even \$20.00. Yet there grows in this state a plant so abundantly that, if harvested, possibly the entire United States might be supplied with thymol. Now it is a weed avoided even by cattle and sheep because of its antiseptic constituent.

The rational cultivation of the plant should be made a phase of the reclamation of sandy waste land of which our state has more than enough. It should be coupled with reforestation, with the extension of dairying, with apiculture. It could be made to supplement the production of potato alcohol as an agricultural industry.

### Not a Get-Rich-Quick Scheme

Enough has possibly been said to make it clear that the cultivation of medicinal plants is not a get-rich-quick scheme, neither does it follow that the farmer who has successfully raised wheat or corn will make a success with medicinal plants. To raise a crop, for the most part, does not suffice. The Michigan farmer who does not know how to distill his peppermint after he has harvested the crop will scarcely make a success financially. The farmer's wife who knows of "acres on acres" of wintergreen will not rejoice over the prospective pin money when she offers the cured leaf to the drug miller. The conversion of wintergreen into oil of wintergreen requires even more knowledge and skill than the distillation of oil of peppermint.

Yet aside from the benefit to suffering humanity that comes from the scientific cultivation of medicinal plants and the proper treatment of the crop when harvested, financial returns may likewise be expected if the problem is attacked in the right spirit and in the right way. For the present, however, these problems are such as call for the cooperation of the state with private enterprise. Is Wisconsin going to wait for another world war to boost prices before we can learn the lesson of preparedness?



State Is Covered With  
Network of Railroads

By William N. Dinneen, Secretary,  
Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.



Here is the tenth of a series  
of articles about Wisconsin

WISCONSIN is served by 11 large and 23 small lines of  
railroad. These 34 lines have a total trackage, in the  
state, of 11,613.39 miles.

Transportation facilities in preparedness and service  
given by the railroads to the shippers, have never been  
in better condition. The recovery from war-time govern-  
ment control and operation of railroads has been rapid and  
satisfactory. During the last three years the handling  
of seasonable perishable commodities, such as cheese,  
butter, potatoes, cabbage, fresh fruits, canned fruits,  
vegetables and milk, together with other agricultural and  
industrial products, including live stock, has been very  
satisfactory.

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Seek to Meet Traffic Needs

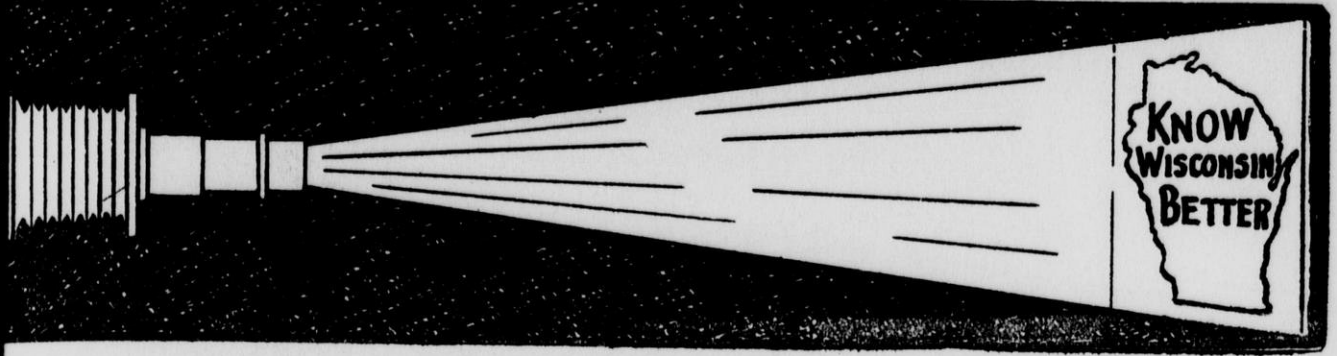
Railroad equipment necessary to the prompt movement  
of all traffic has been accessible without delay. The var-  
ious carriers themselves, and through associations and the  
state regulatory bodies, have, and undoubtedly will in  
the future, exercise themselves to the fullest extent to  
meet transportation requirements.

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The total revenue freight loaded and shipped from Wis-  
consin points during the year 1924 was approximately  
27,184,007 tons, being greater by 3,479,697 tons than for  
the year 1922.

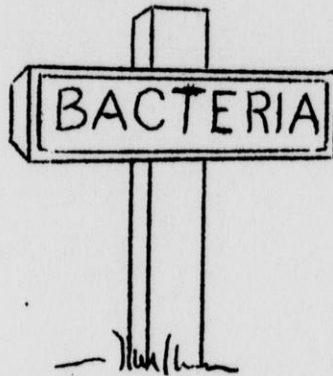
Has Many Electric Lines

The state is also served by some 14 electric interurban  
lines, carrying both passengers and, in some instances, a  
heavy freight traffic, carload and less than carload. In-  
sofar as freight rates and transportation charges are con-  
cerned, Wisconsin is as well situated as neighboring states  
in the central West.



Millions of Bacteria  
Support Many State  
Industries

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By E. G. Hastings, Bacteriologist,  
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

BACTERIA have an important relation to the industries of the state of Wisconsin. The study of bacteria has many applications in the dairy, soil, and silo and in the special industries of sauerkraut fermentation, pickling and all phases of canning processes and in sewage disposal.

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No. 11

The University of Wisconsin is playing a part in the development of these various lines of work. It prepares tuberculin for distribution by the State Department of Agriculture for use by its own veterinarians and by the practicing veterinarians of the state. During the past year it prepared, at a cost of approximately \$3,000 tuberculin which, if bought on the open market at wholesale prices, would have cost the farmers of the state in excess of \$20,000. The farmers are being supplied, at cost, with cultures for the inoculation of the most important legumes such as alfalfa and soybeans. The College of Agriculture has carried on an intensive campaign to introduce these legumes into the agriculture of the state.

Cultures Used in Swiss Cheese

Acid-forming cultures are being regularly applied to approximately one-third of the 300 Swiss cheese factories of the state, and cultures of the Propionic acid organism, which is responsible for the development of the eyes of Swiss cheese and for the characteristic flavor, are supplied to a limited number of factories. Bacteria are also employed in the manufacture of butter and American cheese.

Wisconsin leads all other states in the production of canned Wax and Refugee beans, and table beets. She ranks second in the production of sauerkraut. A large part of the cabbage grown in the state is used in the manufacture of kraut. This is a true fermentation process, to which the College of Agriculture at the present time is devoting considerable attention.

In 1924 approximately 40,000,000 pounds of cabbage was fermented in the kraut factories of this state. Another industry of importance is the growing and salting of cucumbers for pickles.

The canning of sweet corn in Wisconsin has not been an important part of the industry, but Wisconsin sweet corn is rapidly gaining in favor. The production in 1925 amounted to 1,148,000 cases.

Wisconsin is producing more than 50 per cent of all the peas canned in the United States. The pack for the last two years averaged approximately 10,000,000 cases of 24 cans each. In 1925 approximately 100,000 acres were planted to this crop

#### Canning Industry Important

Wisconsin is the second largest canning state in the Union. California, because of her large production of fruits, ranks first. Fruit canning in Wisconsin has been largely confined to red sour cherries. At Strugeon Bay, which is the heart of the cherry canning section of Wisconsin, there is located the largest cherry canning establishment in the United States.

The Wisconsin vegetable canners paid to Wisconsin farmers for raw products in the year 1924 over \$11,000,000 and to Wisconsin employees over \$2,000,000. Over 97 per cent of the sale value of Wisconsin canned foods comes from outside of the state. In other words, Wisconsin consumes less than 3 per cent of the canned food that she produces.

#### Has Other Applications

A considerable amount of hemp is grown in this state. The retting of the product to obtain the fiber is, again, a bacteriological problem, in which the College of Agriculture is interested.

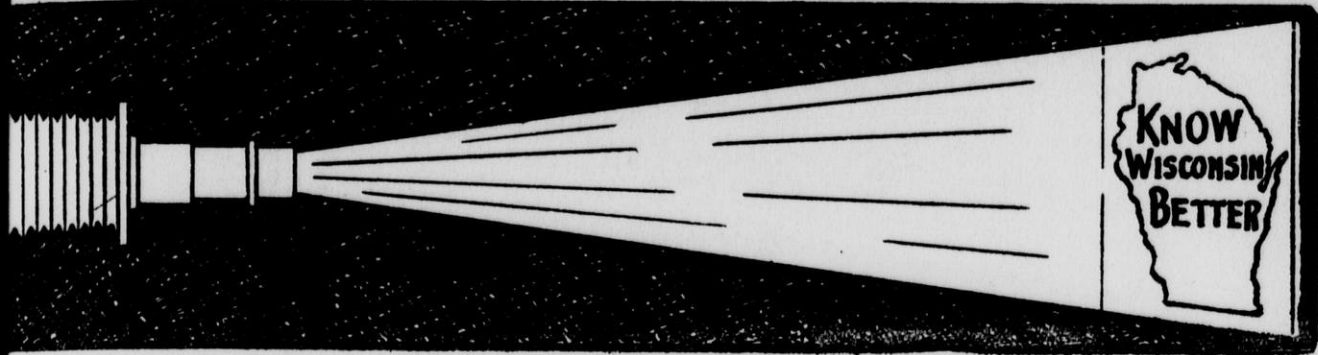
The production of yeast for bread and of acetic acid are important industries in Milwaukee involving bacteria.

The tanneries of Milwaukee and of Fond du Lac are among the largest of the world. Some are maintaining expensive laboratories for research in the bacteriology and chemistry of tanning.

Milwaukee will soon have in active operation an activated sludge sewage disposal plant, which will care for the entire sewage of the city. Madison is constructing a \$1,000,000 plant to protect its scenic surroundings. Its water supply is drawn entirely from deep wells. The lakes surrounding the city represent an important asset, and the sewage of the city will be so treated as to protect the lakes.

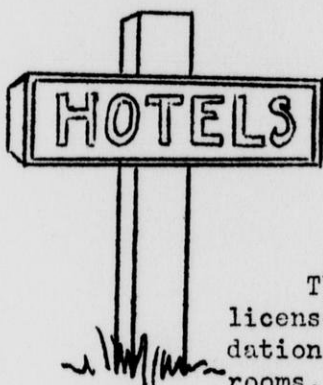
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State Hostelries Aim To Give  
Service and Satisfaction

By Herman O. Ketzsch, Secretary  
Wisconsin State Hotel Association



WISCONSIN has adequate hotel accommodations for the thousands of visitors who come to the state annually.

There are two thousand one hundred and sixty-seven licensed hotels in the state of Wisconsin, ranging in accommodation from one-half dozen to four hundred and sixty-five rooms, depending upon their location, size of town, and guest requirements. This list includes resort hotels.

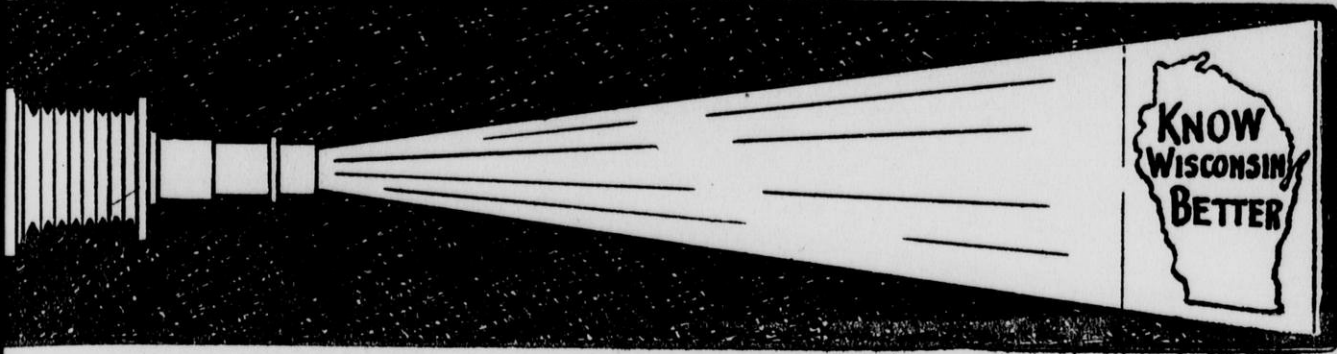
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All of these licensed hotels are subject to constant supervision by three authorized inspectors under the direction of the State Board of Health. That our hotels are in first class condition is borne out by the fact that comparatively few complaints come to our attention.

The fare and rooms are excellent on the whole, which is also proven by the fact that each year from early spring until late fall, a continuous procession of tourist trade visits every available spot in Wisconsin's cities and villages.

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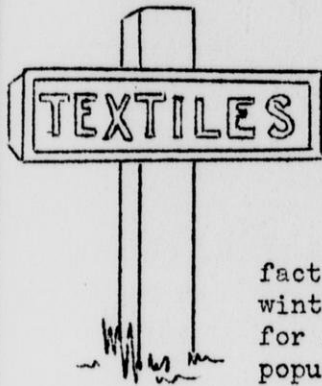
The yearly repetition of these travellers, and the greatly increasing number of them each succeeding year is certain proof that satisfactory hotel accommodations and excellent meals are the outstanding feature of Wisconsin hostelries. Their individual and united slogan is, - Service and Satisfaction.



State Textile Industry  
Valued At Ninety Million

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By J. H. Alexander,  
Wisconsin Manufacturers Association



THE knit goods mills of Wisconsin last year manufactured the equivalent of two new sweaters, three suits of winter underwear and two dozen pairs of socks or stockings for every man, woman and child represented in the 2,632,067 population of the Badger state. Did you get your share?

The manufacture of knit goods, in which Wisconsin ranks fourth in the Nation, constitutes only about one-half of the large and varied textile industry which serves as an outstanding example of the industrial growth of our state during the past decade. Taken as a whole, this industry embraces the manufacture of clothing, knitted sweaters and bathing suits, blankets and bedding, overcoats and woven woolen goods, mackinaws and work clothing, tents and awnings, socks and stockings, paper mill felts, hats, caps, gloves, millinery, straw hats, cordage and grass rugs. The total value of textiles produced in Wisconsin last year exceeded \$90,000,000, a large part of which found sale on a competitive market outside of the boundaries of Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Great Center

Milwaukee alone has 150 factories engaged in the manufacture of clothing, knit goods, hats, caps, millinery and straw hats, tents and awnings, bedding and woolen goods. The textile industry of the Cream City employs 15,000 workers and spends more than \$17,000,000 annually in wages. But Milwaukee, though it is the textile center of the state, by no means monopolizes the industry. Granting that the manufacture of hosiery and underwear centers in Milwaukee, Kenosha and a few other large cities, the manufacture of knitted outerwear of all kinds is distributed among fifty-one mills located in La Crosse, Delavan, Berlin, Appleton, Sheboygan, Ripon, Marinette, Neenah, Janesville, De Pere, Chippewa Falls, Beloit, Racine, Eau Claire, Oshkosh, Sheboygan Falls and Merrill.

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### Spread Throughout State

In fact, one very interesting and striking feature of Wisconsin's textile industry is the extent of its distribution over the state to benefit many smaller cities rather than a few large industrial centers. Instances of this are found in Burlington, Baraboo, Portage, Jefferson, Fort Atkinson, Prairie du Chien, West Bend and Onalaska. Small though these cities are, they have become well known for their quality woolen mills and honest all-wool blankets, etc.

Nor does Oshkosh make all the overalls. Janesville, Beloit, Sheboygan and several other cities compete in the production of these accessories of labor. In Oshkosh also centers the manufacture of grass rugs, a unique enterprise that has rapidly advanced to take an important place in the state's textile industry. The grass and fibre rugs now manufactured in Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Neenah find ready sale throughout the Nation and in Europe where they have operated as a strong antidote against inferior wearing straw matting imported from the Orient. Wisconsin enterprise has practically eliminated Oriental competition in the grass rug field -- and now brings home to our state a large share of the money that once crossed the Pacific for a less durable floor or porch covering.

### Products Well Advertised

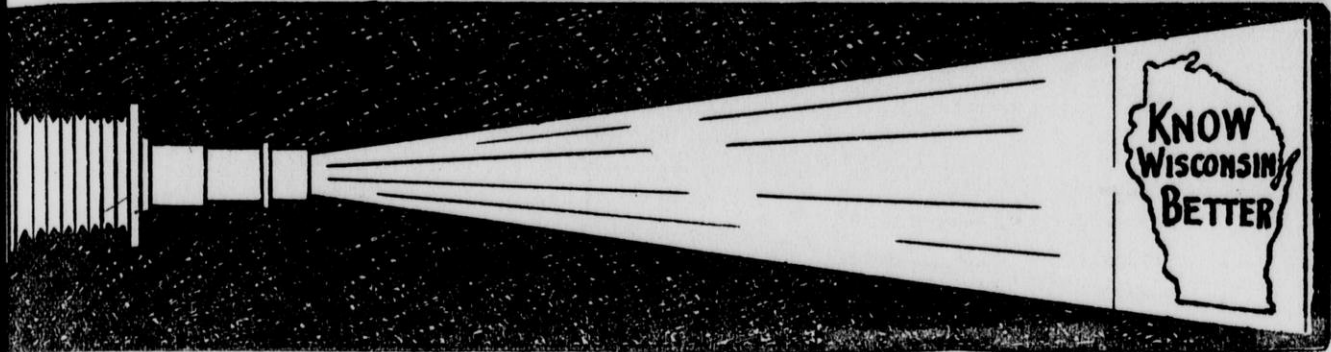
That Wisconsin-Made bathing suits have "earned their place in the sun" on every bathing beach in the United States is no idle claim, and our mackinaws, sweaters, sports apparel, underwear, knitted gloves and caps are almost as generally and favorably known. National magazine and newspaper advertising campaigns conducted annually at a cost that runs well into six figures have put the name and fame of Wisconsin before almost every American reader. When it is recalled that only ten per cent of the textiles produced in this state are sold to stay here, and that ninety per cent are sold throughout the remainder of the United States or to export trade, we are better able to appreciate the value of this rapidly growing industry.

### Hemp Industry Growing

Space does not permit us to cover the textile field in all of its branches, but the development of the hemp industry during the World War deserves more than the mention it receives in passing, for it is novel in the United States. The growing of hemp, particularly to supply the State Prison binder twine and rope mill at Waupun, incidentally has added a valuable new crop to those grown on Wisconsin farms. This industry is centered in Dodge County, but it has spread to adjoining counties and is no longer a stranger to farmers of east-central Wisconsin.

The manufacture of paper mill felts, with its center in Appleton, is another one of the numerous little known but highly important branches of Wisconsin's textile industry that should be discussed if space permitted.

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Wisconsin Highways  
Improve Every Year



By M. W. Torkelson, Engineer-Secretary,  
Wisconsin Highway Commission

This is the fourteenth of a series of articles describing the resources and institutions of the Badger State.

WISCONSIN was one of the first states to undertake a systematic plan of highway improvement. This was first begun in 1907 and has been continued with increasing momentum ever since. Successive legislative enactments, climaxing in the new highway law of 1925, have made provision for the increasing demands of traffic. The first season of actual construction under the new law has begun. About 250 miles of concrete paving, 500 miles of full depth gravel, and 1,000 miles of light surfacings will be built in 1926.

The Wisconsin plan of highway improvement differs in some respects from that in effect in other states, but it is, in the judgment of those best qualified to know, the most suitable for Wisconsin conditions. It aims to give to the state and its people a well balanced highway system to serve the traffic needs of the entire state. This includes the improvement of all of the highways, the local roads as well as the main trunk lines, with the amount of money allotted to each class of road adjusted to meet its traffic requirements. This idea was well expressed in a slogan displayed on a poster at the Highway Commission's exhibit at the 1925 State Fair, which read:

"The Wisconsin Idea; 'A Good Road to Every Farm'".

Wisconsin is one of the leading states in the mileage of high type paved roads (concrete or equivalent) though there are other states which have built and are building a greater mileage on their main trunk highways. But there is no state in the Union that has such a large mileage of good roads systematically maintained, serving such a large percentage of its population and area. Approximately 90% of the area of the state and 98% of the population is within three miles or less of a state or county trunk highway.

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### Cooperation Helps

Another distinctive feature of the Wisconsin plan is that it is cooperative between the federal government, the state and the counties. The federal government cooperates by extending federal aid to the extent of \$1,875,000 annually, for construction on the federal aid highways, which extend into every county in the state. The state provides the revenues for matching federal aid, for state aid construction, for the maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System, and for other highway purposes.

The state carries out federal aid construction projects under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Public Roads and supervises the state aid construction and the maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System by the counties. The counties carry out state aid construction and the maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System with funds received from the state through motor vehicle fees and the gasoline tax, under the supervision of the State Highway Commission and, in addition, carry out such other improvements as the county board shall provide for. Many of the counties voluntarily provide considerable sums for highway improvement on the state and county trunk highways each year.

Under the requirements of federal and state laws, the state is required to designate approximately 5,500 miles (7% of its total road mileage) of its State Trunk Highway System as Federal Aid Highways, primary and secondary. Under the new highway law of 1925 the counties were required to lay out systems of county trunk highways, exclusive of the State Trunk Highway System, and the total mileage of these is approximately 10,000 miles.

### Plan is Complete

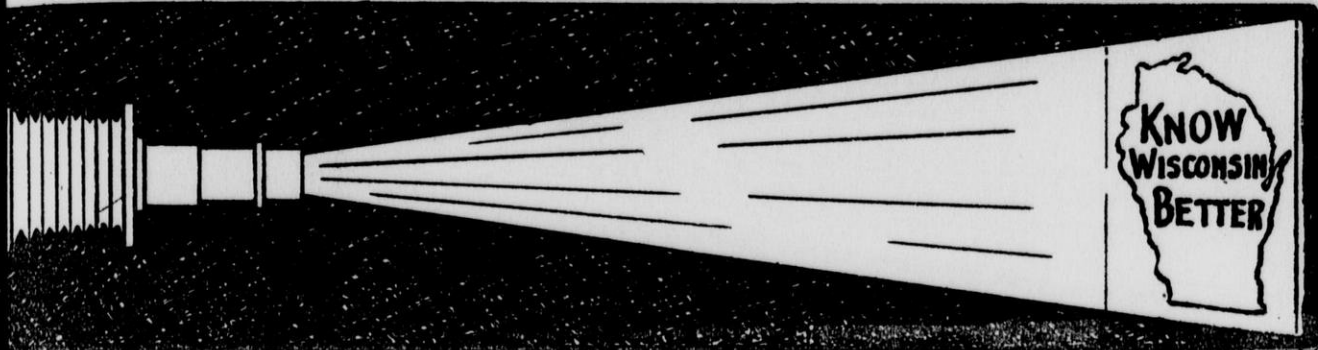
This shows that Wisconsin possesses a comprehensive plan of highway improvement, financed with reasonable adequacy and making provision for the improvement of roads of all classes from the most remote town road to the most heavily traveled federal aid highway.

Ever since the first state trunk highway layout of 1917, the aim of the State Highway Commission has been to serve traffic. While the Commission has been steadily carrying out a definite program of permanent improvement, it has felt that the greatest service to the people of the state would be provided by a large mileage of reasonably adequate roads through intensive maintenance and a reasonable amount of light construction which would immediately serve the traffic with reasonable adequacy, until permanent construction could be performed.

The policy of the State Highway Commission in administering the state highway law has been and will be to go forward and continue to preserve a proper balance in the work done so that all of the highways of the state will be developed and the development proceed in such a manner that the needs of traffic on the various roads will be met with reasonable adequacy.

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6/14/1926



Wisconsin, the Beautiful  
Has Picturesque Setting

By the Late  
Henry C. Campbell  
of the Milwaukee Journal

Wisconsin is a beautiful figure, lying at rest and facing upward whose head rests upon the southern shore of Lake Superior -- the Gitchee Gumee of Longfellow, across whose waters is the boundary of Canada, the Lady of the Snows. Wisconsin's right arm lies gracefully along the waters of the historic St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers and her left arm along the picturesque Brule and Menominee Rivers and the smooth beaches and rugged cliffs of Lake Michigan. Her feet extend far southward, down even to the prairies, where they rest gracefully but firmly upon Chicago's neck.

Beauty in plenty, natural advantage most rare, is no doubt the conclusion of all who visualize these borders, but, marvelous as they are, they are merely thresholds which lead to myriad scenes of natural beauty, the alluring beauty of woods and waters, the charms of nature in her many woods.

It is the beauty of many hundred of inland lakes, of hundreds of wild lovely streams; of high sentinel hills and deep green valleys; of scraggy cliffs and rolling land; of forests of towering pine, scraggly hemlock, tapering spruce, arching elm, sturdy sugar maple and other trees of many kinds; of wilderness and wilderness life still untamed.

Here, in Milwaukee, you see the waters of Lake Michigan, changing in color, in a bay whose beauty an American poet has compared to that of the Bay of Naples. Just outside of Milwaukee, southwest, west and northwest, within a ride of from one to two hours by train or motor car, are scores of lakes, most of them large and all of them possessing tree-lined shores that it is a joy to glimpse.

Within a hundred miles of Milwaukee is the Wisconsin River, with a range of high hills on either side, -- a stream more picturesque than the Hudson and with little of its natural beauty marred. Almost as near are the Dells of the Wisconsin, a scene of wild waters and weird rock formations. It is one of the wonders of the middle west. Not far to the west is the lordly Mississippi, with its broad sweep broken by many islands and its shore guarded by huge bluffs.

In southwestern Wisconsin large hills rise, one after another, in almost endless succession, presenting a view that almost makes one imagine he is among the Green Mountains of Vermont. It is by no mere chance that immigrants from Switzerland colonized those highlands.

Madison, the state capital, has a lofty seat from which she looks down upon four lakes, two of them of great size, and all of them gems of their kind.

Nearby is Devil's Lake, a body of deep water surrounded by rocky palisades -- a spot which the glaciers left untouched.

Sixty miles north of Milwaukee is Lake Winnebago, named after the most eastern tribe of Sioux Indians. It is fully 28 miles long and very wide. The drive along its shores, particularly on the east side, presents views not soon to be forgotten.

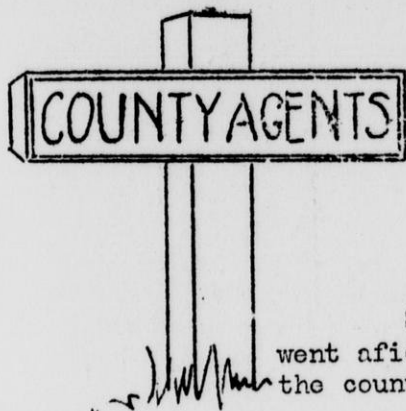
Then, there is the North Woods -- the home of the pine; the region of lakes without number; lakes that teem with game fish; a territory traversed by many streams, large and small, which plunge headlong over scores of white, seething falls, then rest gently, quietly -- streams in which speckled trout, rainbow trout, brown trout and larger game fish are caught in goodly numbers. In the North Woods, within the area of five or six counties, there are a thousand lakes -- at least ten for every one in the Adirondacks, at least ten for every one in the Maine woods.

In the north, too, are the Dells of the St. Croix River, a fitting companion to the Dells of Wisconsin. The Dells of the Wolf River is another gorge that excites wonder and admiration.

Magnificent is the view of Chequamegon Bay, an arm of Lake Superior, with the Apostle Islands looming large in the waters of the bay and stretching out into the open sea, -- for in truth it is a sea, that great lake. One cruising among these islands and skirting the mainland sees deep, dark caverns and pictured rocks, many of them unbelievably strange and grotesque, which waves have fashioned out of the famous red sandstone of Lake Superior.

Old and romantic is Wisconsin's history. A white man, Jean Nicolle, visited Wisconsin, traveled well into the interior, in the year 1634, hardly twenty years after the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Other French explorers, as well as priests and fur traders, followed him at frequent intervals. About the end of the eighteenth century a regiment of French soldiers, provided with cannon, fought the Fox Indians on Wisconsin soil. The French flag flew over this land for almost a hundred years. Afterward it was under the British flag for fifty years. Few states have an older history. It is a history replete with deeds of daring, with acts of martyrdom, with interest rare and thrilling.

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## Fifty-Two Wisconsin Counties Employ Men To Aid In The Production and Marketing of Quality Farm Products

By J. F. Wojta,  
State Leader of County Agents

Since 1912, when the first Wisconsin county agent went afield to give a helping hand to Oneida county farmers, the county agent system has made steady advancement.

Oneida was the first Wisconsin county to employ an agricultural agent. The work was started in that northern county on February 12, 1912. During the same year, three counties were enrolled in the movement. Year by year a few more were added to the list until to-day 52 counties are employing men to help make farming in these districts more pleasant and more profitable

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### New Areas Give First Call

The first call for county agents came from the newer counties located in the less developed sections of the state. Counties in the sections in which farming had been carried on for a longer time later sought the services of agricultural agents to aid them in their individual and collective enterprises.

It was soon demonstrated that a county agent who devoted his entire time to the interest of the farmer could bring about fruitful results. It was to furnish information relative to more efficient methods and practices in production and to assist in organization for economic marketing that the agricultural agent was employed. In short, it was the purpose of the county agent to help the farmer in all activities that would lead to a more contented home and a more satisfying farm life.

### Work Follows Set Program

In undertaking to serve the people of the county in the best way possible, more than 200 county projects were undertaken in county agent counties at the beginning of the year 1926. Nearly 70 per cent of this work is largely concerned with farm crops, live stock, boys' and girls' club



work, and poultry improvement plans. While these activities are state-wide in scope other agricultural projects dealing with soils, marketing, farm accounts, land clearing, home economics, pruning and spraying, plant diseases, and other similar phases of agricultural work are more regional in character.

#### County Agents Study Work

These agents of the farmer are aware of the difficult economic situations which the farmers must meet at various times. They have worked with farmers to help them solve their problems. They have encouraged diversity in production on the farm as well as in income.

County agents stress the use of better seed grains, crop varieties, use of better live stock, better feeding, control of disease pests, standardization and the grading of products. More attention has been given during the past year to marketing demands and selling agencies as a means for increasing net returns through economical commodity production.

In undertaking the work of aiding the farmer, the county agents create a desire to improve the existing practices among rural people, to efficiently organize local forces, and give such instruction as will result in a high degree of improved standards and practices on the farm.

#### Efficiency Is Closely Followed

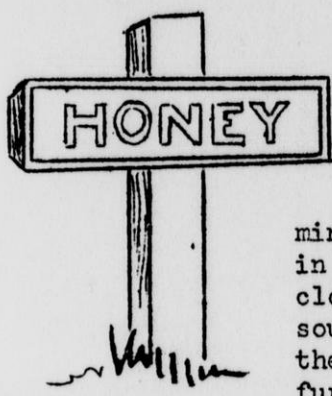
Improvement of extension methods will undoubtedly be one of the major developments in extension work of the future. The teaching of adults will, unquestionably, be one of the big contributions which the extension work of the future will make to the field of education.

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Wisconsin Has Plenty of Room  
For The Busy Bee

By H. F. Wilson, Bee Specialist,  
Wisconsin College of Agriculture



Beekkeeping is one of Wisconsin's most important minor agricultural industries. Situated as it is right in the heart of the dairyland of the central west where clover is a mainstay for feed for the dairy cow, the source of the raw product is right within easy reach of the busy bee. The thousands of acres of excellent clover furnish nectar for the highest quality honey that is made.

Honey of Superior Quality

Wisconsin is among the leaders in the production of honey. Especially is this the case when it comes to putting a fine quality product on the market. As a result of its superior quality, honey from this state will bring from one to two cents more per pound on the wholesale market.

Each year there are produced in this state close to 10 million pounds of honey. This single agricultural product, when placed on the market, brings an income to the Wisconsin farmer of approximately \$2,000,000.

The traveler who journeys through Wisconsin may encounter bee colonies in every county of the state. But while this is true, there are certain districts or groups of counties in which honey making is carried on more extensively.

One of the leading sections for the production of honey is in the counties of Clark, Chippewa, Barron, Dunn and Pierce. In the eastern part of the state, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac and Dodge counties may be listed as leaders. But there is a third area that is noted for possessing large numbers of colonies of the little workers which aid in placing Wisconsin among the leading honey states. The counties in this section include Grant, Richland, Vernon, Sauk and Dane.

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### Beemen are Numerous in State

Of the thousands of beekeepers in the state, many of the leading owners possess from one to approximately 600 colonies. Those who go into the business from a commercial standpoint keep several hundred colonies at work throughout the honey season.

The beemen of Wisconsin are not laggards when it comes to using the most up-to-date methods in their practices of honey making. Materials that are used in the industry are close at hand and within easy reach of the beekeepers. One of the largest bee supply houses is located right within the boundary of the state.

Conditions for the economical production of honey are most ideal. Climatic conditions are favorable, and an abundance of nectar-producing plants are found in every section of the state.

### Ready Market for Honey

Honey from the Badger state is marketed in several different forms. These are by the commonly called method of the comb, extracted, and through a combination of comb and extraction which is sometimes called "chunk" honey. Just recently honey has been put on the market in the form of granulated honey.

Approximately four-fifths of the state's honey crop is consumed within the state. The other one-fifth is sold, in wholesale lots. Small lots are shipped to other states and to foreign markets.

### High Quality for Consumer

Consumers who purchase honey from Wisconsin beemen are assured of obtaining the very highest quality product that may be purchased on the market. This is due to the fact that strict laws require that all honey must be marked to show the grade. If the purchaser goes into a store to buy honey, he will find it stamped Fancy, No. 1, or Fancy, No. 2 depending upon its quality. If the product has not been graded it must bear the stamp of an "ungraded" product. In addition to this most important feature, the honey is marked to indicate its color.

The possibilities for further developing the honey industry in Wisconsin are far from being exhausted. There are available fair sources for nectar. We have the right kind of climatic conditions, and a ready market.



Wisconsin is a Fruitland  
As Well as a Dairyland

By Frederic Cranefield, Secretary  
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society

THE FUTURE for fruit growing in Wisconsin looks promising.

The possibilities for commercial orcharding have been barely touched. Even with all the well developed fruit territory now found in the various parts of Wisconsin, commercial orcharding is yet in its early stages. However it is expanding steadily.

F R U I T

Orchard Acreage Growing

In the state at the present time, there are about thirty thousand acres of apples, three-fourths of which are bearing. The cherry orchards consist of nearly six thousand acres.

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

Apple orcharding centers are found in Door, Dunn, and Bayfield countries and throughout the Kickapoo valley. Of course, there are numerous other fruit sections in the state.

Recommends Five Varieties

An extended survey conducted by the State Horticultural Society indicates that there are at least five varieties of apples which are especially suited for Wisconsin orcharding. These are the McIntosh, Wealthy, Fameuse, Northwestern Greening and Wolf River. Not only do these varieties grow well in most parts of the state but they market well in the nearby markets.

NO. 18

Near to extensive markets, Wisconsin orchardists are favored with an excellent location. Little storage is done in the state, apples being picked and shipped about the same time. However, it is important that as much as possible of the fruit crop be consumed in Wisconsin, at least Wisconsin folks should use Wisconsin-grown fruit. At the present time, considerable

apples - and cherries are shipped from the state and brought back later in the season and sold on our markets.

#### Door Cherries Nation Famous

Door county is today noted throughout the entire country for its high quality cherries. There are many farms in the county that are devoted almost exclusively to cherry orcharding. What is probably the largest orchard in the world, it containing about 670 acres, is located in this Peninsula county.

As with all farm products, Wisconsin fruitmen must strive for quality. Only the best products should go to market. Low grade fruit gluts the markets and hinders further sales.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S  
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State's Greatest Product  
Is Its Boys and Girls

By E. G. Doudna, Secretary  
Wisconsin Teachers' Association

Public  
S C H O O L S

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Signs of

Prosperity

and

Progress

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No. 19

THE MOST valuable product of Wisconsin is *its* youth. More than a half-million boys and girls are enrolled in our public schools preparing themselves for participation in our state and national life. Their education is our most important industry, our biggest business, our least expensive public project.

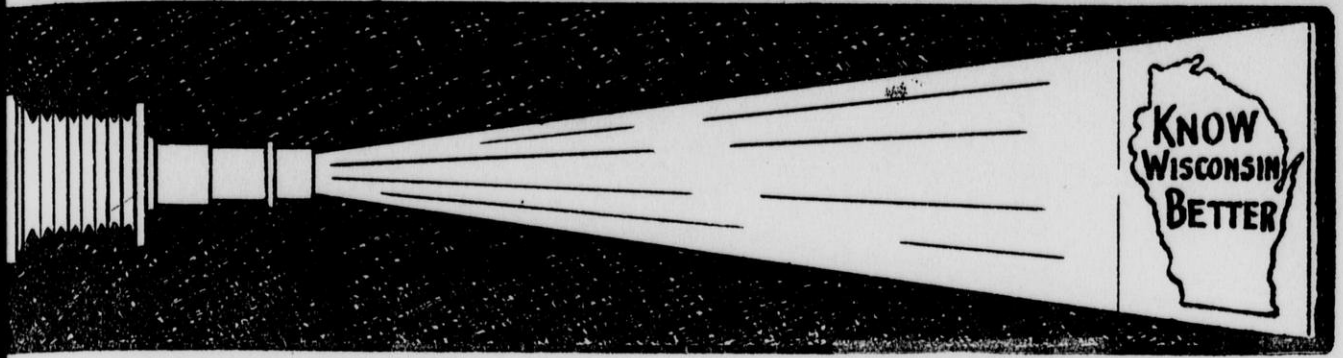
On about the amount of money we spend for gasoline with which to run our automobiles, we are training our boys and girls. Through our schools we afford the opportunity to secure the knowledge, training, and character that will conserve our natural resources, add to our wealth, preserve our social heritage, and increase the sum total of human happiness.

Through education we equalize opportunity by giving youth a fair start and an equal chance in life. Our schools are our best and cheapest form of social, civic, political, and economic insurance. They are our biggest and most important publicly supported institutions. Wisconsin believes in education.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S  
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Wisconsin is Wealthy  
Below the Surface

By H. B. Morrow, Director  
Wisconsin Mining School

MINERALS

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Signs of

Prosperity

and

Progress

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NO. 20

THE MINERAL resources of the country are classified by the United States Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior as metals and non-metals. Among the metals found in Wisconsin are iron in the northern and south central parts, and lead and zinc in the southwestern section. In the southwestern counties, there are also deposits of marcasite, which is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The non-metals of Wisconsin include granite and zircon, both of which are found near Wausau. Zircon is used in the manufacture of furnace linings, brick, and enameling.

Mineral Waters of Importance

There are also extensive stone quarries of limestone and sandstone. Sand and gravel deposits are found in nearly every section of the state except in the southwestern part, which is in the non-glaciated area. Other minerals found in different sections of the state include peat, clays, ochre, and quartz. Mineral waters are included under the head of non-metals, the most important section for the production of the latter being near Waukesha, Wisconsin.

In metal mining, the lead and zinc district of southwestern Wisconsin is very important but it is relatively unknown to the majority of the residents of the state. It comprises Grant, Iowa, and LaFayette counties and includes small adjoining parts of northwestern Illinois and eastern Iowa. This mineralized area is about 40 miles wide and 70 miles long and of this area only about two or possibly three percent has been either prospected or mined. The district lies wholly within

what is geologically known as the non-glaciated area of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Surface ores consisting of zinc carbonate and lead sulphide were easily discovered, and were known to the early explorers and settlers.

#### Business Applied to Mining

The deeper ores which form the basis of the mining industry of this area are sulphide ores. Their discovery and subsequent development has been made possible largely through the surface exposures of ores and indications that would have been destroyed or deeply buried in drift had it been glaciated. The zinc ore usually occurs at the base of the Galena limestone and varies in width from 15 to 100 feet, in height from 3 to 80 feet, and in length from a few hundred feet to more than a mile.

Mining, next to agriculture, is the oldest known occupation and at the present time one of the most important ones. In the conduct of the mining business technical knowledge is important, of course, but equally as important is that other essential which is ordinary business sense. Observation has shown many times that success in mining is the result of the proper application of every tenet of good business when rightly established and properly run and when treated as a real business rather than "taking a chance".

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S  
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Wisconsin Has The "Makings"  
For Good Road System

By E. F. Bean  
State Geologist

Road Making  
M E T A L S

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Signs of  
Prosperity  
and

Progress

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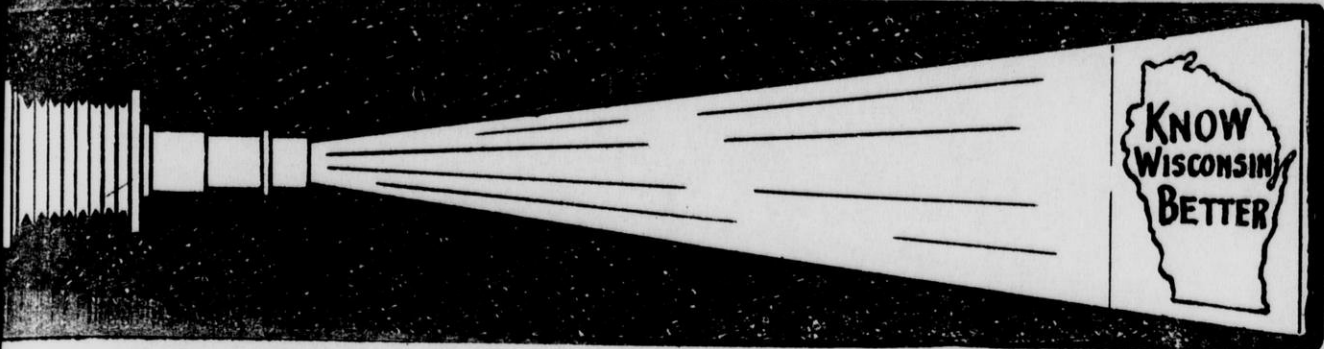
NO. 21

NATURE HAS given Wisconsin an abundant supply of fairly well distributed material that is excellent for road building.

The great continental glacier, which covered all of the state except the southwestern part, left excellent gravel which is used both for gravel and concrete roads. All through the eastern, southern, and western parts of the state there is good limestone. In the central sandy area the shale deposits supply a very satisfactory surfacing. In other sections, as in Adams county, glacial lake clays furnish a good surfacing for sandy roads. In granite areas where the glacial drift is thin or entirely lacking, disintegrated granite is available. This makes an excellent road surfacing, such as may be seen in Clark and Marathon counties.

When the State Highway Commission decides to improve a road, the State Geological Survey is requested to report upon local road materials. The geologist carefully investigates the country near the project and reports upon all developed and undeveloped deposits of road material suitable for the job, thus insuring the use of the best available materials for road building. The use of the excellent local road making metals has enabled Wisconsin to build high grade roads at a relatively low cost.

In next week's issue of the \_\_\_\_\_, there will appear a short story on Wisconsin's large and easily accessible markets. These intimate views of the state comprise the "Know Wisconsin Better" series that have been appearing regularly in this paper.



Wisconsin's Markets Large  
and Easily Accessible

By Edward Nordman  
State Commissioner of Markets

Marketing  
SYSTEM

WISCONSIN'S location is one of its most valuable assets. The state's proximity to large and easily accessible markets has been of immense importance in the merchandizing of the products of Badger farms and factories.

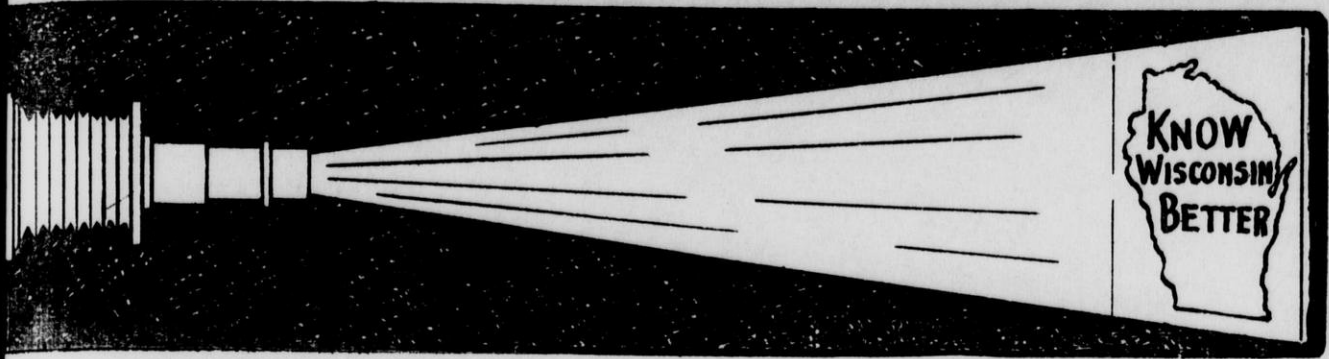
Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

Minneapolis and St. Paul, with a population of nearly a million people are close to the western border; Duluth and Superior, toward the northwest, have a population of 150,000 or more; Milwaukee to the East, and Chicago toward the southeast have almost four million population. Then we have the Great Lakes on the North and East which, together with a network of railways, supply the state with abundant and cheap transportation facilities that are surpassed by no other state in the Union.

NO. 22

The Wisconsin farmers should take advantage of their unequalled opportunities which, there is no denying, they have failed to do in the past. There has been failure in coordinating the activities of the farmer with those of the city producers with resulting waste and losses to the entire population of the state. Farmers as a whole have not turned out quality products commanding the best price on the market and on the other hand city and country alike lacked the purchasing power required to furnish remunerative markets for the products of farm and factory.

These are matters that are vital to the building up of a marketing system such as will take care of the increase in population that is occurring along all lines. As before stated nature has surely done her part in giving Wisconsin ideal conditions for producing and distributing farm and urban wealth. Now it is up to the producers through their organization, to work out a system that will provide the proper inducement for farmers to turn out quality products and to supply the purchasing power to absorb those products at remunerative prices.



"Canned in Wisconsin", Common  
Mark in Every State

By W. E. Nicholoy,  
Business Secretary, Wis-  
consin Pea Packers' Association

CANNING  

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Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress  

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NO. 23

EDITOR'S NOTE - Wisconsin, the dairyland, is also a canningland. Canned goods from its factories are shipped into every section of the nation and into many foreign countries. If the peas that are grown and packed in Wisconsin each year were divided among the people in the state, each man, woman and child would have a supply of 72 cans. Even to share all the corn canned in the state, every Badger would get at least 12 full size cans.

AMONG THE national producers of food products, Wisconsin is recognized as one of the leading canning states. Although Badger packed peas are fairly well known in the state, Wisconsin folks, as a whole, do not realize the magnitude of the state's canning industry. Besides packing at least 50 per cent of the nation's peas, Wisconsin is the leading producer of wax and green beans, table beets and also evaporated milk. It stands second in the production of sauer kraut and cucumber pickles and it is rapidly coming to the fore as a producer of sweet corn.

Wisconsin canners of vegetables pay annually to the farmers of the state \$11,000,000 for green produce, they furnish labor for thousands of employees and they carry the name of the state into every corner of the country and to the peoples of many other nations. Furthermore, the canning industry brings into Wisconsin's coffers many millions of dollars annually as most of the product is sold outside of the state. In fact, Wisconsin folks consume less than three per cent of the state's output of canned foods.

The canning business of the state is truly an agricultural industry. The factories are located in small towns and villages, near to the source of the green produce.

Canning crops are cash crops. The checks that come from these crops are used to get labor and pay taxes. When profits are made, the community life is accelerated and built up. Canning in Wisconsin is truly a gigantic industry.

"Wisconsin, the land of milk and honey", is not a figurative phrase, as H. F. Wilson will point out next week in this paper when he tells of Wisconsin's beekeeping.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S  
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Wisconsin is Using Water  
Power Opportunities

By D. W. Mead,  
College of Engineering,  
of the University of Wisconsin

Water  
P O W E R

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Signs of  
Prosperity  
and

Progress

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NO. 24

EDITOR'S NOTE - Although Wisconsin stands high among the states in the development of water power facilities, there remains a great quantity of undeveloped power in the state which can be harnessed when it becomes economically necessary. For instance, the author points out, there is undeveloped 178,000 horse power for use 50 per cent of the time. This huge quantity of power would run a washing machine in the 500,000 homes in Wisconsin, 12 hours a day, every day of the week except Sunday. It could also be used to operate twelve 50 watt bulbs for five hours every night of the year in every home in the state.

WISCONSIN ranks twenty-first in its water power resources among the states of the Union but it is twelfth in the amount of developed water power. The amount of water power available varies with the variation in stream flow. In Wisconsin the developed power can deliver about 232,000 horse power for 90 per cent of the time or about 405,000 horse power 50 per cent of the time. The installed turbine capacity equals about 413,000 horse power.

There is still undeveloped in the state about 112,000 horse power available 90 per cent of the time or 178,000 horse power available for 50 per cent of the time.

Scattered throughout the state are 613 dams, of which 102 are used exclusively for public utility purposes, 335 for manufacturing and other private power purposes, and 23 are used jointly for public utility and private power purposes. There are also 153 dams used for purposes other than power, including control of lake levels and maintaining reservoirs.

Two companies are incorporated in Wisconsin for constructing, maintaining and operating reservoirs to improve the power conditions on rivers in the state. These companies

have at the present time 22 reservoirs with a capacity of about thirty billion cubic feet. There are at present five permits in force for the development of water power; none of them, however, are as yet under construction.

Every time your watch ticks off a second, Wisconsin's factories are turning out \$51.13 worth of manufactured articles. J. H. H. Alexander of the state's industrial dollars in next week's issue of the ( name of paper ).

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Factories Help to Keep  
Prosperity in Wisconsin

J. H. H. Alexander,  
of the  
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association

EVERY TIME your watch ticked off a second last year, Wisconsin factories turned out manufactured articles worth \$51.13. Every minute of the night and day throughout the entire year, they produced goods valued at \$4,067.91. This represents an hourly earning power of \$184,074.88 or \$4,417,797.26 every day of the year, Sundays included.

Industrial  
DOLLARS

Equally surprising is the fact that for every dollar derived from the sale of farm products, more than two dollars resulted from the sale of factory products. During the past year, the total value of manufactured goods was \$1,721,501,000, as compared to \$780,616,000 for agricultural products.

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

In many cases, as much as 95 per cent of the product of Wisconsin factories was sold outside the boundaries of the state. This condition means that our industrial plants have a tremendous "money pulling power".

Of the money brought into the state by the sale of manufactured products, the factories paid a total of \$297,428,899 as wages to 247,757 employees, or an average of \$1,200 per year. Factory wages paid the bills for 704 pounds of meat, 720 quarts of milk, 64 pounds of butter, 19 pounds of cheese, 80 dozen of eggs and 10 bushels of potatoes for each factory employee's family of four, according to consumption figures prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

NO. 25

Figured at market prices, this means that the family of every factory employee spent factory wages for produce in about the following manner:

Meat, \$182.00; milk \$72.00; butter, \$28.00; cheese, \$6.65; eggs, \$28.00 and potatoes, \$10.00

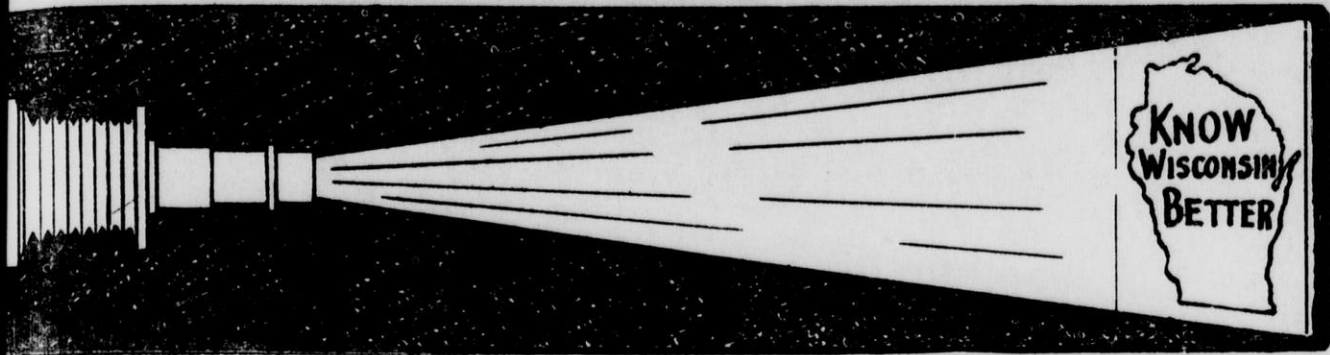
Sayint the same thing in a different way, factory workers and their families served as a handy home market for produce that was valued at \$45,091,744. This includes \$17,838,504 worth of milk; \$7,135,401, butter; \$1,647,584, cheese; \$6,937,196, eggs and \$2,477,570 worth of potatoes. This sums up the grand total of \$81,128,029 for the six common commodities. Nor can the factory wage market be overlooked for fresh fruits and vegetables, honey and other cash products of Wisconsin farms.

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Wisconsin is Feeling Fine  
The State Doctors Say

By C. A. Harper, M.D.  
State Board of Health

**W**ISCONSIN is a healthy state. Much of the prosperity that the entire commonwealth enjoys is due, in no small manner, to the healthy condition of its citizens.

HEALTH

Signs of

Prosperity

and

Progress

NO. 26

The records of the State Board of Health indicate, in no uncertain way, the excellent condition of Wisconsin's health. Longevity of life is one of the accurate indications. The Census Bureau, in its 1922 report, advised that Wisconsin ranked next to Kansas for the highest life expectancy of its citizens. The figures indicate that the average male citizen in the state lives to the age of 58.77 years and the average female to 60.71 years.

Low Mortality in Healthland

Another excellent guide for rating health is the mortality figures. The general death rate in the state, in 1925, was 10.5 deaths for every 1,000 people. This figure is considerably lower than the average for the country.

Infant mortality in Wisconsin continues to be close to the lowest among the states. In 1924, the rate for the state was 63.6, while the average for the nation was 72. The urban infant death rate is also low, it being 66 to every 1,000 births. This figure has been getting smaller in the state, as has the maternal death rate, now the lowest in the Union, and which still is capable of being reduced one-half.

Fighting the Deadly Diseases

There has been a gradual diminution of diphtheria as a serious menace to children as a result of the development of toxin-antitoxin for the purpose of immunizing children against the disease, and the use of antitoxin in the early stages of the disease. Typhoid fever, which in 1910 claimed as many as 558 lives in the state, took only 28 in 1924, and 53 in 1925, when the state enjoyed the remarkably low typhoid death rate of 1.9. Next to 1924, this was the lowest point ever reached in the eradication of typhoid. No state in the Union has a better record in the control of this once devastating disease.

In the same way, the battle with tuberculosis is winning out. This disease, once virulently destructive, is now at its lowest point in the state's history. The tuberculosis death rate now stands at 59.5, which is considerably lower than that of nearly every other state as well as that of the nation as a whole.

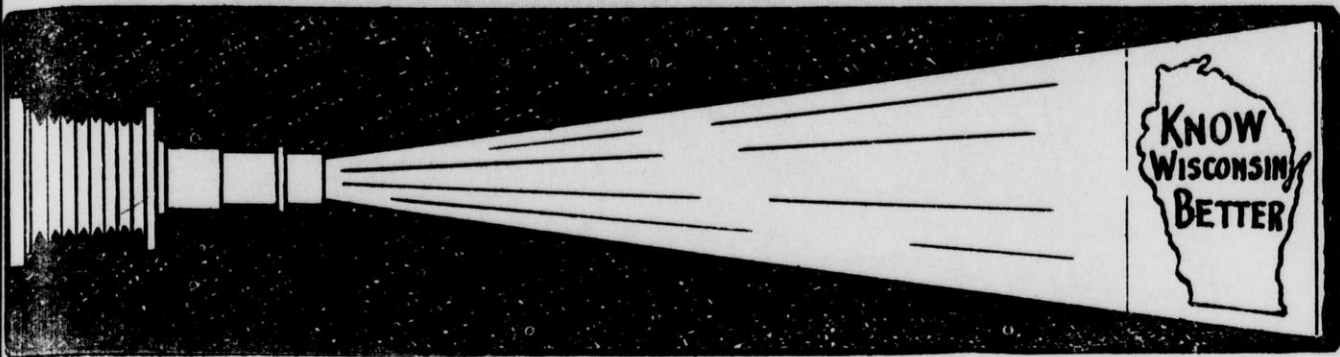
While these figures are cited to give trend of the most common of the communicable diseases, it does not follow that the death rates for the many organic maladies are decreasing correspondingly. The fact is, heart trouble, cancer, nephritis, and other constitutional ailments are taking a larger toll than ever. Even these can be reduced. Preventive measures include proper diet, plenty of the right kind of exercise, better living, and particularly special care of the babies and children, since undoubtedly the seeds of a number of these constitutional diseases are planted in the children in early childhood.

#### Strong for Health Education

Wisconsin people respond in a marked manner to the stimulus of health education. This, of course, is expected of educated people and it is the result of a continuous process of education that has sought to teach the individual the importance of health and sanitation.

In the cause of better health, the people of Wisconsin command the service of many substantial restorative agencies. Hospitals and sanatoria are established in every part of the state. Every community is in immediate touch with them and many communities have their own facilities. The system of state hospitals is advancing in scope and efficiency.

The Wisconsin medical profession is forward-looking and as a whole, the physicians are keen to acquire the latest knowledge and technique in their respective fields. Those, along with the many social agencies, are state assets which are seldom singled out for special recognition but which collectively are doing much to safeguard the health and the happiness of the state's family.



Farm Institutes Taught  
Diversified Agriculture

By Ernest L. Luther  
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes

MORE THAN 40 years ago, Wisconsin launched the first farmers' institute that was ever held in America. Since that early day, the institute system has spread across the entire continent.

Farmers'  
INSTITUTES

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

In the eighties, Wisconsin was suffering from a chronic case of "one cropitis". Diversification was a strange word to the ears of Badger farmers of those days, they knew little of the merits of the dairy cow, and they put their complete trust largely in a single crop - wheat. But in the forty years that have elapsed since a couple hundred assembled for the first institute, a new type of agriculture has developed in the state. The vocabulary of the Wisconsin farmer has been enlarged to include such words as "pure bred sires", "T. B. testing", "alfalfa", "soybeans", "inoculation", "cow testing association" and numerous other terms and phrases. Agricultural leaders give the credit for bringing about this change to the farmers' institutes and to other educational agencies.

Rated High by Farmers

NO. 27

So effective has been the work of the institutes that a recent educational survey among the farmers in several parts of the state indicated that they placed the institute system first among the agencies that had led them to adopt new and better farm practices. When asked where they received the suggestion for improving something about the farm, many unhesitatingly replied, "I heard it at the Institute".

The world is an entirely different place to live in than it was 40 years ago. The farm was then quite self-sufficing and was only beginning to feel the economic pinch. The farmers of those days carried their grain to the thousands of little red mills that stood by the streams everywhere. Now the water wheels of these rural communities are known only in story and are portrayed in the rustic scenes on the walls.

### Farm-Life Has Changed

The farmer's products of the present day are caught up and carried far from their rural origin, manufactured into food and clothing by men and women whom the producer never sees. He then buys some of it back in tins and paper cartons for his dining table and in paper boxes for his own decoration.

Just as the farmer is no longer self sufficing, the men of other industries are even more dependent on the production of others. However, the other industries, both capital and labor, have joined together into great combinations that work for the betterment of their business and their men. Agriculture, while it has been trying hard, has not been able to build such a compact organization as have other industries. The assembling of the parts and the building of efficient organizations will undoubtedly be the highlights of tomorrow's agriculture.

### Institutes Study Cooperation

Wisconsin's institutes of the future will be of a somewhat different character than those of the past. They will emphasize more than ever cooperative marketing and will consider the growing of individual crops on the farms, and the processing into commodities. During the past season, this cooperative marketing type of institute studied butter, cheese, and poultry products.

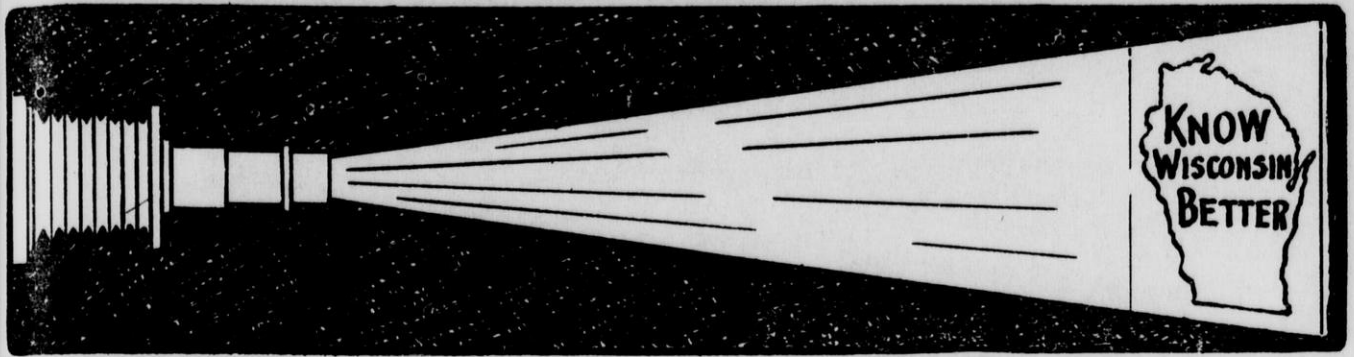
Even with forty years of constructive history back of it, Wisconsin can still pioneer with farmers' institutes.

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Paper and Pulp Industry  
Adds to State's Income

J. H. H. Alexander, of the  
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association

PAPER and pulp mills of Wisconsin produce daily 2,200 tons of paper, or enough to fill 110 box cars. Their annual production would fill 40,000 box cars, or make a freight train 300 miles long, which would reach three-quarters of the distance from Lake Superior to the Illinois-Wisconsin border.

P A P E R

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

More than sixty paper or pulp mills are in operation in thirty-two Wisconsin cities, with an invested working capital of \$118,000,000. These mills give employment to 17,000 workers and pay annually \$21,000,000 in wages.

Paper and pulp production ranks high among Wisconsin's farm-linked industries. Throughout the cut-over region, farmers find a handy home market for pulp wood at the paper mills, disposing of a large share of the second growth timber which is removed during land clearing operations. Many settlers, graduates of the logging camps, buy stumpage to log off during the winter months, or cut on contract for the paper mills.

NO. 28

News Print Paper in Lead

The Fox River valley saw the first development of paper-making when Bradner Smith, of Appleton, commenced manufacturing paper from poplar, spruce and hemlock in 1871. From this beginning, the number of mills had increased to 25 in 1914. In 1919 there were thirty-one mills in operation, and during the past seven years that number has been more than doubled.

While "news print", the paper used by newspapers, constitutes fully one-third of our total production, papers of almost endless variety are manufactured by Wisconsin mills. Wrapping paper is the next largest single item, with pressed paper wall board third in importance. Special book and textile papers are followed by bond paper, and the "linen" correspondence paper so popular with "him" when he selects his Christmas present for "her".

Many Kinds of Wood Needed

The mention of bond paper brings water marks to mind. The dandy roll, a device for water marking bond paper, was invented by Jos. J. Plank, of Appleton. His dandy rolls, now

in use wherever bond paper is manufactured, greatly simplified and expedited the water marking process. While the dandy roll was perhaps Wisconsin's most notable contribution to the paper making craft, we produce paper making machinery for our own use and for sale to other states. Fourdrinier wires, wire cloth, paper mill felts, and numerous other paper-making accessories also are made in the state.

The kinds and proportions of wood pulp used determine the nature of the finished product. Book paper consists of about one-half recovered and de-inked magazine paper combined with hemlock sulphite paper. Poplar soda pulp now substitutes for salvaged paper in some plants. News print demands spruce for ground wood, a little balsam, and the remainder hemlock sulphite. Wallboard consists of ground spruce, balsam and jack pine. Hemlock and spruce sulphite are combined in light colored wrapping paper. Kraft wrapping paper is made by blending jack pine and tamarack with a small amount of spruce and hemlock.

#### Paper Outweighs Butter

Spruce, it will be noted, plays an important role in the paper making process. The remaining supply of spruce in Wisconsin is estimated at only about one million cords, and our mills imported 400,000 cords last year. We venture the prediction that spruce needs, now supplied largely by importation at increased cost from steadily receding spruce forests, must, in the near future, be supplied by some yet undiscovered spruce substitute.

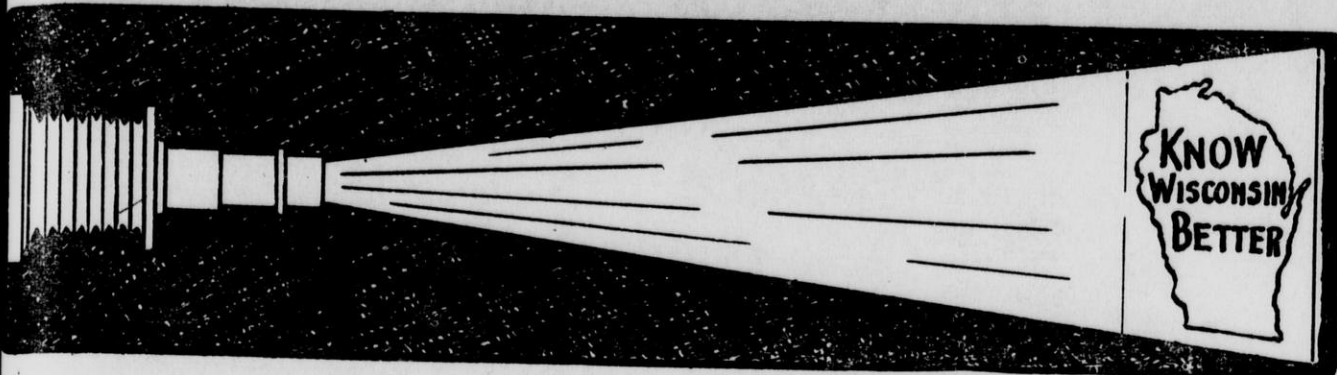
It is interesting to note that, while there are as many paper and pulp mills in Wisconsin as there are milk condensaries, we have a national rank of third in paper production, but are first in the manufacture of dairy products. Our paper mills turn out six tons of paper for every ton of cheese produced by the state's cheese factories; ten tons of paper for every ton of butter manufactured in our creameries.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S

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## Winter Feeding Popular in Wisconsin Flocks

By Frank Kleinheinz  
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

SHEEP raising, and sheep and lamb feeding for the market, is steadily assuming larger proportions than ever in Wisconsin. New flocks are being established and many others are increasing in size.

S H E E P

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Signs of  
Prosperity

and

Progress

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NO. 29

Within the past several years, the winter feeding of lambs and sheep has developed into a sizeable business in this state. This kind of work is carried on primarily by expert shepherds who understand the work from A to Z. They buy lambs and sheep in the fall, either in the West or on the Chicago, St. Paul, or Omaha markets, to be shipped to the fattening yards on the farm.

### Clean Fields First

When the sheep arrive at the farms, about the first of October or a little earlier, they are often turned out to clean up some waste feed in the fields, into corn stubble, or on clover and bluegrass pasture. Some sheepmen are sowing rape at the last cultivation of corn, especially for the young sheep. In the fall, they turn the lambs into the corn field, let them eat the rape and then husk corn. Turnips sown with small grains have also proved excellent for fall feeding. Rape by itself is a good feed; however, it should be used before the heavy frosts, otherwise sheep may bloat when pastured on it.

As cold weather comes on, the sheep are put in the shed and the real winter feeding begins. The grain ration varies greatly. Some feeders use wheat screenings, others corn, some barley and oats, and not a few find that salvaged grains, cottonseed and linseed meals can be used to good advantage. Besides these grains, corn silage is fed. This, of course, is a cheap roughage.

### Sheep Fatten Quickly

Pea vine silage, in sections where peas are grown, is the cheapest roughage, and it also produces a sweet, fine quality lamb or mutton. Alfalfa or clover hay completes the ration of the "feeders". Fresh clean water and salt should, of course, be provided for the flock at all times.

When the lambs are put in the feed lot, they should weigh between fifty and sixty pounds. The feeding period generally lasts from ninety to one hundred days, and in this time the animals will increase thirty to forty pounds in weight. A good fat lamb, weighing eighty to ninety pounds, will bring more on the market than a half fed one.

During the past season Wisconsin shepherds sent 62,000 head to the market by the winter feeding method. Sheep feeding centers are located near Sun Prairie, Columbus, Lodi, Edgerton, Janesville, and Evansville.

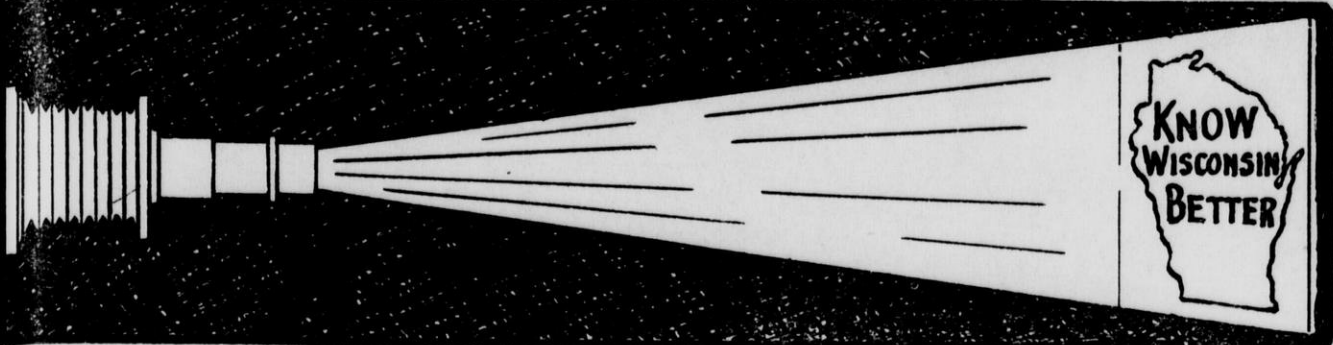
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Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

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QUALITY BUILDS TRADE  
FOR BADGER BUTTER

By H. C. Larson, Secretary  
Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association

WISCONSIN stands at the top of the dairy world. Upwards of 200,000 Badger farmers keep more than 2,000,000 dairy cows, purebreds and high grades, which have an average milk production of 4,906 pounds, this being 1.279 pounds higher than the production of the average cow in the United States.

CREAMERIES

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

Standing as marks of prosperity throughout the state are 2,779 cheese factories, 599 creameries, 67 condensaries, and numerous ice cream factories and market milk plants. The annual revenue that the dairy industry brings to Wisconsin is nearly \$270,000,000.

Nature has had a hand in the building of the state's supremacy in the dairy industry. Such factors as location, fertile soil, climate, rainfall, pure well and spring water, and abundant pasturage, have had a great influence on the development of dairying in Wisconsin.

Third in Butter Production

NO. 30

While once the foremost butter state, Wisconsin now stands third as a producer of the nation's creamery butter. The present position is natural for the state. More of its milk is now being used for the manufacture of cheese, condensed milk and ice cream than years ago when an unusually large percentage was turned into butter.

Creameries are located principally in the southern, northern and northwestern counties of the state. As the industry develops, creameries are opened in other sections of the state. More than half of the state's creameries are operated on the cooperative plan. This system is gradually increasing in favor among dairy farmers in all parts of the state.

During 1925, according to government figures, there were manufactured in the state 168,617,861 pounds of creamery butter. The quality of this high output was unexcelled by any state in the Union. The returns for the year's production amounted to \$73,758,913.73.

### Worthy Leadership Helps

The future for Wisconsin's creameries appears bright. Through organization and education, two all-important factors in worthy dairy development, marked improvement is being made in the construction, equipment and operation of our creameries.

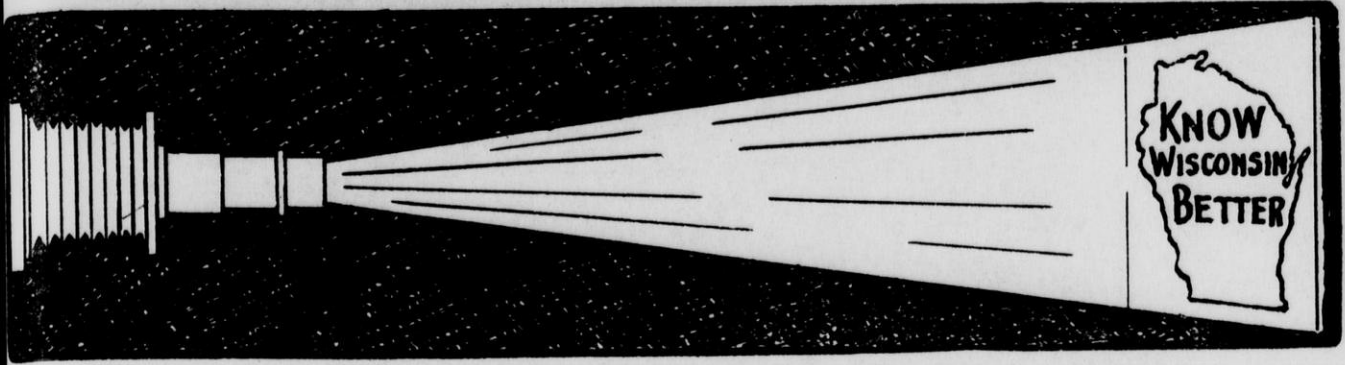
Creameries are becoming more than ever community centers. This is a healthy development. Farmers and their friends, meeting in these places to discuss better and more economical dairy methods, unconsciously bring forth a spirit of leadership. This is one of the big things that the industry has lacked and fortunately it is arising from groups of dairy farmers who are really the backbone of the entire industry.

Cream grading and paying according to quality are rock bottom essentials in the creamery business. Though this system is practiced widely in the state, it should be used in every factory in the state.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S  
Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

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Wisconsin's Rural Schools  
Have Important Mission

By John Callahan,  
State Superintendent of Schools

WISCONSIN has about 6,400 one room rural schools that are strictly rural. Most of the state's graded schools, as well as those in the villages and small cities, could also be classed as rural.

Rural  
S C H O O L S

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Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

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NO. 31

However, the one room schools are the ones that receive most attention in the way of discussion and are also the ones that come to mind when rural schools are mentioned. Opinion in regard to them varies from the statement that they are the best means yet invented for giving the elementary work, to the opinion often expressed, that they are the poorest excuse for schools in existence, and that they have gone backward rather than forward during the past forty years.

Teacher Carries Responsibilities

Neither opinion is correct when we remember that many of them have an enrollment of less than ten which means one or two pupils to a class, resulting in a coaching process rather than the work of a good school; that many more have an enrollment between forty and sixty - more than any teacher can handle successfully. Also, that if the enrollment runs between twenty-five and thirty-five, regarded as nearest to good conditions, the teacher is expected to be an expert in a field covering eight years and all the subjects. We know that the first statement can hardly be true.

On the other hand, when we go over the changes of the past forty years and are forced to admit that while we yet have many poor buildings, the years have brought an improvement of probably several hundred per cent. When we compare the seating and blackboards, textbooks, maps, library (of which there was none forty years ago) and other equipment as well as the grounds and playground apparatus; when we realize that the teachers have an average of three years mere schooling and at least one year of special training for the work; when we know that the superintendents have a like improvement in preparation; that they are assisted by one or two supervisors, and that the automobiles and the roads have wiped out time and distance, we know that there has been improvement in these schools.

### One Room Schools Decreasing

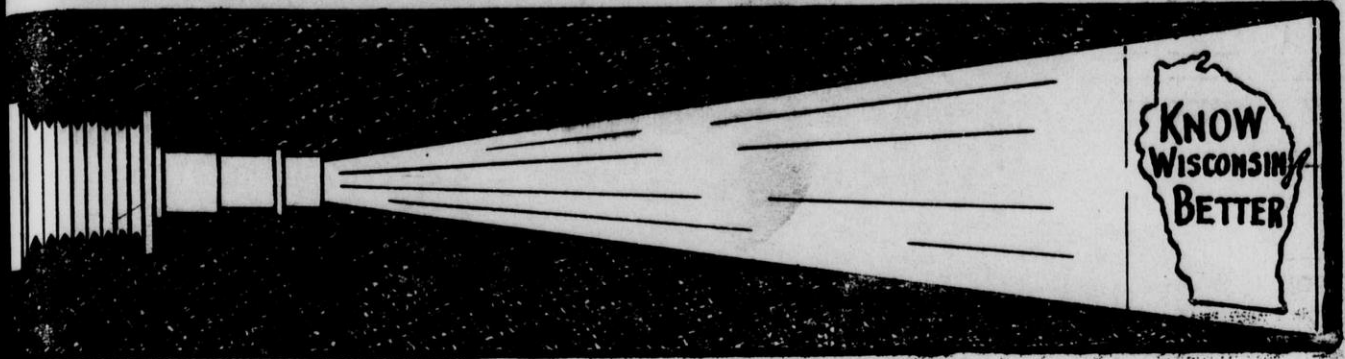
Yet, with all this improvement, the one room school can never equal the better graded schools for the reason that the same teacher will never be able to do the same grade of work when covering eight years, that she can when taking care of one or two years.

However, the one room school will be with us, probably in fewer numbers, for some years to come. That being the case, it becomes our duty to make them the best of their kind by employing the best teachers to be had and then providing comfortable, pleasant surroundings and the best of tools.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S  
Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

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Wisconsin Supplies Nation  
with Bulk of Cheese

By J. L. Sarmis  
Wisconsin Agricultural College

Advancing along the three lines of quantity, quality, and variety, over a long period of years, Wisconsin's cheese industry now leads the nation.

Quantity production has already made this state the dominant factor in America's cheese markets. The immense areas in the northern part of the state now being transformed into dairy farms with cheese factories to serve them, add every year to the production of cheese, as shown by statistics of state and federal authorities.

C H E E S E

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

Variety in styles, shapes, sizes, flavors, and textures is the one striking feature of cheese which continually attracts the attention of increasing numbers of consumers.

Wisconsin is the home of American cheddar cheese, varying in size from the five-pound prints to the 5000-pound mammoths, suitable to the needs of the smallest family larder or to those of the largest retail stores. Swiss, from 20-pound to 200-pound sizes, brick, in four-pound cakes, and Lirburger, in one and two-pound tin foil wrapped packages, are the leading, standard varieties.

NO. 32

Foreign Cheese Also Made

Numerous other varieties, representing the cheese of France, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland are made in increasing quantities each year. Italian cheeses, made here, include the Parmesan, for grating and cooking purposes, the Asiago, the Provolono egg shaped, and the Caccio cavallo ball and pin shaped. These varieties are made chiefly in factories in Marinette, Douglas, and Richland counties.

French cheese varieties, Camembert, Brie, and others of this class, recognized by their moldy exterior and piquant flavor, have been made for several years in Dodge, Green, and a few other counties. The French Neufchatel, often labeled "cream cheese", put up in tin foil packages, is made in many of Wisconsin's larger towns and cities. Edam, the red, round, rich cheese from Holland, is successfully made in Brown county. The number of varieties increases each year.

### Quality Is Aim

Quality improvement in every variety is the constant aim, not only of the makers themselves, but also of the many agencies fostering the cheese industry. Beginning with the early days of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association, other organizations such as the Wisconsin Dairy and Food commission, the Wisconsin Cheese Maker's association, and the Wisconsin Dairy school, took up the work of improving the quality of Wisconsin's cheese. More recently the Wisconsin Department of Markets, the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation, and a large number of commercial firms engaged in the sale and distribution of Wisconsin cheese, have contributed their help in improving quality.

Growth along quality lines has resulted from new methods, new tastes, new appliances, and from an increasing interest in improvement among all concerned. Prize winning Wisconsin cheese is to be seen in all recent national contests.

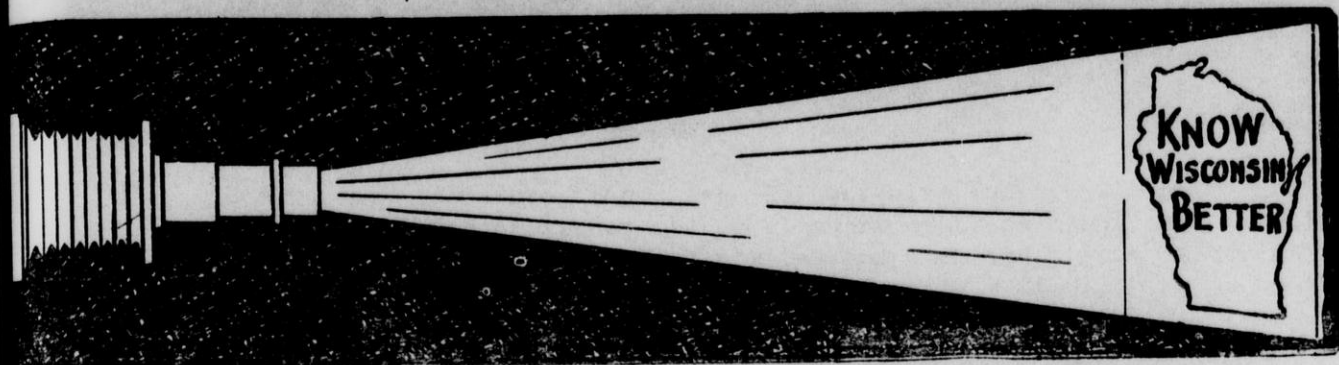
In the work of obtaining better quality cheese, every member of the cheese industry, from the farmer who produces strictly clean milk, to the retailer who sells the final product to the most discriminating customer, can be helpful. Of the three lines of growth, quantity, variety, and quality, quality is the most important, for on the fine quality of our products depends the continued advance of our cheese industry.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S

Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

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Fish Pastures Important  
in Wisconsin Lakes

By Dr. E. A. Birge,  
University of Wisconsin

THE possible supply of game fish in a given lake depends on its food supply, just as the amount of beef which a given pasture will produce depends on its production of grass.

Feeding

OUR FISH

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Signs of

Prosperity

and

Progress

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NC. 33

The general subject, the study of which was begun in Wisconsin more than 30 years ago, is that of the productivity of the lakes. This is being studied from the point of view of the fundamental foodstuff which the lake produces. This food stuff consists of minute plants and animals which float or swim in the open water.

The plants (algae) supply food for the animals, for the young insects, and the little crustacea, and these are in turn the food of the smaller kinds of fish and of the young fishes of every kind. These again constitute the food of the larger fish which are valued for sport and for food.

Must Know Feeding Habits

But the case is much more complicated in a lake than might be inferred from the illustration of the pasture and the beef animal.

The whole assemblage of life in a lake, from the microscopic algae to the big muskellunge, constitutes a community in which there is a general balance between food and eaters of many kinds and at various stages. Its outcome in game fish is only the last stage of a long series, and its nature and quantity are both determined by the earlier stages with which students of lakes are primarily concerned.

These earlier stages have been included in the study which attempted to get at the fundamental organization of this community of eaters and eaten, which makes up the life of the lake. This means that it is necessary to know the nature of the members of this community, their habits, and their relations to each other. This, in lake biology, would correspond in agriculture to the knowledge of the crops that grow in a given area.

## Europe Studies Its Lakes

But we must know more than this. We must also learn the conditions in the water which favor or hinder the development of these plants and animals, so that lake biology goes back to lake physics and chemistry, just as agriculture goes back to the physics and chemistry of soils. If we are ever to have a practical science of aquiculture, as we are getting a practical science of agriculture, we must know the waters of our lakes just as we know our soils.

There are "lake laboratories" in Germany, Sweden, Austria, Russia and several countries, and there are perhaps a half dozen journals which are devoted in great part or in whole to publishing the results of lake study. These institutions have the same general end in view that we have, namely, to lay the scientific foundations for the economic use of lakes and their waters. They are trying to establish the principles of a scientific aquiculture just as the agricultural experiment stations are studying the conditions on which a scientific agriculture depends.

### Many Lakes Examined

We have studied the many kind of plant and animal food stuff; the conditions of light and temperature in which they live or thrive in different lakes; the amounts of oxygen and other gases in the waters and their effect on life; the nature and the quantity of organic matter contained in the waters of the lakes.

For the past two summers we have examined lakes of the northeastern part of the state, especially those in the newly constituted state park in the Trout lake region. This region has almost innumerable small lakes which offer very different conditions for the support of life, and we have been trying to make the beginning of an inventory of the lakes and of their nature. We now have data on more than 100 lakes of this region.

This is a beginning of the knowledge that we need for the intelligent treatment of the resources of our lakes; but it is only a beginning, and it is far from a complete foundation on which we might commence to build. Much more study is needed, extending over a longer time, before we can give a clear answer to the question that lies at the root of all use of this knowledge. How do these conditions affect the life of the lake?

### More Work to Be Done

With this beginning we can see the directions in which we ought to move if we are to acquire knowledge for a rational use of our waters. We must have more knowledge of the chemistry of our lakes, and it must be more exact than it is at present. The means for gaining this knowledge is the first and most fundamental need of our present work.

We need also to be able to grow this foodstuff under experimental conditions just as the agricultural experiment stations must experiment on the conditions of growth.



In emphasizing these needs, I do not mean to imply that there are not also many practical problems which ought to have attention. I have given my own attention to the scientific side, partly because I know that it is difficult and very slow of development, partly because I am sure that no policy of handling our waters can succeed without it. Hand-to-mouth experiments will not bring permanent success in this matter any more than it will in agriculture.

#### Sportsman Can Help

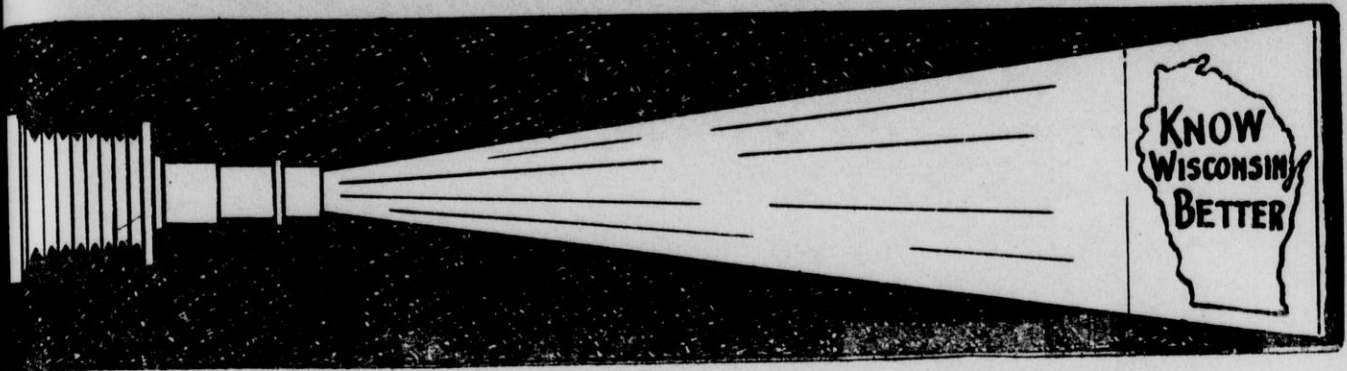
This does not mean that this is the only kind of work to be done for aquiculture. Here again we should take a lesson from agriculture. In developing a rational agriculture, we not only study the problems of the soil and fertility on which the practice of the future must depend, but we also study and answer practical problems in the light of present knowledge.

The fish commissions of our country have neglected both of these sides of their work. They have too often been content with meeting the demands of sport or commerce by raising and planting fry, and they have given very little study to the practical conditions of life which the fish need, or which the various lakes and streams offer.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S  
Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

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Wisconsin's Natural Beauty  
Should Be Protected

By John S. Donald, President,  
Friends of Our Native Landscape

NATURE so richly endowed Wisconsin with beautiful landscapes, woods, lakes, and running water, that the greatest contribution which the people of the state can make is to keep it natural.

Wisconsin  
BEAUTIFUL

One of our prominent educators recently remarked, "If Adam and Eve could have seen Wisconsin, they never would have bothered about the Garden of Eden."

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

Rural Wisconsin is beautiful. Its gentle hills, stately woods, sparkling streams, and smiling meadows make a paradise for wild life and domestic stock, and extend warm invitations to old and young, home folk and tourist alike, to enjoy their beauties and comfort and companionship

Beauty Spots Encouraged

NO. 34

While it is true that there has been a needless slaughter or merciless trimming of trees and shrubs by some farmers and public utility concerns, and that unsightly buildings, cluttered door yards, crude outdoor advertising, or an array of farm machinery in various stages of decay, have marred the beauty of some spots, it is also true that these conditions exist in a lesser extent today than formerly.

United efforts are being made by the lovers of nature, sportsmen, tourists, advertisers, and the farming, transportation, and manufacturing industries, to restore the beauties once revealed only to the Redman. The few remaining unpleasant spots are to lose the stigma of thoughtless devastation and careless waste, and become delightful niches in joyous harmony with their surroundings.

Be Wisconsin's Friend

Nature is wonderful and beautiful. Wisconsin folks are just beginning to appreciate more fully the lore of the outdoors. It is right that they should zealously protest the natural resources of their great state and preserve their priceless heritage.

The following song by J. R. C., sung to the tune "If You Want to Be a Badger", may help to inspire us to preserve our native landscape:

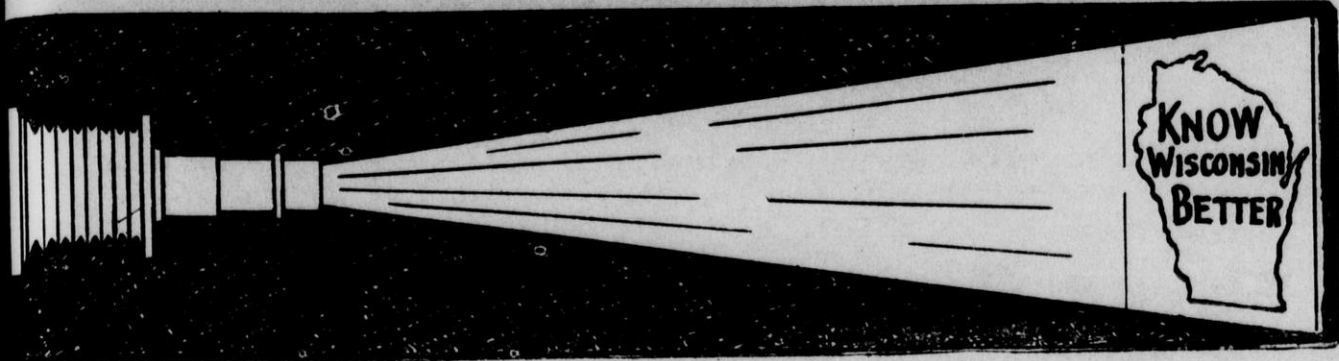
If you want to save our woodlands  
Just come along with me  
Be a friend, be a friend of our native landscape  
If you want to save the flowers  
Just come along with me  
Be a friend of our native landscape.

Be a friend of the shrubs  
Be a friend of the trees  
Be a friend of the hills, of the valleys, and the lakes,  
If you want to save their beauty  
Just come along with me  
Be a friend of our native landscape.  
(Repeat last part)

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S  
Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

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## Wisconsin Ranks Fourth In Leather Manufacture

J. H. H. Alexander, of the  
Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association

Enough leather is tanned each year in Wisconsin to make a leather coat for every man, woman and child in the state.

LEATHER

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Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

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When working at full capacity, the boot and shoe factories of Milwaukee, which is the center of this branch of the industry in Wisconsin, turn out about 14,000 pairs of shoes daily. This is the equivalent of two pairs of new shoes for every resident of the Badger state. Producing \$44,374,000 worth of shoes annually, we rank eighth among the states in this important industry.

In the production of tanned leather, Wisconsin stands fourth in the nation. With a product valued at \$94,762,000 annually, and with more than six thousand employees in the industry, tanning has fifth place among Wisconsin's industries.

### Milwaukee Leads State

NO. 35

The leather industry as a whole, including tanning and the manufacture of leather into boots and shoes, gloves and work mittens, pocket-books, belting, harness, and fur coats, reaches an annual total of \$140,461,000. In the manufacture of leather gloves and mittens we rank second in the United States, with a production of \$6,733,000 annually.

Milwaukee, the industrial metropolis of Wisconsin, has long held a leading place among American leather centers. In 1924 there were 69 factories in operation there, with 12,717 employees, and an annual payroll of \$14,990,000. Plants engaged in leather manufacturing represented an investment of \$49,493,972, and produced \$62,523,020 worth of leather and leather articles. From Milwaukee alone \$4,312,168 worth of leather goods were exported last year.

### Footwear Gives Service

Though Milwaukee is the leather center of the state (shoes helped "make Milwaukee famous") many other cities play an important part in the industry. Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Berlin, Beloit, Racine, and Watertown are names

long associated with footwear, particularly with sturdy footwear designed to withstand the hardships of logging woods and engineering construction camps.

American engineers, surveyors, cruisers, swampers, and construction foremen bragged of their Badger-Made boots as they helped dig the Panama canal. The American "doughboy" was the best shod soldier in France--with shoes that Wisconsin helped supply.

#### West Bend Makes Bill Folds

The manufacture of leather gloves and mittens centers in Ripon, Sheboygan, La Crosse, Cudahy, and Marinette, with Milwaukee also represented. Harness manufacturing is also an important Sheboygan industry, while Berlin does a thriving business in made-to-order fur coats.

West Bend, a city of less than 4,000 population, enjoys the distinction of being the center of pocketbook manufacturing in United States. In 1925 this little city produced more than three million men's bill folds, and untold numbers of beautifully designed and richly embossed hand bags for ladies.

#### Uses Hides from other States

From Wisconsin farms, either directly or through the packing plants, come the thousands of green hides that constitute a large part of the raw material used in our tanneries. In our northward receding forests is secured much of the hemlock bark essential to the tanning process. The extent to which the leather industry of Wisconsin depends upon native raw material is indicated by the presence of tanneries in such leather working centers as Kenosha, Racine, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, and Milwaukee, where green hides are converted into leather.

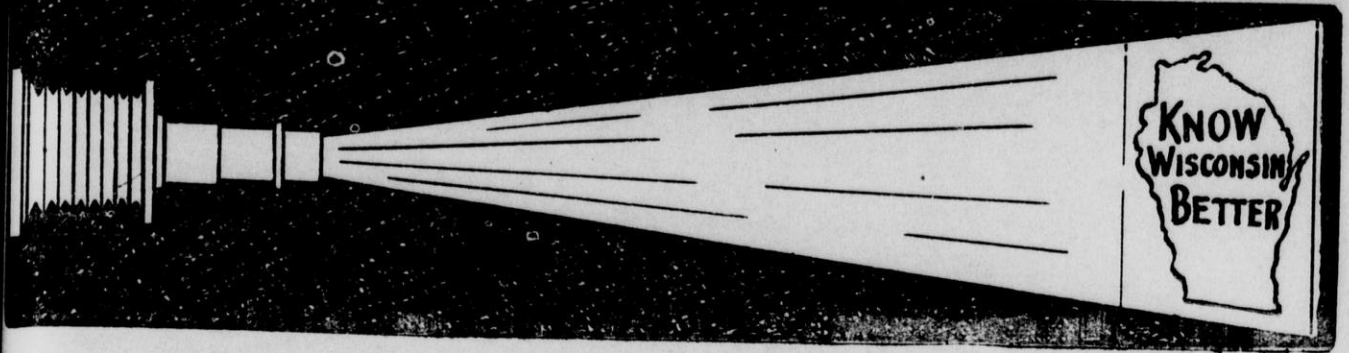
Though records do not show the number of green hides used each year by Wisconsin tanneries, it is safe to assume that most if not all of the packer hides from cattle slaughtered within the state are converted into leather by home concerns. This assumption is based on the fact that local hide production fails to supply the demand, and that almost one-half of our needs must be filled by hides imported from adjoining packing centers in Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa.

#### Ready Market Everywhere

Nor is all of our leather goods marketed locally. Fully 90 per cent goes across our borders to compete with the nation's best from coast to coast, and a considerable portion finds its way into export trade.

Here is a problem that readers may be interested in trying to solve:

If every one of the 2,484,000 cows, heifers, and steers now alive on Wisconsin farms were slaughtered, how long would their tanned hides keep the shoe factories of our state running at full capacity? We assure you that the answer will surprise you.



Poultry Pays the Taxes  
On Many Badger Farms

By J. B. Hayes,  
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

P O U L T R Y

POULTRY and poultry products rank third in Wisconsin as a source of farm income. Their annual value is preceded only by the incomes from dairy products and hogs. It exceeds the combined values of potatoes and tobacco, two of Wisconsin's important cash crops.

The farm value of eggs produced in Wisconsin in 1925 is estimated at \$29,000,000, and of poultry sold or slaughtered, \$9,000,000 more. The total of the combined values, \$38,000,000, was more than enough to pay the rural general property tax levy for the year of 1925.

Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

Wisconsin's Climate Ideal

There are several reasons why poultry and egg production have forged ahead in Wisconsin. The cool summers are ideal for the proper care and handling of eggs. Much less shrinkage and rot is experienced under Wisconsin's cool climate than would be the case if weather conditions were less favorable. This makes possible a better classification of eggs, and, naturally, a better market price for them. Wisconsin eggs are in demand.

NO. 36

Shipping points within, or convenient to, areas of production, adequate transportation facilities to shorten time and distance between producer and consumer, and good markets for poultry and eggs insure greater success for those who are interested in supplying fresh eggs to ready consumers.

Production Costs Are Low

Wisconsin is located in the area of lowest production costs. While feed alone constitutes three-fourths of the total cost of producing eggs, much of the feed of the farm flock is picked up around the yard -- feed that might otherwise have gone to waste.

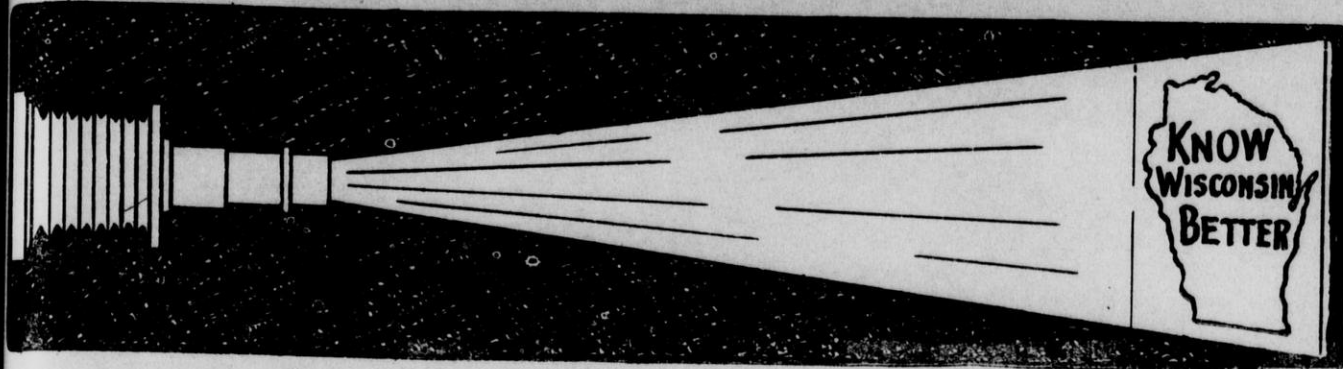
The poultry industry fits in nicely with diversified farming. It serves as another source of income and adds to the incomes derived from other farm enterprises. The attention

required by the farm flock interferes very little, if at all, with other farm operations. Rather, it seems to balance the work of the farm and round it out a little better.

#### Fits in With Dairying

In some respects there is a close similarity between the poultry and dairy industries. Both have many details that must be cared for in the most careful manner. Attention to small matters is quite essential. And Wisconsin folks, because of their training in dairying, are well qualified to look after the details of poultry and egg production.

The favorable adjusting of the several factors -- this combination of circumstances, as it were -- is what makes poultry a profitable enterprise in Wisconsin. The gradual development of interest in poultry holds a bright promise for the success of the industry in the future.



## Weekly Newspapers Help Build Wisconsin's Communities

By John A. Kuypers, President,  
Wisconsin Press Association

PROBABLY no form of the printed page receives a more hearty welcome when it enters the home than the country weekly newspaper. Read from cover to cover and re-read by nearly every member of the family, this once-a-week journal is received in much the same manner as a letter from home. It gives the accounts of nearly all the happenings of the community, both trivial and significant. It is written in a kindly manner and it is read in the same benevolent spirit.

Wisconsin's homes are well served by the state's weekly press. There are active in the state at the present time some 350 of these journals, which are published in about 300 communities. A number of these, about 40, are served by two papers and a much smaller number by three. Although they have an average circulation of about 1,200, the typical Wisconsin weekly is, perhaps, read by an audience five times as great, allowing for all the members of the families in small towns and on farms.

### Senses New Possibilities

The present style of the country weekly is considerably different than that which was in vogue not so many years ago that it dims the memory of many of the present editors. The community paper of two decades ago and even in some sections a single ten-year period was a partisan journal, often harshly and bitterly edited more for political benefits than for the welfare of the community. Rivalry was so keen, and so hotly were the issues of the times contested in the weeklies of those days that it has been said, "when the editor's full vocabulary was turned on, dynamite would pale before it".

A higher sense of news values and a more earnest desire to assist in serving and building the home community are cardinal principles in the creed of the present day country editor. Just as vehemently as his predecessor discussed the political issues of the day, the modern scribe aims to encourage the development and growth of his community. His news field has been extended so that it reaches far into the rural community and often more than half of his patrons have their homes on R.F.D. routes.

Country  
Weekly  
NEWSPAPERS

Signs  
of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

NO. 37



### Business Methods Revised

Systemized business has replaced guess-work in many of Wisconsin's newspaper plants, but even yet, great improvements can be made in raising the business standards of the country weekly. As the cost accounting system is more widely used and the spirit of cooperation continues to grow among editors, the country weekly will be able to command its share of advertising. Even now large organizations realize that the country weekly has the highest type of circulation, it being read primarily by the ultimate consumer of nearly everything that is sold.

Wisconsin weeklies are organized in a state-wide press association, which is now in its seventy-third year. At the present time, the weekly press is undoubtedly in the best condition that it has ever been in this state and the future appears most favorable.

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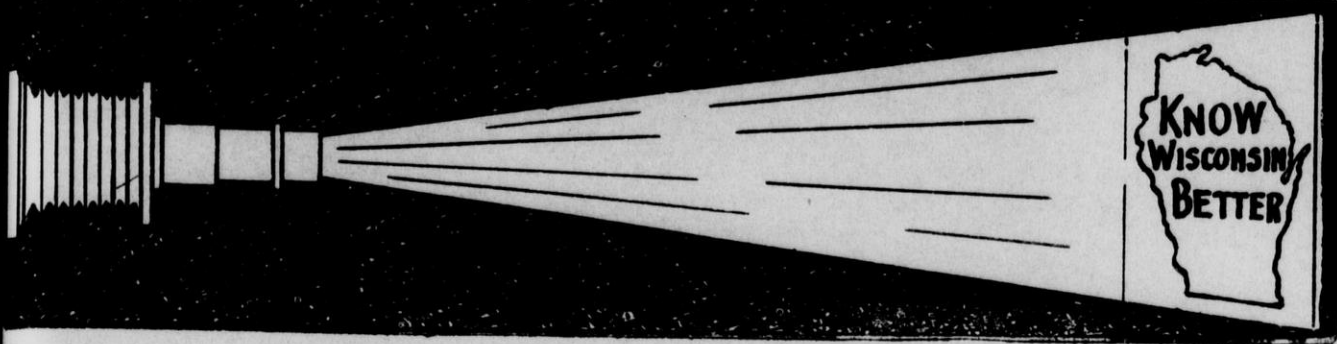
EDITOR'S NOTE - In their endeavor to improve further their newspaper, country editors from all sections of the state are preparing to participate in a state-wide Better Newspaper contest, to be held in the state capitol at Madison, February 10-12. Copies of the (insert name of your paper) have been entered in this display, it being the aim of the editor to represent the community alongside of other progressive Wisconsin towns and cities. Visitors to Madison during the contest should look up their home paper in the rotunda of the state house.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S

Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

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Wisconsin's High Schools  
Train for Citizenship

By Thomas Lloyd Jones  
University of Wisconsin

WISCONSIN'S greatest asset is its people. There came to this state in the early day, thousands of capable, industrious, and large spirited men and women who have always been interested in human as well as material values, who have supported liberally all programs for social betterment in general, and for the improvement of educational facilities and standards in particular. Upon the descendants of these pioneers rests the future development of the state.

High  
S C H O O L S

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Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

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Wisconsin is today a stable state. Its interests are varied and its possibilities for growth and development are large. It has been noted for its mining and its lumber; it is noted for its agriculture. Its industrial and commercial interests are assuming large proportions; its water power is being developed as necessity demands. There is almost no limit to future possibilities within its borders.

Education Is Popular

This calls for technically trained men and women, which means that each boy and each girl in Wisconsin be given all of the training each can take. Not only must each be trained so that he can make a comfortable and satisfactory living, but in addition, he must be trained so that he may make wise use of his leisure hours. This calls for training in the fields of literature, history, art, music, and the sciences which pertain to health.

Wisconsin has a record in education for which the citizens may take pride. There are now 438 public high schools, 366 of which are accredited to the University. The total enrollment in these schools is well over 90,000 pupils, with a teaching staff of 4,000 teachers.

In addition to these public high schools there were for the school year 1925-26, forty-two private and parochial schools of secondary school grade accredited by the University. During the last ten years the high school enrollment has almost doubled.

NO. 38

### Train for Usefulness

This all means that the people of this state believe in secondary education. It is of interest too, to note that approximately 50 per cent of the high school graduates of Wisconsin attend some higher educational institution, normal school, college, or university.

It is therefore of primary importance that the standard of work in the high schools be such that will enable the graduates to effectively participate in the affairs of the world even without the advantages of further training, and that those who plan to attend higher institutions be given an opportunity to prepare for satisfactory work in the institutions above. Then, and then only, will the high school pupils get the maximum returns for the money and the time expended upon our secondary school system.

### School Standards High

The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a voluntary and honorary organization, maintains an approved list of high schools. The territory covered by this association includes twenty states. Out of a total of 408 Wisconsin high schools accredited to the University, Wisconsin has 167 schools upon the list approved by the North Central Association. This is as high a percentage as any state has, and is a higher percentage than that of many states in the territory.

In recent years there has been manifest a great interest in the building of safe, sane, and good looking high school buildings. In spite of high costs, scores of communities have courageously gone forward with building programs so that in Wisconsin today are to be found many new building second to none in the Mississippi Valley. This means, of course, a tremendous increase in the educational facilities offered.

### Libraries Gain Favor

There has also been in evidence an increased interest in the up-building of the school libraries, for those in charge of our schools realize that the public library, important and helpful as it is, cannot be an adequate substitute for a high school library.

It is interesting to note that conditions have become so stable that communities are again interesting themselves in the adequate furnishing of the science laboratories, making possible science work of a more vital character than has been common during the last decade.

### Cooperation Is Essential

With added facilities and a renewed interest in scholarship, we have every reason to believe that the secondary schools of Wisconsin, during the next ten years, will grow in strength and influence as preparatory schools for the immediate entrance into the activities of the world, and as preparatory schools for the thousands of capable boys and girls who seek further preparation in the higher institutions before engaging in their life work.

The call is for cooperation among the home, the community, and the school in the interest of the society that is yet to be.



Many Nationalities Help  
Write Wisconsin History

By Joseph Schafer, Superintendent,  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first  
of a series of six articles on  
Wisconsin's people, by Dr. Schafer,  
appearing in (name of your paper).  
Next week he will discuss the in-  
fluence and contribution of the  
Yankee to the state.

Wisconsin's  
PEOPLE

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Signs of  
Prosperity  
and  
Progress

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A STATE never is, but is ever becoming. We feel, indeed, as if it were always "today", but that is an illusion of the human mind. Since the present moment is a fleeting one, what we are really dealing with is a secure past and an uncertain future.

Our chief concern is in respect to that future. What will it be for the majority of men and women who shall be living at any given time, say one hundred years hence? Particularly, what will it be for those of us already here, whose lives may be expected to lap over some portion of the future?

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History Gives Best "Hunch"

The answer is a secret, but it can be "guessed at" and mankind, all through the ages, has been keen on guessing. The best "hunch" of the social fortune-teller comes from history, for it is a truism that the "roots of the present lie deep in the past", and that "every tree brings forth its own kind" is attested by human experience as well as by Holy Writ.

It is safe to assume that the future of Wisconsin, whatever it may be, will be shaped by the persisting forces which made its noble past. Of those, the people, who settled the country and built the institutions of the state, must be considered first.

### Nationality Roll Is Long

Wisconsin's social complex includes many originally distinct elements. They have neighbored on our fertile plains and in our forests; jostled one another in the cities; and found, whether easily or the reverse, ways of cooperating in factory and mart, in town-meeting, convention, church, and school.

The roll of our nationalities is a long one. Besides the American, dividing into the Yankee contingent and a non-Yankee group, we must name the Germans or Teutons; the Irish, English, Welsh, and Scotch; the Scandinavians (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes); the French, Dutch, Belgians, Luxemburgers; the Bohemians, Hungarians, Poles; the Russians, Finns, Ukrainians; the Italians, Jugo-Slavs, Bulgarians, Roumanians; and some others.

### Social Fiber Is Well Spun

Society is not like a chain, the strength of which is determined by the proverbial "weakest link". Rather it is like a ship's hawser; a great rope made up of many strands. Some of these have to be long, strong, sound, and continuous, if the rope is to be depended upon to hold the ship securely to its moorings. Others may be "hit or miss" -- short or long, varied in thickness and in strength; they will be better tough, but not wholly useless for filling if weak, or even a trifle shoddy.

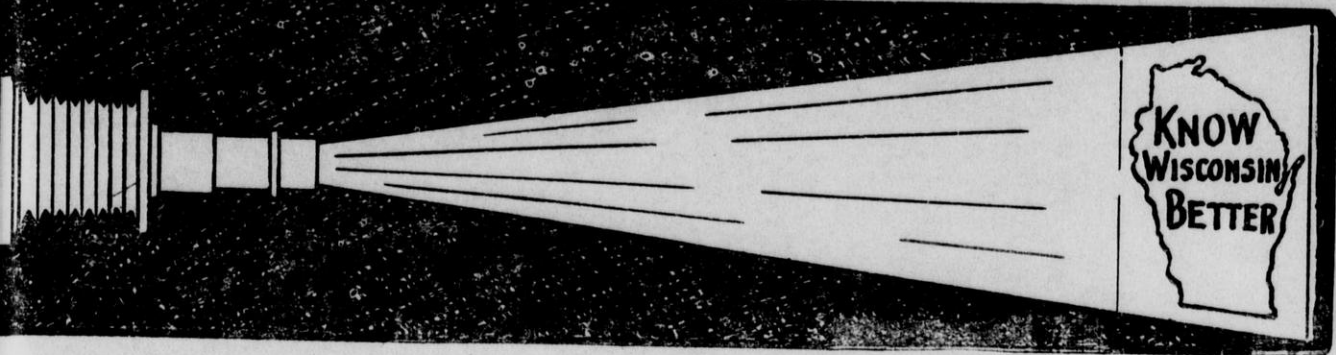
Wisconsin society makes a strong, pliable, resistant cable by reason of the basic strands that were woven into it in early pioneer times. It would be hard to find a more wiry social element than the American Yankees, who, in a tightly twisted skein, run through our history from first to last; or, (in ample, more open order) stronger fibers than those supplied by the Germans; or greater consistency than among Scandinavians; while the flexible Irish strand is what was needed to make the binder for the others.

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W I S C O N S I N Country W E E K L I E S

Cover Rural Wisconsin Effectively

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Yankee Ingenuity Stamped  
on Records of Wisconsin

By Joseph Schafer, Superintendent,  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin

EDITOR'S NOTE - This is the second of  
a series of short sketches on the  
peoples of Wisconsin, written by Dr.  
Schafer, an authority in this field.  
Next week, he will tell of the influ-  
ence of the Germans in the develop-  
ment of the commonwealth. The series  
will appear regularly in the (name of  
your newspaper).

Wisconsin's  
PEOPLE

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FOREIGNERS in early Wisconsin were apt to use the term  
"Yankees" as the generic name for Americans of all derivations.  
Strictly, however, it applies to those who were natives of New  
England, or of regions settled by New Englanders.

These were mainly western New York, northern Pennsylvania,  
northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. By far the largest Yankee  
immigration in the early days entered Wisconsin from New York,  
particularly the part of that state which was tributary to the  
"Grand Canal".

Came West to Grow Up

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For the most part, the people came from the farms, and  
the prevailing reason for "going west" was to find fresh,  
fertile wheat lands convenient to water transportation. Farms  
in western New York were a generation or more old, and con-  
stant cropping of the land had forced down the wheat yield be-  
low the line of profit.

But in Michigan and Wisconsin were millions of acres of  
good wheat land, much of it practically ready for the breaking  
plow, and all within striking distance of the great waterway  
to which they were accustomed. Therefore, thousands of the young  
people from New York farms, many owners of small, infertile, or  
too heavily wooded freeholds, and a certain proportion of well-  
to-do farmers, were tempted to move "up the lakes" and take  
possession of these promising virgin soils.

### Had Diversified Interests

Yankees were proverbially keen speculators. Many non-farmers were attracted by the opportunities for securing town-sites and mill sites; others bought up government lands in the hope of reselling to farmer immigrants at a profit; still others entered upon business and professional careers. There is hardly a general business of any kind which, in the early days of our territory and state, was not largely in the hands of "York Staters" or other Yankees.

These people furnished many leaders in public affairs, although the first territorial organization, dominated by the lead region settlement, was manned largely by the southwesterners, such as Henry Dodge and Charles Dunn. The progress of Yankee immigration into the southwestern part of the state soon brought them into control. They made a majority in the constitutional conventions and the legislatures and gave the state a long list of governors, secretaries of state, school superintendents, and judges.

### Yankees Wield Influence

The Yankees also pioneered in religion and education, and as publishers of newspapers. So complete became their organization of politics, commerce, and industry, that their leadership has proved much more persistent than the proportional numbers of the Yankees would indicate.

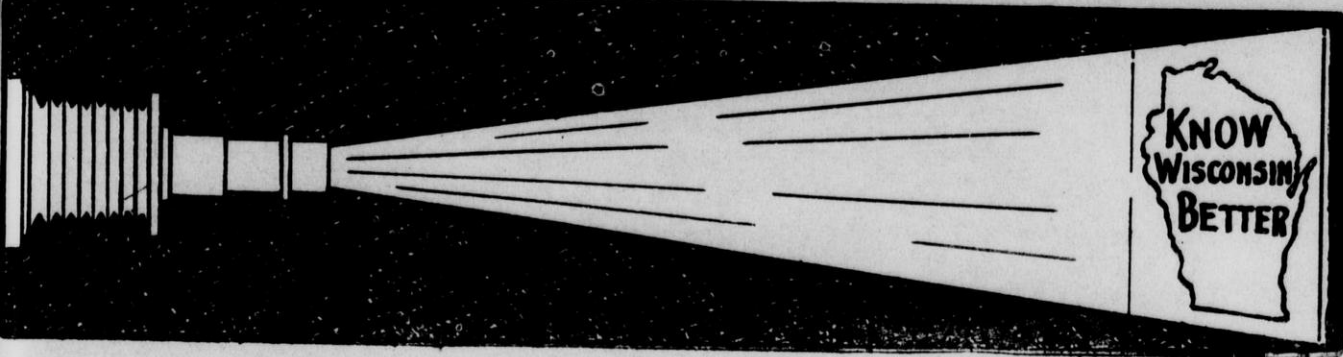
Even today their influence is powerful, exerted in part directly, in part through the more numerous elements derived from foreign stocks whose generations have been touched and partially molded by the Yankees in school, church, lodge, convention, and legislative hall.

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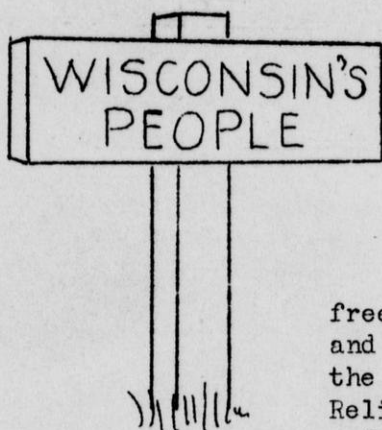
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Germans Influence Wisconsin's  
Arts, Trades and Professions

By Joseph Schafer, Superintendent,  
Wisconsin State Historical Society

EDITOR'S NOTE - This is the third of a series of short sketches on the peoples of Wisconsin written by Dr. Schafer. You will be interested in his story on the influence of the Scandinavians upon the history and development of the state. It will appear in these columns next week.



THE Germans came in part as seekers of religious freedom, in part to realize their dreams of political and civil liberty; the greater number, however, came for the purpose of improving their economic and social status. Religiously some were Protestants, others were Catholics, and others "free thinkers".

Many of the so-called "Forty-Fighters" belonged to the third group named. The movement of Germans into Wisconsin from the homeland began in 1839. Most of these immigrants had been beneficiaries of the admirable school systems created in Prussia and other German states. Thus they were mainly a well trained as well as industrious folk.

Milwaukee Becomes "German Athens"

The great body of the German immigrants landed at Milwaukee, which became a "German Athens," so-called on account of its leadership in music, art, and the drama, which were some of the German contributions to American life.

Large numbers of them were skilled mechanics representing most of the usual handicrafts. Others were merchants and manufacturers; still others lawyers, teachers, clergymen, and especially doctors.

Most Germans, however, wanted land on which to make farm homes. These spread out at first over the wooded area near the lake shore, in Milwaukee, Ozaukee,

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Sheboygan, Calumet, and Manitowoc counties. They were loth to get far away from the lake ports, which would be the markets for their products, and unlike the Yankces they cared not to speculate on the building of roads, canals, and railway into the interior. But when the railways came they followed eagerly.

#### Followed Restless Pioneers

As farmers the Germans were more patient, thorough, and persistent than most Americans. Once settled on a tract of land, they were apt to stay for several generations, through good and bad years, constantly improving their holding; while Americans displayed a restless spirit, speculating in land values, and shifting readily from one frontier to the next leaving half made farms to begin again on tracts of wild land. Fortunately, Germans and other foreigners were on hand to buy the farms Americans were determined to leave, which explains the solid progress achieved by Wisconsin agriculture over vast areas.

The Germans gradually came to share with Yankees and others the leadership in commerce and in industry, the same qualities of intelligence, industry, thrift, and perseverance which brought success in agriculture guaranteeing it also in those fields. Professionally they early gained preeminence in the domain of medicine, and they contributed in noteworthy fashion to learning and literature in Wisconsin.

#### Few Enter Statecraft

Politically the German element has not functioned in proportion to its numbers. The reason lies perhaps partly in a native want of aptness for public life as Von Buelow pointed out. But doubtless the divisions among Germans, due mainly to religious diversity, has been the main cause. Without some such explanation, it would be incredible that so few persons of German birth or descent have attained to the highest offices in this German commonwealth.

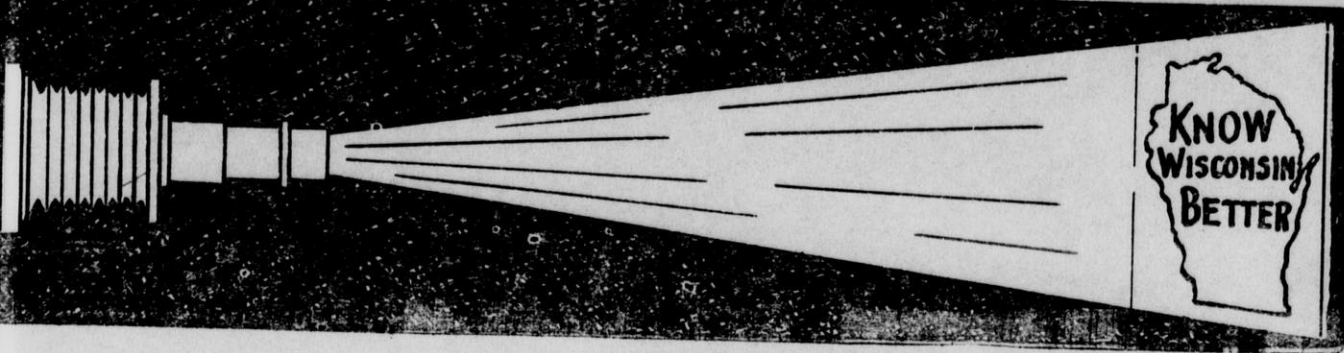
Prior to 1926, with the sole exception of E. L. Philipp, whose parents were in reality Swiss, no German was elected to the governorship. These religious differences among German voters, however, have tended to impose on Wisconsin politicians the need of a large tolerance for which this state is noted above most states.

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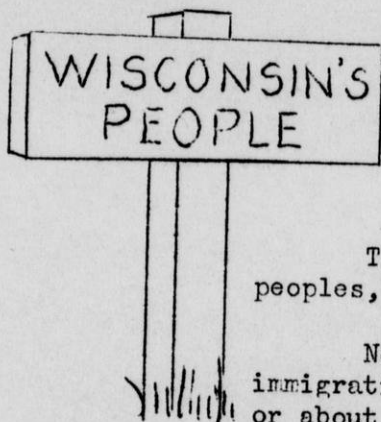
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## Scandinavians Settled In Many Parts of State

By Joseph Schafer, Superintendent,  
State Historical Society

EDITOR'S NOTE - This is the fourth of Dr. Schafer's short sketches on peoples of Wisconsin. The influence of the Irish on state politics will be told in the next article.



THE term Scandinavians includes the three northern peoples, Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes.

Norwegians were the pioneers of the Scandinavian immigration into Wisconsin, the first company arriving at or about the time the first German immigrants came. Settlements were formed in Waukesha and Racine counties, and afterwards in Rock and Dane. An interesting Swedish colony was early begun on Pine Lake, Waukesha county, and in some of the townships of Racine county Danish immigrants in the 1860's supplanted the original Yankee farmers.

### Distributed Through State

In the period since the Civil War Scandinavians of all these stocks have spread over the state. They are particularly numerous in the western and northern sections of Wisconsin, for they excelled both as prairie farmers and woodsmen. However, many of the most valuable farms in south-eastern Wisconsin are owned by descendants of early Scandinavian settlers.

Like the Germans, many of these people left the home land to escape what they considered persecution in religious matters. But, the way being opened, the new land coming to seem less and less remote, the journey hither less terrifying, and the hoped-for return to home and friends less impossible, all classes furnished immigrants, particularly those whose motives were political and economic. They cherished liberty above every other good.

### Prominent in Politics

For two main reasons the Scandinavians have been, relatively to numbers concerned, more prominent in Wisconsin.

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politics than the more numerous Germans have been. In the first place, though they were separated into the three national groups much as were the Germans into Prussians, Bavarians, and many others, the Scandinavians were not divided religiously as the Germans were and could therefore the more easily act together.

Second, the dominant Protestantism of the Scandinavians made it easy for them to fall in line at once with those Yankees and others who organized the Republican party, whereas the Germans remained for a long time prevailingly Democratic in their political alliance.

#### Favored Republican Party

The success of the Republicans meant political prosperity to them. Hence the long list of public officials, state and national, which that population element has furnished; hence, also, the importance to political leaders of shaping their policies to satisfy the electorate of Scandinavian origin and extraction.

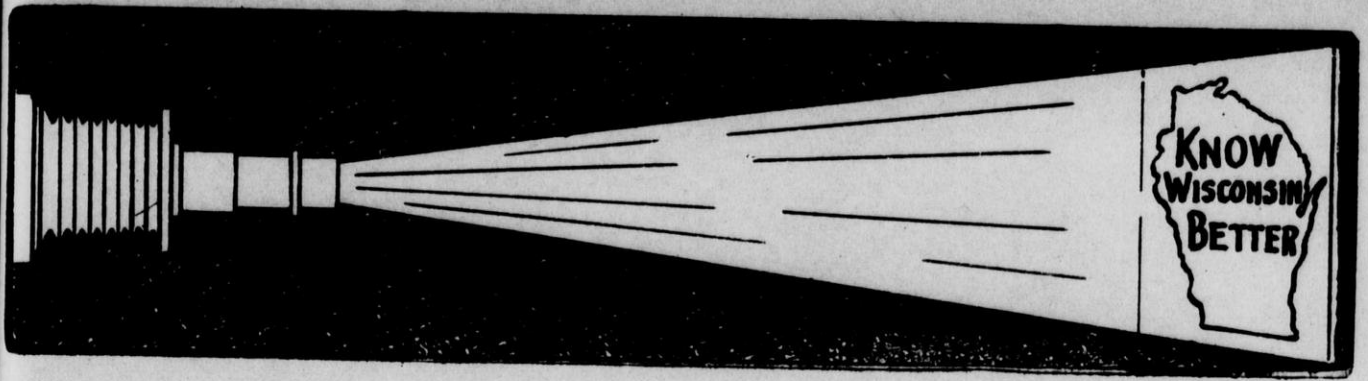
Their industry, thrift, and sturdy independence have brought prosperity likewise in agriculture, commerce, and the arts. Their eagerness to improve educational opportunities is reflected in the proportion of intellectual leaders they have furnished. The process of amalgamation with the American stock is with them quite as easy as with the Germans.

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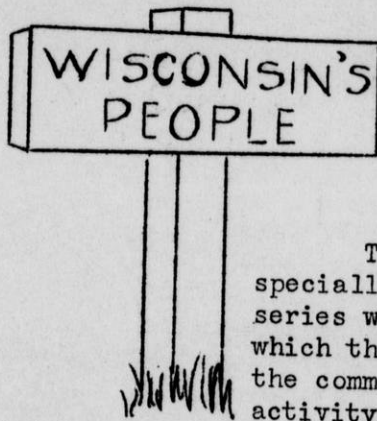
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Irish Political Influence  
Strong in Early Wisconsin

By Joseph Schafer, Superintendent,  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin



EDITOR'S NOTE; This is the fifth of a series of six articles on Wisconsin's people by Dr. Schafer appearing in (name of your paper). Next week he will tell us what the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Dutch did in the making of our state.

THE most adaptable of the four groups of settlers specially mentioned in the introductory article of this series was the Irish. A striking example of the ease with which that element participated in the public affairs of the commonwealth is their presence as delegates and their activity in the two constitutional conventions.

Probably no man was more fundamental in the making of Wisconsin's constitution than Edward G. Ryan, an Irish lawyer of Racine, who a quarter century later distinguished himself and his state as chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court. The first convention had seven delegates who were natives of the Emerald Isle, while only three represented the English element and an equal number the German.

Were Vigorous Democrats

These Irish were vigorous, convinced Democrats, whose influence upon the fundamental law was affirmatively liberal. Such a provision as that guaranteeing the public schools against the evil of sectarianism may not improbably owe its adoption most largely to the Irish contingent in the convention. The extreme Democratic policies respecting banks, and the control of corporations, were also manfully upheld by them.

From that day to the present citizens of Irish birth or derivation have always been prominent in national, state, and local affairs. Being Democrats and Catholics, as were a large proportion of the Germans, but unlike the latter, gifted politically, their success was often aided by German votes, and it was usually out of proportion to the numbers of the Irish population.

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### Had Important Advantages

The Irish in early Wisconsin had two important advantages over the Germans and the Scandinavians. The first was in their command of the English language which the other nationalities had to learn. The second was in the fact that the original Wisconsin Irish were not freshly arrived immigrants but seasoned inhabitants of the country. They came to our territory with the great Yankee drift from New York and New England.

Many had been residents of eastern states for as much as twenty years before coming to Wisconsin. They had learned American ways and institutions. They needed no period of apprenticeship, and, when new arrivals from Ireland entered the state, these pioneers stood ready to teach them as well as to use them politically.

### Had Genius for Politics

The Irish not only showed a genius for politics but also for professional service in the field of law. At the other extreme, the newly arrived immigrants from Ireland made up a large fraction of the common labor which constructed our railways and other large works; they furnished a considerable proportion of the mechanical skill required for building our cities; and thousands of Irish families settled on Wisconsin farms.

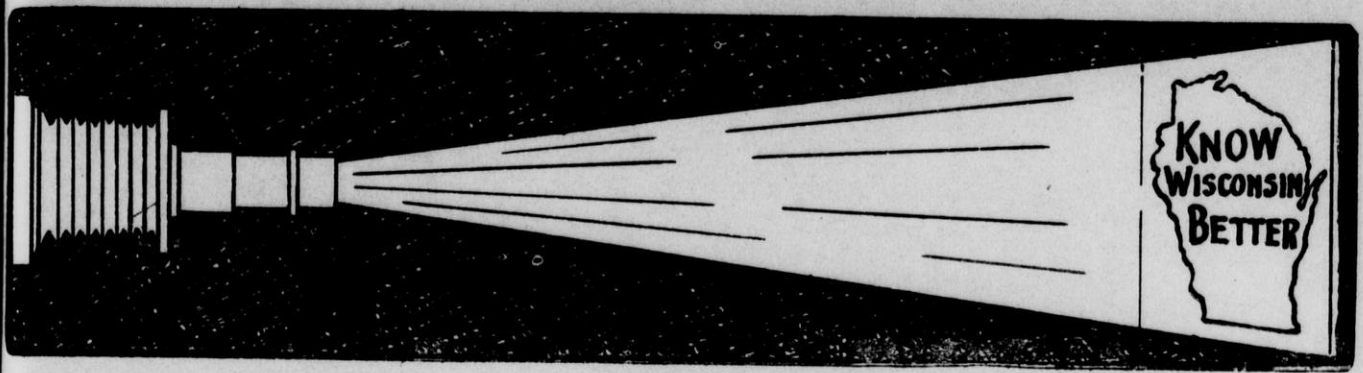
They have been less potent agriculturists, however, than Germans or Scandinavians, being like the Yankees, always ready to "sell out", to move farther west, or to go to the cities. The Irish like the Germans, have had much influence in teaching tolerance to the American born.

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English Speaking Peoples  
Blend State's Population

By Joseph Schafer, Superintendent,  
State Historical Society of Wisconsin



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last of Dr. Schafer's series on the influence of the various peoples of Wisconsin on the development of the state.

PIONEER Wisconsin attracted immigration from England, Scotland, and Wales. Those of the two first named countries were generally intermingled with the American Yankees though in a few cases something suggestive of colonies were formed.

There was a strong English group in a portion of Waukesha county, English factory workers established settlements in Racine county and in Dane county, while Staffordshire potters had a settlement in the eastern part of Columbia county, and English miners, partly Cornishmen, were in the lead region.

#### Found in Separate Units

As to the Scotch, not more than a few families were ever found living near together in rural neighborhoods, and in the towns also, they were apt to appear as isolated families grouped with other English speaking people and not as a national aggregation.

The Welsh were more "clannish", possibly because they spoke the Gaelic dialect rather than English. They began coming to Wisconsin about as early as the Germans and Norwegians, and like them, settled in colonies for the most part. The counties of Racine and Waukesha received the earliest of these. Later Welsh settlements were formed in Columbia, Winnebago, La Crosse, and other counties.

#### Dutch Join With Germans

In 1850 the census-taker found in Wisconsin only 1,157 Hollanders. The number from that country has never become large. They fraternized with the Germans and settled generally in the lake shore counties. Sometimes a consid-

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erable group of families lived near together. A terrible disaster which cost the lives of many Dutch immigrants was the burning of the steamer Phoenix off Sheboygan in November 1847. This may have resulted in deterring others from emigrating.

At the census of 1850, the English, 19,000, were nearly as numerous as the Irish, 21,000, while the Scotch and Welsh combined made up nearly 8,000, and Canadians 8,277. Against these figures we have the 38,000 Germans and nearly 9,000 Scandinavians. The native Americans numbered 193,000, of which 103,000 were from the eastern and northeastern states, while 63,000 were natives of Wisconsin. Of the 103,000 northeasters, 68,500 were from New York state alone.

#### Population Is Diversified

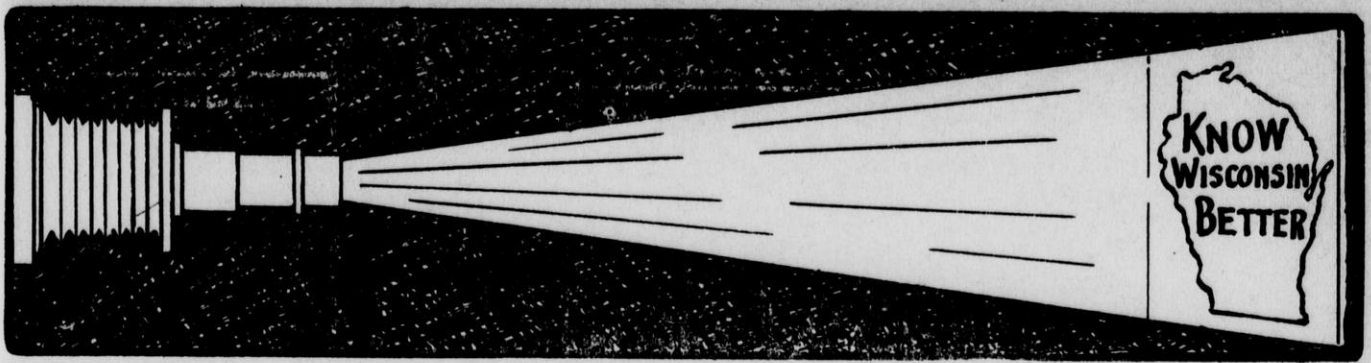
It is thus seen that Wisconsin's population, in the early years of statehood, was sufficiently homogenous, while embracing valuable foreign elements well fitted to cross-fertilize the dominant American and English speaking mass. Politically and socially, there never was much distinction between Americans and other English speaking folk, particularly when religious questions were absent.

English, Scotch, and Welsh allied themselves with the Republican party with which they voted quite as persistently as did the Norwegians; the Irish were a powerful factor in the Democratic party. All contributed in appropriate ways to the prosperity of Wisconsin, which is one of the best examples of a great community that was able to maintain a wholesome unity in the tendency of its developing institutions while taking advantage of the fruitful play of ideas resulting from a rich diversity in the population.

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WISCONSIN'S TWELVE PARKS  
CHALLENGE LEISURE HOURS

By C. L. Harrington, Superintendent  
Wisconsin's Forests and Parks

The variety of life furnished by a quiet lake, a running stream, the depth of the forest, the study of wild things, the sight of unique rock formations or historic places tends to satisfy the natural impulse on the part of all of us for a touch of life under the open sky. These are some of the things the state parks of Wisconsin offer you. They have been set aside for your use and enjoyment. Plan to visit them for they afford many attractions.



Devil's Lake Park

Devil's lake park, situated as it is in the center of the Baraboo bluffs and near the well-known Dells of the Wisconsin river, offers the most unique bit of mountainous scenery in the state, and commands an old and steadily increasing popularity.

The lake itself is one and one-fourth miles long, one-half mile wide, and has a maximum depth of forty-three feet. It is enclosed on the east, west and south shores by rugged bluffs of the Baraboo quartzite. The surface of this lake lies about 600 feet below the east bluff, and is about 1,400 feet above the sea level.

It is a beautiful sheet of water, without a visible outlet, fed by springs and surrounded by great crags and bluffs of rock, thrown up by volcanic action of some former age. The north and southeast ends are filled with glacial drift. In fact, this glacial drift has formed the lake basin by damming up both ends of the older gorge. The bluffs are without glacial drift, and the limit of the driftless area is sharply defined.

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TO THE EDITOR: This is the first of a series of twelve articles by C. L. Harrington on Wisconsin's state parks.



In addition to the interesting rock formations, such as the "Doorway", the "Needle", and "Turks Heads", there are some very interesting Indian mounds on the park, the most striking being the Eagle Mound on the southeast shore, and the Bear and Lynx Mounds on the north shore.

The rough topography of the park and the surrounding region prevented clearing, so that the percentage of forest trees is large, and the native flora and fauna has survived remarkably well. The native flora is extremely varied, and natural conditions will be maintained so that botanists will find not only the species, but also the ecological conditions under which they grow. River birch is found along the lake shore, mixed hardwood stands occur on the higher land, large white pines occupy the rocky slopes, and the tops of the bluffs are covered with oaks.

The geology classes of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Chicago annually spend several weeks in field work on the park and surrounding country. The late President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, one of the most distinguished geologists in the country, has said, "I know of no other region of the state which illustrates so many principles of the science of geology."

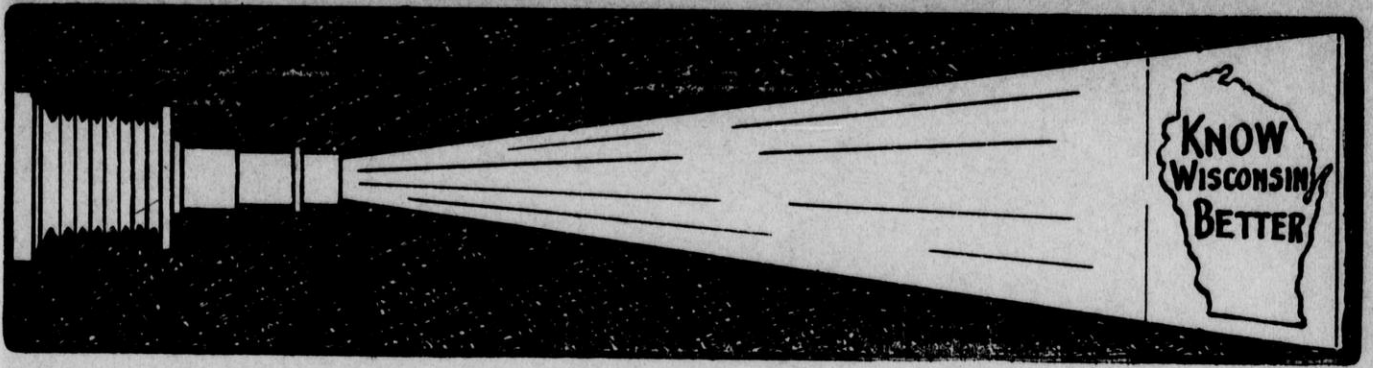
The park superintendent's office is located at the north end of the lake, and full information can be had at this office respecting the management of this area. The area can be reached by train, the Chicago and Northwestern railroad having a station at the south end, or by auto over the regular trunk highway system into Baraboo and thence over the Warner Memorial concrete road, trunk highway number 123, to the lake. A state operated boat system meets the trains stopping at the south end of the lake during the summer season, and passengers are assured of quick and pleasant transportation at reasonable rates to the north end or the Messenger shore.

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NELSON DEWEY STATE PARK  
GUARDS THE MISSISSIPPI

By C. L. Harrington, Superintendent,  
Wisconsin's Forest and Parks

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of  
a series of articles by Mr. Harrington  
on Wisconsin's recreation spots.



NESTLED in the angle made where the sturdy Wisconsin river flows into the mighty Mississippi, Nelson Dewey park commands a scenic view of river, bluff, and valley, unrivaled.

The greater portion of this 1651-acre natural playground was the homestead of Senator Robert Glenn. Until a few years ago it was called "Glenn's park", but has since been named after Wisconsin's first governor, Nelson Dewey.

The site of the first fur trading post established on the upper Mississippi is in the park. Here too is the end of the old military road. Fort Crawford, now decayed and almost hidden within the city of Prairie du Chien, was but a few miles to the north, across the Wisconsin river, yet within easy view of the pioneer traders.

Forests Are Preserved

Although some of the upland has been cleared, giving a variety of scenery, none of the natural beauties of the park have been destroyed. With but few alterations this pleasure spot of Southwest Wisconsin is much the same today as it was before white man discovered its charm.

The park is well wooded. On the uplands may be found such species as white, red, and black oak, basswood, sugar maple, aspen, and white birch. Ash, slippery elm, basswood, black walnut, mulberry, and honey locust thrive in the hollows. The bottom lands produce luxuriant growths of silver maple, white elm, and river birch.

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## Follow Rugged Trails

Point Lookout is the point from which Father Marquette, the explorer, had his first glimpse of the Mississippi river. Underneath is Point Lookout Cave, with tunnels extending back some distance into the precipitous bluff. Trails and stairways have been built leading to the cave, running some places through ragged crevices, and again hugging the high walls of the bluffs, affording a most delightful walk.

Signal Point is a high and rocky bluff, extending and overlooking both the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers and valleys, which was used as a signal station by the warring Indians in the early days. One may get a panoramic view of both rivers and the rising bluffs on the Wisconsin and Iowa sides. Or he may look down over the ledge hundreds of feet below on the forest-covered bottom lands of the rivers through which runs the old military road used by troops and immigrants to Iowa and Minnesota in the early forties and fifties.

The ragged ledge of picturesque rock rising to about two hundred feet in height is called Black Hawk monument. It overlooks the Mississippi river and the surrounding hills and valleys. It is located on the south end of Sentinel Ridge and was named in memory of the once warring Indian chief, Black Hawk.

## Explore Real Canyons

Little and Big Canyons are cut out through solid rock by the continuous flow of water, making them resemble miniature canyons with solid walls of ragged rocks rising on both sides.

By going up through the south miniature canyon one comes to what is known as Pictured Rock, Cave or Glenn Grotte, about fifty feet in diameter, formed in brilliantly colored sandstone, with a waterfall tumbling over its side. A column of petrified moss forty feet high is at the entrance.

Sun Shine Hill and Eagle Eye Bluffs are 530 feet above the river level, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. From these bluffs one may look as far as the eye can see west and north along the Mississippi river and east over the rolling thickly wooded hills and valleys.

Other points of interest are the bottomless pits, the Wisconsin ridge, Big Chief Bluffs, and Big Sand Cave with its walls of brightly colored sandstone.

## Get Picturesque Views

Sentinel Ridge is a thickly wooded high ridge lying 530 feet above the Mississippi river. It was used as a burial spot by the prehistoric mound builders. A group of mounds half a mile in length lie along this ridge and are supposed to be the most valuable undepleted group in existence. A large bronze tablet has been erected by the Archeological Society of Wisconsin, marking this particular group of mounds.

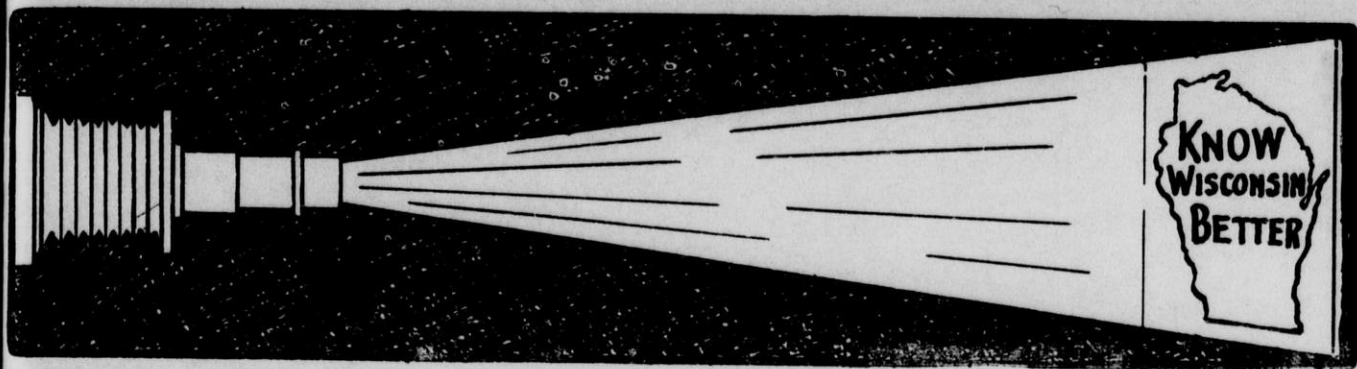
A standard highway has been built leading up and along this ridge, overlooking the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers for miles. One may look along on three points of the compass, to Prairie du Chien, or across the Mississippi to Marquette and McGregor, in the state of Iowa.

From this ridge one may also see the continuous traffic on the railroads which wind along on both sides of the rivers, or he may see tugging steamers churning the waters of the mighty Mississippi.

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## PENINSULA PARK BEACHES IDEAL FOR SUMMER SPORT

By C. L. Harrington, Superintendent  
Wisconsin's Forests and Parks

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third of a series of articles on Wisconsin's state parks written by Mr. Harrington.

BECAUSE of its natural beauty, its easy accessibility, and its foremost scenic and historical worth, Peninsula State Park is a haven for all who choose to share its comforts.

This 3,400-acre tract of gently rolling land is located on the Door County peninsula, in Cherryland, twenty-five miles north of Sturgeon Bay, and between the villages of Fish Creek and Ephriam.

The numerous harbors along the peninsula make sailing or motorboat cruising safe, and boats from the various yacht clubs are often seen at anchor in the harbor at Fish Creek, Ephriam, or Eagle Island. The beaches of Shanty Bay are ideal for bathing, and the facilities for golfing are being regularly improved. The summers are generally cool, being moderated by the breezes from Lake Michigan and Green Bay.

### Rare Trees Found

Trails and pathways which have been constructed through the fields and woods to the points of chief interest in the park are always delightful to the nature lover.

The forests of white and red pine, hemlock, balsam, and the hardwoods are beautiful. Several stands of beech show a forest type that is unusual. Dense stands of white cedar are found along the shore and on the well-moistened ledges, while in some of the fields juniper and, more rarely, the shrubby yew give the effect of formal planting.

### Bluffs Lend Contrast

Three distinct bluffs lend a contrast to the general easy rolling type of country. Sevens Bluff is on the west side, near the lookout tower, and attains a height of about



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forty-five feet. Norway Bluff is between a quarter and a half mile east of the intersection of the Shanty Bay road and the upper road. Eagle Bluff runs both west and south of the lookout tower at the northwestern part of the park, and is seventy-five feet high.

Each of the bluffs rises gradually from the south side, but on the side facing the water drops abruptly, leaving precipitous cliffs of limestone, which vary from ten to two hundred feet above the water's level. Sevens Bluff and Eagle Bluff lie close to the edge of the bay while Norway Bluff is a quarter of a mile from the shore line.

#### Use Boat or Highway

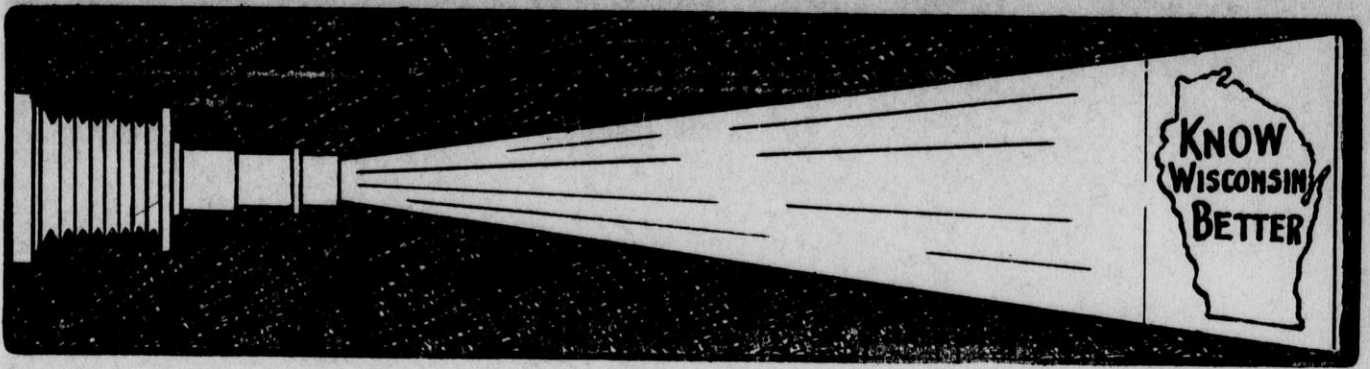
The park is reached either by auto stage from Sturgeon Bay, by boats from Milwaukee, or by local boats which ply on both sides of the Green Bay shore. The large boats run only during the tourist season.

The main roads of Door county are always kept in first class condition. The trip from Sturgeon Bay to the park is especially delightful as the road traveled is surfaced with crushed limestone and winds back and forth along the ridges and between the farms and orchards of the county.

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DELLS OF INTERSTATE PARK  
FORMED BY GLACIAL DRIFT

By C. L. Harrington, Superintendent  
Wisconsin's Forests and Parks



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth of a series of articles on Wisconsin's state parks prepared by Mr. Harrington appearing in (Name of your paper). The next will appear in an early issue.

Unusual rock formations and rugged landscape, resulting from both volcanic and glacial action, make Interstate Park one of the most unique recreation spots in Wisconsin.

The park is located at the village of St. Croix Falls in Polk county, about fifty miles north of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is owned jointly by Wisconsin and Minnesota, as it lies on both sides of the St. Croix river, which at that point forms the boundary between the two states. It contains 730 acres, 580 of which lie in Wisconsin and 150 in Minnesota.

Pot Holes Ground Out

The Dells of the St. Croix river are the chief features of the park. The river here flows through a narrow gorge in the Keweenawan trap rock, which at one point rises to a height of more than 200 feet.

There are several picturesque rock formations, the most interesting of which are "The Old Man of the Dalles", a remarkable profile stone face on the Wisconsin bank, and the "Devil's Chair", a column of rock on the Minnesota side.

A series of pot holes, varying in diameter from one to six feet, and in depth from one to 80 feet, are found on the banks, chiefly on the west side of the river. These pot holes, now to be seen high above the river, were worked into the solid rock by the grinding action of spherical boulders, many of which still remain in them.

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### River Changed Course

"Before the Glacial period the upper St. Croix had a course to the west in Minnesota," says Professor Lawrence Martin in his description of this area. "Its middle course in the St. Croix Dalles is postglacial. Before the Glacial period its lower course was occupied by a short stream whose headwaters were the Apple river.

"The St. Croix river was the outlet of two of the glacial lakes in the Lake Superior basin, north of Stillwater, Minnesota, the valley is fairly wide, with gently sloping terraced sides .....

"The rock ledges (at the Dalles) are ancient lava flows, of which seven may be identified, rising like giant steps above the river. The lava or traps, is well jointed, so that there are vertical precipices and isolated crags along the St. Croix river."

### Trout Hatchery Here

A large trout hatchery has been established. The springs which flow from the side hills and which are remarkable for their size and purity of water are partially used for the fish ponds. Visitors to the park will appreciate the hatchery and the millions of fish reared there as one of the chief attractions.

Opportunities for camping, bathing, picnicking, climbing, and the general outdoor recreations are abundant. The area is well wooded with a large variety of both hard and soft wood trees. The whole valley of the St. Croix is in a natural wild condition, and the views from St. Croix Falls, both up and down the stream are remarkable and pleasing.

Interstate Park is most easily reached over state trunk highways 35 and 87 and federal highway 8, from the Wisconsin side and over the Minnesota highways running north from the Twin Cities. Accommodations over the Soo Line to St. Croix Falls, or over the Northern Pacific to Taylor's Falls on the Minnesota side can be had. During the summer season excursions to the park are often run over the Northern Pacific from the Twin Cities. Hotel accommodation can be had in either St. Croix Falls or Taylor's Falls.

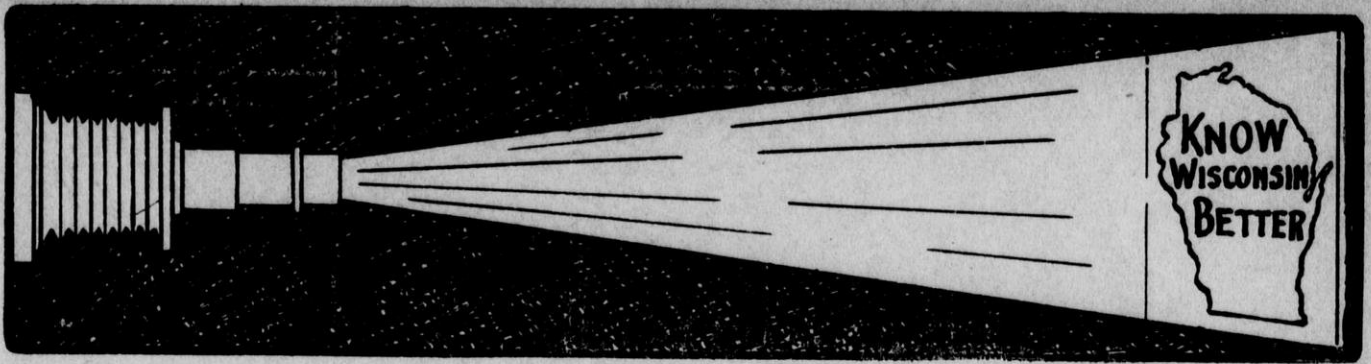
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WATERFALLS BIG FEATURE  
AT PATTISON STATE PARK

By C. L. Harrington, Superintendent,  
Wisconsin's Forests and Parks

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is Mr. Harrington's fifth article on Wisconsin's state parks appearing in (name of your paper). The next article will appear in an early issue.



MANITOU FALLS is the greatest attraction of Pattison State Park. At this point Black river breaks over the range in a drop of 165 feet, forming the highest waterfall in the state.

Pattison State Park is located twelve miles south of Superior, in Douglas county, on state trunk highway 35. It consists of 660 acres of land which was donated to the state for park purposes by the late Martin Pattison, of Superior. This area is so situated and so favored by nature that the people of this entire region have always sought it as a natural camping place.

Indian Name Changed

The falls had long been known to the Indians as Gitchee Monido, or falls of the Great Spirit. The name has been translated to Manitou Falls, by which it is now generally known.

The falls were caused by the volcanic or trap rock, which forms an embankment of more than 100 feet in height, over which the water of the river rushes. North of the falls lies the Superior plain of red clay, underlain by sandstone into which the river has cut a deep gorge extending several miles below the range. The sudden change from the soft sandstone to the hard, unyielding Keeweenawan volcanic rock is the cause of this remarkable change in the river itself.

Gorge Below Falls

The scenery is surprisingly beautiful. The falls themselves are surrounded by tall trees, principally white and Norway pine, which have been left in their natural state.

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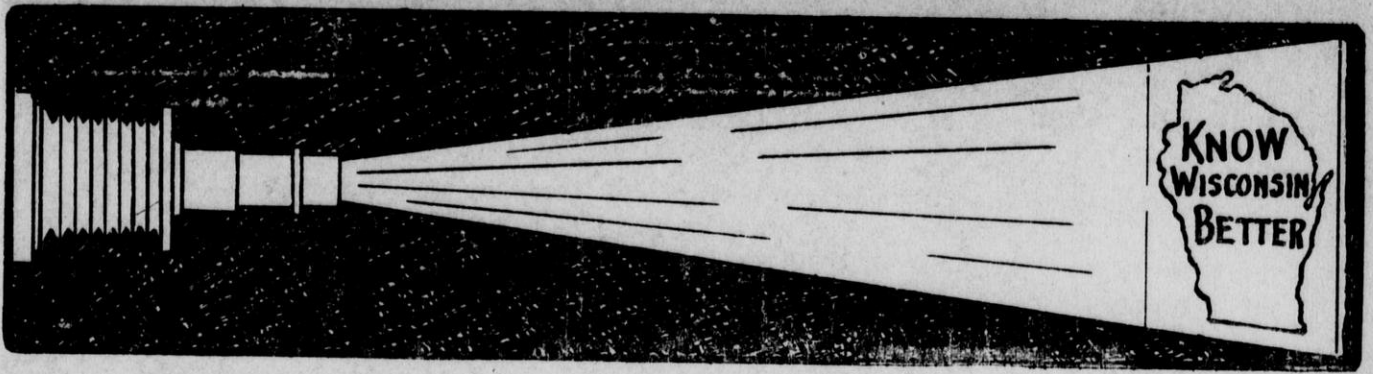
The gorge below the falls in the volcanic rock is quite narrow, but a short distance to the north it widens out in the sandstone and when the edge of the forest is reached a view of the great Superior plain, with a background of the Duluth hills in the distance -- an entrancing vista, beyond the power of description.

General outdoor conveniences for camping and picnicking are to be found on the park site. A limited supply of provisions at the park is available but the main base for supplies of all kinds is the city of Superior. The area has not been fully developed yet but improvements are steadily being made. There are no opportunities for boating or bathing in this area.

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PERROT PARK CAMP-SITE  
OF EARLY FRENCH PILOT

By C. L. Harrington, Superintendent,  
Wisconsin's Forests and Parks

FATHER Louis Hennepin discovered Trempealeau Mountain in 1680. Five years later Nicholas Perrot, perhaps the most daring and courageous of the early day French forest rangers, going with a party to build a fur trading post among the Sioux Indians, was overtaken by bad weather near this same mountain. Compelled to take up winter quarters Perrot and his party remained until the spring of 1686.

The site of Perrot's post is included in the Perrot State Park which now includes Trempealeau Mountain and the adjoining bluffs land.

Gift of a Minnesota Citizen

Consisting of 910 acres along the bluffs of Mississippi, the park is 25 miles north of the city of La Crosse. This area was presented to the state of Wisconsin by John A. Latsch, a public minded citizen of Winona, Minnesota. The park can be reached on the Chicago & North Western and Burlington railroads and also over the regular trunk line highway systems.

Trempealeau mountain, one of the important points on the park, is called by the Winnebagoes "Hay-noc-ah-chah" or "Soaking Mountain". The French voyageurs adopted the native term, but in their own language the present term is an anglicized corruption of the latter part of the French designation. No one who has ever voyaged on the upper Mississippi and has seen from the deck of his boat the lofty crest of the noble peak towering above him as if from mid-stream can question the appropriateness of the name.

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NOTE - This Trempealeau county park will likely be one of the stops on the itinerary of the Wisconsin editors, who this year will visit western and south western Wisconsin. Their tour opens at Black River Falls on July 14 and terminates four days later at Madison.

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### Unearth Early French Post

In recent years the State Historical Society and interested local historians have succeeded in locating the site of Perrot's post of 1685 and Linctot's fort of 1731-36. Several hearthstones were uncovered, one with a rude chimney; a blacksmith forge was found along with many other relics of white occupancy. Thus, of the ten or more forts built by the French in Wisconsin, the distinction of possessing the only ones whose ruins have been definitely identified belongs to Trempealeau county.

Perrot Park is now being improved by the Conservation Commission, a road is in process of construction, which will make the entire area much more accessible and available for recreational use. The water of Trempealeau River enters Trempealeau Bay in the park but it is not well adapted for bathing. This park will largely be used as a picnic and camping area. The views of the river valley and bluffs of the Mississippi are excellent at this point. Good drinking water, necessary sanitary facilities and the rough accommodations one might expect on such an area are available.

Perrot Park should be visited because of its pleasant position on the Mississippi and because of its historical interest.

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