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## **Outline for county land use planning in Wisconsin: basic objectives, form of organization, steps in procedure, action following planning. 1939**

[Madison, Wisconsin]: Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, 1939

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Land Use Planning Reports

Wisconsin Counties

Vol. I.

1. Outline for County Land Use Planning in Wisconsin
2. Adams
3. Ashland (Unified)
4. Ashland (Intensive)
5. Barron
6. Bayfield
7. Burnett
8. Door
9. Green

Vol. II.

10. Kenosha
11. Juneau
12. Lafayette
13. Marinette
14. Oconto
15. Town Consolidation - Oconto
16. Pierce

Vol. III.

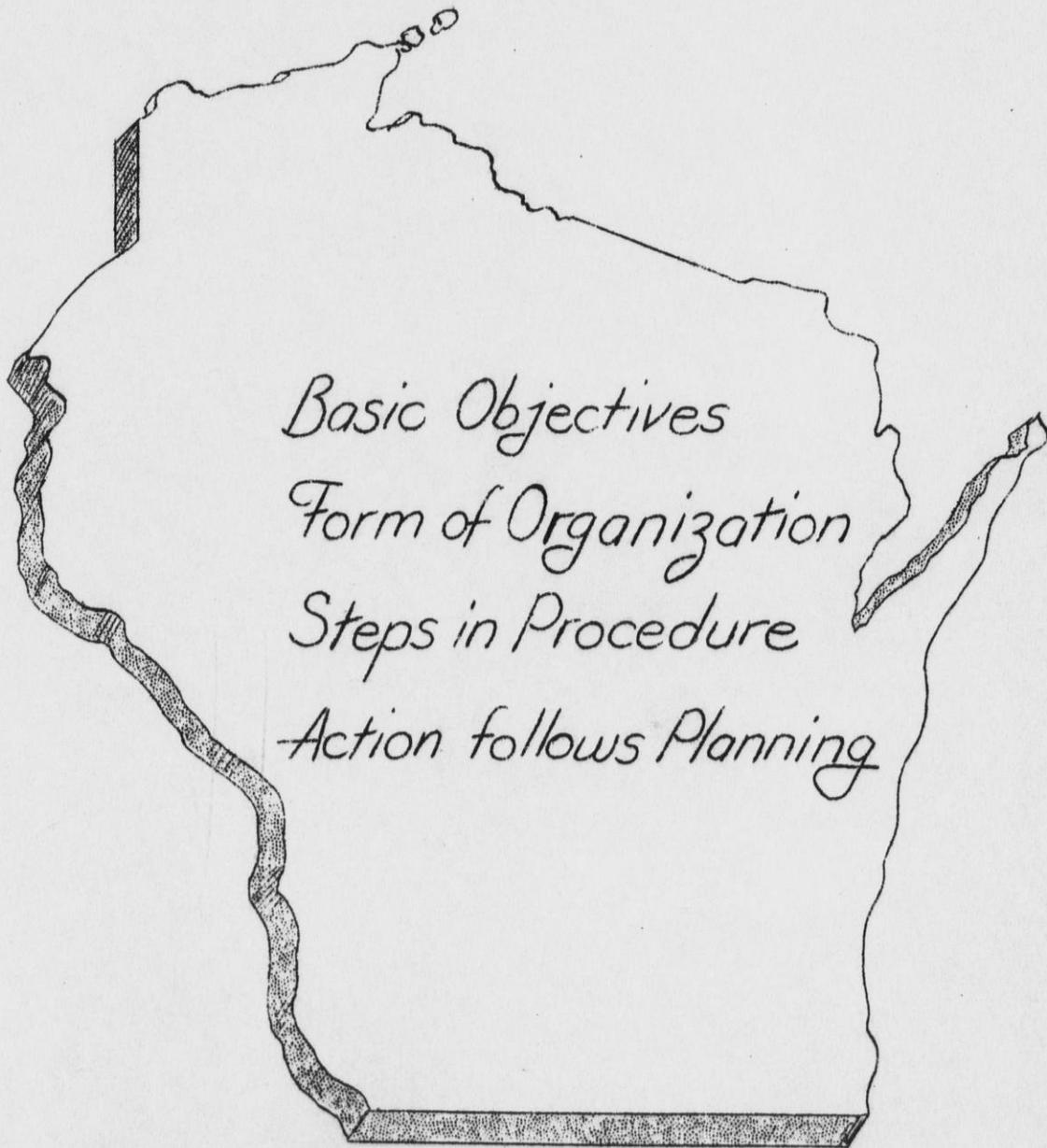
17. Price
18. Taylor
19. Trempealeau
20. Washburn
21. Washington
22. Waushara

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*Webb*

I

# *Outline for* COUNTY LAND USE PLANNING *in* WISCONSIN



Extension Service of the College of Agriculture  
The University of Wisconsin  
July, 1939

ii

— "All planning is for people" —

This project outline for county land use planning in Wisconsin is based on the Federal Work Outline No. 1 prepared by representatives of agencies in the Department of Agriculture concerned with Land Use Planning. It is designed to present the basic objectives, the organization, procedure and follow up work necessary in conducting the County Land Use Planning Project.

This manual does not entirely eliminate the use of Work Outline No. 1. Frequently members of the committee desiring to have a more complete explanation of the various phases of this project will find it useful to refer back to Federal Work Outline No. 1. It has been checked and edited by county agents C. B. Drewry, E. F. Florence, I. O. Hembre, E. A. Jorgenson and E. V. Ryall, all of whom have conducted this project in their respective counties.

W. A. Rowlands  
Project Leader  
Land Use Planning



## BASIC OBJECTIVES

*"Make no little plans, ..... Make big plans,"*  
D.H. Burnhorn

Farmers and farm leaders, the Agricultural Extension Service and the U. S. Department of Agriculture have a cooperative interest in the land use planning. This is especially true of these activities which enable local people to participate in public programs designed to secure better rural land use and a more stabilized, balanced agriculture. To accomplish these objectives the several public programs must be applied to the needs, characteristics, and land use problems of each community. The programs also must be so correlated that the work of one agency does not destroy the desirable land use adjustments made by other agencies. There must be a balance between use and conservation, and the people must decide where the balance will be established. Public action must be in keeping with public needs.

Land Use Mapping and Classification will supply public programs with the location and characteristics of areas unsuited to farming, as well as areas suitable for farming. With this information the Bureau of Public Roads may plan its secondary highway system more intelligently. The Soil Conservation Service will be able to guide its land purchase and land use adjustment projects. It does not wish to work out detailed farm management plans for controlling erosion where farming should be discouraged. The Forest Service will know where within their forests local people feel existing communities should be further developed. The AAA does not want to aid in sustaining agriculture in areas destined to revert to other uses. The Farm Security Administration does not want to encourage farming in areas unsuited to farming. None of these agencies can conduct their work effectively until agreement is reached concerning the location and character and suitability of land for farming. In this work local people have both an opportunity and a responsibility to aid in the constructive development of their community.

State and county government also have need for information which can be developed through county land use planning work. The results of such work will aid local communities in informing prospective settlers of farming opportunities, reducing local relief costs, aiding states and counties in handling their tax delinquency lands, securing more equitable taxation, avoiding wasteful expenditures for reclaiming poor land, granting credit, and forwarding many other activities which affect the use of land and water resources. Land use mapping and classification work in many counties represents a very important first step in county agricultural planning. What is desired most in county agricultural planning is the carefully formulated opinions of the people themselves, based upon such factual information as will aid them in understanding their land use problems and the measures which may be used in their solution.

## FORM OF ORGANIZATION

*"They achieve most who plan best"*

Success in land use planning work will depend, in no small part, on the care and wisdom shown in the selection and organization of both county and community planning committees. Well informed, public spirited men and women are needed if recommendations vital to the welfare of the communities

and the county are to be developed and put into effect.

#### THE COUNTY COMMITTEE:

Because the legal county agricultural committee in Wisconsin is the most important agricultural group involved in agricultural extension work, it is recommended that this committee, with the aid of the county agent, sponsor the selection of the county and community agricultural planning committees. It is suggested that the county committee be composed of one local representative of such of the following organizations, as may be active in the county: Farm Security Administration, Forest Service, District Forester of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, Soil Conservation Service, County Agricultural Conservation Association, a commercial forest land owner, a representative of the Federal Land Bank, preferably a N.F.L. Association Secretary, Rural Women's Organizations, Rural Youth Organizations and a representative of each county farm organization. In counties with special conservation, land zoning, forestry, county planning boards or county park commissions, it is desirable that a representative of one or more of those committees be on the county land use planning committee. Likewise in counties with special conservation clubs, sportsmen's associations who have a special interest in conservation, a representative of that organization might also be placed on the county committee. At least one farmer member of the legal agricultural committee shall be on the county land use planning committee. In many counties it has been found both practical and desirable to have the chairman of the agricultural committee act as chairman of the county land use planning committee.

In addition it is proposed that 10 farmer members (farm operators) in counties with more than 1500 farms (less in counties with fewer farms) be selected for membership on the county land use planning committee. These may be chairmen of community committees.

The county extension agent will act as secretary to the county planning committee, will arrange for specialist help, call meetings, secure all available map materials, technical data, make studies, surveys and inventories. The county agent will promote discussion and generally attempt to guide the work of the committees along the lines suggested. Land use planning work is winter work. Farmers and other committeemen will be able to devote more time to community activities after the rush season on the farm is over. Whenever possible, county and community committee meetings should be held in the late fall, winter and early spring when local people have more time available and are most interested in community planning work.

Meetings will be held when needed. It is important at the first meeting to outline the basic objectives of the land use planning project--why it is needed--how it should proceed--the uses to which it can be put locally and its value to the federal, state and county governments in carrying out their respective responsibilities to the people, and its value as an educational procedure. Other meetings will be needed to provide an opportunity for representatives of the federal and state agencies to present and discuss their programs. Finally, county committee meetings will be needed to bring together and coordinate the recommendations of the community committees, and to prepare the final county map and county report. For this project group, informal round table discussions appear to offer the most logical method of procedure. These might well be supplemented by appropriate newspaper publicity, news letters and any other means developed which will crystallize in the minds of all citizens the underlying objectives of the program.

## THE COMMUNITY COMMITTEE:

Experience thus far has indicated that more work can be accomplished by small community committees than by large. Often three to five committee members consisting of, for instance, the town chairman, the agricultural conservation committeeman, the assessor and one or two farmers are sufficient. Where the rural population is uniformly distributed and where no racial or factional differences exist, it may be desirable to have one community committee for each civil town. In counties where there are several towns with small populations and large areas of tax delinquent or publicly owned land, it may be important to combine two or more towns into one community committee in order to avoid the possibility of too much "provincialism." Further, it will be desirable to have the farmer members of the county committee selected geographically so they may also be represented on the community committee. If it appears desirable to hold large meetings to explain the purposes and procedure in land use planning, such meetings should not be allowed to become the community planning meeting. It would be difficult, if not impossible, in many regions to have a large group (50 to 60 people or more) meet and function in land mapping and classification work as efficiently as a small group of 3 to 7 people.

### STEPS IN PROCEDURE

*"If we will not plan, social misery is the inevitable accompaniment of social change."*

*J.H. Brogaard*

There are four major phases to the procedure in carrying on this project which are outlined in detail in the succeeding section of this outline. There are:

1. Land use mapping.
2. Land use classification.
3. Suggestions, conclusions, recommendations for each land use area.
4. Coordination and summarization of community maps and reports.

#### I. LAND USE MAPPING:

It is proposed to subdivide each community map into a number of local land use areas each of which will be relatively uniform throughout with respect to: (a) its main physical features, i.e., soils, relief, and climate; (b) the present land use and types or systems of farming, such as specialized or general farming areas, forest areas, recreational areas, tax reverted areas; and (c) the existing land use problems, whether physical, economic, financial or human. An area for purposes of this project will consist of several farms. A brief description of the significant characteristics of each of the land use areas so designed should be given. Land use mapping must be clearly distinguished from land classification which comes as a later step in the procedure. The land use mapping phase provides the background information and the geographic setting for other parts of the project. It also designates the boundaries between the several sections of a community having important differences in physical and economic characteristics. County maps, scale 1" to the mile, will be provided for use in mapping and classification work. All available background information, i.e., soils, conservation and topographic maps, aerial photographs, AAA productivity maps, ownership maps and any other similar material should be used in assisting the community committee in its mapping work.

It must be remembered, however, that this project is not designed to supply a detailed map of the many features of each community, but rather it is an attempt to mark out areas in each of which the particular combination of detail has resulted in distinct patterns of land use.

After the community map has been divided into its local land use areas, each of the areas should be given an identification number. (Number areas consecutively on the map--1, 2, 3, etc.)

## II. LAND USE CLASSIFICATION:

This involves the classification of each designed land use area in accordance with the committee's conclusions concerning the most desirable use of land.

If the land use areas have been carefully outlined, it should be possible to place each of them, as a whole, into one or another of the classes hereinafter defined. If any land use area is found which falls partly in one class and partly in another, that area should be divided into two land use areas so that each falls wholly into a single class.

- A. Areas Now In Farms Which Are Not Suited for Farming and in Which the Lands Should Be Put to Some Other Use.  
The committee should mark these areas "A" in the identification number (3A, 5A, etc.) and color them blue.\*
- B. Areas Not Now in Farms and Which/Not Be Used for Farming Because They Are Unsited for this Use Either as Full-time or as Part-time Farms Used in Conjunction with Existing Dependable Opportunities for Non-farm Work.  
Should  
The committee should mark these areas "B" and color them green.\*
- C. Areas Now in Farms and Which are Questionably Suited for Arable Farming.  
An arable farm is one on which ten per cent of the land is tillable.  
The committee should mark these areas "C" on the map and color them red.\*
- D. Areas Not Now in Farms But Which Are Suitable for Development into Either Part-time or Full-time Farms.  
The committee should mark these areas "D" and color them orange.\*
- E. Areas Which Are Now in Farms and Which Should Remain in Farming Either With or Without Some Changes or Shifts in the Size and Type of Farm, the Cropping Systems, and Soil Conserving Practices Followed, or Other Adjustments in the Farming System.  
The committee should mark each of these areas "E" in the identification number of the map and color them yellow.\*

For the purpose of more complete delineation, it may be desirable to further break down these five areas into sub-areas where there are distinct or unusual differences within the area. (e.g. A1, A2, E-1, E2, etc.)

## III. SUGGESTIONS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH LAND USE AREA:

One of the important products of the committee's work is their recommendations concerning types of land use adjustment to be applied. Thus the community committees should include the following information in their report:



- A. Recommendations and suggestions pertaining to each area in farms which are not suited for farming (Class A - Blue)
1. What percentage of the area is now in farms?
  2. What use should be made of the area and of the lands in farms that should be eliminated? (Timber production, grazing, wildlife, recreation, watershed protection or other uses.) Explain these recommendations in sufficient detail to show clearly the nature of the adjustments recommended and the reasons therefor.
  3. Would you recommend tree planting in any of the areas not now in trees? If so, what lands would you plant?
  4. What work opportunities could possibly be developed, in forest or timber operations, new industries or other pursuits, that would make the area suited to permanent rural residence?
  5. What can the various public programs do to assist in accomplishing the adjustments recommended? How can farm organizations or individuals assist in the adoption of recommendations? How rapidly should the adjustments be made (gradually, immediately or over long period of time)?
- B. For areas not now in farms and which should not be used for farming (Class-B-green), the committee should supply comments on the following items:
1. Explain why the areas should not be used for farming, and also what is the most desirable use (timber production, grazing, wildlife, recreation, watershed protection, or other uses.)
  2. What work opportunities could be developed in forest or timber operations, new industries or other pursuits, that would make the area suited to permanent rural residence?
  3. Suggest measures or devices to assure that the area will not be used for farming.
  4. Would you recommend tree planting in any of the areas not now planted in trees? If so, what lands would you plant?
- C. For areas which are questionable for farming (Class C-red) explain whether the area was so classified because of insufficient facts, or whether it is a marginal area and why.
- D. For the areas which are not now in farms but which are recommended for farming (Class D-orange), the committee should supply suggestions on the following questions:
1. Does the land need to be (a) drained, (b) irrigated, (c) cleared of stumps or trees, (d) drained and cleared, (e) irrigated and drained, (f) other?
  2. What kind of farming seems most likely to succeed? Why? Could this type of farming be maintained over a long period without impairing the soil resource?

3. Under what conditions do you think the areas could be profitably developed for farming? What about the cost of providing public sources such as roads, schools, relief and public health?

**E. Recommendations for land use adjustments in the areas which should remain in farms (Class E-yellow):**

1. For each of the land use areas falling in this class the committee should describe the character of soil conserving practices and cropping systems that should be followed, indicate the extent of changes which should be made in present practices and supply recommendations on crop and conservation goals for each area:
  - a. The percentage of present cultivated crop land on farms that should be continued in cultivation under a satisfactory soil conservation and land use program.
  - b. The percentage of the cultivated acreage that should be in each of the following three classes of crops.
    - (1) Intertilled crops (included in this group should be corn, including field, sweet and popcorn; grain sorghums; broom corn; tobacco; sugar beets and cultivated beans and peas, including field beans, soy beans and canning peas; truck and vegetable crops, including potatoes, melons, and strawberries; and other crops grown in rows and cultivated.)
    - (2) Small grains and other close-sown commercial crops. (Include wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, buckwheat, emmer or speltz, and mixtures of any such crops; sudan grass, millet, sweet sorghums, broadcast sown field beans or peas (including soy beans), and any truck or vegetable crop sown broadcast in this group.)
    - (3) Grasses, legumes and hay crops (this group will include all legumes except as included in 1 and 2 above; all grasses sown or to be sown on cultivated crop land, mixtures of legumes and grasses; and small grains or other crops incorporated into the soil as green manure, or pastured, provided such crops occupy the land a sufficient portion of the year to prevent the harvesting of a commercial crop.)
    - (4) Summer fallow.
  - c. The percentage of the cultivated acreage in the area on which the following specified soil conserving practices should be carried out.
    - (1) Permanent or semi-permanent practices:
      - (a) terracing (b) applying limestone (c) applying phosphates (d) strip cropping (e) drainage (f) other practices of local importance (specify).
    - (2) Practices to be performed annually:
      - (a) Growing winter cover or green manure crops which occupy the land only a portion of the year and which

occupy the land only a portion of the year and which are preceded or followed by a harvested crop; (b) contour cultivation; (c) other practices of local importance (specify).

- d. Percentage of pasture land on which specified practices should be conducted:
    - (1) Reforesting; (2) fertilization (specify practices); (3) re-seeding; (4) brush removal; (5) other practices.
  - e. Percentage of woodland on which specified woodlot management practices should be conducted:
    - (1) Fencing; (2) thinning; (3) other practices.
2. For each area recommended for farming the committee should supply its opinion as to minimum sized family farm of the type or types adapted to the area, which will supply a fair family living to farmers of average ability, and still permit the farmer to follow conservational farming practices. The estimate should be expressed in acres, and numbers of each type of livestock for each predominant type of farm.
3. In counties where tenancy is an important problem use the following check list to explain which of the adjustments the committee believes will aid in bringing about soil conservation, better rural housing, and more desirable farm life. If there are no important differences between areas, the items may be given for the county as a whole instead of for individual areas.
- (a) Leases drawn for a long term of years.
  - (b) Automatic continuation clauses in leases.
  - (c) Six to eight months' notice of termination or removal.
  - (d) Compensation by landlord to tenant for termination of lease without good cause.
  - (e) Compensation by landlord to tenant for improvements made by tenant and not exhausted at the time the tenant moves.
  - (f) Compensation by tenant to landlord for any damage or deterioration of landlord's property.
  - (g) Settlement of differences between landlord and tenant by arbitration.
  - (h) Limitation of landlord's lien to the production of the farm during the current year.
  - (i) Elimination of bonus or privilege rent.
  - (j) Increasing the use of stock share leases.
  - (k) Better crop share leases adapted to conservational rotations.
  - (l) Combination crop share and livestock share leases.
  - (m) Giving tenant option on farm in case of sale.
  - (n) Encouragement of home ownership through government aid to farm operators either by long term credit at low interest or by the purchase of farms by government for sale to tenants.
  - (o) Discouraging the ownership of rented farms by absentee landlords through differential taxation or other feasible means.
  - (p) Control of speculation in land by taxes on profits made through the purchase and resale of farm property.

State the reasons for believing that the measures checked will improve the condition of farming in the area. List any other measures which you think will be appropriate.

#### IV. COORDINATION AND SUMMARIZATION OF COMMUNITY MAPS AND REPORTS

##### A. Integrating the community maps:

The preceding phases of this project involve work which is to be conducted on a community basis. It will be necessary, therefore, to consolidate each of the community maps and reports into a single map and accompanying report for the entire county. This may necessitate some adjustment in the boundaries of land use areas between the several communities, and reconciling differences in the classification of adjoining areas. It also will require the compilation and organization of the materials and recommendations contained in each community report.

After this preparatory work has been completed the county committee, including representatives of each community committee, should meet to consider their county map and report. At this meeting decisions should be reached concerning corrections of boundary lines, classifications and recommendations.

##### B. Summarizing the recommendations:

Although most of the information, conclusions, and recommendations resulting from this project will be related to specific areas in the county report, it is desirable to summarize the committee's recommendations on conservation goals for the county as a whole. These summaries should be set up in table form if possible as follows (after color chart).

COLOR CHART FOR LAND USE MAPPING AND CLASSIFICATION WORK

COLOR NAME	PENCIL NUMBER		
	DIXON THREE NO.	A. W. FABER CASTELL	AMERICAN PENCIL UNIQUE
RED	370	36	1207
ORANGE	372	9	1214
BLUE	393	3	1216
GREEN	392	16	1218
YELLOW	374	21	1209

Summary Sheet - County Planning Project, 1939-40, for Crop Farming Areas.

Items	Areas	Weighted County Average
Percentage of Present Cultivated Crop- land to be continued in cultivation		
Approximate number of acres of land in the area to be continued in cultivation:		
Percentage of Recommended Cultivated Acreage to be in:		
1. Intertilled crops		
2. Small grains and other close grown crops		
3. Grass and hay crops		
Percentage of Recommended Cultivated Cropland Acreage Needing Soil Con- serving Practices:		
1. <b>Strip Cropping</b>		
2. Line-phosphate application, or other fertilizer.		
3. Terracing		
4. Winter cover crop for green manure		
5. Summer cover crop for green manure		
6. Contour cultivation		
7. Other		
Approximate Acreage Recommended for Pasture		
Percentage of Recommended Pasture Acreages Needing Soil Conserving Practices:		
1. Line-phosphate application		
2. Reseeding		

V. MAKING THE RESULTS OF THE LAND CLASSIFICATION WORK AVAILABLE FOR USE.

1. Sufficient copies of the maps and reports of each county should be prepared to provide one copy to each of the following agencies at least: The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the State Advisory Council, the County Agricultural Committee, the Board of Supervisors, the County Agent, the College of Agriculture and the District Supervisor.
2. The State Advisory Council has the final responsibility for releasing the county maps and reports and for transmitting copies to all federal agencies concerned. The Department's copy of the county maps and

reports will be transmitted to Washington as rapidly as they are completed and approved by the State Advisory Committee.

#### ACTION FOLLOWS PLANNING

*"Planning under a democracy is a determination by the majority of the way in which they desire their community to develop."*  
W. P. Eaton

Final recommendations made by the County Land Use Planning Committee may include many recommendations for federal, state and local action. In all cases where federal and state action is required the County Land Use Planning Committee will, of necessity, keep closely in contact with the State Advisory Committee and with the representatives of federal action agencies on the state and county planning committees. Some of these recommendations, of a long time nature, may require changes in administrative procedure or in legislation or both. In any event, continued educational work and correlation of effort will be needed before permanent results can be achieved.

The recommendations of all county land use planning committees will doubtless contain several suggestions for improving land use which require only local and county governmental action such as: The enactment of rural zoning ordinances, the establishment of county, town or community forests, the designation of game refuges, public shooting grounds and wild life areas in cooperation with the Wisconsin Conservation Department, the organization of a soil conservation district, the development of a county policy with respect to colonization and to sales and disposals of county owned lands, the reservation of land for public parks, camp grounds and other recreational uses whether geologic or scenic in character. In addition, many suggestions covering a wide diversity of interests such as community adjustments in roads, schools, relief, taxation and public health matters can hardly be eliminated from forward looking land use recommendations.

Again, there will be recommendations for improved land use within the individual farm that can be put into effect only by and with the consent of the land owner, such as adjustments in farming practices, the reforestation of the hillsides, the development of woodlots, shelterbelts, windbreaks and living snow fences, the erosion control practices, as well as changes in size of farm, the acreage of crop land, the number and kind of livestock, the shift in cropping practices, the introduction of new crops, diversification of agricultural income and the management plan that will promote efficient and economy and will be in keeping with the best permanent use of land in that particular region. Recommendations of this character might well form the basis for much of the work in future agricultural program building in the county.

Into this land use classification work in each county will have gone the deliberate judgment of from 50 to 150 public spirited men and women. If carefully outlined and backed with all the pertinent technical information available, it ought to be the most important contribution to sound guidance in the future that has yet been developed. It is the "master plan" of land use and should be consulted whenever any new proposal for agriculture, forest, recreational or industrial development in the county is considered. Every project in the program of work adopted by an agricultural committee should be put to the test of "How does it fit the plan?" This need not prevent the county agricultural committee from adopting projects that are not included in the "master plan", but projects which are obviously in opposition to the master plan

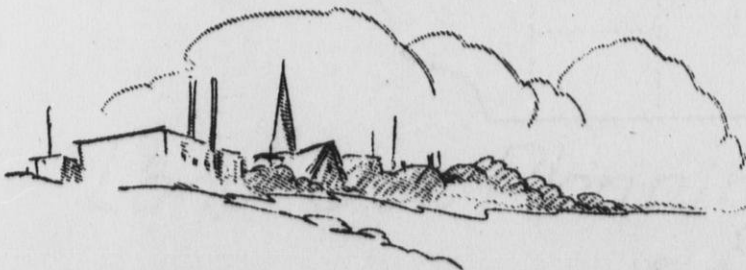
can in this way be brought up for consideration and, if necessary, for adjustment. Again, this procedure, when brought to the attention of the county land use planning committee and state advisory council, would keep the plan a living, flexible document capable of meeting changing conditions or new information. All county agents should keep full scale maps of the major land use classes and adjustments made or proposed in a conspicuous place in their offices. They should be consulted often.

This "master plan" might well be the basis for definite coordination of agricultural and industrial intogration. Urban groups, the city council, Lions, Kiwanis and Rotary clubs and chambers of commerce interested in industrial development and expansion need to know what plans the rural people have, if any, for rural development and how and where these plans meet the city plan. A comprehensive, forward looking, democratically prepared "master plan" of any county has many possibilities as yet largely untouched for guiding and guarding the destiny of human welfare.

Publicity in the local press, through the schools, women's clubs and farm organizations, ought to follow the development of land use planning work. Local editors are always interested in local news--often they will be glad to prepare or to have responsible citizens prepare a series of articles based on the recommendations included in the report and to otherwise promote local discussion on the future development of their county. County land use tours which have been so successful in getting the support of local people in long time land use planning in northern Wisconsin should be used wherever possible as a vehicle to bring about a realization of the necessity for community action in community development. The schools, rural, high school and vocational, may also contribute to this educative process.

Often the assistance of civic and community clubs and similar groups can readily be secured in carrying many of the county recommendations through to completion. This phase of the project will require real skill, ingonuity and much diplomacy on the part of the county agent to carry through. Time spent in constructive, long range planning is time well spent. The public spirited work of the committees, the soundness of the land use recommondations, the confidence local people have in the agent and a clear and vivid portrayal of the necessity for action all are essential if local recommondations are over to be transmitted into local action for local improvement.

*"The conservation of our natural resources especially the soil, is the plan that decides the fate of all other plans." D.C. Coyle*



*The Community*



*The Nation*

George S. Wehrwein

# ADAMS COUNTY

Wisconsin

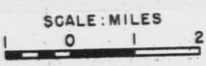
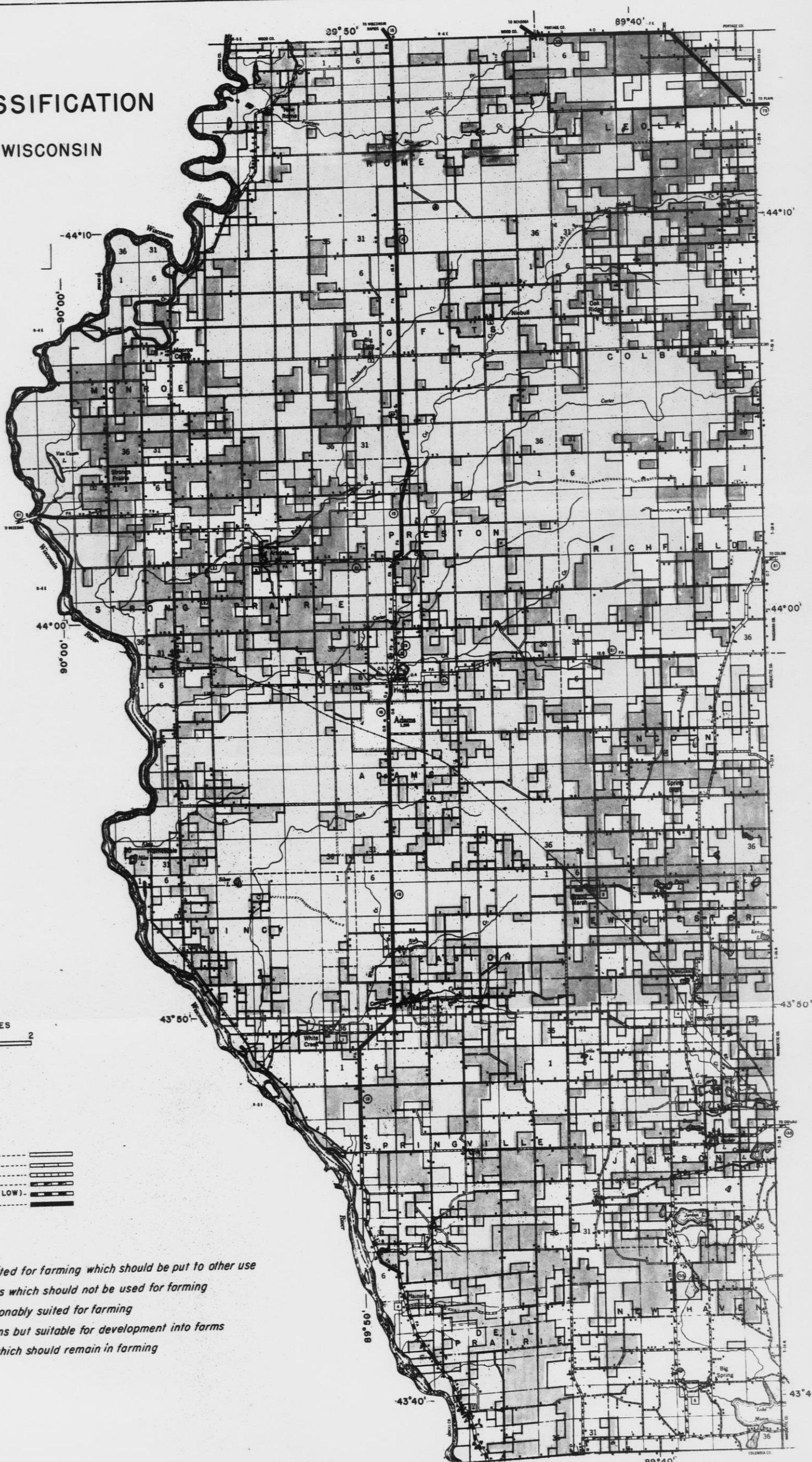


Land Use Planning Report  
1941



# LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

ADAMS COUNTY, WISCONSIN



### ROAD TYPES

- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED EARTH
- SOIL SURFACED ROAD
- METAL SURFACED ROAD
- BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD (LOW)
- PAVED ROAD

- Areas in farms not suited for farming which should be put to other use
- Areas not now in farms which should not be used for farming
- Areas in farms questionably suited for farming
- Areas not now in farms but suitable for development into farms
- Areas now in farms which should remain in farming

FORWARD

The Adams County Agricultural Committee of the Adams County Board of Supervisors considered the Land Use Planning program as a means of gathering together the many farm problems of Adams county. It was adopted as a means of getting better correlation between the several agencies on problems concerning our soils and our people that live on our soils.

It has proved educational to both the agencies and the farmers who helped make these plans. A difference in soils and a difference in local management is realized by all concerned. This brings in a very important picture; that different soils need different management and good management is a factor in community life. Other worth while thoughts developed were the suggestions given by the local people as to how to solve these problems and the better use of this soil and the local conditions.

The Adams County Agricultural Land Use Planning Committee wishes to express their appreciation for the cooperation and interest shown by the local Land Use Planning Committees, as well as the representatives of the several agencies for the information and help given us for this study.

Cooperating with the Land Use Committees, and assisting in the directing of the Land Use Planning work were: Emil Jorgensen, Extension Supervisor; L. G. Sorden, State BAE representative of the U.S.D.A.; and W. A. Rowlands, State Land Use Planning Leader.

Lambert Stahler was assigned by the College to help in Adams county during this Land Use Planning program and a great deal of credit should be given to his efforts to put over this fine project in the county. He has held many of the meetings with local farm people and assembled some very valuable information that will be helpful to the county in future Land Use Planning as well as at the present time.

/s/ Glen C. Wood  
Chm. County Land Use Committee

/s/ Ira V. Goodell  
Sec. County Land Use Committee

## ORGANIZATION

The Adams County Agricultural Committee requested the Land Use Planning program in September 1941, after it was carefully outlined by Emil Jorgensen, District Extension Supervisor; Walter Rowlands, State Planning Leader; and L. G. Sorden, State representative of the B.A.E., United States Department of Agriculture.

### COMMUNITY COMMITTEES AND MEETINGS

Community Land Use Planning committees were named by County Agent Goodell after securing recommendations of the town chairman in each instance. The town chairman, clerk, the assessor, an AAA representative, and two or three additional farmers that were well acquainted with their towns were generally selected. Community meetings were very well represented and at many of the meetings additional interested farmers attended. Meetings were held in town or community halls. At these meetings committees were presented with the following background information.

1. A large map of Adams county showing the location of land owned by the state and federal government, Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, Adams County Game Foundation, Federal Land Bank, and the location of forest crop land.
2. A map showing the type and location of erosion in Adams county.
3. The geological soil survey map of Juneau county.
4. Charts showing the following:
  - a. The value of land by towns
  - b. The location of public assistance by towns, the amounts from each agency and the source, whether from county, state or federal government
  - c. The estimated county public assistance for 1938-39
  - d. Size of farms, number of idle acres, farm crop land, and forest land
  - e. Tax delinquency by towns 1938-39
  - f. Number of acres mortgaged by Federal Land Bank by towns
  - g. The results of the soil chemists' tests
  - h. Results of the geological survey of 1914 by towns

Community committees arranged themselves around a table in a manner conducive to easy discussion and proceeded with the classification of their respective towns. Generally the community committee completed the classification work in one evening. L. G. Sorden, State B.A.E. representative, explained land use classifications to committees meeting at Davis Corners. Discussion which took place at the community meetings brought to light many of the problems of Adams county.

### DISTRICT RECOMMENDATION MEETINGS

Adams county was divided into three districts and all community committees were asked to attend one of the meetings. Almost without exception all committee members attended the district meetings and in some instances brought with them additional farmers. Emil Jorgensen led the discussion at the Friendship meeting. At each district meeting recommendations were made regarding rotations, size of farm, farm labor, soil conservation practices, lime and fertilizer, pasture management, strip cropping, shelter belts, wild life, forestry, and farm irrigation. Estimated costs of improving land low in fertility were also recorded.

COUNTY MEETING

The County Land Use Planning meeting was held in the Court House on Monday, November 24th. The County Committee approved the land use classification map, the recommendations made by district committees, and added recommendations concerning Adams County. Emil Jorgensen, District Extension Leader, assisted with the planning work. It was pointed out that the land use classification map and recommendations are the results of opinions of almost 125 leading farmers and several agency representatives.

COUNTY COMMITTEE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Glen Wood (Chairman)	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	Farmer
I. S. Jones	Friendship, Wisconsin	Co. Superintendent of School
Dora Russell	Friendship, Wisconsin	Public Welfare Director
Willis Kurth	Friendship, Wisconsin	County Clerk
James Roberts	Westfield, Wisconsin	Farmer
Hans Pederson	Arkdale, Wisconsin	Farmer
Tom Avery	Friendship, Wisconsin	Farmer
Mrs. Bertha Fish	Friendship, Wisconsin	Farm Homemaker
Ray Walker	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	Farmer
Leland Jens	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Farm Security Administration Office
V. L. Wells	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Farm Security Administration Office
Lowell Gee	Wautoma, Wisconsin	Soil Conservation Program
Roy Nichols	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	Farmer
E. W. Cummings	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	Farmer
Mrs. Dan Day	Adams, Wisconsin	Farm Homemaker
Leo Baggot	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	Farmer
John Avery	Adams, Wisconsin	Farmer
John Kramer	Bancroft, Wisconsin	Farmer
Ira V. Goodell (Secretary)	Adams, Wisconsin	County Agricultural Agent
Lambert Stahler	Adams, Wisconsin	Assistant County Agent

COMMUNITY LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEES

ADAMS

Frank J. Frish	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
John Banovec	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Wm. Burian	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Mike Ochs	-	Adams, Wisconsin
Mrs. Jennie Jefferson	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Matt Banovec	-	Friendship, Wisconsin

BIG FLATS

Mike Bubbla	--	New Rome, Wisconsin
Jack Crothers	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Walter Nelson	-	Hancock, Wisconsin
Nick Rezebeck	-	New Rome, Wisconsin
August Peterson	-	Hancock, Wisconsin
Holger Peterson	-	Hancock, Wisconsin

-4-  
COLBURN

Ed. Knaak	-	Hancock, Wisconsin
Ed. Foster	-	Hancock, Wisconsin
Donald Holcomb	-	Hancock, Wisconsin
N. S. Peterson	-	Hancock, Wisconsin
Ray Seeley	-	Hancock, Wisconsin

DELL PRAIRIE

John Morse	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Ray Walker	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Kleo Platt	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Lewis Platt	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Charlie Elliott	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Frank Townsend	-	Plainville, Wisconsin

EASTON

Edgar Bacon	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Wm. Day	-	Adams, Wisconsin
Louis Romell	-	Adams, Wisconsin
Lloyd Colby	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Roy Babcock	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Tom Morgan	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Curtis Neff	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin

JACKSON

Mac McClyman	-	Oxford, Wisconsin
Wm. Bonnett	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Wm. Golz	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Emil Larson	-	Oxford, Wisconsin
Leonard Huber	-	Oxford, Wisconsin
Andrew McClyman	-	Oxford, Wisconsin
Walter Crass	-	Oxford, Wisconsin

LEOLA

John Kramer	-	Bancroft, Wisconsin
Lloyd Conover	-	Plainfield, Wisconsin
Emil Neilsen	-	Hancock, Wisconsin
Floyd Ried	-	Plainfield, Wisconsin
Archie Gear	-	Hancock, Wisconsin
Reginold Zwetz	-	Hancock, Wisconsin

LINCOLN

James Roberts	-	Westfield, Wisconsin
Robt. McMahon	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
B. J. Jarosh	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Allie Jacobs	-	Coloma, Wisconsin
Louis Polivka	-	Westfield, Wisconsin
John Wagner	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin

MONROE

Irvin York	-	Strongs Prairie, Wisconsin
Joe Jefferson	-	Strongs Prairie, Wisconsin
M. C. Corbin	-	Strongs Prairie, Wisconsin
Marvin Ostby	-	Arkdale, Wisconsin
Joe Hovorka	-	Strongs Prairie, Wisconsin
Mrs. Grace Cleston	-	Arkdale, Wisconsin

NEW CHESTER

Fred Hoskins	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
R. B. Atkins	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Fred Gehrke	-	Oxford, Wisconsin
Wm. Strochein	-	Oxford, Wisconsin
F. W. Podoll	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Art Atkins	-	Oxford, Wisconsin
Claude Podoll	-	Oxford, Wisconsin

NEW HAVEN

Leo Baggot	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Hazel Coon	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Darwin McClyman	-	Endeavor, Wisconsin
Gail Hansen	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Albert Pfister, Jr.	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Vern Hilliard	-	Oxford, Wisconsin

PRESTON

Frank Weber	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Tom Holland	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
J. J. Polivka	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Clarence Holden	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Ralph Jones	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
John Engnath	-	Friendship, Wisconsin

QUINCY

John Avery	-	Adams, Wisconsin
Jake May	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
John Klein	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Ellery Cummings	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
James Mosher	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Tom Avery	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
John Speik	-	Friendship, Wisconsin

RICHFIELD

Gilbert Pease	-	Coloma, Wisconsin
August Lyons	-	Coloma, Wisconsin
Frank Vrba	-	Coloma, Wisconsin
Wm. Lish	-	Coloma, Wisconsin
Archie Smith	-	Coloma, Wisconsin

ROME

Geo. Anderson	-	New Rome, Wisconsin
Geo. Amundson	-	New Rome, Wisconsin
Darrel Overturf	-	New Rome, Wisconsin
John Bloom	-	New Rome, Wisconsin
Albert Kunde	-	New Rome, Wisconsin
Frank Searles	-	New Rome, Wisconsin

SPRINGVILLE

Glen Wood	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Alois Miotke	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Lee Bork	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Evelyn Klicko	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin
Ned Cook	-	Grand Marsh, Wisconsin
Wm. Ward	-	Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin

STRONGS PRAIRIE

Art Hoffman	-	Arkdale, Wisconsin
Hans Pederson	-	Arkdale, Wisconsin
Chris Martinsen	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Bill Hendricksen	-	Strong's Prairie, Wisconsin
Leonard Holms	-	Arkdale, Wisconsin
Charlie Smith	-	Friendship, Wisconsin
Ottar Jensen	-	Friendship, Wisconsin

DESCRIPTION OF ADAMS COUNTY

Adams County is situated a little south of the center of Wisconsin and on the east side is bordered by the Wisconsin River. The first settlement in Adams County was at a post called Walswith Tavern, located two miles from Big Springs. The first land was farmed in 1844 and 1845.

In 1858 Adams County was organized from a part of Portage County. Friendship, the County seat, was first settled in 1856 by people from a town in New York State by the same name. Most of the settlers were from Eastern States. People of Irish, Norwegian and German descent are found in various parts of the County. A Bohemian settlement located in the town of Rome.

It has a total area of 433,280 acres of which 61.4 per cent is in farms. It has a total population of 8,449 people.

\*\*\*\*\*

The general topography or lay of the land in Adams County is described as a plain with sandstone mounds projecting above the general land.

Along the East side of the County, in the south half, is a strip six or seven miles wide that is undulating to rolling. The Southeastern corner of the County is set off by a glacial moraine or low ridge known as the "divide". To the East the land is undulating to hills and the streams flow east and southeastward. An extensive level sandy plain, interspersed with marshes and occasional sandstone mounds lies westward of the "divide".

Wind action has produced a dome like on hilly topography in the lighter area of the County. Terrace slopes, in the northwest corner of the County near the Wisconsin River are abrupt and steep and give the impression of a range of hills in places.

Level bottom lands bordering the river Wisconsin extend from one-half to two miles in width and are subject to flooding both spring and fall.

\*\*\*\*\*

About two-thirds of the soil is sandy, about one-sixth is made up of heavy soils and about one-sixth is marsh land. Nineteen different types of soil are shown on the Geological soils map made in 1920.

SOIL TYPES OF ADAMS COUNTY

(Figure 1)

Wisconsin Geological Survey

<u>Groups of Heavy Soils</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Knox silt loam	2,496	0.6
Superior silt loam	5,632	1.3
Miami silt loam	1,344	0.3

<u>Groups of Fine Sandy Loams</u>	<u>Area in acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Superior sandy loams	10,196	2.4
Coloma fine sandy loam	7,360	1.9
Boon fine sandy loam	1,216	0.3
Waukesha fine sand loam	2,816	0.6
<u>Groups of Sandy Soils</u>		
Waukesha sand	6,784	1.6
Coloma fine sand	35,776	8.4
Boon fine sand	8,192	1.9
Plainfield sandy loam	9,024	2.1
Plainfield sand	205,312	47.9
Plainfield sand, rolling plain	32,832	7.6
<u>Groups of Poorly Drained Soils</u>		
Dunning Sandy Loam	42,880	9.9
Genesee fine sandy loam	16,640	3.9
Poygan clay loam	3,136	0.7
Peat	28,484	7.8
Rough stony land	3,456	0.8

The heavy soils are found largely in the southeastern portion of the county, where the subsoil is red clay. This same clay deposit forms subsoil of sandy lands in portions of eastern, Monroe, Strongs Prairie, Richfield, Springville, and Dell Prairie towns, mostly in the western part of the county. This clay retains moisture better than the sandy soil, contains large amounts of lime, and responds well to fertilizers.

The fine sandy loam soils cover about thirty thousand acres of Adams County. There are 275,000 acres of sand and fine sand. This land is subject to drought, wind erosion and the fertility is low.

Poorly drained lands in Adams County include 30,000 acres of peat and about 43,000 acres of marsh border lands.

Marl deposits are found in Adams County and are being used in the soil improvement program.

#### LIVESTOCK - ADAMS COUNTY

There is a downward trend in Adams County livestock number. Comparisons of the number of livestock in 1940 with the average number during the ten year period 1927-36 is shown in figure 2.

Figure 2. Number and Percent of Decrease of Livestock

Livestock	Average 1927-36	1940	Percent of Decreases
Cattle	12,897	12,626	2.10
Swine	5,280	3,088	41.70
Sheep	1,870	1,450	22.50
Chickens	107,490	87,955	18.18



Swine, showing a decrease of 41.70 percent as compared with the ten year period 1927-36 show the largest decline. Assessors figures show a decline of 2,593 hogs in 1940 as compared with 1915. This would be a decline of over 42 percent. Dairy cows and total cattle show a rather long gradual decline since 1910. 1940 dairy cow numbers are 19 percent lower than in 1915, and all cattle show a decline of 9.8 percent as compared with the same year as shown in figure 3.

DAIRYING

Figure 3 - Number of Dairy Cows and all cattle in Adams County

1910-1940		
Year	No. Dairy Cows	No. All Cattle
1910	9,101	14,000
1920	8,223	15,977
1925	8,411	15,341
1930	7,100	13,069
1935	8,700	11,000
1940	7,371	12,626

Adams County has less than half the number of cattle of any neighboring county, one-third as many as Portage County, and approximately one-fifth as many as Wood or Columbia Counties.

In 1936 thirty-four percent of Adams County gross farm income was derived from milk. 1939 census figures show that Adams County farmers sold 493,175 gallons of whole milk, 871,921 pounds of butterfat as cream, and 2,353 pounds of butter during that year.

In 1937 there were only 23 silos per 100 farms in Adams County. This is a small number as compared with Dodge County that had 109 silos per 100 farms.

Holsteins are the predominating breed in Adams County with the Guernseys second. There is a large number of mixed breeds. (See figure 4)

BREEDS OF CATTLE

(Figure 4)

Breed	Percent of Total
Holstein	32.2
Guernsey	19.7
Jersey	5.6
Other Breeds	42.5

Seventy-four and seven-tenths percent of the farmers patronized creameries in 1935, 8 percent cheese factories, 47 percent condensaries, 9 percent city markets and 11.7 percent other uses. It was estimated that creameries served as an outlet for 7,570 cows or 81.4 percent of the total number of cows in 1935. Receipts for milk and cream were highest during the month of June. July showed second highest receipts with May and December tied for third in 1935. In 1938, while there were 9 receiving stations, there were only 2 licensed creameries and 1 cheese factory in Adams County. Adams County in 1939 ranked 21st in pounds of butterfat sold as cream in the state.

New Haven, with 1,777 head of neat cattle in 1941, is first in number of cattle, Easton, Jackson, and Strongs Prairie are next in total numbers. Colburn, with 334 neat cattle, has the lowest number.

-9-  
SWINE

On April 1, 1940 there were approximately 2.3 swine over 4 months old per farm in Adams County.

Number of Swine & Sheep  
(Figure 5)

Year	Number of Swine	Number of Sheep
1927-36 average	5,280	1,870
1925	5,700	1,600
1930	4,800	1,800
1935	4,259	1,669
1940	3,088	1,450

Swine was a source of 13 percent of the gross farm income in 1936. New Haven, with 584 swine, has almost twice the number as any other town and 22 times more swine than either Preston or Richfield. Jackson has the second largest number of swine in 1941, with 366.

There were 1.1 sheep over six months old per farm in Adams County in 1940.

New Haven, with 467 sheep has almost twice the number of any other town and approximately 46 times more sheep than Richfield, Monroe or Lincoln. In 1936 less than 6 percent of the farm income came from sheep.

POULTRY

87,955 chickens were reported on Adams County farms in 1940 (see figure 6). In 1939 there were 758,650 dozen eggs produced, 43,148 chickens sold (alive or dressed) and 122,954 chickens raised. In 1936 sixteen percent of the gross farm income was derived from poultry. The value of eggs sold in 1934 amounted to \$116,572 and \$183,393 in 1935. The value of chickens raised on farms in 1935 amounted to \$183,040 or about the same as the value of the eggs sold during the same year. 70 percent of the chickens were purchased as baby chicks. Showing the importance as food on the farm, as well as a cash income; in 1935 there were 2,079,000 eggs and 62,100 chickens consumed by Adams County farm families. Poultry was a source of 16 percent of the gross farm income in 1936, more than from swine and sheep combined.

Number of Chickens & Egg Production  
(Figure 6)

Year	Number of Chickens	Egg Production
1927-36 average	107,490	---
1930	95,300	7,159,000
1935	116,100	9,568,000
1940	87,955	9,003,800 (1939)

Figure 7. LEADING CROPS IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CROP ACREAGE

Year	Percent of farm land in leading crops	Crops						
		Corn	Oats	Rye	Clover and Timothy Hay	Alfalfa	Potatoes	Other
1927	31.0	26.1	13.0	32.5	17.7	2.7	5.0	3.0
1931	28.6	29.4	16.0	26.8	14.1	4.6	5.3	3.0
1933	26.0	33.3	14.7	31.2	7.0	5.5	5.1	3.0
1936	22.3	32.5	11.7	28.3	9.8	11.4	4.2	2.0
1939	22.4	34.3	9.7	26.2	8.1	16.7	2.8	2.0

About 16 percent of Adams County was considered as crop land in 1940. In 1939 there were 23,987 acres of cropland idle or fallow or approximately one-third as much cropland was idle or fallow as compared with land in crops. There has been a steady decline in the production of oats, potatoes, clover and timothy hay and wheat as shown in figure 7. Barley and buckwheat show a very slight decrease. Corn production has increased from 26.1 percent of total crop acreage in 1927 to 34.3 percent in 1939. Alfalfa has been on a rapid increase in Adams County. In 1927 it amounted to only 2.7 percent of the total crop acreage. In 1939 it had increased to 16.6 percent. From 1924 to 1936 there was an average of 3,102 acres of alfalfa with an average tonnage of 4,984 tons. 1939 showed 10,038 acres in alfalfa or an increase of 6,936 acres. The production in 1939 was 9,348 tons. This would be approximately .74 ton per head of cattle in the county. Of the corn acreage 66 percent is used for grain, 22 percent for the 318 silos, and 12 percent for forage.

Figure 8. Average Yields Per acre 1917-1936

Rye - 8.2 bushels            Oats - 22.5 bushels  
 Wheat- 12.1 bushels        Barley- 23.2 bushels  
 Potatoes - 61.3 bushels

Figure 9. The Total Number of Farms, Size of Farms and Percentage of Tenant Farms in Adams County - 1920-1940

Year	Total Number of Farms	Average Size of Farms	Percentage of Tenant Fa
1920	1,557	195.6	18.5
1925	1,388	194.0	16.1
1930	1,239	208.3	19.6
1935	1,494	201.3	26.0
1940	1,344	197.0	21.5

Since 1920 the number of tenant farms has increased only three percent. The present tenancy of 21.5 percent is 1.5 percent below that of state average. 36 percent of the tenants were cash tenants in 1940. The total number of farms has declined 213 during this 20 year period. The average size, however, has remained about the same, as shown in figure 9.

Figure 10. ACRES IN FARMS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE BY TOWNS

Assessor's Report - 1939

Towns	Acres of Land in Farms	Number of Rural People	Number of Rural People 10-20 years of age-1937
Adams	15,560	409	86
Big Flats	15,143	214	52
Colburn	13,666	300	55
Dell Prairie	13,754	282	39
Easton	11,100	301	57
Jackson	20,143	461	104
Leola	16,516	221	41
Lincoln	17,963	318	50
Monroe	6,285	179	44
New Chester	12,427	237	36
New Haven	15,504	477	106
Preston	8,660	202	30
Quincy	19,224	287	64
Richfield	11,352	225	57
Rome	10,984	171	40
Springville	21,468	326	45
St. Prairie	22,168	501	113
TOTAL	251,917	5,111	1,019

- 4 -  
CLIMATE OF ADAMS COUNTY

The climate of Adams County is typical of a large area of central Wisconsin. The growing season is between 132 to 135 days, with the exception of marsh land which is generally shorter.

Figure 11. MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, ADAMS, WISCONSIN  
1935-1940 Inclusive  
District Ranger Station

Month	Total Inches of Precipitation	Inches of Snowfall
January	1.82	12.9
February	1.45	7.5
March	1.13	6.9
April	3.02	-
May	3.34	-
June	4.66	-
July	3.03	-
August	5.39	-
September	3.95	-
October	2.61	-
November	1.90	4.8
December	.96	4.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33.26 inches</b>	<b>36.5 inches</b>

Averages in figure 11 show that most of the rainfall comes during the months of the growing season when it is most needed. The highest being August with an average of 5.39 inches. The average yearly precipitation was 33.26 inches and the average annual snowfall 36.5 inches. The mean average temperature is 44.5 degrees. At the Hancock Experiment Farm on July 13, 1936, a temperature of 153.5°F. was recorded on the soil surface in the sun, and a temperature of 170°F. one-fourth inch in the soil. This was on cultivated ground.

Figure 12. ESTIMATED ADAMS COUNTY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE  
Fiscal Year 1938-1939

Purpose of Expenditure	Amount paid by State, Federal and County	Amount paid by Adams County
Pensions, Grants, Burials	\$ 70,558	\$ 18,253
Surplus Commodities	7,461	-
Works Progress Administration	131,856	-
Farm Security Grants	3,325	-
Direct Relief	14,442	8,109
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$227,642</b>	<b>\$ 26,362</b>

The approximate public assistance per person in Adams county during this 12 month period would amount to \$28.70. For every acre of crop land in Adams county the public assistance would amount to \$3.20 per acre during this period. From January through June, Farm Security made grants in Adams county totalling \$16,576. In August, 1941 there were 72 on WPA in Adams county. Adams City, and the towns of Colburn, Strongs Prairie, and Richfield received the largest amounts of direct relief during the period 1937-1940. Preston, Lincoln, and New Chester received the smallest amounts during the same period, as shown in figure 13.

Figure 13. DIRECT RELIEF 1937-1940  
By Towns

Towns	1937-38		1938-39		1939-40	
	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount
Adams	9	450.21	13	373.15	6	120.74
Big Flats	11	352.23	14	700.08	10	477.18
Colburn	13	910.18	17	814.46	17	808.80
Dell Prairie	4	284.97	4	846.81	2	111.24
Easton	10	273.64	7	258.13	7	402.09
Jackson	8	80.50	8	329.78	9	453.90
Leola	10	403.19	11	389.91	12	711.96
Lincoln	7	31.33	6	467.01	1	31.19
Monroe	9	307.14	9	317.19	5	164.15
New Chester	11	134.74	6	200.76	10	319.04
New Haven	5	508.50	4	26.87	4	279.03
Preston	7	125.32	5	207.95	7	113.18
Quincy	5	254.39	6	404.80	5	399.77
Richfield	5	584.19	7	761.65	6	964.83
Rome	8	211.64	7	208.75	8	291.22
Springville	7	193.72	7	490.75	6	291.56
St. Prairie	17	1,190.04	12	1,044.14	9	282.98
Adams City	28	1,005.06	32	1,763.10	31	1,176.85
Friendship Vil.	7	314.68	3	194.54	3	418.14
TOTAL	181	7,615.68	178	9,799.83	158	7,817.85

Figure 14. SOURCES OF GROSS FARM INCOME IN ADAMS COUNTY

Year	Milk	Eggs & Poultry	Hogs	Cattle & Calves	Potatoes	Grains	Other Items
1927	39.0	15.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	3.2
1931	38.7	17.6	9.0	9.3	4.9	2.2	18.3
1933	39.8	15.5	6.1	8.5	7.2	3.0	19.3
1936	34.0	16.0	13.0	8.2	6.4	3.6	18.8

Milk accounts for the largest share of farm income in Adams County, but showed a decrease from 39 percent in 1927 to 34 percent in 1936 (see figure 14). Eggs and poultry remained practically constant while income from hogs rose 3 percent. Adams County, producing 453,000 bushels of potatoes in 1928, produced only 100,116 bushels in 1939.

Figure 15. GROSS FARM INCOME ESTIMATES

Year	Per Farm	Per Acre Land in Farms	Percent Gross Income from Crops	Percent Gross Income From Livestock & Products	Rank in State Per Acre Land in Farms
1928	\$ 1,326	\$ 6.85	26.0	74.0	71
1931	847	4.07	25.0	75.0	71
1933	671	3.22	29.5	70.5	71
1936	1,129	5.33	28.2	71.8	70

The total farm income for Adams County in 1936 was \$1,634,793. Of this amount \$1,163,653, or 71.8 percent, came from Livestock and Livestock Products. Farm crops brought a gross farm income of \$471,140. Comparing the gross income per farm with other counties in the state, Adams County ranked 56th.

Value of both land and buildings in Adams County amounted to \$4,906,828 in 1940. The value of buildings alone for the same year was \$2,309,175. The value per acre of both land and buildings in 1940 was \$18.45, the lowest value per acre in the state.

Figure 16. FARM EQUIPMENT AND CONVENIENCES  
Percent

Year	Electric Light Percent	Telephone Percent	Radio Percent	Daily Newspaper Percent	Power Washing Machine	Furnace Heat Percent	Running Water (Kitchen)	Running Water (Barn)	Milking Machine Percent	Bath Tub Percent
1927	3	-	20	-	10	4	4	4	-	5
1931	5	50	44	48	16	6	6	3	3	6
1936	15	18	49	52	51	18	17	44	5	8
1938	24	22	69	45	64	18	18	50	8	8

Figure 16 shows there is a marked change in the percent of Adams County farm homes that had electricity in 1927 as compared with 1938. In 1938 there were 21 percent more farms having electricity than in 1927. At the present time REA is serving 350 farms in Adams County. Radios showed the largest increase with a gain of 49 percent from 1927 to 1938. Rural newspapers and telephones both showed a slight decrease during this same period. There were 28 percent fewer farms equipped with telephones in 1931 as compared with 1938. 81 percent of the farms reported automobiles in 1938 and 19 percent reported motor trucks.

Three marl pits are operating in Adams County at the present time and it has been estimated that over 50,000 tons of lime have been applied during the past five years. This would be sufficient to lime approximately one-fourth of the cropland in the county. At the present rate of increase in lime used it will take approximately 10 years to lime the cropland in the county at the rate of 3 ton per acre.

#### EROSION - A MAJOR PROBLEM

In Adams County, wind erosion is the primary erosion problem. Only a small area in the southern part of the county is affected by sheet erosion by water. Wind erosion works gradually and does not become evident until too late or almost too late to save the soil that is being eroded. The fine material which holds most of the fertility and the water retaining capacity is very low. When fence row drifts, and dunes, and blow areas have developed, it is generally too late to rebuild the land just as it is too late to restore fields where bare rock is exposed or where severe gullies have formed from water erosion.

To prevent wind erosion, shelterbelts of trees, strips of close rowing crops between open strips, or cultivated crops, a sequence of crops which includes green manure and legume hay, the use of animal manure, lime, and commercial fertilizers to increase root and top growth of plants, and winter cover crops, are important aids.

It is estimated that there are 296,496 acres on which there is severe wind erosion, 9,455 acres of moderate sheet erosion and 129,009 acres where there is little or no erosion.

#### LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

Lands in Adams County have been classed into five major land use classifications. The method of procedure was given in the first part of this report. The five different classes into which the land was grouped is as follows:

- A. AREAS NOW IN FARMS WHICH ARE NOT SUITED FOR FARMING AND WHICH SHOULD BE PUT TO SOME OTHER USE. (Colored Blue)
- B. AREAS NOT NOW IN FARMS AND WHICH SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR FARMING. (Colored Green)
- C. AREAS NOW IN FARMS THAT ARE QUESTIONABLE FOR FARMING. (Colored Red)
- D. AREAS NOT NOW IN FARMS BUT WHICH ARE SUITABLE FOR FARMING. (Colored Orange)
- E. AREAS NOW IN FARMS AND WHICH SHOULD REMAIN IN FARMING. (Colored Yellow)

Figure 17. PERCENTAGE OF EACH LAND AREA BY TOWNS

Town	Blue Class A	Green Class B	Red Class C	Orange Class D	Yellow Class E
Adams	-	77.51	13.29	3.60	5.59
Big Flats	0.26	81.51	18.22	-	-
Colburn	0.32	58.68	22.74	0.34	17.70
Dell Prairie	19.51	25.83	21.18	0.37	33.08
Easton	12.32	58.15	12.67	3.12	13.71
Jackson	0.35	11.50	22.83	4.07	61.23
Leola	5.85	29.76	41.80	4.01	18.56
Lincoln	7.11	21.18	30.03	6.42	35.24
Monroe	-	58.23	30.73	0.84	10.18
New Chester	3.37	25.79	43.05	4.36	23.42
New Haven	0.42	5.56	20.17	0.85	72.96
Preston	2.25	66.66	20.48	4.68	5.90
Quincy	2.51	63.98	21.44	1.84	10.21
Richfield	-	42.36	14.93	0.52	42.18
Rome	-	84.67	11.80	-	3.51
Springville	4.17	15.99	32.00	2.88	44.50
St. Prairie	2.77	30.60	47.85	0.37	18.38
County Percentage	3.50	47.4	24.7	1.80	22.3

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADAMS COUNTY

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLASS E LAND (Colored Yellow)

1. Heavy Soils - Class E Land

After continued years of heavy cropping the soil has lost much of its fertility, organic matter has been reduced or made unavailable, and in many instances part of the top soil has washed or blown away. To check this waste and help build up the heavy soils in Adams county the committee recommends the following farm practices:

a. Rotation

At least one half of the cropland should be in alfalfa or clover in this area. A rotation of corn, grain with alfalfa seeding, followed by alfalfa is recommended. A nurse crop of barley or oats seemed advisable with alfalfa seedings. Plowing under green manure crops such as rye, soybeans, or better still, a clover crop, was recommended to aid in increasing the organic matter.

b. Strip Cropping

Committee members estimate that one third of this area is seriously affected by water erosion, and because of the frequent gullies already formed the committee unanimously agreed that strip cropping practices be followed. Width of strips vary with conditions. Erosion increases with increasing steepness and length of slopes. Narrower strips are more effective in controlling the amount of soil lost. On slopes 10 per cent it is recommended that strips about 100 feet wide be used. The committee agreed that soil erosion was a major problem in this area and that demonstrations showing control measures be established.

c. Lime and Fertilizer

Available barnyard manure will not maintain soil fertility in this area. Soil should be limed and fertilized after the soil has been properly tested. Most of the soil in this area needs some lime every 10 years. Lime should be applied six months to one year before seeding legumes. On farms low in potassium an 0-9-27 fertilizer is recommended. When possible the fertilizer should be applied with a combination grain-fertilizer drill.

d. Size of Farms

The area of heavy soils in Adams county has smaller farms more intensely farmed. The committee agreed that the farms should be 120 acres in size, of which 60-80 acres to be in crop land. It could most profitably support 10 to 12 milk cows, 8 to 10 head of young stock, three litters of pigs a year and 150 hens. In most instances hired help is not recommended.



e. Pastures.

Because pastures present a special problem in the area the committee recommends that experimental work be conducted in an effort to determine the best practices and varieties. The County Farm should be used for demonstrating improved legume strains and pasture renovation.

f. Weed Control

A large number of scattered patches of creeping Jenny are found in this area. A weed control campaign should be carried on in the near future to acquaint farmers with this weed and assist in its eradication. Demonstrations showing control methods should be continued by the county agent.

2. Light Soils - Class E Land

Improving and checking soil losses, choosing and growing the best rotation, wind erosion, adequate moisture, poor drainage, size of farms, and livestock, are some of the problems that confront farmers on much of the light soil. To succeed with sandy soil committees agreed that farmers needed experience, and if properly managed a good to fair income is the reward.

a. Rotation

Any rotation in this area would depend somewhat on how the soil had been treated in the past, the soil type, which varies somewhat, and the number of livestock on the farm at the present time. In considering a rotation committees stressed that alfalfa or clover should account for half or more of the crop land in this area and that as much as possible the legumes be fed to livestock and the manure be returned to the land. A rotation of corn, grain, hay, hay, hay, pasture, pasture, is recommended for most of this area. Alfalfa should be used, except where the water table is too high, where red clover is recommended. A rotation of corn, green manure, rye with seeding, followed by two years of red clover or four years of alfalfa has proved satisfactory. Seedings can be successful with a nurse crop, but on lighter soil a nurse crop is not recommended.

b. Lime and Fertilizer

While barnyard manure is important in maintaining fertility it will not do the job alone. Much of this area has been found to be low in potash and phosphorus. Application of 250 to 300 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 0-9-27 is recommended. Lime sludge, applied at the rate of 3 or 4 tons per acre, six months before seeding helps to insure a good stand of alfalfa or clover.

c. Shelter Belts and Strip Cropping

The committee suggested that shelter belts had a two-fold purpose. First, that of checking wind erosion, and secondly, that of a permanent land improvement which would beautify Adams county. Shelter belts should be at least three rows wide and should run north and south. Strip cropping secured better results for most of the committeemen than did shelter

belts and were unanimously recommended. Strip cropping has proved especially practical during the period that shelter belts were too small to be effective. On light soil strips about 10 rods wide were recommended.

d. Farm Irrigation

The committee realizing irrigation has possibilities on light soil, recommended that an experiment be conducted in the south central part of Adams county by the Farm Security Administration. Because of the cost of deep drilling to a sufficient water supply, a project of this nature was deemed questionable by committees in the northern part of Adams county. Where the water was most needed, that is on the lightest soil, it was estimated drillings at least fifty feet would be necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLASS C LANDS (Colored Red)

There was 24.8 per cent of Adams county classed as land now in farms but questionable for farming. This is 2.4 per cent more than was classed as land that should remain in farming. Most of the land placed in Class C was done so because committee members felt it was low in fertility, wind blown, or poorly drained. It is definitely land that needs "fixing." In the town of Big Flats all farm land was placed in Class C.

a. Rotation

The following rotation and practices were recommended by the committee:

1. Corn  
Sow with rye in fall
2. Rye  
Sow with sweet clover early spring
3. Pasture sweet clover
4. Oats
5. Alfalfa  
Leave as long as possible in alfalfa and do not pasture the first year. This would make an eight year rotation if alfalfa lasts four years. In some instances it may yield well after four years. Strip cropping is advised in carrying out this rotation.

b. Lime and Fertilizer.

Depending on the soil tests, approximately 250 pounds of commercial fertilizer should be applied just previous to seeding alfalfa. Applications of five tons of lime sludge per acre before legumes are seeded, green manure crops, and top dressing with barnyard manure were highly recommended by the committee.

c. Costs of Soil Improvements

The out of pocket costs for land in need of fertilizer in this area would range from \$6.50 to \$13.00 per acre. On land in run-down condition the committee estimates are as follows:

2 1/2 tons lime	\$5.00
250 pounds commercial fertilizer	3.00
10 pounds of alfalfa seed	3.00
Total cost	\$13.00

Committees in the south and central part of Adams county recommend an expenditure of this amount, as increased yields experienced would warrant the cost.

In the north part of Adams county committees pointed out that many of the farmers do not have money available to purchase needed lime and fertilizer.

They recommend that Farm Security make loans to worthy farmers in this area at a two per cent interest rate to be used for soil building purposes.

In most cases an expenditure of \$13.00 per acre would be practical and a good investment for the government for two purposes:

1. It would help keep the land on the tax-roll.
2. It would be a definite assistance to farmers in this area in keeping them self-supporting.

Great care should be used by anyone selecting farmers for a program of this nature. Farmers should have farm experience and a desire for good land use.

d. Size of Farms

In considering an ideal family size farm for light soil committees recommended up to 200 acres of land which should have from 100 to 120 acres of cleared crop land. Twenty head of cattle, of which 10 should be milk cows, 150 to 200 hens, and two litters of pigs a year was recommended. With a few exceptions committees agreed that the farm unit should be of such size that hired help would not be necessary. Each farm should have a woodlot of forty or more acres. Cattle should not be permitted to graze in this woodlot and plantings and improvement cuttings should be made annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLASS D LAND (Colored Orange)

The use of land not in farms now but which is suitable for development presents an individual problem, according to the committees. If such an area is so joined to an existing farm unit well supplied with labor and machinery it may prove profitable to develop it immediately. Where this is not the case its immediate development would be questionable.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLASS A LAND (Colored Blue)

Land now in farms but not suitable for farming is in most instances badly wind blown or peat land that had been burned. It is land that committees recommended should not be used for agriculture in the future. Government and real estate agencies should discourage use of this land for agriculture and it should not be sold for this purpose. It is the recommendation of the committee that land in this area be used for forestry purposes. When small tracts join an existing farm unit it could profitably be developed into a farm woodlot, in which case it should not be used for pasture.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLASS B LAND (Colored Green)

Although not so important agriculturally Class B or land that is not in farms and which is not suited for farming, constitutes the largest single class of land in Adams county. Forty-seven and four tenths (47.4) per cent of the entire land area of the county was placed in this class. Committees classification of land not now in farms varies only several per cent from Census figures,

2. There is a need for more herd improvement members to be used as demonstrators in better herd management.
3. Education and demonstrations on better breeding, feeding and management of cattle is recommended.
4. The gross farm income from poultry amounts to more than that of hogs, sheep, potatoes, and clover seed combined, and nearly half as much as that from milk. For this reason the committee recommends the following special practices in caring for poultry:
  - a. Regularity of feeding and feeds
  - b. Keep excessive moisture out of the hen house
  - c. Cull the flock often, keeping older healthy hens an extra year
  - d. Control rodents, parasites and diseases
  - e. Use lights in winter months
  - f. Self feed mash to birds at all times
  - g. Feed plenty of green feed and make use of sunlight

Farm Crops

1. At least 50 per cent of cropland should be in legumes hay or pasture. Approximately 15,000 additional acres of legumes are needed in Adams county.
2. Feed crops to livestock and spread the manure on the soil. Use green manure crops in the rotation; if possible sweet clover.
3. Demonstrations showing the possibilities of new crops and improved strains should be conducted on the county farm by the county agent in cooperation with the college.

Farm Irrigation

1. That the Farm Security Administration establish an experimental irrigation project in southern Adams county.

Forestry

1. Land should be kept on the tax roll. This can better be accomplished by planting and reforesting idle and cut-over land in Adams county not now used for agriculture, or on land that committees have agreed should not be used for agriculture in the future.
2. Keep enough land so that at least a 40 acre woodlot can be developed. Do not pasture.

Youth

1. Agriculture courses should be taught at the Adams-Friendship High School. The county superintendent of schools has been named to arrange for a meeting of the school board, the county agent, representative farmers from each community, and the director of the Vocational Agriculture Department in Wisconsin to formulate immediate plans for agriculture instruction.
2. 4-H Club work has greatly aided rural youth in obtaining education, recreation, and interest in farming. It has the unanimous approval of the committee,

Many tracts of land once cleared, but now having a partial cover of Oak or Jack pine is included in this area. Included also are tracts of land once farmed that are now spotted with "blow holes", causing them to be idle for many years. Some of these idle tracts have been idle since their fifth year of cropping, showing the low fertility of the soil and the futility of agriculture. Committees recommend the following concerning Class B land:

1. That a further study be made to determine long time policies and inventory.
2. The policy of selling land in class B to flowage and paper mill companies be continued. It has been proved very successful in the past in keeping land on the tax roll.
3. Farmers owning class B land could well afford to underplant it with pine, making it more valuable as a woodlot, or for future sale to a paper mill company.
4. Wild life and recreation are two of the major attractions of Adams county. Promotion of game refuges and recreation sites would be a good investment for Adams county.
5. Abandoned dwellings should be disposed of. At present they are unsightly and promote occupation by families that later become relief clients of Adams county. Town chairmen should encourage private individuals having such dwellings to offer them for sale to existing farm units. Could abandoned buildings be purchased at their true value the county may well afford to purchase them, whereafter they should be sold to existing farm units and moved off the premises or disposed of.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

##### Soils.

1. That additional money be made available by Farm Security to worthy farmers for purchasing lime and fertilizer. It is estimated that over 150,000 tons of lime are required to sufficiently lime the crop land at the present time. Demonstrations showing the value of fertilizer should be continued by the county agent.
2. Wind and water erosion are major problems in Adams county. Demonstrations showing approved practices used in their control should be conducted by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the county agent. Approximately 296,496 acres are severely wind eroded in Adams county. This is more than half the area of the entire county.
3. Much of the humus in the soil is depleted. Green manure crops, legumes, and more livestock on farms is recommended.

##### Livestock

1. Census figures show that numbers of livestock on Adams county farms are gradually decreasing. As most of Adams county gross income is derived from livestock this presents a serious situation. An effort should be made to check this downward trend and a further study be made to determine more exactly its seriousness, cause, and solution.

3. More father-and-son partnerships should be encouraged by older boys in club work. Larger projects such as feeder projects, herd management, or share crop projects, where there would be a larger financial return are suggested.
4. Rural youth should be called to serve on town and county committees. This will encourage good citizenship. Cooperatives should have one older farm youth on its board.
5. Representative young people should be called together for a discussion of these problems and more definite recommendations be formulated at these meetings.

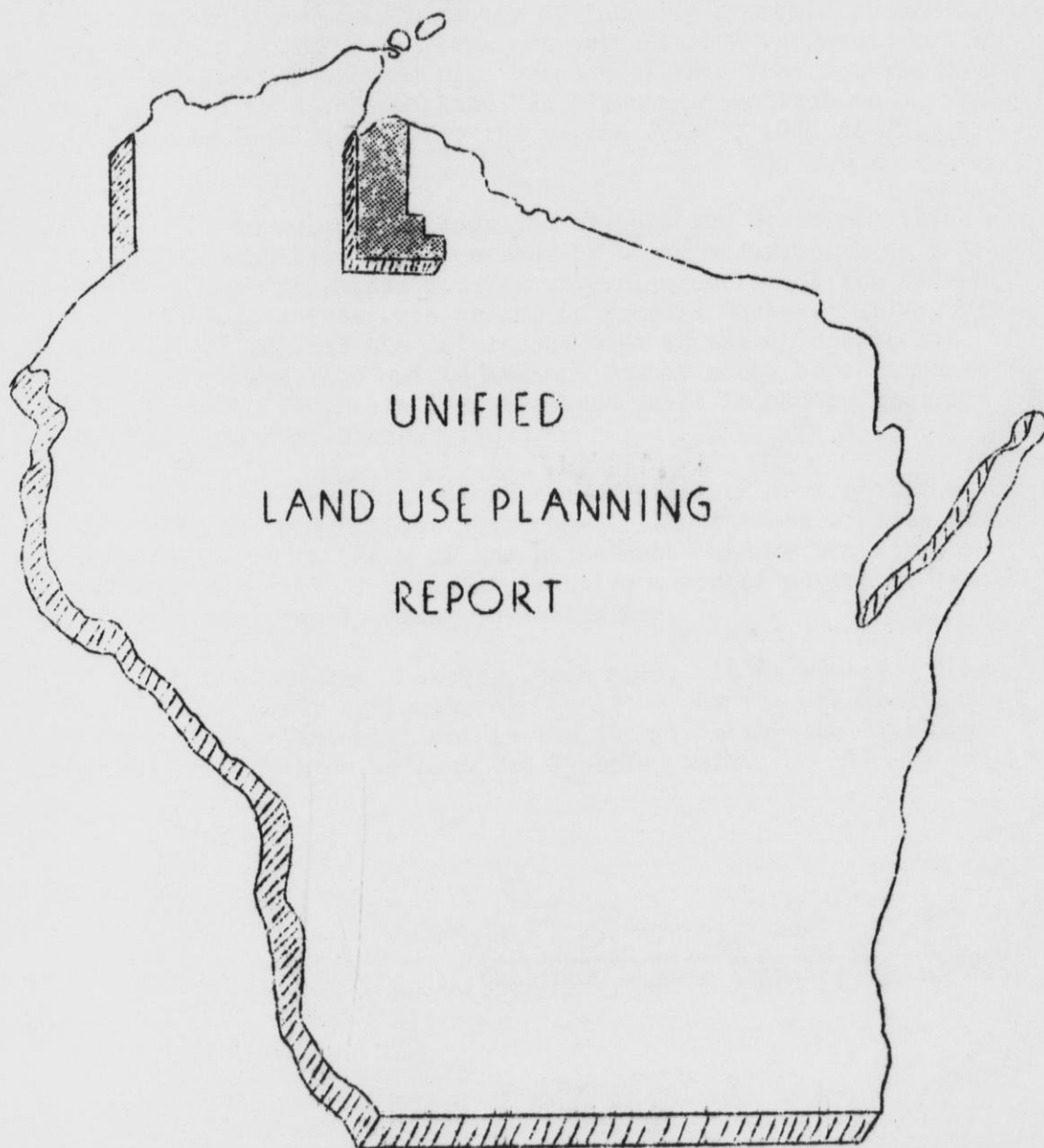
Homenakers

1. Labor shortages have created an even greater demand for home conveniences and equipment. Committees recommend better equipment to cut down the overwork of the homemaker in the future.
2. High costs of living make the correct purchasing of food and clothing more important than in the past. Special assistance in this regard, and in better ways to use home resources, would be very helpful.
3. All agricultural agencies should encourage a larger home food supply. This may require more diversified farming on some farms and better planning for food for winter months on others.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
Forward.....	1
Organization.....	2
Committee Members.....	3-4-5-6
Description of Adams County.....	6
Soil Types.....	6-7
Livestock-Cattle-Poultry.....	7-8-9
Size of Farm.....	10
Climate.....	11
Public Assistance.....	11-12
Farm Income.....	12
Farm Equipment.....	13
Erosion.....	13
Land Use Classification.....	13-14
Recommendation-Class E Land.....	R1-2-3
Recommendation-Class C Land.....	R3-4
Recommendation-Class D Land.....	R4
Recommendation-Class A Land.....	R4
Recommendation-Class B Land.....	R4-5-6
General Recommendations.....	R6-7

# ASHLAND COUNTY



Prepared By

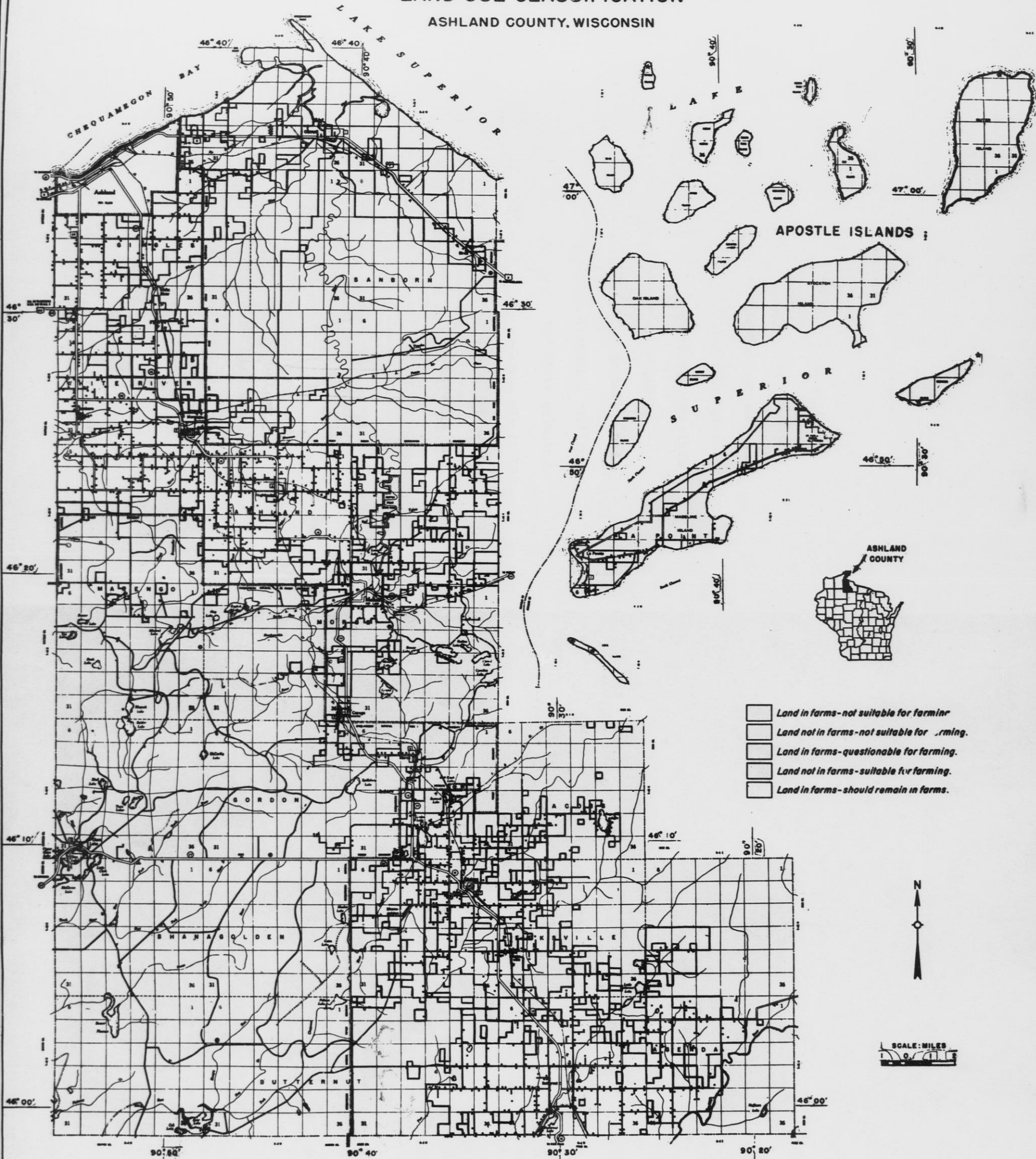
Ashland County Land Use Planning Committee






Ashland, Wisconsin

June 1, 1941

# LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

ASHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



-  Land in farms - not suitable for farming.
-  Land not in farms - not suitable for farming.
-  Land in farms - questionable for farming.
-  Land not in farms - suitable for farming.
-  Land in farms - should remain in farms.

SCALE: MILES  
0 1 2

BASE MAP BY WISCONSIN STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY.  
COLOR REPRODUCTION BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



i

— "All planning is for people" —

This intensive land use planning report is the result of a year's work by County and Community Committees in Ashland County. It represents the considered and unanimous judgement of more than one hundred farmers and local residents all of whom have given willingly of their time and effort in its preparation. No claim is made that this report is in any sense final or complete.

County and Community Committees have sought first to define and locate their present major land, economic and financial problems and second, to offer constructive suggestions for their solution.

Representatives of both Federal and State agencies are to be commended for the assistance they have given to the Committees and to the Secretary in furnishing essential background material and assisting in the planning work.

F. E. Olphant  
Chairman, County Planning Committee

George L. Wright  
Secretary, County Planning Committee

"They achieve most who plan best"

11

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Organization and Procedure.....	1
County Committee.....	1
Community Committees.....	3
Charts and Maps Used.....	4
Description of County.....	6
Chart on Developed Agricultural Land.....	9
Table on Number, Size and Cropland Per Farm By Townships..	9
Sources of Income Chart.....	10
Table on Cattle Numbers.....	11
Table on Ratio of Crops to Cropland.....	13
Table on Tax Exempt Lands by Townships.....	13
Table Summarizing Relief Agencies by Townships.....	14
Present Land Use Areas.....	17
Map Showing Present Land Use Areas.....	18
Land Use Classification.....	20
Summary Sheet of Land Use Classification.....	21
Recommendations for Land Use Areas.....	23
Class A - (Blue) Classification.....	23
Class B - (Green) Classification.....	24
Class C - (Red) Classification.....	26
Class D - (Orange) Classification.....	26
Class E - (Yellow) Classification.....	28
Major Problems of the County.....	30
La Pointe Indian Reservation.....	31
Land Use Recommendations and Adjustments.....	33
A.A.A.....	33
U. S. Forest Service.....	33
Federal Land Bank.....	34
Farm Security Administration.....	34
U. S. Indian Service.....	35
Relief and WPA.....	36
Wisconsin Conservation Department.....	37
Schools and Taxation.....	37
County Highway Department.....	38
Ashland County Agriculture.....	38

## ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

The Land Use Planning Program in Ashland County was sponsored by the County Agricultural Committee.

The Agricultural Committee first met in November, 1939, with W. A. Rowlands, Extension Supervisor, L. G. Sorden, State Bureau of Agricultural Economics Representative and representatives of all State and Federal agencies active in the county. At that time the Agricultural Committee selected twelve representative farmer members for the county committee, which gave every town in the county with the exception of one, representation on the County Land Use Planning Committee. Members present at this meeting selected F. E. Oliphant, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, to serve as chairman of the County Land Use Planning Committee, and County Agent George L. Wright to act as secretary.

The personnel of the County Committee is as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
F. E. Oliphant, Chairman	Chairman, Co. Agr'l Committee	Farmer
R. W. Gustafson	Chairman, Ashland County Board	Businessman
John Schoenborn	Agricultural Committeeman	Farmer
Louis Peterson	Agricultural Committeeman	Farmer
Sam Jenson	Agricultural Committeeman	Businessman
Dwight Kenyon	County Supt. of Schools	Educator
Larry Utto	County AAA Committeeman	Farmer
Allan Cate	County Welfare Department	Director
C. W. Smith	Federal Land Bank	Secretary
William Yost	Wisconsin Conservation Dept.	District Forester
J. C. Cavill	Indian Service	Supt. of Great Lakes Indian Agency
L. B. Miller	Indian Service	Agr'l Extension Agent Great Lakes Indian Agency
William Rohlf	Wisconsin Tax Commission	Supervisor of Assessments

R. J. Terwilliger	Farm Security Administration	County Supervisor
C. L. Van Giesen	U. S. Forest Service	Forest Supervisor
John Lucas	U. S. Forest Service	Forest Ranger
San Broeniman	Farmer Representative	Farmer
Carl Roninske	" "	"
Henry Roffers	" "	"
William Zielke	" "	"
Martin Beil	" "	"
Wayne Ylitalo	" "	"
Herbert Feldscher	" "	"
John Miller	" "	"
Casey Fisher	" "	"
Harold Mertig	" "	"
Ralph Aschbacher	" "	"
Harold Borowske	" "	"
George L. Wright, Secretary Agricultural Extension		County Agr'l Agent

At the November meeting Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Sorden reviewed and discussed with members of the committee the objectives and procedure to be followed in land use planning and the facilities and services offered to the County in Land Use Planning work.

The secretary was instructed to prepare the necessary county and town basic economic information and put it into map and chart form. This material was to be used as a guide for community and county committees in making their land use classification and recommendations. The secretary was also instructed to select in cooperation with the County Agricultural Committee, the community committees which would consist of from five to seven members and in all cases would include the town chairman, the assessor, and a AAA community committeeman. It was mutually agreed that the town should be the community unit.

The following community committees were selected:

Gingles

Louis Peterson  
Rodney Mattson  
Charles Griffiths  
Henry Roffers  
Wallace Pearce  
Nels Olson

Sanborn

Casey Fisher  
Martin Reykdahl  
T. Robinson  
R. M. Nygaard  
Clarence Higgins

La Pointe

O. G. Anderson  
Carl Myhre  
George Bissell  
H. C. Wilde  
Tom Anderson

White River

Cato Richardson  
James Shefchik  
Oliver Anderson  
Lee Mallory  
Ralph Aschbacher

Ashland

Sam Broeninan  
John Utto  
Verner Uutala  
Carl Lindquist  
Larry Utto  
Oscar Nordquist  
Robert Stewart

Morse

William Johnson  
Harry Baker  
Herman Peters  
Julius Popko  
Adan Walters  
Herbert Feldscher

Jacobs

Joseph Schraufnagel  
Martin Beil  
Christ Kempf  
Fred Melz  
Mike Eder

Gordon

William Zielke  
William Borman  
Ted Kreuger  
Joseph Ernest  
William Eder

Shanagolden

Harold Mertig  
Melvin Nelson  
Christ Rast  
William BeBeau  
Fred Bay

Marengo

F. E. Olyphant  
Leonard Long  
Wayne Ylitalo  
Carl Schultz  
Fred Campbell  
Charles Lutnen

Peeksville

John Miller  
Walter Griffiths  
William Meyer  
Henry Bucheger  
Clarence Hill  
Edward Schran

Agenda

John Schoenborn  
Otto Schaekel  
Andrew Stangl  
Harold Borowske  
Arthur Jonas

Butternut

George Bablick  
Charles Fischer  
Frank Meindl  
Arthur Fleischfresser  
Carl Rominske

Through splendid cooperation with the following agencies: Farm Security, Federal Land Bank, Indian Service, County Welfare Director, Supervisor of Assessments, Highway Department, Superintendent of Schools, County AAA Association, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Federal Forest Service, members of the Ashland County Board of Supervisors, and others, it was possible to compile a large amount of vitally important basic information as a background for developing the program within the county.

The following information was prepared and used:

MAPS (Scale 1" to the mile)

1. -- Map showing publicly owned land, county, county forest, forest crop land, National Forest, Indian Lands, and State Forests.
2. -- Map showing location of owner-operated and tenant-operated farms.
3. -- Map showing soil types in the county.
4. -- Map showing location of farms with Farm Security loans, Federal Land Bank loans, farm foreclosures by Federal Land Bank and zoned area.
5. -- Map showing roads and operating schools and their class, abandoned schools, school districts and 4-H clubs.

CHARTS (Size 42" x 36")

1. -- Chart showing average assessed valuation and average tax rate for fifteen years, 1924-1939, by townships.
2. -- Chart showing tax exempt lands by townships.
3. -- Chart showing percent of developed agricultural land by townships.
4. -- Chart showing percentage and acreage of county area in farms, cropland and land not in farms.
5. -- Chart showing ratio<sup>of</sup> acreage and percentage of crops to cropland for Wisconsin and Ashland County.
6. -- Chart showing fertility of Ashland County soils.
7. -- Chart showing comparison of sources of farm income in percent from 1927-1937 for the United States, Wisconsin and Ashland County.
8. -- Chart showing number and value of cattle in Ashland County - 1929-1939.
9. -- Chart showing last ten year trend in sheep and swine numbers in Ashland County.
10. -- Chart showing Farm Security loans and repayments by townships.
11. -- Chart showing Federal Land Bank loans and foreclosures by townships.
12. -- Chart showing comparison between loans, repayments and foreclosures for Farm Security and Federal Land Bank.

13. -- Chart showing AAA payments for the past four years by townships.
14. -- Chart showing Farm Security subsistence grants to date by townships.
15. -- Chart showing value in dollars of surplus commodities distributed by townships to date.
16. -- Chart showing direct relief costs by townships for a three year period.
17. -- Chart showing summary of Farm Security subsistence grants, direct relief and surplus commodities by townships.

The second county committee meeting was held in January after all the basic informational material had been prepared. At this meeting, which was attended by the farmer representatives, the basic objectives were explained and all of the background material was presented. This meeting was held just prior to the community committee meetings.

On the average, community committees met three times. At the first meeting the land use planning program was explained, following a discussion on the basic objectives, the background material (charts and maps) was presented and explained. Then, following this explanation, the committee was furnished with outline maps (1" to the mile) showing each section by forties, and were then asked to color these maps according to the different land classifications which they felt should be established. A plat book showing ownership and the assessor's records were used extensively in classifying most of the land.

Following the classification a folder of the basic background information for that particular township was given to the committee. This folder contained copies of all the background material referred to above plus additional material for towns where special problems were involved. In a number of cases the chairman of the committee set a date for a future meeting to study this information and start on their recommendations. In some cases the compiled information was passed among the committeemen in order that it could be studied individually.

Following a predetermined policy, a large number of these meetings were held without the secretary or other Federal or State representatives. At the third

meeting attended by the secretary, the committee had an outline of their recommendations prepared for a final discussion and amplification. Some of the best and most pointed recommendations came from the committees holding one meeting by themselves.

Joint township committee meetings were held on three occasions for the purpose of discussing recommendations for that particular area and to secure more uniform classification of land along township lines.

After all the townships had classified their land and made their recommendations, a third county committee meeting was held. This was an all day meeting attended by representatives of all agencies at which time all recommendations were discussed, added to, or changed and finally approved.

#### DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY

Ashland County is located in northwestern Wisconsin adjoining the southern shore of Lake Superior. It includes the Apostle Islands, which lie in Lake Superior just off the Bayfield peninsula. The City of Ashland, which is the county seat and the largest city in the county, is located on Chequamegon Bay 70 miles east of the Twin Ports, Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin. Ashland County is easily accessible by rail, highway or water. Chequamegon Bay offers an opportunity for lake commerce which is capable for expansion as needed. The county is served by five railroads, U. S. Highways #2 and 63 and State Highways #13, 77, 112 and 118.

The soils can be divided into two major types, clay and loam. These soils have good moisture holding capacity and with proper care and use will produce good yields of legumes, small grains and fruits.

Superior red clay makes up the northern one-third of the soils in the county. This soil was originally a forest soil, bearing a heavy crop of pine, birch and hemlock. This soil is free from stone, level and gently sloping toward Lake Superior. The fine texture of the clay soil makes it adaptable to the production of small grains, peas, hay and pasture crops. Because of the heavy character of



the soil it is difficult to cultivate during a wet season and is especially troublesome if it is low in organic matter.

The southern part of the county consists of Mellen and Kennan loam with Kennan silt loam in the southeastern part. These soils likewise have produced a heavy growth of valuable timber. The Penokee Range, running across the county, is very rough and rocky, particularly through the Glidden, Butternut area and cannot be cleared profitably for plowing.

There is very little sandy soil. However, there is a small strip between the Superior red clay and the Mellen loam, another on the eastern boundary of the town of Sanborn within the Indian Reservation, and a strip of Vilas sand in the southwestern part of the county in the National Forest area.

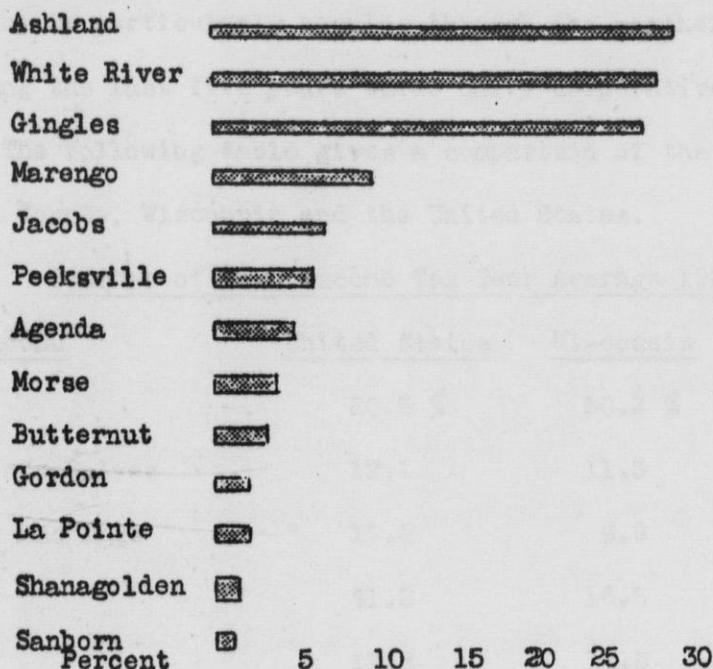
Nearly one-eighth of the soils in the county are peat and muck. With the exception of the town of Sanborn all peat and muck soils are found in the swamps in the southern two-thirds of the county. Very little of this soil has been developed for agriculture inasmuch as it presents a problem of clearing and draining.

At one time, early in the development of these soils for agricultural purposes, the fertility was high. Farmers now complain that they cannot get new seedings of legumes established, nor can they get good crops of small grain. In testing soils for the past year it has been found that 86.7% of the soils are in need of fertilizer. Of this amount 35.7% need phosphate alone and 51% need both phosphate and potash. This clearly shows a great need for phosphate and explains in a large part the reason for the low crop yields. It has also been found that 81.8% of all the soils are acid and are in need of lime in varying amounts before crops of legumes can be safely established. These two soil requirements, i. e., the need of lime and fertilizer, present a serious problem. Lime must be shipped into the county from long distances at a high cost and the type of farming which we have within the low income group makes it difficult for farmers to purchase lime or fertilizer.

The average rainfall for this area is 30 inches per year with approximately three-fourths of it coming between April and September. During the past ten years some unusual weather conditions have prevailed. Over this period of time there were two drought years while the past year was so wet that farmers experienced great difficulty in their spring planting operations. Temperatures are slightly colder and more uniform because of the influence of Lake Superior. This is especially true during the summer months although a change can be noted between Ashland and Butternut, the most southern part of the county. The length of growing season varies from under 110 to 130 days. The longest growing season is found near the lake while the shortest is found in the southern half of the county. Late, cold, wet springs usually retard the date of spring plantings. This factor, together with the low night temperatures which are experienced during the majority of the growing season, limits materially the plant growth of the area. The area is, however, relatively free from hot, dry, southwest winds which means less loss of moisture and the more effective use of rainfall.

Beginning with 1890 there was an increase in the acreage of farm lands from 3.4% up to 17% in 1925. In 1939 there was 18.8% of the total county area in farms or 121,618 acres. Of this acreage only 38,901 acres were in cropland or six percent of the total county area, an increase of slightly over one percent since 1925. The remainder of the total county area amounts to 523,372 acres or 81.2 percent of the county that is not in farms. There are a number of factors responsible for the lack of more improvement in farms during the past fifteen years. Low agricultural income has discouraged many from expanding. Then too, it is an expensive matter to clear this wild cutover land and put it under the plow. High valuations and high tax rates on improved land has retarded development. Since the inauguration of a large number of public aid and relief programs, many people have taken the attitude that they no longer have to continue their efforts toward development of a more stabilized agricultural program, because the government will take care of them regardless of their individual efforts.

Following is a chart showing the percent of developed agricultural land by townships. It is interesting to note that no town has over 30 percent of its area in developed land and seven towns have less than 5 percent of their area in developed agricultural land.



The average size farm in Ashland County is 105.1 acres of which 33.6 acres are cropland. The following table shows the difference by townships in the number of farms, size and amount of cropland.

<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>Average Size</u>	<u>Average Cropland</u>
Agenda	129	114.6	21.2
Ashland	195	90.3	34.2
Butternut	83	126.3	28.5
Gingles	124	108.9	54.9
La Pointe	26	65.8	26.8
Marengo	108	101.7	38.5
Morse	108	88.8	22.3
Peeksville	60	96.9	24.2
Sanborn	35	97.6	30.0
White River	121	123.1	54.5
Jacobs	77	113.4	27.4
Gordon	53	104.4	19.8
Shanagolden	36	108.4	20.4
Average		105.1	33.6

From this table one can readily see that there is too little cropland per farm throughout all of the towns in the county with the possible exception of

Gingles and White River. (Figures for this table were taken from AAA records which include 98% of all farms in the county.)

Dairy farming predominates in Ashland County with over two-thirds of the farm income being derived from the sale of dairy products, dairy cattle and calves. Dairying is particularly popular through the northern one-third of the county and during the last five years three dairy cooperatives have been organized in this area. The following table gives a comparison of the sources of farm income in Ashland County, Wisconsin and the United States.

Sources of Farm Income Ten Year Average-1927-1937

<u>Income</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Ashland County</u>
Milk	20.3 %	50.2 %	58.9%
Cattle and Calves	12.1	11.3	9.9
Poultry and Eggs	11.5	9.8	9.0
Crops	41.2	16.3	6.5
Swine	11.8	11.5	7.9
Other Income	3.1	.9	7.3

This table shows that the farm income of Ashland County is low in cash crops and swine. "Other income" including income derived from the sale of timber products from the farm, outside employment, AAA benefit payments and work relief project is high in comparison to the average for Wisconsin and the United States. This brings out one important point, in the majority of cases the present farming system cannot suffice alone but must be supplemented with some other source of income.

Potatoes are the leading cash crop and have been grown successfully in the Butternut area although the acreage has decreased the last ten years. This decrease has been due to several contributing factors including lower prices, loss of soil fertility, insect and disease damages and use of poor seed stock.

The production of legume seed is fast coming into economic importance. There is a need for still greater emphasis on this source of income because

climatic conditions are such that good quality seed can be produced in this area and farmers are usually willing to buy northern grown seed. There is also a need for the production of more home grown seed grains. At the present time most of the small grain seed sown is brought in from other counties in this state or other states.

Because dairying is the chief source of income it is important that emphasis should be placed on dairy herd improvement and the production of home grown feed. At the present time there are no dairy herd improvement associations in the county. As a result, production throughout a majority of the herds is below the state average. Because farmers are limited in the amount of cropland that they have and it is low in fertility, they are unable to produce enough grain, consequently they are forced to buy large quantities of concentrated feed. Sufficient hay is produced, but the quality should be improved. Because of climatic conditions already explained, farmers in this area get a longer pasture season than in most parts of the state. The majority of the pastures, however, are cut-over land and consequently do not produce as much feed, or food value as less acreage in a good grass legume mixture. In the future, emphasis should be placed on pasture improvement work so that farmers can get better feed for their cattle at less cost.

Cattle numbers have increased steadily as shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Cows</u>	<u>Cows Per Farm</u>	<u>Cropland Per Cow</u>
1900	1,289	2.7	10.6
1910	2,783	3.9	8.7
1920	5,888	5.2	6.2
1925	6,881	4.9	5.3
1939	11,213	8.6	3.4

Cattle numbers increased rapidly between 1929 and 1933 when a new high peak was reached with a total of 12,362 cattle. A low during the ten year period was reached in 1935 when the number dropped to 9,552 head of cattle. This drop was due to a severe drought condition which caused a feed shortage and extremely low prices.

Numbers of sheep and swine are low, less than one per farm and both have shown a decided decline during the last ten years. Swine numbers dropped from 1,011 in 1929 to 722 in 1939. Sheep dropped from 814 in 1929 to 602 in 1939. This is significant inasmuch as this is not even sufficient to produce enough meat for the home food supply. Sheep are more adaptable than swine insofar as the feed supply is concerned. Then too, sheep would aid in cleaning out brush from the cutover pastures.

Since two-thirds of the farm income comes from the dairy industry, farm crops have therefore been raised primarily for their use as feeds for dairy cows. Because of soil and climatic conditions, hay has always occupied a large percentage of the acreage of improved land. Clover and timothy hay have always been grown in abundance for hay as a cash crop, but in recent years because of the increasing hay acreage farmers have lost their market for this crop.

Hay has shown a continual increase in acreage from 46% of the improved acreage in 1910 to 64% in 1925 and finally to 75.8% in 1939 or a total of 29,499 acres of the total 38,901 acres in improved land in the county. This acreage could be justified if the hay was good quality alfalfa or clover. As it is, the majority of it is poor quality consisting of mixed clover and timothy, timothy and quack grass, or marsh hay. A large hay acreage might also be justifiable if there were more silos in the county so that this hay could be put up as hay silage. There needs to be a reduction of total hay acreage especially the poorer grade and the establishment of new seedings of good legumes.

Oats showed an increase from 9 per cent of the acreage in 1910 to 17% in 1925. Since 1925, however, this has decreased to 12.5%. Potatoes, an important cash crop which was mentioned before, has shown a remarked reduction from 3.5% of the crop acreage in 1927 to 1.7% in 1939. The twenty year acreage average from 1917-1936 was 1,116 acres. In 1939 approximately 681 acres of potatoes were grown.

The following table showing the ratio of crops to cropland for Wisconsin and Ashland County summarizes the cropping system followed in this area.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Ashland County</u>
Oats	34.1 %	12.5 %
Corn	23.8	2.4
Barley	8.3	1.0
Potatoes	2.4	1.7
Tame Hay	34.1	75.8
All Other	2.7	6.6

Tax delinquency and tax exemptions have been a problem of Ashland County for the last twelve years, the same as other northern cutover counties. At the present time 50.59% of the total county area is tax exempt representing 336,401 acres leaving a taxable base of 328,590 acres or 49.41% of the county area. High tax exemptions in some towns which is caused by holdings of large tracts of Federal, State and County land, makes it extremely hard for them to carry on their own local unit of government.

Following is a list of towns and the percent of tax exempt lands in each:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Per Cent Tax Exempt</u>
Sanborn	81.94 %
Gordon	75.84
Shanagolden	75.52
Butternut	62.18
Marengo	58.62
Jacobs	41.92
Morse	30.77
Gingles	28.97
Peeksville	27.43
Agenda	26.25
La Pointe	15.03
Ashland	8.04
White River	7.19

A low tax base plus high expenditures for public services makes it difficult for the county to operate efficiently on a cash basis. For example, it cost the towns and county \$142,238 for direct relief from August, 1937 to September, 1939. Surplus commodities distributed in rural areas for the same period were valued at \$25,192. The above figures do not include relief costs to cities and villages. Figures on the cost of WPA were not available nor was the amount of money paid out to WPA workers.

Following is a summary of the various relief agencies and the extent of their activities in the rural areas:

Township	On WPA	Certified But Not Assigned	Received Commodities	Aid to Dep. Children	Old Age Ass.	Blind Pension	F S A	N Y A	C C C	Direct Relief
Agenda	21	7	21	3	1		2			
Butternut	13	5	13		1		2			
Gordon	48	8	20	3		2		1	1	4
Jacobs	20	2	8	1	2			1		
Peeksville	7	1	6	1			1			2
Odanah (Village)	98	48	119	6	25	1		2		15
Sanborn (Rural)	19	3	19		2		2			2
Shanagolden	14	4	13	2						1
Marengo	34	1	27				6	1	2	
Morse	26	1	10		1					
Gingles	7		2							
White River	8	2	4				1			
Ashland	39	1	30				10			

In the rural areas of all townships and including only the Village of Odanah there were on March 1, 1940, 563 people either as individuals or heads of families, who were receiving one or more of the relief aids listed above. Of this number, 189 cases were in the Village of Odanah and 31 were located in the town of Sanborn, making a total of 220 people receiving relief aids within the La Pointe Indian Reservation. In the townships of Agenda, Butternut, Gordon, Jacobs, Peeksville, Sanborn and Shanagolden, there were 221 relief clients. Of this number 158 owned land totaling 8,846 acres of which 672 acres were cropland, averaging 4.2 acres of cropland per client.

Dependent children aids, old age and blind pension costs have been increasing steadily. In 1937, total payments amounted to \$129,887 of which State and Federal reimbursement amounted to \$98,009 leaving a cost to the county of \$31,887.



In 1938, total payment amounted to \$174,525, State and Federal aid \$132,449, leaving a cost to the county of \$42,076. In 1939, total payments were \$204,215 of which the county's share was \$49,308.

In addition to the above mentioned relief sources, the Farm Security Administration has been active in giving subsistence grants. Since 1936 through 1939 a total of \$33,947 was paid out to rural people, this amount was greater than the money received back on FSA loans during the same period. Up until the end of October, 1939, eighty-one farm loans had been made, the average loan being \$795.65, total loans were \$64,448, payments on loans during this same period amounted to \$15,880 leaving a balance of \$48,567 still to be repaid.

Total AAA payments coming into Ashland County farmers for the four year period, 1936-1939, amounted to \$85,227.82. Average payment per farm for this period ranged from \$18.16 to \$28.57. Even though this has helped to a limited extent the total is very small when the cost of administration is taken into consideration. In some cases the cost of getting a payment for a farmer who wishes to participate has amounted to more than the actual payment.

The Federal Land Bank has made a total of 227 loans in this county of which 38 were foreclosed. Total loans made amounted to \$516,834, the total valuation of the foreclosures amounted to \$121,707. Even though the number of foreclosures were not so great as in other counties, there is still a large amount to be paid off and farmers are finding it difficult to continue interest payments and payments on their principal.

Aware of the problems that were confronting the county, the Ashland County Board of Supervisors in 1930 requested the joint efforts of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Geographical and Natural History Survey, the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the Department of Public Instruction, to make a careful survey of the county's resources, their problems and recommendations for the future development of the county. A special circular entitled "Making the Most of Ashland County Land" was issued by the

## Extension Service.

Following this the County Board passed the Rural Zoning Ordinance in November, 1934, which set aside land that the people in the different towns decided was undesirable for agricultural purposes. Going hand in hand with the Zoning Ordinance was the establishment of county forest areas under the State Forest Crop Law. At the present time there are 27,880 acres in forest crop land. This land was at one time in private ownership, but because of tax delinquencies all of the land has been acquired by tax deeds by Ashland County. Although it is off the tax roll it is wealth producing. The county receives ten cents an acre for a forestry development fund and the towns in which the land is located also receive a similar payment which is used for county taxes, town uses and schools. In recent years this payment to towns has amounted to less than ten cents an acre because of increased forest crop acreage in the state and a smaller appropriation in the state budget.

On August 12, 1930, the County Board approved a resolution setting up boundaries for a unit of the Chequamegon National Forest in Ashland County. Most of this area is unsuited for agriculture. With the help of the Forest Service there is a promise that in the future once again we will witness the logging industry in this area. As in the case of the county forest, the majority of land sold to the Government was tax delinquent. Now the county receives 25% of the gross returns from the sale of timber products. At the present time this reimbursement is very small, but there is every assurance that this will increase in the future.

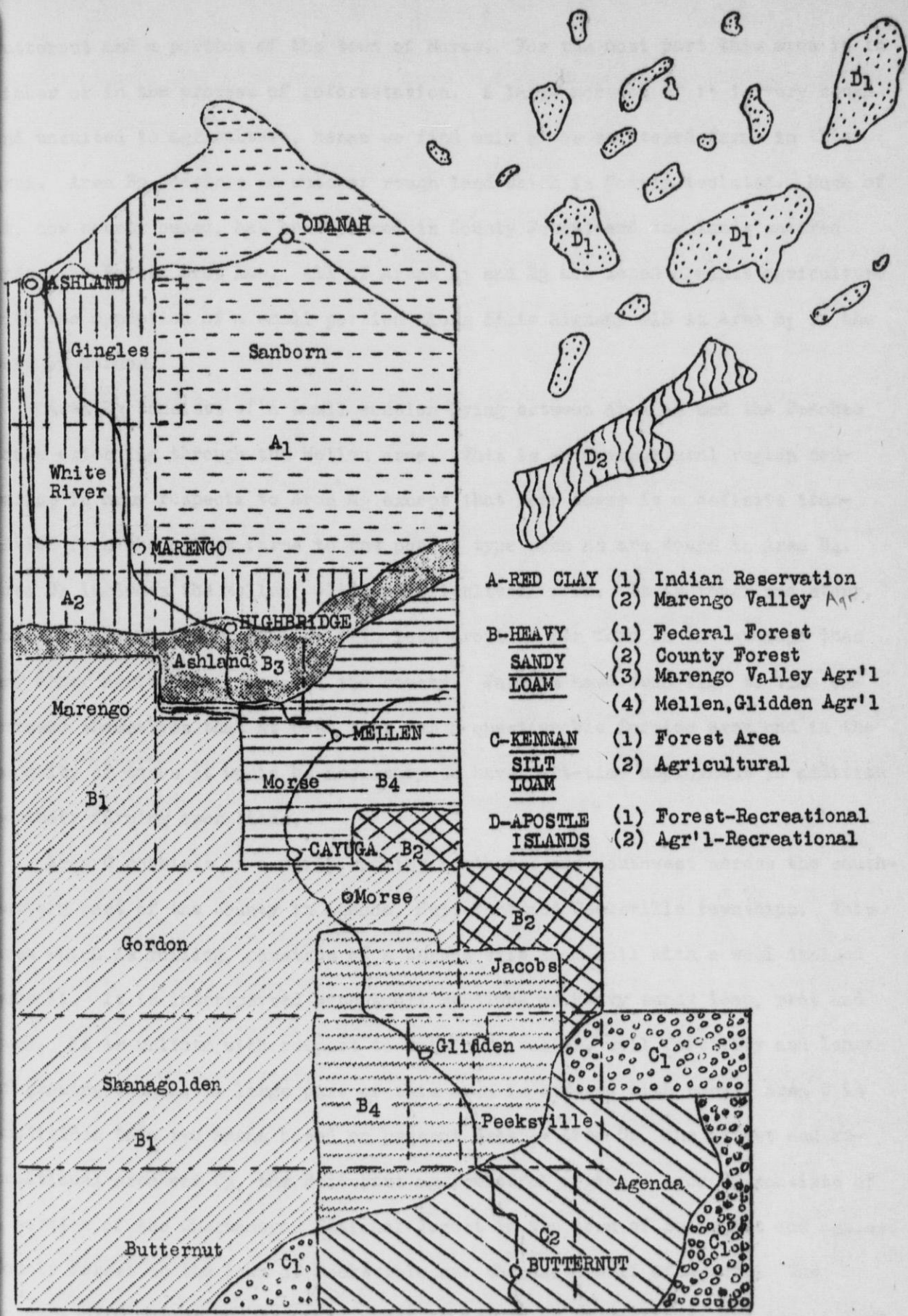
From this description, brief as it may be, the committee has tried to point out some of the conditions and problems that are confronting this county today. Ashland County has come down through the years from a great timber county which knew no financial problems, through the pioneering agricultural development state to the present day, presenting now many difficult and complex problems. These problems are not entirely new nor are we alone with these problems. No single individual nor organization can solve our problems. The solution will come only

through constructive study and well directed efforts of not one but many public spirited citizens.

#### PRESENT LAND USE AREAS

Area A, consisting of Superior red clay extends across the northern one-third of Ashland County. This area is similar insofar as soil type, climate and relief are concerned. The area is subdivided into two subareas based on present use, i. e., Area A<sub>1</sub>, the Bad River Indian Reservation, and Area A<sub>2</sub>, the Marengo Valley agricultural area. Area A<sub>1</sub>, in the northeastern part of the county consists of mostly cutover land which once produced a good stand of timber. At the present time there is approximately 1% in developed agricultural land, the balance is cutover wild land. The most northern part consists of swamp which is largely peat and muck soil. On the extreme eastern edge is a smaller area of (undulating) sand. Area A<sub>2</sub> extends from the City of Ashland south along the western side of the county to Highbridge. This includes the best agricultural land in Ashland County. All of Area A is rolling although a portion of Area A<sub>2</sub> lies fairly level along the Marengo River in the Marengo Valley. It is in Area A<sub>2</sub> that the largest general farms with the most cleared land will be found.

Area B includes all land from Highbridge south to a line running northeast and southwest between Glidden and Butternut. This area is similar in many respects consisting primarily of Kennan sandy loam which is rolling and interspersed with smaller areas of peat and muck. Area B is broken up by the Penokee Range which runs east and west across the county through the town of Morse, this range consists of rocky hills of both heavy and light sandy soil which are a continuation from the iron range in northern Michigan and Wisconsin. This area is subdivided into subareas as follows: Area B<sub>1</sub>, the Chequamegon National Forest and recreational area, Area B<sub>2</sub>, Ashland County Forest and recreational area, Area B<sub>3</sub>, the southern portion of the Marengo Valley farming area described in Area A<sub>2</sub>, and Area B<sub>4</sub>, which includes the Mellen, Glidden agricultural area. Area B<sub>1</sub> includes a majority of the towns of Marengo, Gordon, Shanagolden,



- A-RED CLAY (1) Indian Reservation  
(2) Marengo Valley Agr.
- B-HEAVY SANDY LOAM (1) Federal Forest  
(2) County Forest  
(3) Marengo Valley Agr'l  
(4) Mellen, Glidden Agr'l
- C-KENNAN SILT LOAM (1) Forest Area  
(2) Agricultural
- D-APOSTLE ISLANDS (1) Forest-Recreational  
(2) Agr'l-Recreational

LAND USE AREAS OF ASHLAND COUNTY

Butternut and a portion of the town of Morse. For the most part this area is in timber or in the process of reforestation. A large portion of it is very rough and unsuited to agriculture, hence we find only a few scattered farms in this area. Area B<sub>2</sub> consists of cutover rough land which is fairly isolated. Much of it, now county owned, has been placed in County Forest and the lands entered under the Forest Crop Law. All of Areas B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> are zoned against agriculture with the exception of a small portion along State Highway #13 in Area B<sub>1</sub> in the town of Gordon.

Area B<sub>3</sub> consists of a small section lying between Area A<sub>2</sub> and the Penokee Range extending through the Mellen area. This is an agricultural region comparing in many respects to Area A<sub>2</sub> except that here there is a definite transition from the better farms to the poorer type such as are found in Area B<sub>4</sub>. Area B<sub>4</sub> includes the Mellen, Glidden agricultural area. It is rough and stony, farms on the whole are smaller with less cropland per farm on the average than any other agricultural area in the county. Farmers have from time to time expressed themselves that at best this was a questionable farming area and in the majority of cases it would be necessary to have part-time employment in addition to their farming operations.

Area C consists of a strip running northeast and southwest across the southeastern part of the county in Agenda, Butternut and Peeksville townships. This area which is rolling, consists of a Kennan silt loam soil with a well drained subsoil. It is interspersed with small sections of heavy sandy loam, peat and muck. It is uniform with respect to rainfall, relief, soil fertility and length of growing season. A large part of this area is covered with rock. Area C is subdivided into two areas based on present uses -- Area C<sub>1</sub>, the forest and recreational area and C<sub>2</sub>, the Butternut agricultural region. Area C<sub>1</sub> consists of a portion of the Chequamegon National Forest in the town of Butternut and Ashland County Forest in the town of Peeksville and the north half of Agenda. The balance of C<sub>1</sub> along the Flanbeau River in Agenda is recreational and forest land

held in private ownership. Area C<sub>2</sub>, the agricultural section compares favorably in farm development and productiveness to Areas A<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>3</sub>, the Marengo Valley agricultural area. Farms are not so large nor do they have on the average as much cropland. The soil is as fertile as any in the county but the outcropping stone limits present cultivation and future agricultural development. General agriculture is carried on, the dairy industry predominating. At one time this area produced a large acreage of potatoes and is still recognized by authorities as a good potato area despite the fact that potato production has decreased nearly 50 percent in the last ten years.

Area D includes the town of La Pointe consisting of seventeen islands better known as the Apostle Island group. These islands extend off the Bayfield peninsula in Lake Superior. They vary in size from a few rods in extent to the largest, Madeline Island, embracing some 12,000 acres. The soil which is red clay and heavy sandy loam, is underlaid by red sandstone. This area is divided into Area D<sub>1</sub>, forestry and recreational, and Area D<sub>2</sub>, agricultural and recreational. Area D<sub>1</sub> includes all the islands except Madeline Island. They are uninhabited and in most part are covered with second growth and some virgin timber. All of these islands are zoned against agricultural use and legal settlement. The channels between them offer splendid opportunity for boating, lake trout fishing and sightseeing. Area D<sub>2</sub> includes Madeline Island only. This island is inhabited and approximately twenty farmers are making their living from agriculture. A large number of summer homes are found on the shores and the summer tourists provide a ready market for fresh milk, cream, butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables. Some large tracts of good timber may be found inland on this island.

#### LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

Land use classification involved the classification of land in each township in accordance with the committee's decisions concerning the most desirable use of land based on economic information which was available to them. For the most part all land was classified by forties on the committee's map which was 1" to

SUMMARY SHEET

of

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

Township	Blue		Green		Red		Orange		Yellow		Total
	Acreage	%	Acr.	%	Acr.	%	Acr.	%	Acr.	%	
Agenda	373	.6	33,635	58.7	300	.5	7,782	13.5	15,166	26.6	57,256
Ashland	80	.3	3,906	17.	1030	4.5	316	1.4	17,586	76.7	22,918
*Butternut	---	---	840	2.5	---	---	16,240	48.8	16,200	48.6	33,280
Gingles	574	2.2	11,510	46.0	500	2.0	1,035	4.1	11,390	45.6	25,009
Gordon	285	.4	61,835	90.7	200	.3	1,375	2.0	4,480	6.6	68,175
Jacobs	983	3.0	22,540	68.3	2828	8.6	413	1.2	6,256	18.9	33,020
LaPointe	---	---	49,342	97.1	---	---	---	---	1,480	2.9	50,822
Marengo	1,487	3.3	34,770	75.6	---	---	324	.7	9,305	20.3	45,886
Morse	730	1.0	47,340	70.2	1050	1.7	7,352	11.	10,700	16.	67,172
Peeks-ville	40	.2	15,000	61.6	730	3.0	1,700	7.0	6,850	28.1	24,320
Sanborn	793	.7	81,190	73.2	634	.6	23,540	21.2	4,725	4.3	110,882
Shana-golden	---	---	48,780	85.2	40	.1	2,960	5.1	5,449	9.5	57,229
White River	80	.3	1,068	4.6	80	.3	5,184	22.2	16,910	72.5	23,322
County* Total	5,425	.87	411,756	66.48	7392	1.19	68,221	11.0	126,497	20.4	619,291

\*Does not include 45,700 acres of unclassified land in the town of Butternut.

the mile. All land was classified into five classes as follows:

- A -- Areas now in farms which are not suited for farming and in which the land should be put to some other use. These areas were colored on the county map in blue.
- B -- Areas not now in farms and which should not be used for farming because they are unsuited for this use, either as full-time or part-time farms, used in conjunction with the existing dependable opportunities for non-farm work. These areas were colored in green.
- C -- Areas now in farms which are questionably suited for farming. These areas were colored in red.
- D -- Areas not now in farms but which are suitable for development into either part-time or full-time farms. These areas were colored in orange.
- E -- Areas which are now in farms and which should remain in farming either with or without some changes or shifts in the size and type of farm, the soil conserving practices followed, or other adjustments in the farming system. These areas were colored in yellow.

All of the land with the exception of two townships in the town of Butternut were thus classified. These two townships are included in the National Forest area which has already been set up as a designated land use area. This area has no agricultural development at the present time and in 1934 was zoned against agriculture by the people of the town. It was the feeling of the local committee that the land was as fertile and productive as that they are now farming and had it not been set aside as a forest area that there would have been agricultural development in this area. At the present time it is practically all in Federal ownership, which means that the town has less taxable land which in the past few years has worked hardships on the local government.



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LAND USE AREAS

### Class A (Blue)

The committee has recommended that all land colored in blue representing only 5,425 acres or .87% of the total county area and 4.2% of the farm land be retired and placed into other uses. At the present time all of this area is being farmed either as cropland or part of an operating farm. Of this area 27.4% of the total is found in the town of Marengo in land use Area B<sub>1</sub>, the National Forest. Land use Area A<sub>1</sub>, the La Pointe Indian Reservation, has 25.1% of Area A. This includes land in both the towns of Sanborn and Gingles.

Some of this land is definitely marginal land and unsuited as such for agricultural purposes. For example, farms in Area B<sub>1</sub> are rough and hilly, have a large amount of rock which makes it extremely difficult to clear for agricultural purposes. In other parts of the county these areas are isolated and prove to be a great expense to the county and towns in providing public services. It is in these areas that we find the highest relief costs because the people are unable to gain a satisfactory living for themselves.

As farming is undesirable in such areas the committee felt that such lands could be better used for County and National Forests, for recreational uses, or for wildlife. The entire area can be planted to trees.

There are several agencies which can help to bring about the desired changes of this area. In the National Forest the Forest Service should take immediate steps to purchase these undesirable isolated farms and put them under their regular forestry management program. In the town of Marengo where several of the farms in the forest area are in ownership of the Federal Land Bank, arrangements should be worked out between the Federal Land Bank and Forest Service either selling the land for forestry purposes or working out a cooperative agreement for their management as forest lands. In any event, these farms should not be resold for agricultural purposes. In another case, the Federal Land Bank has considerable lake shore property which should not be resold for

farming purposes, but rather for recreational uses.

Adjustments for this area should be gradual, but it is the opinion of the committee that the sooner this land is removed from agricultural production and the families relocated on good land, the sooner the people, the town and county will be on a self-supporting basis.

#### Class B (Green)

This class represents areas not now in farms which should not be used for farming. This is the largest classification in Ashland County comprising 66.4% or 411,756 acres of the total area. The majority of these lands already lie within definite land use areas such as Area B<sub>1</sub>, the National Forest area, and Areas B<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>1</sub>, the County Forest area. The following table lists all towns having forest lands in them at the present time and indicates the acreage and percent of the total town area that the committee classified as forest lands.

<u>Town</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent of Area</u>	<u>Land Use Area Represented</u>
Marengo	34,770	75.6	B <sub>1</sub> - National Forest.
Morse	47,340	70.2	B <sub>1</sub> and B <sub>2</sub> - County Forest.
Gordon	61,835	90.7	B <sub>1</sub> - National Forest.
Jacobs	22,540	68.3	B <sub>2</sub> - County Forest.
Shanagolden	48,780	85.2	B <sub>1</sub> - National Forest.
Peeksville	15,000	61.6	B <sub>2</sub> and C <sub>1</sub> - County Forest.
Agenda	33,635	58.7	C <sub>1</sub> - County Forest.

The committees have also classified land into this class even though it is not within a definite forest area at the present time. Aside from the towns listed above which have forest lands in them, the next largest area within any town is in Sanborn, A<sub>1</sub>, the Indian Reservation. Inasmuch as this area consists primarily of marginal lands with some second growth timber, the local committee felt that 73.2% or 81,190 acres should be set aside for forestry development. At the present time only 4.3% of it is in farms and is farmed primarily by white farmers. The committee felt that the Indians would use very little of this land

for agricultural purposes. Consequently, they blocked up large areas for forestry development with the hope that if and when a stand of timber was established, the Indian population would have a source of income which would ultimately reduce the local cost of relief.

The most desirable use of Class B land is timber production. Included as secondary uses are grazing, recreational uses, particularly in the National Forest and on and around all lakes and streams. If forestry is developed it will offer protection for wild life and as a result the entire area will become an ideal hunting, fishing and trapping ground as it was originally.

Work opportunities for rural residents in these areas will, of course, have to center around the forests. Local committees have repeatedly recommended and urged that local people be given more opportunities for work in these areas, particularly in reforestation, timber stand improvement and a chance to cut stumpage. There is a need for small wood working industries which would utilize some of the timber, particularly the aspen. These new industries would consist of box factories, handle factories, excelsior mills and saw mills. These industries besides utilizing local raw products would relieve the unemployment situation and give rural residents, farmers and part-time farmers an opportunity to get outside employment to supplement their present low farm income.

Steps have already been taken to prohibit agricultural development in some of these areas. The greatest aid was the passing of the Zoning Ordinance in 1934. At that time the National Forest Area and the County Forest Area were zoned. As a result of this planning program recommendations have been made to extend the zoned boundaries to include more of the Class B lands, and the towns of La Pointe and Sanborn have asked that their towns be zoned so as to protect themselves from having agricultural development on Class B lands.

Tree planting has been recommended on all open areas on Class B lands. In areas where stands of timber are thin and scattered, underplantings are recommended. In other areas where there is a good stand of second growth timber,

some timber stand improvement might be practical to provide better growth opportunities and eliminate fire hazards. Local citizens now realize and appreciate the efforts made in recent years by the Conservation Department and the Forest Service in suppressing fires and giving more complete fire protection which is of utmost importance to forestry development in this area. On private lands farmers now owning Class B lands could well afford to develop these as farm woodlots in cooperation with the AAA. They have through this program a chance to earn payments for tree planting and forest stand improvement work.

#### Class C (Red)

Class C lands represent areas questionably suited for agriculture. Of the entire county area only 1.19% or 7,392 acres were so classified. Local committees had various reasons for classifying land in their towns as such. In one town it was called questionable land because the people farming it were poor farmers and the committee did not know if it was the human element at fault or the land. The fact still remained that the people were unsuccessful and depended on relief labor or direct relief. In another town the land was definitely of a marginal type. The farm units were small and because of the amount of stone there was little opportunity to increase crop acreage. The committee felt that if outside work opportunities were provided in the future the farmers now located on this land could continue. Usually this land was classified as questionable land because of its marginal or submarginal nature.

#### Class D (Orange)

Class D lands represent land that is suitable for development into either part-time or full-time farms depending on opportunities for non-farm work. Eleven percent or 68,221 acres of the total county area were so classified. In land use area A<sub>2</sub> in the town of White River, 22.2% of the town was so classed. This is our best agricultural area and one of the best towns in the county. Yet the committee discovered that they had over one-fifth of their town yet to be developed.

As most of the land is cutover, the biggest task in getting it under cultivation is clearing brush and removing stumps. A very small portion of this area could be drained to good advantage, i.e., the muck or peat soil that has a tendency to remain too wet for cultivation. On some lands stones would have to be removed in addition to the type of clearing previously mentioned.

General farming could be engaged in on all of these lands the same as those now being farmed. It would be necessary, however, to establish at the beginning a sound cropping system which would provide for a good crop rotation system and soil building program. It would also be necessary to have a balance between livestock and crops raised. The soil, even though it has never been used for agricultural purposes, is not as fertile as would normally be expected. It has been burned over on different occasions and has produced a heavy crop of timber, thus making it more important than ever to start farming with a good soil conserving and soil building program.

It is the opinion of the committee that a large amount of this land could be profitably developed for farming. It is unlikely, however, that there will be any more development in the immediate future than we have had the last fifteen years. As long as the price of agricultural commodities remain at a low level, there will be no great move to invest appreciably large amounts of money for clearing and development of these lands. It would, however, be a distinct advantage to the towns and county from a government and taxation viewpoint, to have this land improved and new farms developed.

The cost of providing public services such as roads and schools would not be much higher than they are at present. All local committees gave serious consideration to the probable future use for agriculture when considering the land use classification. If there were already suitable and sufficient roads in the area and schools which could be used, the committees classified areas of land which they felt were suitable for agricultural development in the D class. If there were no roads or schools in the area which would mean additional costs

to the town and other conditions equally unfavorable, the committee made a different land use classification.

Class E (Yellow)

This class pertains to all lands that are now being farmed which the committees felt should be continued in agricultural use. This classification included not only the cropland, but pasture and woodlot as well, as long as it was a part of an operating farm. Twenty percent of the area was classified as Class E land comprising approximately 126,497 acres of land.

Because most farms are limited in the amount of cropland, the committee has recommended that all present cultivated land be continued in cultivation under a satisfactory soil conservation program. Inasmuch as this area is not particularly adapted to corn and neither is it a commercial crop area, the percentage of the total cropland in intertilled crops will be small. Usually the committeemen expressed themselves on crop ratios by stating that two-thirds of the farm should be in hay and one-third in small grain and intertilled crops. On the basis of a weighted county average the percentage of crops in the different farming areas would be as follows: 15% intertilled crops, 25% small grains and 60% grasses and legumes. Of the 60% grasses and legumes only a small percentage would be used for pasture and then only after a hay crop had been removed and possibly before plowing it down the second or third year as a green manure crop. Summer fallowing is not a common practice in this area nor should it be. Conservation of moisture is not a factor and with a proper rotation of small grains, legumes and intertilled crops, weeds can be controlled. There is not enough cropland available to practice summer fallowing. Every acre should be used.

There are several permanent and semi-permanent practices that should be carried out in all of the farming areas. About 83% of the cropland should have an application of lime at the average rate of two tons per acre. This would mean that at the present lime prices it would cost the farmer about \$5.50 per

acre. There is also a need for phosphate -- 87% of the cropland should have an application of phosphate and of this percentage, 50% should have potash in addition to the phosphate. Other soil conserving practices such as terracing and strip cropping are unimportant in this area. There is a possibility, however that eventually a few farmers who are farming steep hillsides may be forced to contour farming.

At the present time most of the pasturing is done not on cropland, but on forest or cutover lands. The feeling has prevailed that pasture can be rented off the farm for less than it would cost to improve pastures on the farm. There would be considerable cost for improvement of these cutover pastures. In the first place, over 90% would have to be cleared of brush. Then it would be necessary to disk or spring tooth these areas and reseed with an adaptable pasture seed. In 85 percent of the cases a fertilizer application consisting primarily of phosphate would be necessary. On some farms and particularly in Areas B<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> it would be necessary to set aside some of the very rough land and reforest it for the farm woodlot purposes.

The better stands of timber and especially with second growth timber, the woodlot should be fenced and protected from grazing. In some areas where the second growth timber stand is thick, it will be necessary to do some thinning and timber stand improvement work. Through participation in the AAA program last year the largest number of soil building units earned in any one soil building practice was in timber stand improvement.

Farmers in different areas have expressed themselves as to the average size of the general family farm. In Areas B<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> the feeling was that this farm should be about 160 acres with at least 60 acres of cropland. This larger size was selected because the committees felt that this acreage would be necessary if they were to use only the best of it for cropland. In Area A<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>3</sub> the size of this farm was suggested as 110-120 acres with 80 acres of cropland. Such a farm should handle 15-18 head of dairy cattle while in Areas B<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>

the number would be from 10-12 milking cows.

No estimates were made in regard to other livestock numbers. However, the general opinion was that the present numbers were far too low. At the present there is less than one sheep and hog per farm. It has been repeatedly pointed out that this is not enough to supply the home food supply. Efforts should be made to increase these livestock numbers to a point where all the home meat supply would be produced on the farm.

In addition to this the committee recommended that every farm should plan for an ample sized garden which would supply all the fresh vegetables for the family during the summer and a surplus for canning and storing for winter use. Efforts should be made to establish new orchards and better care given to the orchards already in existence. The poultry flock should consist of at least 75 laying hens to supply the home demand for eggs and poultry and produce some surplus which can be sold locally.

Every effort should be made to produce more home grown grains, not only for feed, but also for commercial seed purposes. This would satisfy the needs of the farm and save the expenditure of money for seeds imported into the county. More attention and effort toward potato production in the C<sub>2</sub> area is needed so as to provide a stable cash crop. There is a great deal of interest in establishing a canning factory in the A<sub>2</sub> area so that farmers would have an outlet for cash canning crops such as peas and beans and other cash crops which are adapted to this area.

Although tenancy is not an important problem in the county, suggestions have been made for corrections. Leases need to be drawn up for a long term of years with automatic continuation clauses in the leases. There also needs to be more encouragement of home ownership through government aid to farm operators by long term credit at low interest rates.

#### MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTY

Ashland County's land and economic problems are not new problems. They are typical of a young and largely undeveloped region from which the original



crop of timber has been removed and on which little development has as yet taken place. They have increased in severity as a result of new demands on the local treasurer's for added services and facilities. With half the total land area now in public ownership, (Federal and County) it is necessary that adjustments in land use and local government services follow. Until employment, industry and agriculture can be established on a permanent and stable basis, the rehabilitation of the people and the productive use of land will be both incomplete and inadequate.

The major problems of a long time nature now confronting Ashland County may be briefly summarized under the following headings:

1. Small inefficient farm units due to lack of sufficient cleared land.
2. Lack of employment opportunities in private enterprises, or in public forest activities, which will provide both part-time employment to farmers and settlers and full-time employment to village and city residents.
3. Loss of soil fertility.
4. No adequate farm income.
5. High per capita costs for relief and public health among the Indian population and also among the unemployed city and village residents.
6. Isolated scattered settlement which has resulted in high costs for roads, schools and other services and which has delayed and prevented the formation of cooperative farm and community organizations.
7. To make the necessary adjustments in land use in non-agricultural areas it will be necessary to follow physical adjustments in land use with beneficial readjustments in local and county government jurisdiction, services and taxation.

#### THE LA POINTE INDIAN RESERVATION

Any description of Ashland County's land and economic problems would be incomplete without a statement of the present situation in the La Pointe Indian

Reservation and its relation to the balance of the county.

Lying in the extreme northeastern part of the county the La Pointe Indian Reservation covers a gross area of 118,000 acres in Ashland County of which 70,285 acres is under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Indian Service. In addition, 13,280 acres has been added to county ownership through the process of tax delinquency. The State Supervisor of Assessments for this district reports that 80.94% or more than four-fifths of the land in this area is non-taxable. This leaves less than one-fifth of the land to carry the financial burden of the entire area--a fact which makes imperative the need for some control and regulation in providing government services and facilities.

Approximately 275 families, 1,000 persons, reside in the town of Sanborn, (the civil town in which the bulk of the reservation is located.) Sixty-three percent of the population is receiving some form of public assistance. During the past year, January, 1939 to and including December, 1939, this public assistance amounted to \$128,901.00. Thirty-five farms are at present located in this town with an average of 30 acres of cropland per farm. Most of these farms are owned by white owners.

In its present financial condition the town of Sanborn is unable to fulfill its financial obligations in providing its share of the costs of public assistance. This has placed an undue financial burden on the county.

In developing plans for Ashland County, the use of land in the Indian Reservation, the employment of the Indian population and the relationship of the finances and jurisdiction of the town of Sanborn to the County, the State and the Federal Government, all must be given major consideration. The present untenable situation here demands immediate attention and wise planning by all agencies concerned.

## LAND USE PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

Ashland County, Wisconsin

### Agricultural Adjustment Administration

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. Because the majority of the farms in Ashland County now have too little cropland and farmers are forced to buy a large amount of concentrate feed, it is therefore recommended that soil depleting allotments be removed from Ashland County farms.
2. Because Ashland County soils are very low in fertility it is recommended that farmers be given an opportunity to earn all of their AAA payments through soil building practices. Present soil building payments should be continued and increased to compensate for loss of the soil depleting payment.
3. Present soil building practices should be retained with the addition that credit should be given for the use of fertilizer when used with a soil depleting crop that is seeded with grasses or legumes.
4. Phosphate and potash fertilizer and lime be included in the AAA loan program so that up to 80 percent of the entire payment may be taken out in either of the above mentioned soil building practices.
5. The county and community AAA committees follow the land use classification as made by the County Land Use Planning Committee and give zero allotments to farms on poor soil regardless of past history, increase allotments of the better farmers who are farming on good soil and would normally use this increased allotment. This recommendation is to be followed until such time as soil depleting allotments are removed from the AAA program in Ashland County.
6. The dairy farmer should be given the same consideration as other special crop farmers such as corn and wheat. He should be given parity payments so as to receive the cost of production for dairy products, thus providing a stable price the year around.
7. The County AAA Committee should cooperate with banks in the county in making money available for the purchase of lime, fertilizer and seed. Banks could take assignments on AAA checks as security.

### U. S. Forest Service

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. To compensate for loss of former taxable revenue on lands removed from tax roll for National Forests it is recommended that Congressional action be taken to provide an annual acreage payment in lieu of taxes --the annual acreage payment to be made to the town and county in which the National Forest lands are located. This proposed payment to be operative until such time as the 25 percent forest income equals the amount of money paid annually in lieu of taxes.

2. More opportunity for labor should be provided by the Forest Service to local farmers and part-time farmers adjacent to the National Forest, giving them employment during the off season in the development of National Forest lands.
3. There is need for more development and publicizing of recreational facilities within the National Forest to provide a local need and aid in developing the tourist business.
4. Some of the money appropriated for WPA should be turned over directly to the Forest Service to be used for hiring part-time farmers and others in need of employment within the town to work in the National Forest in timber stand improvement work, salvage of merchantable timber and reforestation.
5. In order to speed up the time when a forest income will be realized, adequate funds should be provided by Congress to enable the Forest Service to purchase remaining alienated lands in the National Forest. This would include and provide for the relocation of several farmers living on submarginal land within the forest.

#### Federal Land Bank

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. Congress continue the present policy of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent interest rates on all Federal Land Bank loans for farm mortgages.
2. A refinancing of old Federal Land Bank loans written at interest rates above 4 percent be rewritten at 4 percent comparable to new loans issued today.
3. There should be a continuation of 4 percent commissioner loans.
4. The interest rates on Federal Land Bank purchased farms be reduced from 5 percent to 4 percent.
5. Farms owned by the Federal Land Bank within the National Forest should not be resold for farms if they are classified as being undesirable for such use. It is further recommended that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics work out a financial program under which the Federal Land Bank would sell these farms to the Forest Service for forestry purposes. It is further recommended that a similar agreement be worked out on Federal Land Bank farms located in other forest and zoned areas for disposing of such lands to other public agencies or for recreational use.
6. To maintain soil fertility and make for more permanent tenure, it is recommended that the purchase price of a lease and option contract be established at the time the lease is made rather than at the end of the lease period. This would apply only to the foreclosed Federal Land Bank farms that are resold to the present owner or his heirs.

#### Farm Security Administration

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The Farm Security Administration continue to offer credit to farmers in this area and particularly lend all possible assistance in aiding people to establish part-time or full-time farms.

2. The Farm Security Administration make a special effort to assist farmers in the purchase of lime and fertilizer through standard rehabilitation loans.
3. A tenant purchase program be inaugurated to assist farmers in the purchase of farms on an amortized basis over a long period of time.
4. The Farm Security Administration continue aiding farmers in the purchase of livestock and in the financing and clearing of additional acres, but not in the purchase of tractors or any extensive amount of farm machinery on the small farms.
5. The Farm Security Administration refuse loans to farmers who are living on land not classified as agricultural land.
6. The Planning Committee recognizes that the greatest contribution which the Farm Security Administration can make to Ashland County is in giving financial help and guidance in farm management that will enable the farmer to repay his indebtedness and maintain a higher standard of living.

#### U. S. Indian Service

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. Legislation be passed by Congress which will insure the township and the county in which an Indian Reservation is located of sufficient revenue in lieu of taxes on the restricted Indian lands within the town or county. Further, that this money be administered by the State and Federal Government and be used for conservation projects, roads, schools, law and order, health and public welfare, provided that any legislation introduced provide and make it contingent upon the state to extend all of its social services and admission to its institutions to the Indian people.
2. In order to have more complete blocking of land for development and for more efficient administration, it is recommended that all county owned land and land owned by white people within the boundaries of the Reservation be purchased by the Indian Service with the understanding that purchase of land of white settlers would be voluntary on the part of the owner.
3. Good agricultural land accessible to roads and schools be developed for agricultural purposes as rapidly as the Indians need this land for farming.
4. In order to put non-producing lands into production it has been recommended that the balance of the land within the boundaries be used for forest and conservation purposes and that an annual appropriation be made by Congress to develop the forest within the Reservation. Such appropriation should be large enough to accommodate the yearly needs of people requiring outside employment or WPA labor and should be used to develop Indian forest land owned by the Government within the boundaries of the Reservation.
5. To secure orderly development it is recommended that the balance of the Reservation be more completely zoned for agricultural and forestry purposes.

6. State jurisdiction be extended to the Indian people within the state with the exception that all hunting and fishing rights guaranteed to them by treaty should be retained.
7. To provide much needed employment a flexible wood working plant either as an excelsior mill or box factory be established to utilize wood products from the Reservation.
8. The Indian Service place more emphasis on the development of sources of income for Indians such as arts and crafts, fur farming and the wild rice industry and that new and enlarged market outlets for the disposal of these products be developed.

#### Relief and WPA

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The county sponsor WPA projects to relieve the burden on local units of government where they are forced to pay 25 percent as the sponsor's contribution.
2. For the present time a special committee within the town or the town board should be authorized to certify to the WPA and relief office those people who are eligible to receive relief or to be certified for WPA labor.
3. In the future money appropriated for WPA should be distributed to the township based on their needs and the town hire their own labor and take care of their own relief cases as they deem necessary.
4. More rigid restrictions be placed on those receiving relief, surplus commodities and WPA labor.
5. A strong effort should be made to get people who are now working on WPA and living on land to become part-time farmers instead of depending upon WPA as a year around job.
6. State aid for direct relief on a basis of need should be continued and that State and Federal Government continue to pay 40 percent each and the county 20 percent of the cost of such aid.
7. The Blue Stamp Plan inaugurated by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation be continued and extended to all communities.
8. All surplus commodities distributed should include ample supplies of butter, cheese and milk.
9. All relief agencies should be instructed to withhold relief aids from relief clients unless these clients make an effort to raise their own food supply. All agencies are asked to cooperate with the Extension Service on a home garden program. This is to apply particularly to those people living in rural communities.
10. More consideration be given to the use of farmers' teams in local WPA projects in the county.

## Wisconsin Conservation Department

### The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. Due to the fact that appropriations for forest crop lands have been cut and that the acreage of forest crop lands has increased in the state, the townships at the present time are receiving less than 10¢ per acre on such lands. It is therefore recommended that payment of 10¢ per acre be paid in the future.
2. At the present time farmers are discouraged from doing land clearing because the Conservation Department requires each person to have a burning permit before stumps or brush can be burned except when the ground is covered with snow. About the only time that burning permits are issued is during periods when it is almost impossible to do any burning. Therefore, the committee feels that more consideration of the farmer should be given by the Forest Ranger. It is suggested that the Forest Ranger work out a cooperative burning program satisfactory both to the farmer and the protection of the forest.
3. More consideration should be given farmers who own woodlots on or adjacent to fire lanes for the privilege of using these lanes for the removal of their wood products. At the present time there is a feeling that partiality is shown towards some of them for the use of the fire lanes. Often times farmers are unable to get permits to get out their own wood. Emergency wardens should be authorized to issue permits for the use of fire lanes.
4. Although the Conservation Department has been doing everything that they can to enforce game laws, there are still game law violators in this area who are bootlegging wild game. It has been recommended that there be more rigid enforcement of the present game laws and violators should be dealt with more severely. It is further recommended that local citizens cooperate more fully with the Conservation Department employees in the enforcement of game, fish and forest fire laws of the state.
5. The Conservation Department carry on more development work in Ashland County in the way of stream improvement, rearing ponds and establishment of recreational sites adjacent to lake and stream development projects.

### Taxation

1. At the present time farmers are handicapped by high personal and general property taxes. It has been recommended that a reduction of these taxes be made even to the point of their elimination and a substitution of a general sales tax or increased income tax.
2. Inasmuch as the state no longer taxes horses, it has been recommended that tax assessments on all dairy stock be removed.

### Schools

1. It has been recommended that there be increased Federal and State educational aid for high school districts and especially for rural communities outside of high school districts who must pay tuition for their students.

### County Highway Department

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The Ashland County Highway Department make available their bulldozer so that when it is not in use it can be used by farmers for land clearing purposes at cost.
2. More tree planting be done along the highway for beautification purposes and that wherever possible a living snow fence should be established.
3. If rock can be ground for limestone purposes in Ashland County and if sludge can be obtained from Park Falls, that county highway trucks be used during the off season for hauling this material to the farmers at cost.

### Ashland County Agriculture

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. More emphasis needs to be placed on the production of home grown seeds such as oats, wheat, barley and legumes. Too much seed is now purchased outside of the county. Seed crops are valuable aids in the diversification of farm income.
2. The dairy cattle of the county be improved through the use of proven sires or sires of known production ancestry. This should be followed up with a dairy herd improvement program.
3. The County Zoning Committee should investigate the settling of land that has occurred in the southeast corner of Ashland County in Agenda township and they should recommend appropriate action be taken to enforce the county zoning ordinance.
4. The County Board of Supervisors purchase and set up on a county basis a bulldozer for land clearing purposes if satisfactory arrangements on a private contract bases can not be made.
5. Fertilizer test plots on small grains be established in every township in the county. There is a feeling that the work of the Experiment Station should be extended throughout the county.
6. The County Zoning Ordinance now ought to be amended to include in the restricted district, land that has been recently classified as non-agricultural by the County and Community Land Use Planning Committees.
7. The County Conservation Committee should make an effort to block up all lands within the county forest into solid county ownership. This should be done either through purchase or exchange or both.
8. The committee of the town of Gingles has recommended the exchange of Indian lands within their town for county owned lands within the Reservation. Following the exchange of such lands the committee would approve the zoning of the areas which they have classified as non-agricultural lands. They would approve this land as forest crop land and would encourage development of it as a unit of the county forest.

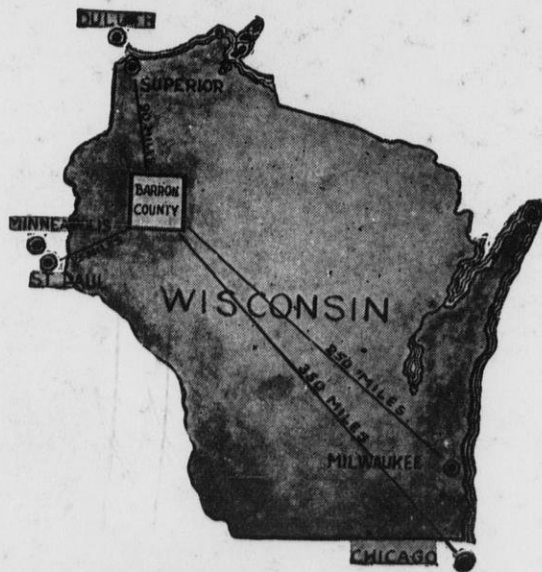


9. A strong educational campaign be carried on by the Extension Service to acquaint the farmers with the increasing seriousness of the weed infestation, and that attention of all land owners both public and private, be directed toward the need for concerted action in controlling weeds in this county.
10. The County Land Use Planning Committee recognizes that under average farm conditions in Ashland County it is necessary to have a minimum of 40 acres of cropland per farm. With less than this acreage the farmer or settler must secure outside work or aid from the government for a part of the year at least.
11. In the past the county has used WPA labor extensively for doing forest stand improvement work and reforestation in the county forest. It has been recommended that the Conservation Committee use outside employment in addition to WPA when doing this type of work and that the labor be obtained from the township in which the work is done.
12. The resurveying of section lines and the establishment of permanent section corners within the county forest be carried on to completion.
13. The College of Agriculture and Farm Security Administration work out methods which would include longer term leases and which would be more equitable to land owners and tenants.
14. The plan of the removal of isolated settlers in zoned areas where these settlers are causing undue expense to the town for schools, roads, public welfare, etc., is hereby approved. This program needs to be continued either through an exchange of these lands with the county, purchased by the county or the Federal Isolated Settler Purchase Project.
15. The College of Agriculture carry on more research and educational work on farm machinery problems for both large and small farms in this area.
16. More attention ought to be given to the development of small wood working industries in Ashland County. The cooperation of the Forest Products Laboratory and the University of Wisconsin should be solicited in this matter.
17. The County Agricultural Committee and the Extension Service investigate the possibilities of using waste rock which can be found at quarries in Mellen as agricultural lime. It is recommended that they investigate the possibilities of getting paper mill sludge from the Park Falls Paper Mills, such sludge to be used for agricultural lime purposes. It is further recommended that if any other lime rock can be found and if it is high in lime content that the county set up and provide equipment to crush rock for lime purposes.
18. There is a need for a cooperative canning factory in the northern part of the county to can beans and peas and possibly other vegetables and pickles. The Extension Service could be of help in investigating the possibility of such a plant and the organizational and educational work. If such a plant was organized the Farm Security Administration should be requested to assist in the financing of such a cooperative.

19. Forestry camps similar to our present CCC camps be put into the county by both State and Federal Government to give part-time employment to rural people regardless of age and particularly those not on WPA. The purpose of such camps would be reforestation of undesirable agricultural areas and the improvement of the present forest area.
20. The Extension Service urges more diversification of farm income through the production of high quality seed grains, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables as well as through poultry, sheep, hogs, and farm woodlot products where possible. It is further recommended that the Federal agricultural agencies cooperate with the Extension Service in this work.
21. The State and Federal agencies be requested to give assistance in investigating the possibilities of cooperative marketing of forest products from County or Federal Forest Lands.

B

**REPORT**  
of the  
**UNIFIED COUNTY**  
in  
**LAND USE**  
**PLANNING**

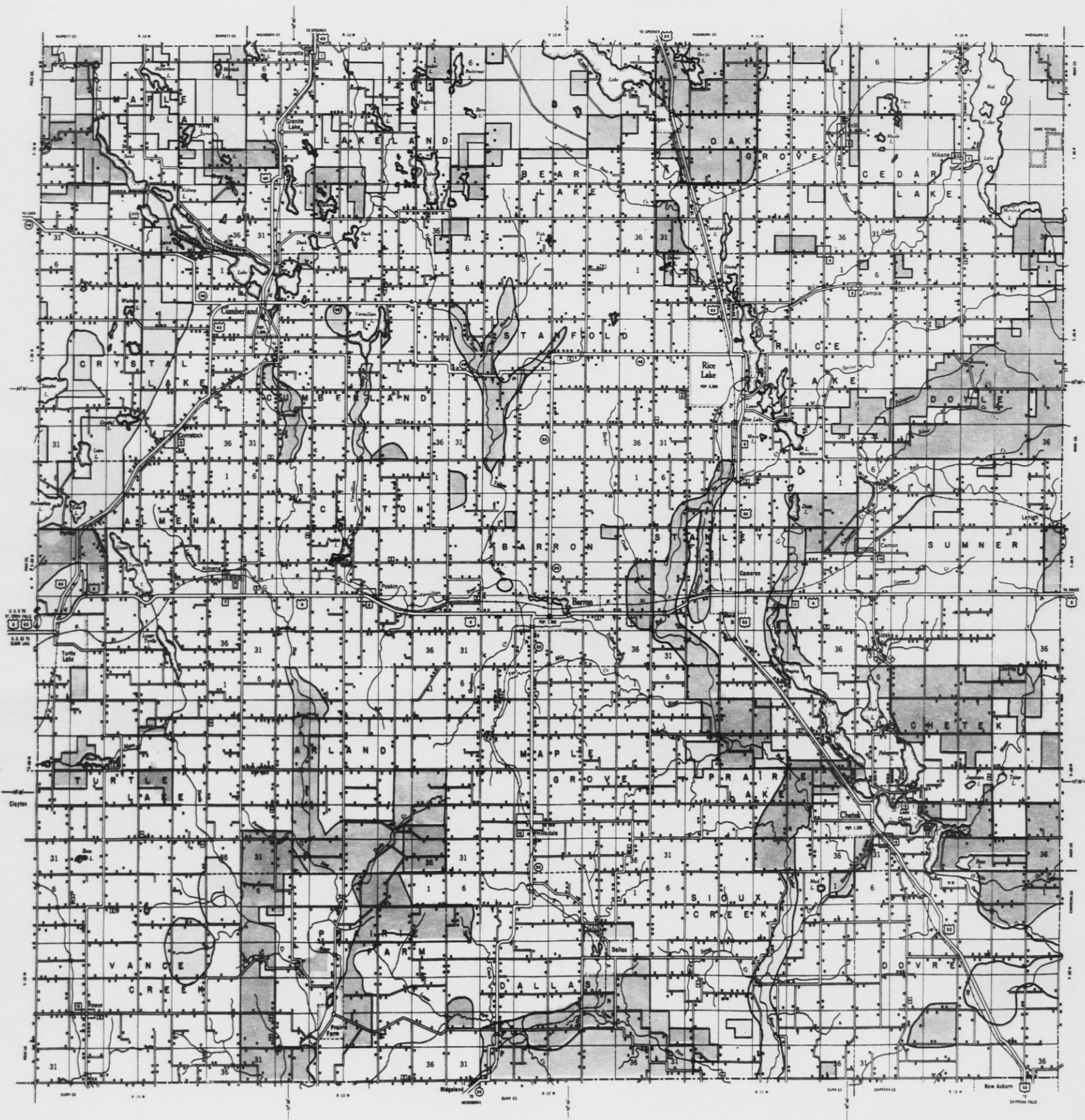


***JUNE, 1940***

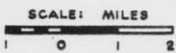
**BARRON COUNTY**

**BARRON, WISCONSIN**

# LAND USE CLASSIFICATION BARRON COUNTY, WISCONSIN



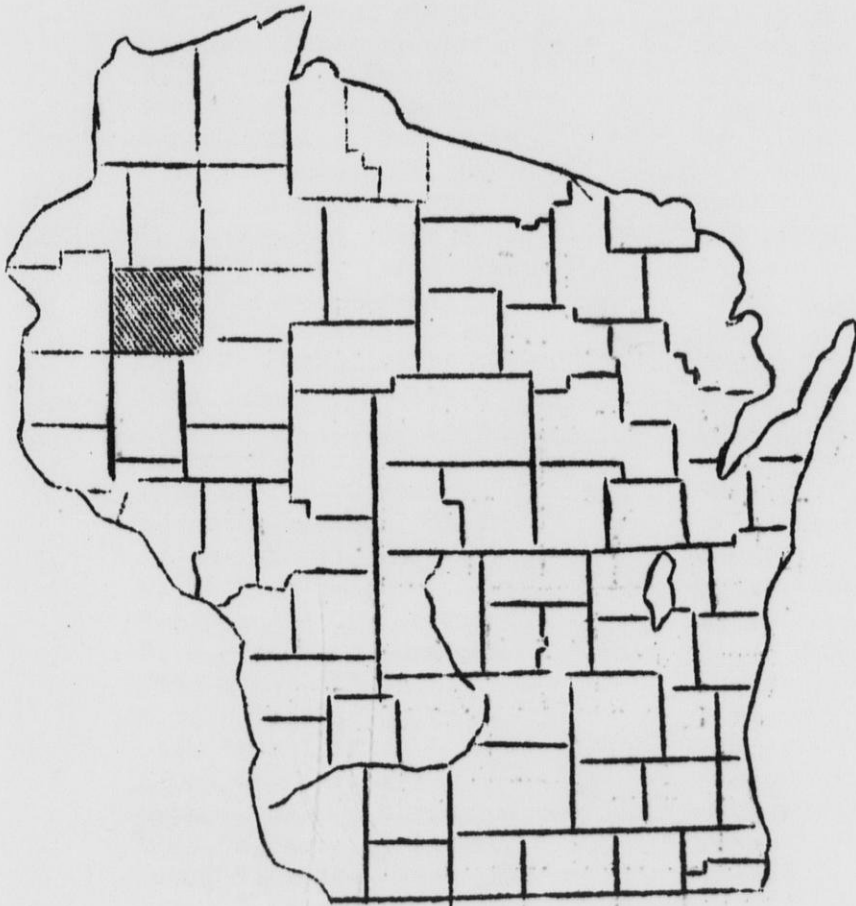
BARRON COUNTY



BASE MAP BY WISCONSIN STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY.  
COLOR REPRODUCTION BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

- A. Areas now in farms - not suited to farming - should be put to uses other than farming.
- B. Areas not in farms - should not be used for farming.
- C. Areas now in farms - questionable for farming.
- D. Areas not in farms - suitable for farming.
- E. Areas now in farms - should remain in farms.

UNIFIED REPORT  
OF  
BARRON COUNTY  
LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE



Barron, Wisconsin  
May, 1940

UNIFIED REPORT OF  
BARRON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

May, 1940

MEMBERS OF BARRON COUNTY LAND USE PLANNING COMMITTEE:

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>AGENCY REPRESENTED</u>
1,2,3,4	Edw. Jensen, Rice Lake (Chairman)	Chairman, County Board - Farmer
2	Ed Kringle, Rice Lake	County Agr. Committee - Farmer
4	Martin Rockman, Barron	County Agr. Committee - Farmer
1	Hjalmer Lindberg, Turtle Lake	County Agr. Committee - Farmer
3	E. J. Fuller, Barron	County Superintendent
4	George Nelson, Cameron	County AAA Committee - Farmer
3	Roy A. Miller, Barronett	Agr. Conservation Comm. - Farmer
2	Clarence Cornelius, Barron	Agr. Conservation Comm. - Farmer
	C. V. Peterson, Barron	Farmer
2	L. A. Rogstad, Barron	Manager of P.C.A. - Farmer
2	W. G. Nuesse, Turtle Lake	Banker
3	Jack Harlow, Mikana	County Conservation Comm.
1	Austin Loew, Rice Lake	Farmer
1	Otto Borowski, Almena	Farmer
2	Fred Johnson, Chetek	Farmer
2	James Vanek, Rice Lake	Chm. of Bear Lake Twp. - Farmer
4	Howard Hopburn, Prairie Farm	County Board Member - Farmer
3	John Huiras, Canton	Farmer
1	Kenneth Jacobson, Chetek	Junior Farmer (FFA)
4	Andrew Amdall, Dallas	Farmer
2	B. C. Alm, Barron	F.S.A. Supervisor
2	Tom St. Angelo, Barron	F.L.B. Secretary - Farmer
3	R. E. Brackett, Cameron	State Conservation Department
2	John Matye, Clayton	Farmer
2	Walter Ellis, Haugen	Farmer
1	Goo. Russel, Rice Lake	Farmer
4	Henry Quam, Barron	Farmer
3	John E. Olson, Chetek	Farmer
2	Chas. F. Kellog, Clayton	Farmer
2	Harry F. Moore, Rice Lake	Banker
1	Peter H. Peterson, Rice Lake	Farmer
1	Einar L. Ness, Cumberland	Farmer
1	Martin Anderson, Barron	Machinery Dealer
1	Mrs. L. F. Tyvoll, Cumberland	Homemaker - Farmer's wife
1	Mrs. Dave S. Wear, Chetek	Homemaker - Farmer's wife
3	Mrs. Martin Stephenson, Hillsdale	Homemaker - Farmer's wife
3	Mrs. Norman Bradseth, Rice Lake	Homemaker - Farmer's wife
4	Marvin Schweers, Madison	
	(Alt. E. J. Peterson, Eau Claire)	Soil Conservation Service

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>AGENCY REPRESENTED</u>
4	Harry J. Vrwink, Chetek	Vocational Agricultural Teacher
3	Frank Fixmer, Spooner	District Forester
3	Vera B. McDowell, Barron	County Home Demonstration Agent
3	Elmer Rogers, Barron	Co. Highway Commissioner-Farmer
	I. O. Hembre, Barron (Sec.)	County Agricultural Agent

SUB COMMITTEES:

1. Crops, Soils and Livestock
2. Farm Finance, Tenancy and Rehabilitation
3. Conservation, Land Use and Local Government
4. Soil Conservation and Erosion Control

NOTE: Number before each name indicates sub-committee of which he is a member,

Barron County's Unified Program for 1940 has been developed from the results of the intensive land use planning work conducted in 1939.

In December, 1939, the County Land Use Planning Committee of 25 was divided into four subject matter committees. These were: (1) Crops, Soils and Livestock, (2) Farm Finance, Tenancy and Rehabilitation, (3) Conservation, Land Use and Local Government, (4) Soil Conservation and Erosion Control. Each of the four committees had as its chairman one member of the Barron County Agricultural Committee. These four committees met independently throughout the winter in a series of 16 meetings with representatives of the agencies of the Federal, State and County government who were directly involved or interested in the work of each committee.

The reports of the sub-committees as developed were presented, discussed and approved by the County Land Use Planning Committee.

This unified report is, therefore, a refinement of the intensive report of Barron County submitted to the State Land Use Planning Committee on December 19, 1939.

It is felt that since the four chairman of the sub-committees are members of the Agricultural Committee, they will be in a strategic position to follow through with the recommendations made and agreements entered into. The representatives of cooperating agencies of the Federal, State, and County Governments have been cheerful and substantial assistance to the County Land Use Planning Committee throughout the development of this program.

W. J. Jensen Chairman  
Wingold O. Hendrick Secretary



## OBJECTIVES

The major long-time objectives of land use planning in Barron County include:

1. The establishment of a county forest on tax reverted lands and on lands acquired through purchase, exchange or gift. The development of a series of School Forests as a method of teaching conservation to the youth of the county. The development of community forests. The development and improvement of woodlands on the farm in order to provide timber and fuel resources. To contribute to water and wild life conservation. Provide for adequate fire protection.
2. A complete agricultural program for Barron County farms that will serve to raise farm income and promote better living conditions and a more satisfactory farm life.
3. An increase in the owner-operators of Barron County farms from 65% to 75%. This will provide more security of tenure and maintain higher social and educational standards.
4. The adoption of an erosion control program on Barron County Farms. The establishment of a Soil Conservation District under the State Soil Conservation Districts Law.
5. Increased opportunity for farm youth at present "backed up" on parents farms. It is desirable that a more complete picture of the educational, social and recreational needs of rural youth be presented to all citizens of the county.
6. Provision for the regulation and restriction of undesirable agricultural land in Barron County. This will involve some 17,000 acres of land.

in land class I and II.

7. Lowering farm living expenses by providing from the farm an adequate home food supply including fruits, vegetables, poultry and home meats; the better use of home resources through wiser buying of food, clothing and appliances; and the making of clothes for the family.
8. Rebuild and maintain soil fertility in land classes 4 and 5.
9. Acquaint all property owners in Barron County with the sources of local government revenues and expenditures. (Where the tax dollar comes from and how it is spent.)
10. Lower the operating costs on Barron County farms. This is believed necessary to safeguard the family sized farm.
11. Diversify Barron County's farm enterprises in order to increase and stabilize farm income.
12. Make more effective the work of the action programs of Federal, State and County Governments through a better understanding of objectives involved and a more thorough correlation of the separate agricultural programs.

County Forests

The acreage of county owned lands, 5,275 acres in Barron County, is now sufficiently large and well blocked to meet the requirements of the County Forest Reserve Law (Section 59.98 of the Wisconsin Statutes).

The establishment of a county forest in Barron County is dependent on the lands being zoned against agricultural uses. (Ruling Wisconsin Conservation Commission as of January, 1940).

Upon completion and enactment of a zoning ordinance for Barron County, much of this land should be included in the county forest, and application made for entry of suitable county owned lands under the Wisconsin Forest Crop Law, by the Conservation Committee of the Barron County Board of Supervisors.

The County Zoning Committee will need to meet in joint session occasionally with, or otherwise coordinate their work with that of the County Conservation Committee. Following the establishment of a county forest, there will need to be exchanges of land made with private owners in order to block holdings and to enable better administration of forest lands.

The County Land Use Planning Committee has recommended that the County Conservation Committee, in cooperation with the Extension Forester of the College of Agriculture and Wisconsin Conservation Department, prepare a forestry ordinance for Barron County. Such forestry ordinance to establish a basic policy for the county in the administration of all county owned lands, such as entry of land under the Forest Crop Law, sale of timber products; to appoint an administrator; to delegate responsibility to a special committee of the Board; and to outline the basis of a working relationship between the County Conservation Committee and the District Forester of the Wisconsin Conservation Department in all technical aspects of forestry.

### School Forests

Cooperation between the College of Agriculture, 4-H Clubs, the Extension Forester, and the Wisconsin Conservation Department should be secured in the selection and the development of every tract of land to be used for school forestry purposes. Not more than six school forests should be planned for the next two years. The County Agent should arrange to bring together representatives of the above agencies and the County Conservation Committee to plan and recommend a year-round program of education, development, and management of these school forests, so that they will be of the greatest possible value to the school children and the conservation movement of the county. It is recommended that wherever possible and advisable county owned lands (acquired through the process of tax delinquency) be made available to the school district for school forestry purposes.

### Community Forests

The Land Use Planning Committee recommends careful consideration of the possibility of establishing a community forest on county owned land. The Conservation Club and the City Council of Cumberland have shown a great interest and desire to develop a hardwood forest on a community basis. Such a project should protect the interests in tax revenue of the town in which the county owned land is located, the community developing the forest for the efforts and expenditures in developing the land and the county's interest in the right use of the land. Public forest enterprises, such as this, will provide many opportunities for educational and demonstrational work in conservation, water control, wild life development, and harvesting and utilization of forest products.

Fire Protection

Throughout all of Barron County, especially acute in the northern towns, where the county is acquiring the bulk of its county-owned land, through the process of tax delinquency, and where it is proposed to establish a County Forest Reserve and a Cumberland Community Forest, there has been expressed a need for special fire protection facilities.

The towns of Bear Lake, Lakeland, Maple Plain and Cedar Lake are now in a Forest Protection District. It is recommended that the forest protection district be extended to include the east one-half of the town of Doyle and that petitions be obtained and presented to the Conservation Commission for this addition. In the remainder of the county which is highly developed agriculturally, special effort be made to provide fire protection facilities in cooperation with the Wisconsin Conservation Department to protect woodlots and other timbered areas and marshlands, for the development of farm fuel and timber supplies and the protection of wild life.

Since the land use planning committee has recommended that the County Board of Supervisors enact a zoning ordinance which will restrict the use of non-agricultural lands to forestry and recreational uses and protect, preserve and stabilize property values in recreational areas, it is important that a special effort be made to provide adequate fire protection facilities.

In order to provide this added protection, it is recommended that the County Board of Supervisors make available a minimum of \$300 annually to hire patrolmen to assist in a fire prevention, detection and suppression program. These funds to be made available to the County Agricultural Committee to be used under their direction in periods of severe fire hazards. This committee will work in cooperation with and at the request of the Cooperative Forest Ranger.

Closely associated with the forest and recreational program in Barron County is the development of a wild life program. Along with the

forest and recreational development, the county planning committee is concerned with doing what it can to develop a better annual supply of game birds, fish and mammals so important to the recreation industry.

#### Farm Forestry

According to the 1935 census there is less than 9000 acres of woodland (not pastured) on Barron County farms. This is less than an average of two acres per farm. In several of the communities where the land is most subject to erosion there is need to develop a permanent farm forestry program. Such a program to have as its objective the use of some of the rough hilly land on the farm in the production of an annual supply of wood products for local use such as fuel, fence posts, occasional building material and, where possible, the development of maple syrup and sugar.

The county and community land use planning committees have recommended that the development of windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on Barron County farms already going forward under the Agricultural Extension Program be continued and extended as rapidly as possible with the assistance of the state and federal facilities. At present five demonstration farm woodlots in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, Lake States Experiment Station, and Extension Forester have been established in the county. Yields will be computed every five years and the results made available to farmers through the Extension Service.

## INCREASING FARM INCOME THROUGH IMPROVED DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT

It is proposed that an agricultural program be carried on which will increase farm income in Barron County.

We propose to raise the average butter fat production in the county from 229 pounds to 240 pounds per cow by culling them through testing association programs, by better feeding, by improving the rations with better home grown feeds, by placing special emphasis on legume hays and legume silage, and by feeding according to production. The improvement of the health of our herds is being brought about through Bang's disease eradication, mineral rations, and a long time breeding program which will result in a longer life span for the dairy herd.

Ten associations in 1938 were expanded to eleven in 1939, and since January 1, 1940 the twelfth association has been organized. The butterfat production in Barron County is 229 pounds per cow, while the average for the State is 205 pounds per cow according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of Wisconsin.

Barron County farm boys, raised on farms where herd records have been kept, when given an opportunity for vocational agricultural training in local high schools, and trained in the Short Course of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, give us the quality of D.H.I.A. field men that make our testing association service successful. This service includes production records on individual cows, as well as the designation of proven sires and proven dams by production records of daughters and dams, improved feeding recommendations, and a farm management service with complete accounts on the farm business, analyzed by a Farm Management Specialist of the College, which are valuable in improving the farm business. An expansion of this service will be very helpful in the improvement of our farm income situation.

Since there is a need to stimulate a greater consumption of dairy products within the state and nation, the Land Use Planning Committee gives its endorsement and support to the National Dairy Products Advertising Campaign sponsored by the Wisconsin Dairy Products Industries Association, and urges Barron County plants to cooperate to promote the greater use of dairy products.

Our soil and crop improvement program with fertilizer plots on legume seedings and pastures is pointing the way to improved yields of legumes. With the cooperation of the College of Agriculture Soils Department, A.A.A., W.P.A., and the County Agricultural Committee, lime is being made available to farmers at reduced costs, and the proper use of fertilizer is being demonstrated. Through the cooperation of the County Agricultural Committee and the College of Agriculture, the farmers are generally taking advantage of the opportunity to test their soils in the W.P.A. soil testing project, and are using fertilizer drills, wherever available, to give added assurance to success in the growing of legumes.



## FARM FINANCE

In Barron County 64% of the owner operator farmers were mortgaged in 1935. About 1200 farmers, or 22%, have mortgages on their farms held by the Federal Land Bank. Many of these mortgages were placed on these farms during the years immediately following the war when farm land values were higher than they are now. As a result of a series of dry years and low prices for agricultural and dairy products, many good farmers located on good quality agricultural land have been unable to meet mortgage interest payments, to maintain the fertility of their farm and to provide for an adequate standard of living.

As a result of a series of discussions on Farm Finance by the County Land Use Planning Committee, they have recommended that:

1. Congress continue the present policy of  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  rate on all Federal Land Bank Loans for farm mortgages.
2. A refinancing of old Federal Land Bank loans written at interest rates above 4% at 4% comparable to the new loans being issued today.
3. The interest rate on Federal Land Bank purchased farms be reduced from 5% to 4%.
4. Local banks and other loaning institutions be appraised of the objectives and recommendations of the County Land Use Planning program and that they be urged to cooperate with these objectives by providing adequate credit for sound agricultural financing.
5. Since the Federal Land Bank holds mortgages on over 1200 farms and owns 216 farms in Barron County, it is important that every effort be made to promote future farm ownership by the families now on these farms. Special technical assistance should be provided

by the Land Bank. Such assistance and guidance when made available to borrowers may go a long ways in aiding farm families not only to meet their financial obligations but also to raise their income and insure their future ownership and welfare.

### Farm Tenancy

In 1925, 86.3% of the farmers of Barron County owned their farms and 13.7% were tenants. In 1935, 79.5% owned their farms and 20.5% were tenants. In 1939 from the master office record of the County AAA office with 98% participation in the county AAA program, 63.4% of the farmers owned their farms and 36.6% were tenants.

The percentage of ownership varies throughout the county, but is quite comparable, one township with the other. Tenancy does not seem to be associated with any definite soil type area. Factors causing this tremendous increase in farm tenancy are extremely important. A detailed study in one township is being made of this situation. Obtaining this basic information will be helpful in pointing a way to improved tenure in the future.

Recommendations were made by the County Land Use Planning Committee that farmers carefully analyze their farm business and follow approved and accepted farm management recommendations to safeguard the ownership of a farm in the future. An improved system of farm tenancy or renting should be set up in Barron County giving the farm operator an opportunity to build up his assets looking forward to farm ownership in the future. Such a program should aim to protect the soil and crop resources and give young farmers with limited capital an opportunity to develop their abilities and resources as farmers.

The committee further recommended that the scope of the Tenant Purchase Program with supervised farm operations of purchased farms be increased.

The Committee Recommended:

1. That loans to rehabilitate clients should be made on farm set-ups economically sound and possible to pay out. Size of unit, training and experience and qualifications of operator, and the planning of the income should provide for the family living, the payments of rent and operating expense. The farm plan should definitely provide for the payment of rent. If a client does not pay his rent, he undermines the basis of a good tenancy system.
2. The Committee suggests that the Federal Government recognize that certain individuals being subsidized in agriculture are not adapted by training, experience or previous personal history, to successful farming, and that these individuals should not be subsidized to compete with other farmers attempting to operate successfully their farm unit; that the Federal Government instead of subsidizing these individuals on the farm should set up some program to assist local units of government in handling these relief cases.
3. That the County Land Use Planning Committee, in cooperation with the College of Agriculture, develop and promote the use of a good farm leasing system in Barron County which will give the farm operator an opportunity to build up his assets looking forward to farm ownership in the future. Such a program would protect the county soil and crop resources and give the young farmer with limited capital an opportunity to develop his abilities as a farmer and build for ownership.

During the past two decades farmers have repeatedly indicated that:

1. The spread between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays is progressively increasing;
2. That the cost of family living, education, social life, and transportation on the farm is constantly increasing;
3. The cost of producing and marketing most raw products on the farm is increasing due to health requirements, labor costs, marketing requirements, etc.;
4. That the price received by the farmer has not increased in proportion to production and living costs;
5. The cost of taxes have increased;
6. Along with the increased production costs there has also been a serious loss of soil fertility, the replacement of which will mean additional and substantial cash outlay;
7. That during this period farm interest rates are about the only farm item costs that have been lowered;
8. In addition new problems and even old problems, which have become more acute such as drought, and insect and disease infestation, have further complicated the farm production problems and increased production costs.

Most farmers in the past have gone ahead with normal farm operations, trusting that most of their present problems would work themselves out over a period of time. Ever since the world war many of the problems discussed above have become progressively worse rather than better.

Farmers are interested in knowing to what extent these costs have increased and the future possibility of their continued increase, and in view of this, how they may be able to reduce these costs. They want to know how these increased costs can be met. Is it going to be necessary to increase the size of the farm, which would probably mean decreasing the number of farms or by farming more intensely? How are these increased costs going to influence the price of land and how the amount and kinds of machinery and equipment, livestock and buildings best fit a given farm unit?

It is believed that this is a problem that needs serious study by both the College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture in order to point the way to the future economy of agriculture.

## SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

Barron County is not recognized as an acute erosion area of the State of Wisconsin. In certain areas of the county, however, serious erosion problems do exist. The county land use planning committee, after a two-day field trip to the LaCrosse Experiment Station, the Coon Valley project in erosion control and a thorough discussion of the Barron County situation, expressed themselves as follows:

1. There is an erosion problem in all parts of the county in varying degrees of intensity.
2. There is a need to further apprise farmers of the seriousness of the general problem of erosion and demonstrating to them effective and economical measures in the control of erosion.

The community committees in the intensified report indicated 185,600 acres of Barron County Land as level, 247,186 acres as moderately sloping and 75,334 acres as hilly and steep.

A soil conservation demonstration program, selecting desirable type farms strategically located to present practical and sound land use programs for individual farms, and watershed groups to conserve the soil resources of the county is vitally needed. Such a program adopted now will go far in preventing the development of serious erosion problems in the future. Although there is some serious gully erosion at the present time, much of the erosion is in a sheet and shoe string gully erosion stage.

In 1937 four farms were assisted through Extension Service in gully control demonstration work. In 1939 six farmers were enrolled as cooperative demonstration farms with soil conservation service. This work has prepared the way for more complete soil conservation demonstration program in the county.

Following this demonstration program there is good reason to feel that farmers seeing the need for further work in erosion control may petition for a soil conservation district. Educational meetings, tours and demonstrations will inform farmers in the county of all developments in this program and the advantages to be obtained in the establishment of a Soil Conservation District in extending this program into the future.

## RURAL YOUTH

With more than 4600 farms in Barron County and little employment opportunity in industry and commerce, many out of school farm youth from 15 years of age and under 30 years are "backed up" on their home farms without adequate opportunity for entering into business or agriculture on their own initiative.

The County Land Use Planning Committee recognizing that there is a great need for definite information on the number of such farm and rural youth, their particular aptitudes and desires, have undertaken a survey of all rural youth in the county. This special study, made in cooperation with the College of Agriculture Rural Sociology and Home Economics Extension Departments and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is now in progress and will provide the basis of a county rural youth program in the future. The County Superintendent of Schools, local school teachers, George Dean and Smith-Hughes teachers, as well as the action agencies involved in the Land Use Planning Committee are interested in promoting a study of rural youth leading to a new and enlarged youth development program.



## COUNTY ZONING

More than 17,000 acres of non-agricultural land now hangs as a dead load on the productive farms and business enterprises in the county. This land is located principally in the northern and eastern part of the county has been placed in Class A and C. In order to prevent such land from falling into the hands of prospective settlers, to eliminate the necessity of building roads, of snowplowing, and operating schools in the non-agricultural areas, and to provide a basis for and to promote the orderly development and use of all land in the county, it is important that some plan of regulation be provided for these lands.

The County Board of Supervisors of Barron County is the only agency in the county with the authority to enact and administer a County Zoning Ordinance under Section 59.97 of the Wisconsin Statutes; the County Land Use Planning Committee, after having given careful consideration to this entire question, recommends the enactment of a County Zoning Ordinance.

In the interest of preventing further exploitation of Barron County owned lands and to encourage proper land use, neither tax certificates nor county owned land should be sold until checked and approved by an authorized County Land Committee.

## DEVELOP ADEQUATE HOME RESOURCES

The drought of the last six years has done much to discourage interest in the having of home gardens on farms and in rural communities. As a result not enough farms in Barron County now plant a garden. Simple, inexpensive irrigation systems for home gardens need to be developed and made available. An adequate home garden can supply much of the summer and winter food. Well planned, well cared for gardens can be made to yield food valued at from \$250 to \$450 per farm family. Such gardens are an important item in developing better diets and better living on the farm. In the past too many families unable to buy the fruits and vegetables that home gardens and orchards can supply go without such fruits and vegetables. The families who do buy find this a large item in their family living expense. Lack of an adequate garden and orchards causes too heavy a drain on the income of the farm.

Through the activity of the County Land Use Planning Committee the seriousness of the situation of family living costs has been brought out. Many relief clients are known to have no gardens, and there is doubt in the minds of many that those who have gardens are producing enough of those vegetables which contribute to good health. There is a great rising cost in clothing the family today. Helps are needed to cut these costs wherever possible.

Recent studies show that making clothing at home saves from 30% to 85% of the cost of ready-made in the same quality.

The Extension Horticulturist of the College of Agriculture, the County Agricultural Committee, the F. S. A. and the County Relief Department feel that a list of recommended varieties of small fruits and vegetables, and cultural practices should be made available to all farm and rural people. Information should also be available as to kinds and amounts necessary for good health. Helps in reducing the costs of clothing the family should likewise be made available. The County Agricultural Agent, the County Home Agent, the F. S. A. Supervisor and AAA Community Committeemen, as well as the public welfare department, all can aid in promoting more and better gardens, and a wiser use of funds in the buying or making of clothing for Barron County families. The enrollment in the 4-H and vocational agriculture and home economics garden and clothing projects for both boys and girls should be increased.

It is recommended that a program to assist farm families in reducing living costs in feeding and clothing the family be promoted in the county. The committee further recommends that information on the value of gardens and other home economics be obtained to help build a better land use program in the county.

## REBUILD AND MAINTAIN THE SOIL FERTILITY

All Barron County Soils are acid. They require an application of from 2 to 4 tons of ground limestone per acre. Before soil fertility can be improved and before clovers and leguminous crops can be grown, it is necessary that the acidity be corrected through the application of lime in the above quantity.

The proposed contributions of the various agencies toward the solution of this problem during 1940 and 1941 are as follows:

- 1.\* That advances on 1940 Agricultural conservation payments be made on receipts showing purchase of lime and fertilizer.
- 2.\* That the County Board of Supervisors of Barron County assist in financing the delivery of lime and marl to farmers in order that the use of lime on Barron County farms be increased.
- 3.\* That the County Soil Testing Laboratory, maintained jointly by W. P. A. and the Barron County Agricultural Committee, be continued throughout 1940. W. P. A. to provide and pay the wages of the tester, the county to collect samples, provide laboratory equipment, space, and supplies, and to write recommendations to farmers on the basis of tests made.
- 4.\* That the Agricultural Extension Service continue the educational program on soil fertility as the basic need of agriculture in Barron County. That a series of representative farm demonstrations be established, one in each township in the county to show the use, rate of application and specific needs of soils in land classes 4 and 5 for lime, phosphate and potash.

5. That the detailed soil survey begun in 1930 by the College of Agriculture in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Soils be completed as soon as possible. At present 17 townships have already been so mapped. The 8 townships of Prairie Lake, Chetek, Dovre, Sioux Creek, Dallas, Prairie Farm, Vance Creek and Turtle Lake, are yet to be completed.

#### TAX ANALYSIS STUDY

As a result of the intensive phase of the land use planning work there has developed a need for more complete information on the costs of government--local and county. Community and county committees have expressed a desire for information on where the local tax dollar comes from and where and how it is spent.

It now appears that such information is more important to land use planning than when first proposed, since the community and county committees have proposed such county programs as rural zoning, the development of county and community forests, public assistance in the maintenance of the Barron County Fair and the subsidizing, in part at least, of the cost of distributing lime to farmers in Barron County. A complete tax analysis study would greatly assist the Land Use Planning Committees in the development, regulation and control of a sound long-time program of land use.

LOWER THE OPERATING COSTS OF BARRON  
COUNTY FARMS

Rapid changes are being made in the size of farms in Barron County. In the past many of these changes have been brought about either by the clearing of additional land or the purchase of new land both developed and undeveloped. More recent changes have involved the consolidating two or more existing farms into a larger operating unit.

With changes in the design, operation and use of farm machinery, animal housing and feed storage, it is increasingly important that capital invested in tillage and housing equipment be geared to the present needs of Barron County farms.

All agencies of the Federal Government having to do with the sale of farm land or loans and grants to farmers (e.i.) Farm Security, Federal Land Banks and Farm Tenancy Program, Soil Conservation Service, and the A.A.A. Program, should recognize that the desirable size of dairy farm for Barron County is one with a minimum of from 40 to 60 acres of crop land, with one cow for each 5 acres of crop land, with from 30 to 40 per cent of the farm income from sources other than the dairy herd, such as poultry, sheep, hogs, and cash crops.

The Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the County Agricultural Committee and County Agent will continue to do educational work in the promotion of cooperative use of farm machinery and in areas where cooperative ownership is not feasible, that the advantages of having equipment owned by one individual and operated on a custom basis be developed.

## TO DIVERSIFY FARM INCOME

Barron County's gross farm income for 1936 (Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service) was made up as follows: 87.1 per cent from livestock products of which 64.4 per cent was from milk alone, 10.6 per cent from sale of surplus dairy cattle and veal calves; and 12.9 per cent from crops. Of the total income from crops, almost half came from potatoes.

From surveys made and information presented at Community Land Use Planning meetings, it is evident that many farms do not have any hogs or sheep and many others have too small a flock of chickens. Again many of our dairy farms do not grow a cash crop (i.e.) potatoes, rutabagas, canning peas, fruits and seed grains.

The Land Use Planning Committee recognized that more diversity of income is needed on Barron County farms if the shock from low recurrent dairy prices is to be cushioned, larger incomes obtained and a better balance is to be developed.

Three year programs involving the improvement and expansion of poultry, sheep and hogs are being developed by the County Agricultural Committee and County Agent in cooperation with extension specialists of the College of Agriculture and leading farmers in the county.

What is further needed is the development of new cash crops such as rutabagas for the Cumberland area and an increase in potatoes, canning crops and seed grains where the soil and climatic considerations are suitable.

It is recognized that a safe balance for Barron County farms will not be obtained until the bulk of the farms in the county have three or more sources of income.

## COORDINATION OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

In order to better coordinate all Extension work in the county a meeting of Extension Specialists who have previously worked in the county, was held in the office of Director Warren Clark. At this meeting the land use planning work of Barron County was explained and methods of unifying work of the subject matter specialists was discussed. With the specialists informed of the objectives and procedure of the unified program in Barron County greater results will be obtained. More such meetings are planned for the future.



PROPOSALS FOR MODIFYING THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR BARRON COUNTY

The AAA Program in Barron County has been participated in by 98 percent of the farmers. In general they believe that it is basic to a sound agriculture. They believe, however, that certain adjustments in the program would better serve the needs of the farmers in the county. Because soil fertility and maintenance is one of the major problems of the county, the committee recommends that more emphasis should be placed on soil building practices and that payment should be made on fertilizer applications. The following are the complete AAA recommendations made by the committee:

- 1. Dairying be made a basic commodity under the AAA program.
- 2. The following alterations be made in the 1941 docket, using as a basis of comparison the rates of the 1940 program; that the general allotment farm payment be set at  $82\frac{1}{2}\%$  per acre adjusted for the productivity of the farm for each acre in the total soil depleting allotment in excess of the special allotment for which payments are computed for the farm.

That the payment in Section 10, Item 4a be set at  $82\frac{1}{2}\%$  per acre adjusted for the productivity of the farm, of crop land in the farm in excess of the total soil depleting allotment for the farm and that 55% per acre of this payment must be earned through soil building practices. The difference between the  $82\frac{1}{2}\%$  and the 55% would be paid on the same basis as the general allotment payment, adjusted for the productivity of the farm, namely, for staying within the allotment set up for the farm.

- 3. Section 10, Item 5, with reference to special payments should read as follows: "In addition to all other payments for the farm including payments made for planting to meet the soil

building goal a payment of \$30 will be made to any farmer on the basis of 10 units for each acre planted to trees, and two units for improving a stand of forest trees as per county committee recommendations; but in no case should payments under this provision be made on the same acreage when credits have already been earned under Section 10, items 39 and 41, but only in addition to."

That \$3.00 per acre be allowed under AAA for the fencing off of farm woodlots under the special tree planting payment of the AAA program; and that in no case could more than 10 units be earned in respect to this payment by improving of a stand of forest trees.

That payment should be made on improving a stand of forest trees the first year such acreage is in the program, according to the specifications given, two units per acre, and that one unit per acre be given for any year after under the same regulations.

4. Application of the following fertilizers to or in connection with the seeding of perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, permanent pasture, or in the case of 16 percent superphosphate to or in connection with green manure crops in orchards, will be counted toward achievement of the soil-building goal. When these fertilizers are applied to any of the above crops seeded or grown in connection with a crop classified as soil depleting, credit will be given for that amount applied in excess of 100 pounds per acre at the following rating:

- (a) 300 pounds of superphosphate containing 16 per cent by weight of available phosphoric acid or its equivalent - 1 unit
- (b) 150 pounds of muriate of potash containing 50 per cent by weight of water soluble potash or its equivalent - 1 unit
- (c) 500 pounds of basic slag; or rock (or colloidal) phosphate - 1 unit

Application of 300 pounds of gypsum containing 18 per cent sulphur equivalent - 1 unit

Application of the following quantities of ground limestone (or its equivalent) in any county designated as an area in which the average cost of ground limestone to farmer is:

- |   |           |            |
|---|-----------|------------|
| (a) Not more than \$2.00 per ton              | 2000 lb.) | } - 1 unit |
| (b) More than \$2.00 but not more than \$3.00 | 1500 lb.) |            |
| per ton                                       | 1000 lb.) |            |
| (c) More than \$3.00 per ton                  | 1000 lb.) |            |

Seeding alfalfa -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units per acre.

Seeding biennial legumes, perennial legumes, perennial grasses (other than timothy or redtop) or mixtures (other than a mixture consisting solely of timothy and redtop) containing perennial grasses, perennial legumes (except any of such seedings qualifying at a higher rate of credit.) - 1 unit per acre.

That wheat areas be set up.

That the plowing under of a good growth of clover or alfalfa be given credit of one unit per acre. - 1 unit per acre.

That acreage devoted to crops not harvested but left for birds for winter feed be considered soil conserving acres. This is to be limited to one acre per farm.

#### COUNTY FORESTS

It is agreed that the Wisconsin Conservation Department and Extension Forester of the College of Agriculture will assist the Barron County Board of Supervisors and the Conservation Committee in the development of a complete and comprehensive county forest ordinance. This Conservation Department will further provide through the office of the District Forester technical assistance to the Barron County Conservation Committee and County Forest Administrator in the development and management of the Barron County county forest and community forest enterprises.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent of Coop. Forestry

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director of Extension

#### COUNTY CLEARING COMMITTEE

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## FARM INCOME STUDIES OF BARRON COUNTY

The Farm Management Section of the Agricultural Economics Department of the College of Agriculture will:

1. Complete a summary of farm income studies in Barron County showing the interrelationship of such factors as size of farm, production of butter fat per cow, diversity of income, value of crops per acre, and feed efficiency to labor income from records kept by Barron County farmers from 1935-1939 inclusive.

2. Make this information available for use in the Extension Program and Land Use Planning activities in Barron County.

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District Supervisor

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Chairman of Agricultural Economics  
Department

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County Agricultural Agent

County Clearing Committee:

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BANG'S DISEASE ERADICATION PROGRAM

It is agreed that the Barron County Breeders with the cooperation of the County Agricultural Committee will present to the farmers of the county the Area Bang's Eradication Program.

It is further agreed that the Breeders will provide the farmers of the county an opportunity to sign a petition for an area test, and if 75% so petition, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Markets, an area test for Bang's for the county will be carried out.

Pres. of Barron County Breeders  
Sales Association

Chairman, County Agr. Committee

Secretary, Barron County Breeders  
Sales Association

Dept. of Agriculture & Markets

Clearing Committee

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## TENANT PURCHASE

The Farm Security Administration as the agency administering the Jones-Bankhead Farm Tenant Act will endeavor to select thirty-five farm tenants in 1940 who now live in Barron County and are desirous of becoming farm owners. These families will be given financial assistance in the purchase of a farm and counsel and guidance in the development of a sound farm program that will provide for: (1) a satisfactory standard of Living, (2) the maintenance of the fertility and productivity of the farm and the upkeep of the buildings and equipment, and (3) the repayment of the loans.

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Farm Security Administration

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District Supervisor

County Clearing Committee

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## FARM FINANCE

The Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul will provide through its representatives technical agricultural assistance, guidance, and counsel to Federal land bank and Commissioner borrowers and to tenants on their owned farms in Barron County in so far as it is financially practicable, with the objective of helping these borrowers and tenants to develop sound farm management practices designed to increase their farm income.

This technical agricultural assistance will be conducted through the national farm loan association and will be closely coordinated with the farm management programs of the county agricultural extension service.

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F. W. Peck, President  
The Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul

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Director of Extension

### COUNTY CLEARING COMMITTEE

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## SOIL CONSERVATION

1. The Soil Conservation Service will:
  - a. Map and plan a soil conservation service program for 35 demonstration farms where the need is present and the farmer eager to cooperate in erosion control. These demonstration farms to serve as a demonstration unit to familiarize farmers of the county with the value of soil erosion control practices.
  - b. Provide personnel to plan, advise, supervise, and direct the cropping programs on these demonstration farms.
  - c. Make soil capabilities maps of the farms listed as demonstration units.
  - d. Provide machinery and equipment necessary when needed to complete the soil conservation farm plan, when such equipment is available, and when satisfactory arrangements can be made for its use under the regulations pertaining thereto.
  - e. Provide cropping plans to carry out a successful farm business.
  - f. Conduct in cooperation with the County Extension Office educational meetings in the county to apprise farmers of the benefits of this program and the facilities and services available.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director of Extension Service

\_\_\_\_\_  
 District Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
 State Coordinator S.C.S.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 County Agent

County Clearing Committee:

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## RURAL YOUTH

The County Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the College of Agriculture Rural Sociology Department and the Division of Population and Rural Welfare of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will prepare a complete survey covering all out of school rural youth of both sexes between the ages of 15 and 30, at present residing in the county. Such a survey, it is felt, will answer some of the important questions concerning farm youth that are at present "Backed up" on the farms in Barron County.

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Agent

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Home Agent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rural Sociology Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

County Clearing Committee:

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## COUNTY ZONING

The principle involved in zoning (public control over private property in the interest of public welfare) is a relatively new principle in land use. It is proposed that the County Board be given the opportunity to consider zoning as a basis of better land use; that a special zoning committee of the County Board be appointed to study this entire proposal and to submit it to the people and to the County Board. Such study would involve the preparation of suitable background material.

The Agricultural Extension Service, the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the County Agent will assist the County Zoning Committee in preparing needed background material and in carrying the educational work necessary to the enactment of the proposed ordinance.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director of Extension Service

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman of Zoning Committee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supt. of Cooperative Forestry  
Wisconsin Conservation Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Agent

County Clearing Committee:

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## ADEQUATE HOME RESOURCES

1. The Barron County Agricultural Extension Service will prepare in cooperation with the Farm Security Administration and the Public Welfare Department a list of recommended varieties of small fruits and vegetables, including cultural practices, rates of planting, and disease control measures, for adequate home gardens in Barron County.
2. Select in cooperation with the above agencies and the team chairman a series of demonstration gardens in order that the production yield and value of home gardens may be demonstrated locally in each community.
3. Through radio and newspaper publicity provide a suitable means of giving recognition especially to farm boys and girls who have planned and carried through to completion a successful home garden project.
4. Provide through the Extension Service for a series of meat canning and curing demonstrations that will serve to show the value and economy of the utilization of home produced meats. This will be supplemented by a series of newspaper articles and radio talks on the subject.
5. The Home Demonstration Agent will emphasize the value of home produced food in connection with her work for the year. A series of home garden meetings are already under way and a series of meetings are planned for the summer on the preservation of fruits and vegetables. She will further emphasize the possibilities of home economics through informed buying of food, clothing and appliances and through home made clothes.

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Agent

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Home Demonstration Agent

County Clearing Committee:

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## SOIL SURVEY

The U. S. Bureau of Soils in cooperation with the Soils Department of the College of Agriculture will complete, as rapidly as possible, the detailed soils survey for Barron County begun in 1930. Since 17 of the 25 towns in the county are now mapped, the completion of the remaining 8 towns is doubly important in order to make the work already done available for use of farmers and active agencies and the Extension Service of Barron County.

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Chairman, Soils Department

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District Supervisor

County Clearing Committee

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## TAX ANALYSIS STUDY OF BARRON COUNTY

The Wisconsin Experiment Station will:

1. Complete a tax survey study for Barron County which will acquaint all property owners with the sources of local government revenue and expenditures showing where the tax dollar comes from and where it is spent. This survey is now in the formative stage and should be completed about September 1, 1940.

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Agent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Experiment  
Station

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Supervisor

County Clearing Committee

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The Agricultural Engineering Department of the College of Agriculture will expand its research and investigational program in the development, selection, and use of new, desirable, and economical equipment and buildings for animal housing and feed storage on Wisconsin dairy farms, such as: the "run barn", new methods of handling hay, the use of the trailer with rubber tired tractors, and the selection, ownership and operation of farm machinery in general.

The Agricultural Engineering Department of the College of Agriculture if funds are available in cooperation with the Forest Products Laboratory will investigate the developing possibilities of plans for the use of home produced lumber and other home products in the construction of farm buildings where practical. Such plans to be made available through the Agricultural Extension Service for use of farmers and rural residents as developed.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director of Extension

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Agent

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Forest Products Laboratory

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chr., Agricultural Engineering  
Department

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County Clearing Committee

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## AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE PROGRAM

1940

1. The Agricultural Extension Service will, in so far as their funds and personnel permit, assist in conducting all educational work necessary to the successful conduct of Barron County's unified program for 1940.
2. The County Agricultural Committee will adopt Land Use Planning as its major field of work for the County Agent in 1940.
3. The County Agricultural Committee will continue to act as a Clearing Committee for all Land Use Planning recommendations for Barron County in 1940 and will in addition assume the responsibility for contacting all state and federal agricultural agencies in the execution of programs agreed on.
4. The County Agricultural Agent and the Extension specialists will coordinate the agricultural extension program in the county to the end that the objectives of the Land Use Planning Committee and Barron County Agricultural Committee be realized.

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 Director, Extension Service

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 District Supervisor

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 County Agent

 County Clearing Committee  


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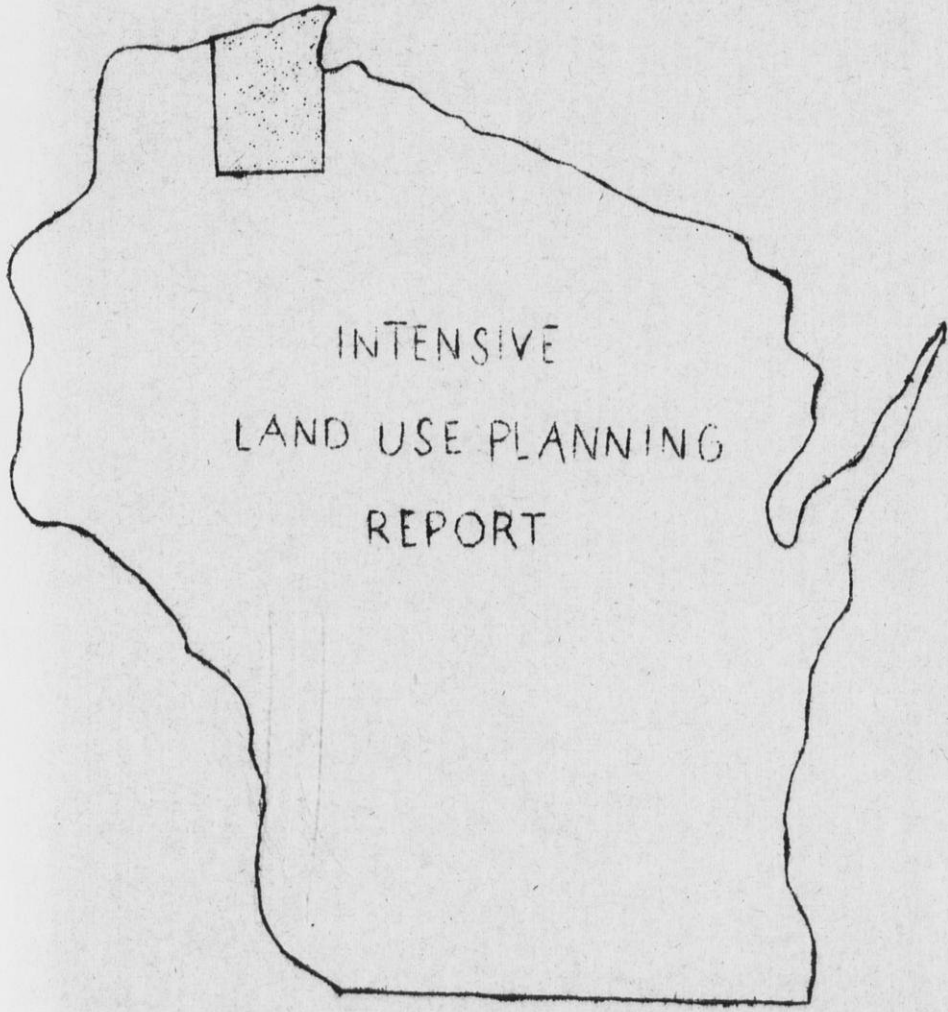


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




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# BAYFIELD COUNTY







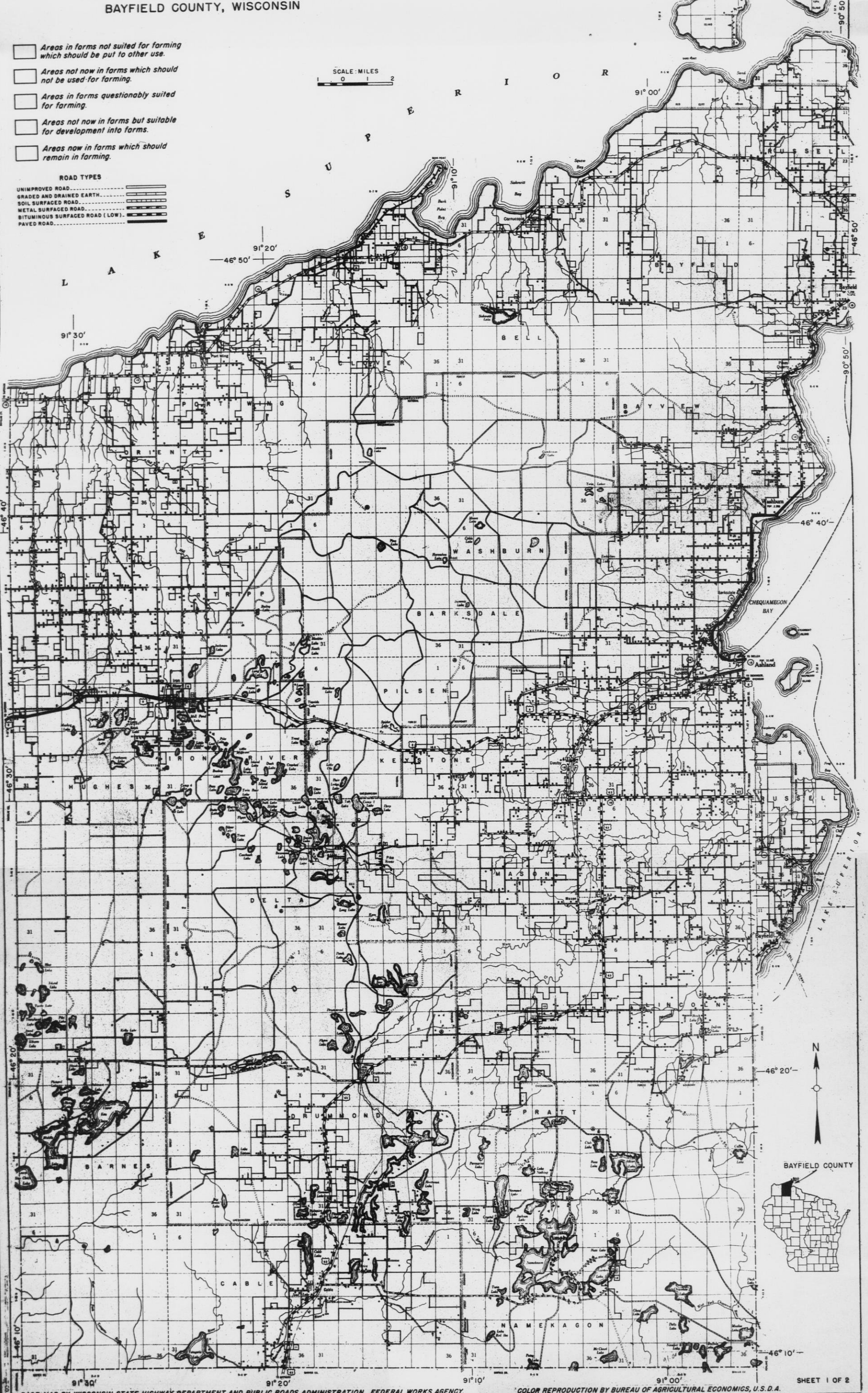
Prepared By  
Bayfield County Land Use Planning Committee  
Washburn, Wisconsin  
July 1941

# LAND USE CLASSIFICATION BAYFIELD COUNTY, WISCONSIN

-  Areas in farms not suited for farming which should be put to other use.
-  Areas not now in farms which should not be used for farming.
-  Areas in farms questionably suited for farming.
-  Areas not now in farms but suitable for development into farms.
-  Areas now in farms which should remain in farming.

SCALE: MILES  
0 1 2

- ROAD TYPES**
-  UNIMPROVED ROAD
  -  GRADED AND DRAINED EARTH, SOIL SURFACED ROAD
  -  METAL SURFACED ROAD
  -  BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD (LOW) PAVED ROAD



"GOVERNMENT FOR AND BY THE PEOPLE"

This intensive Land Use Planning report is the result of community expression through representative county and community committees in Bayfield County. In no sense is this report to be considered the final answer to problems which have arisen, but it does indicate the problems confronting the county at the present time. The county and community committees have sought but to define and locate their present major land, economic, and financial problems, and second, to offer constructive suggestions for their solution. While this report was undertaken by the County Agricultural Committee, much valuable information and assistance was given by township committees to formulate this report. Representatives of both Federal and State agencies are to be commended for the assistance they have given to the Committee and to the secretary in furnishing essential background material and assisting in the planning work.

This report, begun under the direction of the 1940 County Agricultural Committee composed of C. D. Arnold, Chairman; Ed. Maryland, Vice Chairman; Andrew Mihalak; John Shykes; Herman Hanson; S. E. Squires; and D. L. Brace; was completed under the direction of the 1941 Agricultural Committee now composed of Herman Hanson, Chairman; John Shykes, Vice Chairman; Ed. Nyberg; Marvin Thoreson; S. E. Squires; Erwin Buss and D. L. Brace.

Herman Hanson  
Herman Hanson, Chairman

R. J. Holvenstot  
R. J. Holvenstot, Secretary

John B. Beedal  
John Beedal, Assistant County Agent

## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Organization and Procedure .....	1
County Committee .....	1
County Community Committees .....	3
Maps Prepared and Used .....	5
Charts Prepared and Used .....	6
Generalized Soil-type Map of Bayfield County .....	7
Description of County .....	8
Table showing Percentage of Crop Land per Township ....	11
Table showing Acres Cleared by Land-clearing Machines .	12
Sources of Farm Income .....	13
Table showing Leading Crop as Per cent for Wisconsin and Bayfield County .....	15
Chart showing Number and Value of Cattle, Sheep and Swine .....	16
Chart - Farm Survey .....	17
Table on Bayfield County Exempt Lands .....	18
Amount of Money Spent in Bayfield County for 1940 for Relief and other "Aids" .....	19
Table on Number of Persons Certified for WPA .....	20
Land Use Classification .....	21
Classification of Lands Made by Community Committees .....	22
Land Use Planning Recommendations .....	23
County Government .....	23
Schools .....	24
Rural Zoning .....	24
Soil Conservation Service .....	25
Farm Security .....	25
Federal Land Bank .....	25
Agricultural Adjustment Administration .....	26
Wisconsin Conservation Department .....	26
Federal Forest Service .....	26
Works Progress Administration .....	27

## ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

The Bayfield County Agricultural Committee met on March 15, and at that time undertook to carry on the Land Use Planning work for the coming year. Beginning July 1, 1940, the County Agent was instructed, with the assistance given him, to prepare the material that would be useful in carrying on the Land Use Planning work.

On February 20, 1941, the County Agricultural Committee met with other members selected by them to serve on the enlarged County Committee, at which time material in the form of charts and grafts was presented to them.

The personnel of the County Committee was as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Herman Hanson	Chairman, County Agricultural Committee	Farmer
S. E. Squires	Chairman, Bayfield County Board	Farmer
D. L. Brace	Secretary County Agricultural Committee	County Superintendent of Schools
John Shykes	Agricultural Committeeman	Farmer
Edwin Nyberg	Agricultural Committeeman	Farmer
Marvin Thoreson	Agricultural Committeeman	Farmer
Erwin Buss	Agricultural Committeeman	Farmer
Ludwig Trammel	Bayfield County Clerk	County Clerk
Harry Randall, Jr.	Bayfield County Welfare Director	Social Service

Stanley Welsh	Wisconsin Conservation Commission	Manager
Jack Horner	Federal Forest Service	Forester
C. W. Smith	National Farm Loan Association	Secretary
Bernard O'Sullivan	Farm Security Administration	Supervisor
David Holt	Ashland Junction Experiment Station	Manager
J. Cavill	Great Lakes Indian Agency	Superintendent
Arthur Goff	Bayfield County Forestry Department	Trespass Officer
Andrew Pristash	Bayfield County AAA Committee	Farmer
Henry Fiege	County Conservation Committee	Chairman
M. C. Knake	Du Pont De Nemours & Company	Superintendent
Ernest Liebman	Resort Owner of Bayfield County	Businessman
J. E. Carlson	Farmer Representative	Farmer
Dawson Hauser	Farmer Representative	Farmer
Andrew Mihalek	Farmer Representative	Farmer
Herman Ehlers	Businessman	Businessman
John Reedal	Bureau of Agricultural Economics	Assistant County Agricultural Agent
R. J. Holvenstot	Agricultural Extension	County Agricultural Agent

At this meeting, Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Sorden reviewed and discussed, with the members of the Committee, the objectives and procedure to be followed in Land Use Planning and the facilities and services offered to the County in Land Use Planning work. The Secretary was instructed to select, in cooperation with the County Agricultural Committee, the community committees which would consist of from three to four members and in all cases would include the town chairman and the assessor, to whom one or two members were to be added to comprise the local committee. It was mutually agreed that the town should be the community unit.

The County Community Committees were selected and are as follows:

Barksdale

Erwin Buss  
Peter N. Larson  
Verner Peterson

Barnes

L. D. Pease  
Wilber Smith  
Thomas Cole

Bayfield

I. L. Alcott  
A. O. Milligan  
Dawson Hauser

Bayview

Marvin Thoreson  
Alfred Zielsdorff  
Adolph Bodin

Bell

Bernard Johnson  
John Glau  
Nick Pristash

Cable

Henry Frels  
D. A. McNaught  
E. Liebman  
Art Goff

Clover

E. R. Phillips  
Fred Hillmer  
Bokkie Beeksma

Delta

Art Hanson  
Charley Jacobson  
C. C. Larson

Drummond

Art Unseth  
Earl Fisher  
C. Christianson

Eileen

Cliff Arnold  
Edward Carlson  
Joe Pintac

Hughes

Roy Desparois  
Dave Smith  
L. F. Chambers

Iron River

A. G. Johnson  
Ed Goulet  
Anton Vojacek



Kelly

S. E. Squires  
Herman Johnson  
Charley Polish

Keystone

Andrew Pristash  
Victor Oratch  
Frank Washnieski

Lincoln

Sigurd Swanson  
Arthur Levin  
Oscar Weiss

Mason

Herman Hanson  
Steve Kranzen  
Leslie Kelly

Port Wing

Harry Anderson  
A. O. Swanson  
F. C. Bucholz

Pratt

Vic Wallin  
J. E. Jones  
John Campbell  
Einar Gunderson

Russell

Russell Rowley  
E. H. Gautsch  
Roy Smith  
George Gurnoe

Tripp

John Shykes  
Wm. Hissa  
Oscar Zeimer

Washburn

Ed Nyberg  
Carl Westling  
Harold Peterson

The Community Committees met twice. At the first meeting the Land Use Planning Program was explained. Following a discussion on the basic objectives, the background material (charts and maps) was presented and explained. Then following this explanation, the Committee was furnished with outline maps (1 inch to the mile) showing each section by forties and then were asked to color these maps according to the different land classifications which they felt should be established. The assessor's records, County Zoning Map and map of County Forests were used extensively in classifying most of the land.

Previous to a second meeting, a questionnaire covering county-wide conditions and state and federal control of such conditions was sent to each community committee member for his consideration and recommendation to be made at the second community committee meeting. During the second series of community committee meetings, at which time recommendations were to be offered by the community committees, it was found that the local committees had given consideration to the questions previously presented and that, in the

main, practically the same recommendations were received from all local communities in the County.

After all townships had classified their land and had made their recommendations, a second County Committee meeting was held. This was attended by representatives of all agencies, at which time all recommendations were discussed, added to, or changed, and finally approved.

Through the fine cooperation of the following agencies, Farm Security, Federal Land Bank, Great Lakes Indian Service, County Welfare Department, Supervisor of Assessments, Superintendent of Schools, County AAA Association, Wisconsin Conservation Department, Federal Forestry Service, Bayfield County Board of Supervisors, and others, it was possible to compile a large amount of vitally basic information as a background for developing the Program for the County.

The maps and statistical material used in this report were prepared by John Reedal, Assistant County Agent, who in addition acted as Executive Secretary throughout the entire planning program.

The following information was prepared and used by both the County and community committees:

#### MAPS

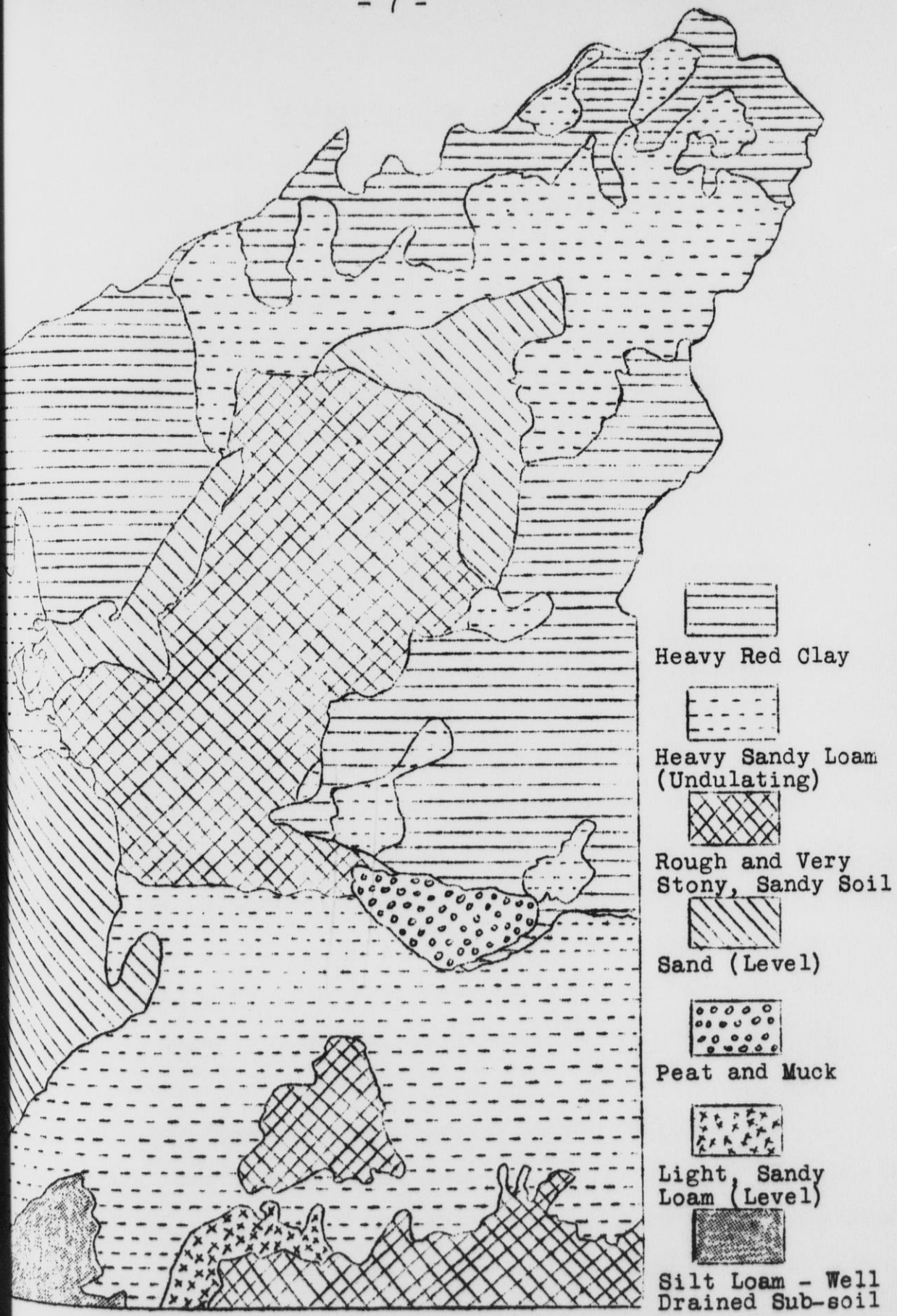
1. Map showing all publicly owned land, County tax-title land, Forest Crop Lands, National Forest, Indian lands and State Forest lands.
2. Zoning map showing present zoned lands restricted for forestry and recreation.
3. Map showing school districts and including all operating

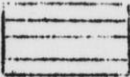
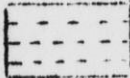





schools and schools that have been closed.

4. Map showing location of all Federal Land Bank borrowers, Farm Security Administrative clients and farms purchased by the Isolated Settlers Relocation Project.

#### CHARTS

1. Chart showing assessed valuation of townships and ratio of valuation of each township to total valuation.
2. Chart showing tax exempt lands by townships.
3. Chart showing per cent of developed agricultural land.
4. Chart showing ratio of acreage and percentage of cropland for Wisconsin and Bayfield County.
5. Chart showing Bayfield County soil fertility.
6. Chart showing comparison of sources of farm income in per cent from 1927 - 1937 for the United States, Wisconsin and Bayfield County.
7. Chart showing Federal Land Bank loans and foreclosures by townships.
8. Chart showing extent of AAA payments by towns and payment made per crop acre within each town.
9. Chart showing Farm Security subsistence grants by townships from 1936 to 1940.
10. Chart showing number of persons certified for WPA by townships.
11. Chart showing number of acres by towns cleared by County land-clearing machine.
12. Chart showing total expenditures of Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Blind Pensions, Direct Relief, Surplus Food Commodities, Clothing Commodities, CCC earnings, NYA earnings, WPA expenditures, AAA payments, and FSA subsistence grants.



-  Heavy Red Clay
-  Heavy Sandy Loam (Undulating)
-  Rough and Very Stony, Sandy Soil
-  Sand (Level)
-  Peat and Muck
-  Light, Sandy Loam (Level)
-  Silt Loam - Well Drained Sub-soil

GENERALIZED SOIL-TYPE MAP OF BAYFIELD COUNTY

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY

Bayfield County is located in northwestern Wisconsin on the southern shore of Lake Superior. The city of Washburn, which is the county seat and the largest city in the County, is located on Chequamegon Bay sixty miles east of the twin ports, Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, ten miles north of Ashland, and fifty miles west and north of Ironwood, Michigan. Bayfield County is easily accessible by rail, highway, and water. It is served by three railroads and by five main highways, U. S. Highway 2 and 63, and State Highway 13, 112, and 118.

The soil types fall into four general classifications, as follows, clay, sandy loam, sand, and peat and muck.

Generally speaking, the clay area is located in the northern half of the County, with the exception of the north central region. These clay areas were originally forest areas bearing good stands of pine, maple, yellow birch, and hemlock. The soil is relatively free from stones, and has a level to rough topography. The Lake Superior clay is productive and is quite adaptable to small grain, peas, hay, and pasture crops. Because of its moisture, Superior red clay is hard to cultivate, especially during the wet season. When low in organic material, it presents a difficult problem in management.

The sandy loam soils are located in the southern half of the County. The type of sandy loam ordinarily suitable for agriculture is found throughout the south central area and in scattered portions in the northern part of the County. However, much land

within this soil-type area is rough and stony to the extent that agricultural activity is not warranted.

In both of these soil types, (the red clay and sandy loams) there are areas which, because of lack of roads, schools, and development, are not now suitable for farming purposes. Many of these areas have some good soil but should not be developed until there is a possibility of developing a community of farms.

Starting in the northeastern part of the County and running in a southwesterly direction there is a broad sandy area suitable only for the planting of Jack Pine and other light-soil species of trees. This area is all ready under forest development by the United States Forest Service and Bayfield County.

Scattered throughout the three major soil types will be found some peat and muck soil, the largest portion of which is in the Bibon Swamp area. Very little of this soil has been developed for either agriculture or forestry due mainly to lack of drainage.

At one time in the early development of these soils for agricultural purposes, excellent crops were produced. In recent years, it has been increasingly difficult to get new seedings of legumes established as well as obtaining a good yield of small grains. Soil samples tested throughout the County show that 82% need lime, 79% need phosphate, and 49% need potash. This lack of fertility definitely explains, in a large part, the reason for low-crop yields. While there are two definite sources of lime within the County, one in the form of marl, which would have to be excavated, and the other in the form of granite rock,

which would have to be crushed, neither location is served by railroads or close to an agricultural area. These circumstances render the cost of local lime prohibitive. Therefore, it must be shipped in from outside the County. This increases its cost and makes it difficult for farmers to purchase it in the quantities needed.

The average rainfall for this area is 30 inches per year, with approximately three-fourths of this amount between April and September. During the past ten years, some unusual weather conditions have prevailed. Over this period of time, there were two drought years while the past years were so wet that farmers experienced great difficulty in their spring planting operations.

Temperatures are slightly colder and more uniform than the surrounding area because of the influence of Lake Superior. This is especially true during the summer months, although a change can be seen between the northern and southern part of the County. The length of the growing season varies from around 90 days to 115 days. The longest growing season is found near the lake, while the shortest is found in the southern half of the County. Late, cold, wet springs usually retard the date of spring planting. The area, however, is relatively free from hot, dry, south-westerly winds, which means less loss of moisture and more effective use of rainfall.

Land clearing for agricultural purposes has undergone two decided forward steps in the last twenty years. The first about 1920 when the Federal Government rendered available surplus war-time explosives to farmers in the form of agricultural dynamite.

This increase in land clearing activity was due to the establishment of many new farms and the need for increase of cultivated acres on some of the older farms. The acreage under cultivation continued about the same until the County sponsored a land-clearing project, using two crawler type Diesel tractors and bulldozers purchased by the County.

The average sized farm in Bayfield County is 90 acres, of which 24 acres are in crop land. It is generally agreed that this cleared acreage is much too small for general dairy farming in Bayfield County.

The following chart shows the percentage of crop land per township:

Crop Land, as listed in AAA

<u>Town</u>	<u>Crop Acres</u>	<u>Original Survey</u>	<u>Per Cent Crop Land</u>
Oulu	6,546	22,717	28.8%
Eileen	4,750	22,537	21.0%
Mason	4,020	23,197	17.3%
Kelly	3,565	23,581	15.0%
Fort Wing	3,582	31,064	11.5%
Keystone	2,758	23,133	11.3%
Lincoln	2,362	23,227	10.1%
Pilsen	2,142	22,850	9.3%
Tripp	1,873	22,877	8.1%
Barksdale	2,325	35,973	6.4%
Bayview	1,382	27,092	5.1%
Clover	1,709	38,742	4.1%
Washburn	2,100	54,756	3.8%



Oriente	1,373	35,264	3.8%
Bayfield	1,721	57,792	2.9%
Russell	948	32,282	2.9%
Bell	950	38,706	2.4%
Cable	1,057	44,006	2.4%
Hughes	702	34,048	2.0%
Pratt	1,085	66,689	1.6%
Iron River	389	21,848	1.4%
Delta	535	46,081	1.1%
Barnes	613	77,050	.8%
Drummond	509	88,665	.5%
Namakagon	47	41,469	.1%

The towns of Oulu, Eileen and Mason have the most agricultural development with the largest amounts of cleared crop land to total land. At the other end of the scale are the towns of Barnes, Drummond and Namakagon with the smallest per cent of cleared crop land to total land. The three latter towns have on the other hand, large areas of public forest lands and valuable recreational development.

Per Cent of Crop Land to Total Acreage - - 5.1%

Total Acres in County - - - - - 955,646

Total Acres of Crop Land On Farms - 49,054

Number of acres of land cleared by County land-clearing machines for years 1938 to 1940 inclusive:

<u>Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Oulu .....	475	Tripp .....	95
Keystone .....	355	Oriente .....	84
Barksdale .....	314	Russell .....	77
Bayfield .....	245	Delta .....	35
Mason .....	194	Hughes .....	25
Clover .....	164	Drummond .....	25
Washburn .....	158	Iron River .....	20
Bell .....	145	Pratt .....	16
Port Wing .....	132	Namakagon .....	
Eileen .....	118	Barnes .....	
Bayview .....	111	Lincoln .....	
Pilsen .....	100	Cable .....	
Kelly .....	96		
		<b>TOTAL ACRES</b>	<b>2,988</b>

Dairying predominates in Bayfield County with over 54% of the farm income being derived from the sale of dairy products, dairy cattle, and calves. The majority of the dairy products are manufactured within the County by five cooperative organizations and eight private dairy plants. In addition to this, some milk and cream is shipped to plants outside of the County.

The second largest source of income is from cash crops which comprise the sale of apples, strawberries, raspberries, beans, flax, and grain and grass seeds. Due to the limited number of acres under cultivation per farm, it is impossible for very many farmers to establish a good crop rotation, particularly pasture

rotation. While there is an average of 60 acres of permanent pasture and wild land per farm, in a practical way, it is difficult to build up the feed value of this type of pasture. This provides another very definite reason why crop land must be increased. Increasing the acres of tame pasture will not only provide increased feed during the summer months, but will carry the cows over into the winter season in much better condition for milk products.

Hogs are grown to a very limited extent in the County. In fact, there are not enough hogs raised for local consumption among the farmers.

Bayfield County has a greater degree of diversification of farm income than the average for the State of Wisconsin. The income from cash crops is an important item in the total farm income in Bayfield County.

Because of its location on the shore of Lake Superior and the influence of the water on temperature, parts of Bayfield County are admirably suited to the production of small fruits and apples.

The demand for hardy northern grown seeds of both grains and grasses, such as are produced in the northern Wisconsin counties, is increasing. Further development in the production and marketing of these important cash crops should be considered.

The following tables give a comparison of the sources of income in Bayfield County, Wisconsin and the United States and the leading field crops for Wisconsin and Bayfield County:

Sources of Farm Income

<u>Sources</u>	<u>U. S.</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Bayfield County</u>
Milk	20.3%	50.2%	44%
Crops	41.2%	16.3%	25.3%
Poultry & Eggs	11.5%	9.8%	13.2%
Cattle & Calves	12.1%	11.3%	10.3%
Other Sources	3.1%	.9%	8.8%
Swine	11.8%	11.5%	6.5%

Leading field crops as a per cent of estimated total crop for Wisconsin and Bayfield County. (1936)

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Bayfield County</u>
Clover & Timothy . . . . .	20.9%	54.0%
Oats . . . . .	24.7%	12.0%
Alfalfa . . . . .	11.4%	11.8%
Other Tame Hay . . . . .	5.0%	9.0%
Barley . . . . .	8.7%	3.8%
Other Crops . . . . .	5.0%	3.6%
Corn . . . . .	21.9%	3.4%
Potatoes . . . . .	2.4%	2.4%

## NUMBER &amp; VALUE OF CATTLE, SHEEP &amp; SWINE

1938 &amp; 1940

Towns	Cattle 1938		Cattle 1940		Sheep 1938		Sheep 1940		Swine 1938		Swine 1940	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Barksdale	807	\$40.45	1,021	\$32.47	67	\$3.00	79	\$5.00	39	\$16.74	112	\$4.94
Barnes	111	26.64	99	23.98	33	3.03	31	2.90	11	19.54	17	8.23
Bayfield	505	38.27	605	30.30	24	5.00	26	4.80	19	11.05	51	3.39
Bayview	491	40.77	543	31.04	2	5.00	2	5.00	24	21.46	24	9.58
Bell	245	31.94	279	25.59	11	5.00	12	5.00	25	13.80	36	8.91
Cable	315	32.14	349	27.36	69	5.00			36	14.44	14	7.14
Clover	393	34.31	512	30.87	23	6.61	50	4.08	16	14.44	20	5.25
Delta	190	30.49	218	26.40	55	4.93	40	4.00	30	10.40	1	20.00
Drummond	136	34.60	205	30.02								
Eileen	1,545	31.75	1,805	29.75	101	5.05	93	4.78	196	11.19	201	8.20
Hughes	177	29.41	191	23.45	4	5.00			22	10.91	22	8.95
Iron River	98	28.08	95	28.31	40	4.00			4	20.00	2	12.50
Kelly	1,176	38.27	1,412	34.83	159	5.01	130	4.92	145	12.91	166	8.55
Keystone	1,007	29.12	1,079	27.29	25	4.00	24	3.33	163	10.53	144	3.92
Lincoln	792	29.63	889	29.04	4	5.00	50	4.00	28	9.57	32	7.97
Mason	1,268	36.79	1,380	29.96	22	4.55	7	5.00	98	10.46	118	7.29
Namakagon	41	47.93	43	43.95								
Oriente	528	31.28	666	23.60	86	4.88	63	5.00	34	14.47	56	6.80
Oulu	1,675	36.01	2,003	29.79	79	3.23	59	3.93	30	14.50	13	10.00
Pilsen	632	37.93	701	30.25	28	5.00			62	10.81	72	5.62
Port Wing	822	37.42	933	33.96	67	5.00	71	5.00	34	16.18	37	11.89
Pratt	398	28.39	420	30.88	23	4.13	26	4.81	26	12.50	48	10.37
Russell	257	33.23	281	23.33	74	4.00	250	3.36	4	20.00	9	6.89
Tripp	519	32.93	513	31.10	301	5.00	541	4.00	52	14.29	105	7.02
Washburn	611	40.90	707	30.61	78	5.00	59	5.00	18	12.50	30	7.83
TOTALS	14,745	\$34.86	16,959	\$30.03	1,375	\$4.65	1,613	\$4.20	1,116	\$12.47	1,330	\$7.26

FARM SURVEY

Township	No. Of Farms	Full Time Farms	Part Time Farms	Rural Homes	Capable of Being a Full Time Farm		Vacant	Needs More Land Cleared	Poor Land	Other Occupations
					yes	no				
Barksdale	115	57	27	28	69	34	1	22	9	15
Barnes	13	4	0	3			1		1	
Bell	41	23	2	14	25	11		27		9
Bayfield	59	44	16	33	10		12	13		2
Bayview	84	39	33	7	28		3			6
Cable	72	72	27	24				1		14
Clover	77	28	34	18	23	21		31		5
Delta	29	18	4	7	9	4		7	2	3
Eileen	137	89	22	11	13	4	8	2		3
Hughes	34	16	9	8	2		4	1	4	3
Iron River	19	3	10	5	3		3	4	1	1
Kelly	116	92	6	4			6			
Keystone	8	1	4	3			1			1
Lincoln	92	62	13	5		1	12			15
Mason	116	70	40	6	1		9			2
Oriente	43	23	3	9	9		7	2	1	3
Oulu	227	151	64	9	1	1			1	1
Pilsen	67	52	6	5			2			4
Port Wing	118	91	1	20	3	5	6	2	3	
Russell	58	33	3	10	11		11	3		1
Tripp	55	41	10	1			2	2		
Washburn	129	47	32	33	26		1			7
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>88</b>

1. All of living secured from farm.
2. Considerable cash income received from employment off farm.
3. Less than \$100.00 cash income received from farm.

It is recognized that there are many families living on the land who must have outside employment or relief in order to make a living. To determine the extent of off-farm employment a survey was made of this situation in cooperation with the County and Community AAA Committeemen. Using all farms as listed by County AAA records, the township committeemen classified the farms into full time, part time, and rural residence, and in addition, indicated the number that could be developed into full time farms and those needing more cleared acres to be made self-supporting from the land. This survey indicates that 626 or 38% of all farms are not self-supporting. An additional 88 or 5% were found to be vacant.

BAYFIELD COUNTY EXEMPT LANDS

<u>Towns</u>	<u>Original Survey</u>	<u>Taxable</u>	<u>Exempt</u>	<u>Per Cent Exempt</u>
Drummond	88,665	15,015	73,650	83.07%
Washburn	54,756	15,861	38,895	70.03%
Pilsen	22,850	7,942	14,908	65.24%
Hughes	34,048	12,020	22,028	64.70%
Namakagon	41,469	16,570	24,899	60.04%
Pratt	66,689	27,729	38,960	58.42%
Clover	38,742	16,680	22,062	56.95%
Barksdale	35,973	15,734	20,239	56.26%
Bayfield	57,792	25,789	32,003	55.38%
Bell	38,706	8,294	30,412	53.57%

Russell	32,282	15,320	16,962	52.54
Delta	46,081	22,281	23,800	51.65
Barnes	77,050	39,201	37,849	49.12
Port Wing	31,064	17,264	13,800	44.42
Tripp	22,877	12,985	9,892	44.24
Iron River	21,848	12,659	9,189	42.06
Oriente	35,264	20,745	14,519	41.17
Keystone	23,133	15,061	8,072	33.89
Bayview	27,092	12,579	14,513	25.11
Cable	44,006	34,888	9,118	20.72
Mason	23,197	20,843	2,354	10.15
Lincoln	23,227	20,952	2,275	9.79
Eileen	22,537	21,180	1,357	6.02
Kelly	23,581	22,726	855	3.63
Oulu	<u>22,717</u>	<u>22,078</u>	<u>639</u>	<u>2.81</u>
TOTALS	955,646	472,396	483,250	50.57

Amount of money spent in Bayfield County for 1940 for relief and other "aids".

Old Age Assistance .....	\$159,787.00
Aid to Dependent Children .....	25,930.00
Blind Pension .....	6,868.00
Direct Relief .....	38,949.00
Food Commodities .....	27,201.00
Clothing Commodities .....	4,750.00
CCC earnings .....	80,417.00



NYA earnings .....	12,841.00
WPA earnings .....	416,894.00
AAA payments .....	38,520.00
FSA subsistence grants .....	<u>11,510.00</u>
TOTAL	\$823,667.00

NUMBER OF PERSONS CERTIFIED FOR WPA

In Bayfield County - January 1941

Washburn, city ....	81	Mason .....	14
Russell .....	65	Port Wing .....	14
Bayfield, city ....	62	Washburn .....	13
Drummond .....	57	Orienta .....	10
Iron River .....	52	Delta .....	10
Bayfield .....	44	Eileen .....	9
Pratt .....	42	Barksdale .....	9
Clover .....	26	Hughes .....	8
Oulu .....	24	Mason, village ....	3
Cable .....	23	Tripp .....	3
Bayview .....	18	Lincoln .....	2
Barnes .....	17	Kelly .....	2
Bell .....	17	Pilsen .....	2
Keystone .....	16	Namakagon .....	<u>1</u>
Cable, village ....	15	TOTAL	659

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

Land use classification involved the classification of land in each township in accordance with the committee's decisions concerning the most desirable use of land based on economic information which was available to them. For the most part all land was classified by forties on the committee's map which was one inch to the mile. All land was classified into five classes as follows:

- A - Areas now in farms which are not suited for farming and in which the land should be put to some other use. These areas were colored on the county map in blue.
- B - Areas not now in farms and which should not be used for farming because they are unsuited for this use, either as full-time or part-time farms, used in conjunction with the existing dependable opportunities for non-farm work. These areas were colored in green.
- C - Areas now in farms which are questionably suited for farming. These areas were colored red.
- D - Areas not now in farms but which are suitable for development into either part-time or full-time farms. These areas were colored in orange.
- E - Areas which are now in farms and which should remain in farming either with or without some changes or shifts in the size and type of farm, the soil conserving practices followed, or other adjustments in the farming system. These areas were colored in yellow.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS MADE BY COMMUNITY COMMITTEES

	Original Survey	Blue		Green		Red		Orange		Yellow	
		Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
Barksdale	35,973			23,893	66.5	80	.3	3,080	8.5	8,920	24.7
Barnes	77,050	320	.4	73,450	95.3			1,680	2.2	1,600	2.1
Bayfield	57,792			31,400	54.3	400	.6	15,672	27.2	10,320	17.9
Bayview	27,092	200	.8	17,492	64.5			2,000	7.3	7,400	27.3
Bell	38,706			24,026	62.0			11,400	29.4	3,280	8.6
Cable	44,006			25,391	57.7			5,237	11.9	13,378	30.4
Clover	38,742	240	.2	25,142	64.8			6,880	17.7	6,480	17.3
Delta	46,081			34,841	75.7	440	.9	8,720	18.9	2,080	4.5
Drummond	88,655			78,505	88.8	440	.4	5,120	5.7	4,600	5.1
Eileen	22,537			560	2.4	160	1.1	4,880	21.2	16,937	75.3
Hughes	34,048	400	1.1	30,808	90.5	560	1.8	1,000	2.9	1,280	3.7
Iron River	21,848			18,128	82.9	2,200	10.0			1,520	7.1
Kelly	23,581							9,821	41.2	13,760	58.8
Keystone	23,133	160	.6	10,493	45.5	120	.5	1,520	6.5	10,840	46.9
Lincoln	23,227			3,307	14.4			2,880	12.3	17,040	73.3
Mason	23,197			2,560	11.1			6,757	29.1	13,880	59.8
Namakagon	41,469			40,629	98.1	520	1.2	320	.7		
Oriente	35,264			5,120	14.6			19,384	54.9	10,760	30.5
Oulu	22,717	280	1.4	800	3.5	2,120	9.3	2,680	11.7	16,837	74.1
Pilsen	22,850	120	.6	16,330	71.4	80	.4			6,320	27.6
Port Wing	31,064			17,544	56.4	880	2.7	3,560	11.6	9,080	29.3
Pratt	66,689			60,889	91.3	3,200	4.8	360	.5	2,240	3.4
Russell	32,282			13,642	42.2	840	2.7	10,240	31.7	7,560	23.4
Tripp	22,877			10,077	44.0			5,080	22.3	7,720	33.7
Washburn	54,756	800	1.6	38,236	69.8	2,120	3.8	1,880	3.4	11,720	21.4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>955,646</b>	<b>2,520</b>		<b>603,263</b>		<b>14,160</b>		<b>130,151</b>		<b>205,552</b>	

LAND USE PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

Bayfield County, Wisconsin

The following recommendations made by the Community Committees and approved by the County Land Use Planning Committee have been grouped under administrative headings for simplification.

County Government

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. Along with the services offered by the County in clearing land that the Agricultural Committee consider also providing breaking plow service.
- b. Crop land on present farms should be increased through the use of land-clearing machine in the towns of Washburn, Keystone, Pilsen, Eileen, Barksdale, Bell, Clover, Bayview, Bayfield, Russell, Port Wing, Orienta, Kelly, Mason, Delta, Lincoln, Drummond, Tripp and Pratt.
- c. No new farms should be started in the towns of Hughes, Iron River, Oulu and Namakagon at the present time. A few existing farms need additional clearing in these towns.
- d. The County Land Committee make available tax-title lands to adjoining farmers for wood lot and pasture purposes at the going price of similar lands in the County. Such sales should not include timbered lands, except where the products will be used on the farm and poplar timber which can be marketed as pulp bolts, etc.
- e. Consideration be given by the County Board and other Forest Agencies, such as the United States Forest Service, Forest Products Cooperatives, and Wisconsin Conservation Department in the establishment of local private industries throughout the County. Such industries could provide opportunities for local employment and utilize the lower value wood products.
- f. More research in the utilization of low quality woods be carried on by the United States Forest Products Laboratory.
- g. The County Board survey all lakes in the County for the purpose of considering establishment of public parks and camp sites.
- h. State, municipal and local town governments having lands located in other towns, except County lands which have been acquired by involuntary action (tax deed), should pay such town something in lieu of taxes.

- i. By joint Town and County action provision be made for the construction of highways in areas of good agricultural land, such as the northwestern part of the Town of Tripp.
- j. The liability be removed from local town governments for payment of relief and hospitalization expenses for workers employed by and in County and State institutions.
- k. The County Agricultural Committee and County Board of Supervisors consider the development of a Grubstake program for Bayfield County under which program the assistance of all agricultural, educational and health agencies in the County are brought together to promote and assist all rural families in providing a year-round home food supply.

### Schools

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. In order to provide for increased state aid for transportation of school children living more than two and one-half miles from an existing school, Section 40.344 of the laws of 1939 should be amended to include state aid on account of high school transportation. Also amend Section 40.34 to make transportation of all elementary pupils mandatory and amend Section 40.70 by striking out that part of (b) which reads "nor to any child who lives in the country and more than two and one-half miles from the school house in his district, and for whom no transportation is furnished by the district," - -
- b. The increasing burden of meeting the cost of high school tuition, when it is necessary for one town to pay such tuition to another town be met by placing the entire state into definite high school districts. Such a program can now be brought about only through state legislation.

### Rural Zoning

The County Zoning Ordinance as has been carried out in the County has accomplished the purpose for which it was intended and should be continued and constantly strengthened.

The following changes in the Bayfield County Zoning Ordinance are recommended by the County Land Use Planning Committee for its improvement:

- a. A start be made in the orderly releasing of restricted lands for agricultural use where these lands are well

located, adjacent to developed communities and the soil suitable. The Town of Orienta has good agricultural land that could be released from the restricted use districts.

- b. Lands in the Recreational District in the Town of Delta should be changed to the Forestry District.
- c. Sections 32 and 33, Township 45 North, Range 8 East should be removed from the restricted use district and placed in unrestricted classification.
- d. Where isolated non-conforming users refuse to exchange or sell at an appraised price, these holdings be appraised and condemned such as is done by the Highway Commission.

#### Soil Conservation Service

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. The Soil Conservation Service be requested to make a survey of the extent of the soil erosion problem in the red clay area and to ascertain if a soil erosion control program should be developed in Bayfield County.
- b. The Isolated Settler Purchase Program of the Soil Conservation Service be commended and that this purchase program be continued until all the remaining isolated settlers are removed from the restricted areas under the Bayfield County Zoning Ordinance. Under this program, during the past six years, some ninety isolated rural families have been relocated and only a few isolated cases now remain in Bayfield County.

#### Farm Security

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. The Farm Security Administration, in setting up clients as tenant farmers and under the special estate loan program, give more attention to selecting farms that will provide adequate income to retire debt and provide a satisfactory living for the family.

#### Federal Land Bank

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. Interest on farms purchased from the Federal Land Bank be made at  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  and the present rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  on existing loans be made permanent.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

It is felt that the present AAA program more nearly meets the needs of agriculture in the County than any previous program.

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. The same general program be continued in the future.

Wisconsin Conservation Department

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. Due to the fact that appropriations for Forest Crop Lands have been cut and that the acreage for Forest Crop Lands has increased in the state, the townships at the present time are receiving less than ten cents per acre annually on such lands. It is recommended that the full ten cents per acre payment be restored.
- b. There be a clarification of the Forest Crop Law in regard to disbursing of funds received from timber sales from such lands. The committee recommends that after the County equity on the descriptions from which the timber was sold, has been deducted from such funds, the balance be refunded to the towns from which the sale of timber was made.
- c. Forest Crop Lands which lie along highways and which have been classified as suitable for agricultural use by the Land Use Planning Committee be taken out of Forest Crop, and be made available for agricultural purposes.

Federal Forest Service

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. In order to compensate for loss of former taxable revenue on lands from the tax roll for national forests, it is recommended that congressional action be taken to provide an annual acreage payment in lieu of taxes - the annual acreage payment to be made to the town and county in which the national forest lands are located. This proposed payment is to be operative until such time as the 25% forest income equals the amount of money paid annually in lieu of taxes.

- b. The Federal Forest Service as a permanent policy continue to conform with existing county zoning as it applies to Federal Forest Lands.
- c. The Forest Service exchange lands that are well suited for private development for county and privately owned lands located in isolated areas and unfit for any but forestry uses.
- d. It is felt that the blueberry crop is of some importance to supplemental incomes for local people. Cooperation from the Forest Service is recommended where they are concerned to maintain and better the stand of berries.
- e. Funds be provided for the Forest Service to enable them to employ non-relief workers on a cash basis.

Works Progress Administration

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

- a. The Works Progress Administration provide a rehabilitation program among their workers to the end that men receiving such aid can be made self-supporting as rapidly as possible.

Two basic considerations be met in establishing a project:

1. Intensity of need of the individual.
2. Worthiness of the project.



# LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

BURNETT COUNTY, WISCONSIN

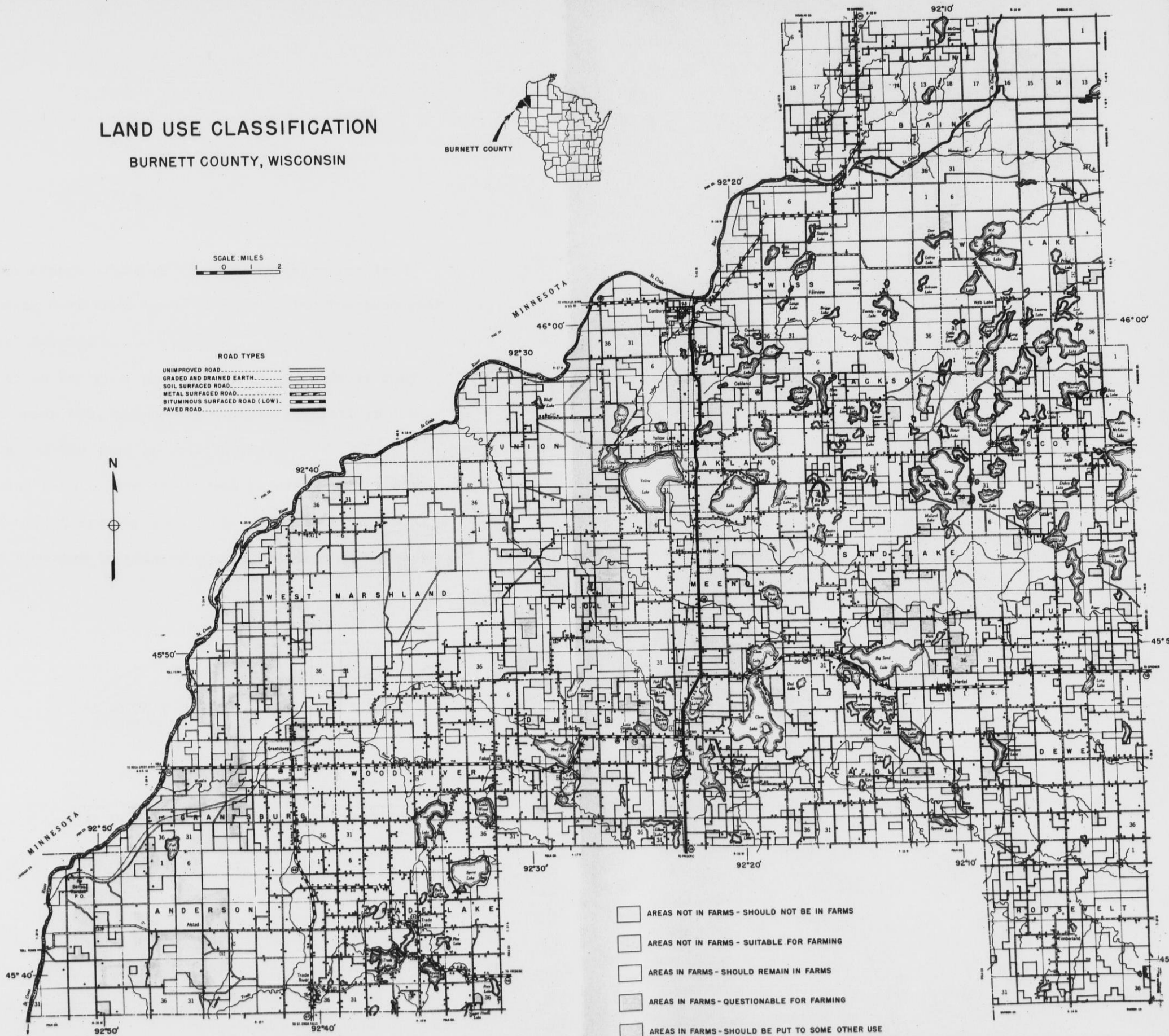
BURNETT COUNTY



SCALE: MILES  
0 1 2

**ROAD TYPES**

- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED EARTH
- SOIL SURFACED ROAD
- METAL SURFACED ROAD
- BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD (LOW)
- PAVED ROAD



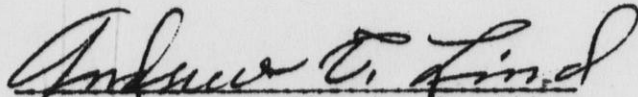
- AREAS NOT IN FARMS - SHOULD NOT BE IN FARMS
- AREAS NOT IN FARMS - SUITABLE FOR FARMING
- AREAS IN FARMS - SHOULD REMAIN IN FARMS
- AREAS IN FARMS - QUESTIONABLE FOR FARMING
- AREAS IN FARMS - SHOULD BE PUT TO SOME OTHER USE

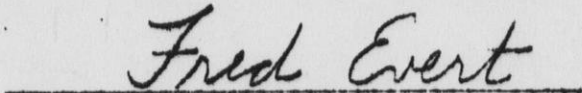
FOREWARD

This report explains briefly the intensive land use planning work that has been done during the past year in Burnett County.

Into it has gone the considered judgment of many men, and women too, who have a sincere interest in the proper use of the land in this county.

These people have given most generously of their time and effort knowing that their recommendations will offer an approach in solving many problems that exist in the county.

  
Andrew C. Lind  
Chairman, County Planning Committee

  
Fred Evert  
Secretary, County Planning Committee

## ORGANIZATION & PROCEDURE

The Burnett County Agricultural Committee in July, 1940, voted to approve and sponsor the Land Use Planning Program.

Walter Rowlands, Extension Supervisor, and L. G. Sorden, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Representative, were both present at this meeting and discussed with the Committee the land use planning work that has been done in other counties, and suggested a general procedure for Burnett County to follow in starting this intensive planning work.

In September the Agricultural Committee appointed the County Land Use Planning Committee, the members of which are as follows:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Andrew E. Lind	Agricultural Committee
Jess Okerlund	Agricultural Committee
Otto Kolander	Agricultural Committee
Max Knipschild	Agricultural Committee
E. J. Adams	Agricultural Committee
Clarence Nelson	Agricultural Committee
C. W. Bakker	County AAA Committeeman
Clarence H. Johnson	County AAA Committeeman
Leon L. McNeal	County AAA Committeeman
Joe Skidmore	Farm Security Administration

Eva Belle Roth	Farm Security Administration
Lorna Searles	Farm Security Administration
Bert Alm	Farm Security Administration
C. W. H. Mahlen	Conservation Committee
Herman Nack	Conservation Committee
Guy Johnson	Conservation Committee
Walter Jensen	Banks
Albert Osborn	Public Welfare Department
Mrs. Gladys Jensen	Public Welfare Department
Mrs. Olga Taylor	Public Welfare Department
James Corcoran	Wisconsin Conservation Department
Frank Fixmer	Wisconsin Conservation Department
Ed. Nutt	Wisconsin Conservation Department
Albert Stone	County Highway Commissioner
Hugo Hillstrom	W.P.A.
Howard Bloss	W.P.A.
Carl Wallin	County Clerk
Ada Ortendahl	County Treasurer
Ellsworth Sundquist	County Register of Deeds
S. A. Daniels	Recreational Committee
J. E. Spangberg	Recreational Committee
Byron Selves	Recreational Committee
Norman Dunn	Recreational Committee
Herman Peterson	Recreational Committee
Ray Lidbom	Park Commission
Wm. Glesnes	Park Commission
Chas. Panser	Park Commission
Ed. Barber	Agricultural Instructor
Howard Askov	Agricultural Instructor

Caleb Babcock	Pension Department
Mike DeBow	C.C.C.
O. H. Caspers	N.Y.A.
Phil Tollander	Cooperatives
Arnold Biederman	Burnett County Farming
Ralph Larrabee	Burnett County Farming
Mrs. Martin Johnston	County Homemakers Clubs
B. D. Blakely	Soil Conservation Service
W. E. Thompson	Town Chairman
Oscar Simonson	Town Chairman
Cyrus Atkinson	Town Chairman
Erick Olson	Town Chairman
August Peterson	Town Chairman
Guy Plummer	Town Chairman
Oscar Bjorklund	Town Chairman
Andrew Melland	Town Chairman
R. J. Kemp	Town Chairman
George Christner	Town Chairman
Ashley Champine	Town Chairman
Grover Gile	Town Chairman
Bennie Martinson	Town Chairman
Claude A. Taylor	Town Chairman
Emil Stone	Town Chairman
Fred Evert, Secretary	County Agent

Andrew E. Lind, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, was selected as Chairman of the County Land Use Planning Committee, and County Agent Fred Evert was designated as Secretary.

Through the splendid cooperation of the following agencies and individuals, the County AAA Association, L. G. Sorden, Walter Rowlands, Farm Security Administration, Federal Land Bank, District WPA Office, County Welfare Department, County Superintendent of Schools, County Clerk and Treasurer, Wisconsin Crop & Livestock Reporting Service, and others, the Secretary was able to compile vitally important basic information in the form of charts, maps and graphs as a background for developing the land use planning program in the county.

This information was prepared as follows:-

#### Charts

1. Chart showing total assessed valuation by townships for fifteen years, 1925 - 1940.
2. Chart showing tax exempt lands by townships.
3. Chart showing percentage of crop land by townships.
4. Chart showing percentage of crop acreage in various leading crops.
5. Chart showing sources of gross farm income in Burnett County and Wisconsin.
6. Chart showing part-time farming in 1940 by townships.
7. Chart showing AAA payments for the past five years by townships.
8. Chart showing variation of AAA allotments during 1940.
9. Chart showing percentage of people certified for WPA by townships during 1940.
10. Chart showing percentage of farm tenancy by townships during 1940.

11. Chart showing Farm Security loans by townships.
12. Chart showing Farm Security subsistence grants by townships, 1936 - 1940.
13. Chart showing relief costs for the past three years by townships.
14. Chart showing trend in relief costs, Farm Security Subsistence Grants, Surplus Commodities, and WPA certification since 1937.

#### Maps

1. Map showing zoning boundaries, county owned land, county forest crop land, federal lands, state commission land, and privately owned forest crop land.
2. Map showing soil types in Burnett County.
3. Map showing the location of farms owned by Federal Land Bank, Farm Security Loans, and Federal Land Bank Loans.
4. Map showing owner and tenant-operated farms.
5. Map showing REA lines and planned extensions.
6. Map showing school districts, operating schools, and non-operating schools.

The first meeting of the County Land Use Planning Committee was held at Siren early in January, 1941. L. G. Sorden, Bureau of Agricultural Economics Representative, explained the basic objectives and suggested procedure of Land Use Planning. At this meeting the Committee also studied and discussed the charts, maps and graphs which had been prepared.

In the latter part of January a complete series of

meetings were held with the Community Committees, which had previously been appointed by the Agricultural Committee. There were eight such committees representing two or three townships each. These Community Committee members are as follows:-

LINCOLN, MEENON  
& SAND LAKE

Oscar Bjorklund  
John E. Larson  
James J. Olinger  
Herman Nack  
Lewis Clark  
A. J. Dufty  
Jess Okerlund  
Lawrence Pierce  
Art Schneider

DANIELS, SIREN  
& LA FOLLETTE

Otto Kolander  
Robert Gardin  
E. Arnold Johnson  
Andrew E. Lind  
Dell Soderberg  
Fred Nordin  
Guy Plummer  
Francis Grant  
Edwin Babcock

RUSK, DEWEY  
& ROOSEVELT

R. J. Kemp  
Wayne Mewhorter  
Ernest O. Morrow  
Cyrus Atkinson  
James Ogilvie  
Charles W. Bakker  
Max Knipschild  
Helmer C. Einung  
Chris H. Odden

JACKSON & SCOTT

August Peterson  
John Gatten  
Mark Blodgett  
Leon L. McNeal  
Geo. H. Christner  
Anton Otto  
Fred O'Brien

UNION & OAKLAND

Ashley Champine  
Antone Peterson  
Richard Anderson  
Andrew Melland  
Burnett Anderson  
Oscar A. Nelson

WOOD R. & TRADE L.

Bennie Martinson  
Gust Nelson  
Elmer J. Peterson  
Clarence H. Johnson  
Herman Peterson  
Arnold Biederman  
Albert Peterson

BLAINE, SWISS  
& WEBB LAKE

Oscar Simonson  
Vern Carlson  
C. W. H. Mahlen  
Ernest Pardun  
Asa Atkinson  
Guy Johnson  
Fred Marsh

GRANTSBURG, ANDERSON  
& WEST MARSHLAND

Erick Olson  
Emil Anderson  
Gus Hoffman  
W. E. Thompson  
Charles Hastings  
Stanley Christensen  
Grover Gile  
John E. Johnson  
C. Elwood Olson

At least two members of each Community Committee were also members of the County Committee and those members helped in explaining to the others the purposes of the planning work and just how each Committee had an important part



to do. Following the discussion each Committee completely classified the land in its community, showing by the use of colored pencils on a map what they believed should be the future use of each parcel of land.

Then there followed two more series of Community Committee meetings, at the first of which the members met entirely by themselves and discussed their problems and made recommendations. At the next series the county secretary attended each meeting and suggested additional topics for discussion and recommendations.

A second County Committee meeting was held in April at which time the complete land classification map and all recommendations were discussed, added to or changed and finally approved.

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY

### Location

Burnett County is located in the extreme northwestern part of the state in the valley of the St. Croix, this valley forming its western boundary and dividing it from the state of Minnesota. It is irregular in outline and contains twenty entire townships and fractional parts of nine others. It is bounded on the north by the St. Croix River and Douglas County, on the east by Washburn County, on the south by Barron and Polk Counties, and on the west by the St. Croix River. It contains a total land and water area of 569,187 acres or 889.4 square miles.

### Early History

The Chippewa Indians claimed the region including

Burnett County when it was definitely acknowledged by England as American territory. To the west were the Sioux or Prairie Indians. There were frequent clashes between these tribes for more than a century. Only straggling bands of Chippewas remained when settlers began to come, some of whom were social outlaws disposed to stealing and murder. Such a band killed the trader Drake in 1847, who for some time operated a trading post at Wood River.

Canute Anderson, Norwegian by birth, was the first actual settler in Burnett County. He located in the southwestern part of the county in 1855 at a place early known as Anderson. It was eight years before others came to this settlement. During the period of 1856 - 70 Canute Anderson built the first store, sawmill, gristmill, hotel and frame house in the county, and was an active leader in the civil affairs of the county.

The county was organized in 1864, and Grantsburg was designated as the county seat. It is the only county in the state whose first county officers all bear Swedish and Norwegian names.

In 1875 the population of Burnett County was 1,456. The population according to the 1940 United States census was 11,382. By far the greater number (1940 census) were Swedes, followed by Norwegians and Germans. A little over one-third of these were foreign born.

#### Altitude

The elevation ranges from about 800 to 1,050 feet above sea level.

## Topography

The general topography of the county ranges from level to undulating or rolling. There is a great deal of level land in the form of sand plains and peat marshes which occupies two-thirds of some of the townships in the western part. The southeastern part is probably the most rolling. The county is a glaciated region of many lakes, particularly in the central and eastern parts.

## Soil

The soil of nearly all of Burnett County is sandy. The great sand plain area extending from the Bayfield County peninsula runs southwesterly into the county covering most of the northern and western portions. The only area of silt loam or of heavy sandy loams is found in the southeastern part. Here the pinery gives place to hardwoods and hemlock. The southern half of the town of Roosevelt is classified as silt loam while the northern half is classified as very stony.

Nearly 86% of the cleared agricultural land is cultivated land, the balance being mainly composed of permanent and stump pasture and 6,214 acres of cultivated land which has now been abandoned. An average section in the county would contain 125 acres of cleared agricultural land, 417 acres of woodland, 50 acres of marshland,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of urban,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  acres of water and 11 acres of open and burned over areas.

On the lighter sandy soils the crop production has diminished in most cases during the past twenty years. The reason for this is that farmers have cropped these soils without sufficient replacement of organic matter and miner-

als. This land with only a limited supply of plant food to start with, has quickly become depleted. Owing to the sandy soil and the many beautiful lakes in these areas, the trend in land use is toward forest development and recreation.

In testing Burnett County soils for the past two years it has been found that 79% of the county soils are in need of lime or marl, 70% need phosphate, and 61% need potash.

The county Agricultural Committee has recognized this serious need of lime and fertilizer and during the last four years the Committee has taken definite steps to help the farmers correct it. The Committee has sponsored the mining of marl from nine different pits and sold it to farmers at thirty cents per yard. Over ten-thousand yards of marl have been spread on Burnett County farms during this time.

The Committee has also sponsored fertilizer test plots and encouraged the use of commercial fertilizers where needed.

The county AAA committeemen have always cooperated fully with the county marl program and have arranged for the shipment of many carloads of commercial fertilizer into the county.

#### Climate

The eastern part of the county lies in an area where the length of the growing season ranges from 110 to 120 days. The western part has a growing season of about ten days longer. The last killing spring frost may be expected from May 20th to June 1st and the first killing fall frost

from September 10th to 20th. In the western part of the county this may be expected from September 20th to October 1st. The mean precipitation for the growing season at Grantsburg is 21.06 inches and for the year it is 30.02 inches.

### Drainage

All of Burnett County is in the drainage of the St. Croix River. The main tributaries, from north to south, are the Namekagon, Yellow, Clam, Wood and Trade Rivers. The Namekagon and its tributary, the Totogatic, occupies only a small area in the northeastern part of the county. The Yellow and the Clam Rivers flowing northwesterly, in almost parallel courses and within a few miles of each other, drain the central portion of the county and the Wood and Trade Rivers the southwestern part. North of Grantsburg is a large area of peat marsh that was probably in former times a glacial lake bed as proved by the lake bottom sediment found there. Many lakes are found in the eastern and central portion of the county but the western area is almost devoid of lakes.

### Present Woodland Classification

The present woodland cover consists of 370,718 acres, or 65% of the county. 32% of this is jack pine, 25% scrub oak, 20% aspen and 9% mixed upland hardwoods. 89% of this timber is growing on the uplands and 11% on wet lands. 79% of the entire stands are small sized and lie within the diameter class of 0-6 inches. 62% of the woodland area is classified as poorly stocked, having a scattered number of

trees per acre probably not equalling more than one-quarter of what the land is capable of maintaining.

### Forest History & Development

The U. S. Geological Survey shows nearly all of Burnett County as a sandy pinery extending northeasterly into Bayfield and Douglas Counties, known as the "barrens". Here Jack and Norway Pine predominate. A small tip in the northwestern corner north of the St. Croix River, about three townships in the northeastern part and about six townships in the southeastern part, are classified as somewhat better soils with mixed hardwoods and pine. In the hardwood area along the southern line of the county pine was found only in the sandy depressions, the balance being almost pure stands of hardwoods. In 1898 the pine was largely cut and gone and it is estimated that only about 200,000,000 feet of scattering white and nor-way pine remain and 300 million feet of jack pine with 200 million feet of hardwoods. A large part of the county was stated to have positively bare lands clear of forest cover of any kind.

The present use of this forest land is not, in most cases, the proper use as the forest types after cutting have degenerated to an inferior species. There are 94,411 acres of land growing scrub oak and 74,133 acres growing aspen which formerly grew a more profitable species. Aspen growing on sandy soil is not profitable as a timber crop as such a soil could more profitably grow pine. This is also true for scrub oak. During the past ten years considerable progress has been made in restocking some of these cut-over lands with desirable species of trees.

The CCC Camp, located in the town of Swiss, has during the past eight years planted fifteen-million coniferous trees. Farmers in the county have during the past two years planted over four-million trees in woodlots and private forests.

The county Conservation Committee has for a period of three years sponsored timber-stand improvement work on county forests, and is this spring preparing lands for fall plantings.

In 1932 Burnett County, like many other northern Wisconsin counties, had acquired through tax deed a very large acreage of cut-over land and abandoned farms.

The County Board of Supervisors, aware that the ownership of this land by the county presented a serious problem, sought for ways that it might be used to the best advantage, and on February 6, 1933, the Board adopted a county Forestry Ordinance which provided for the entry of county owned land under the State Forest Crop Law. Each year since that time there has been an increase in the amount of forest crop land entered under this law. At the present time there are 76,338 acres entered.

The county Conservation Committee and the County Agent, who is administrator of the county forests, have charge of the development of this land. Each year the state pays ten cents per acre to the county for this purpose, and the towns in which the forest crop land is located also receive a similar payment which is used for county taxes, town purposes and schools. In recent years the payment to towns has been less than ten cents per acre because of increased forest crop acreage and the prorating of funds.

## Zoning

On November 15, 1935, the County Board adopted the Burnett County Zoning Ordinance, under which certain acres (mainly forest crop areas) which local people designated as not being suitable for agriculture were set aside for forestry and recreational purposes. The Ordinance permitted existing farms to operate but prevented the establishment of new farms or the new use of abandoned farms in the restricted areas. The boundaries of lands affected by the Zoning Ordinance was completely revised in connection with the intensified land use planning work in 1941. In most townships the size of restricted areas were increased.

Since the enactment of the Zoning Ordinance the county Conservation Committee has helped many families to move out of restricted areas into more suitable locations bringing them closer to roads and schools and thereby offering them wider opportunities.

Under the settler relocation program this county has led all other counties in Wisconsin by relocating 20 families in the last four years. Forest aid funds have been used for the outright purchase of some of the families; others have been traded county owned land in unrestricted and more suitable areas. Schools have been closed, the cost of maintaining roads decreased, and better blocking of the county forest have resulted from this program.

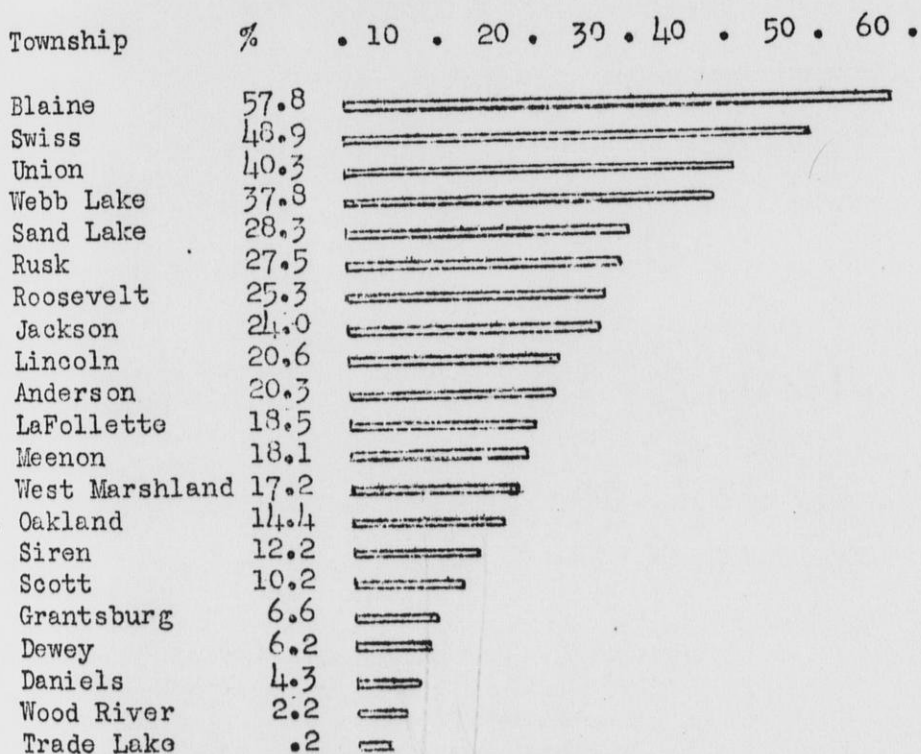
Under the present management and with the expert assistance of the District Forester the county forest lands will soon become profitable from the wood products they produce as well as for their highly improved recreational value.



A large part of the Burnett County Forest is in the northern part directly joining the county forest land of Washburn and Douglas Counties. However, twelve different townships contain forest crop land.

The chart below, showing tax exempt land, gives a good general picture of the location of the present and potential county forest land.

PERCENTAGE OF LANDS TAX EXEMPT



Lower Land Valuation

The majority of the tax exempt land is county owned land acquired because of tax delinquency. Hand in hand with increased tax delinquency has come lower assessed valuation. In 1930 the total assessed township valuation was \$9,118,733; in 1939 it was \$6,100,607. This decrease has affected every township in the county.

Farm tenancy in Burnett County has been increasing



Burnett County is similar to many other northern counties so far as sources of gross farm income are concerned. Nearly two-thirds of the farm income comes from the sale of milk, dairy cattle, and calves. Most of the dairy farming is confined to the southern and central parts of the county. The following table shows how the sources of farm income in the county compare with Wisconsin.

Sources of Farm Income 1936

<u>Income</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>	<u>Burnett County</u>
Milk	50.0%	48.1%
Poultry & Eggs	15.1%	10.3%
Cattle & Calves	10.8%	10.2%
Hogs	7.8%	14.7%
Potatoes	5.7%	4.6%
Miscellaneous	5.3%	6.2%
Hay	2.5%	.87%
Sheep & Wool	1.2%	.78%
Grains	.6%	2.68%
Fruits	.5%	.77%
Canning Peas	.5%	.67%

Sources of farm income have changed in Burnett County. Fifteen years ago potatoes were of major importance as a source of farm income. But potato raising has declined and most of the warehouses have been discontinued in recent years and only a few farmers now raise potatoes commercially. Since 1930 the acreage of alfalfa has doubled. Clover and timothy acreages have also increased. Rye, oats and barley acreages have taken a downward trend. Corn has increased. A majority of the crops are now raised primarily for their use in feeding dairy cattle, and dairying will no doubt long remain the chief source of farm income in Burnett County, especially in the more fertile lands of the central and southern part. These areas are well suited to dairying and are certainly vastly different from the out

over and abandoned lands of other parts of the county. These better dairy sections are not likely to present serious problems in land use because they are able to support profitable dairy farming. The land problems in these sections come mainly from the fact that many of the farms are too small and because the farmers debt loads are usually too large.

Cattle numbers in Burnett County have increased as shown in the following table:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Cows in Burnett County</u>
1900	10,976
1910	15,008
1920	20,066
1930	17,800
1938	21,200

Numbers of sheep and swine are low. It is thought that increased sheep production should be encouraged because sheep are more adaptable in so far as food supply is concerned, and because a number of county farmers are finding sheep production profitable.

Also the growing of small fruits and vegetables has been proven to be adaptable to Burnett County. The Committee feels that if better markets can be found there is real opportunity for truck gardens in Burnett County.

The Committee also believes that poultry raising in the county could be profitably increased.

Since 1934 many rural families in Burnett County have been aided by the many agencies which are serving the county.

Records in the county Public Welfare Department show that during the three year period, 1938 - 1940, rural families received relief aids amounting to \$83,796. During this same period surplus commodities valued at approximately \$34,314

have been distributed in the county.

The Work Projects Administration has aided many who have been working on projects set up within the county. In November, 1940, about 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% of all people living in the county were certified for WPA, which is roughly one family out of every five.

The Farm Security Administration has aided many farm families by giving subsistence grants. Since 1936 approximately \$80,042 have been made available through grants. In October, 1940, there were 118 farms with F.S.A. loans amounting to \$187,510, or an average of \$1,580 per farm.

Total AAA payments in the county from 1937 through 1940 amounted to \$331,360. The 1940 payment amounted to \$108,021. The county AAA Committee deserves real credit for help it has given to farmers over and above the bare requirements of the program.

During 1940 and in 1941 Burnett County led all other counties in the state in the number of trees planted in farm forests. Over four-million trees were planted on farms during these two years, which is nearly as many as were planted on all other farms in the state during this time.

The value of this AAA tree planting program will become more apparent each year as the trees grow up and add to the timber and recreational value of the county.

The fact that the Committee arranged for the cooperative purchase of seedling trees and for their delivery to the farms greatly increased the number of farmers who planted wood lots and farm forests.

The exceptionally high percentage of farmers cooperating

with the AAA program and the high percentage of practice payments earned in this county also show that the program has been well administered.

## PRESSENT LAND USE

### Land Use Classification

Land Use Classification included the classification of each designated land use area in accordance with the Committee's conclusions concerning the most desirable future use of the land. All land was classified under the following land use classes:

A. Areas now in farms which are not suitable for farming, and in which the lands should be put to some other use. These areas were colored blue on the county map.

B. Areas not now in farms and which should not now be used for farming because they are unsuited for this use, either as full-time or as part-time farms used in conjunction with existing dependable opportunities for non-farm work. These areas were colored green.

C. Areas now in farms which are questionable for farming. These areas were colored red.

D. Areas not now in farms but which are suitable for development into either part-time or full-time farms. These areas were colored orange.

E. Areas which are now in farms and which should remain in farming either with or without some changes or shifts in the size and type of farm, the cropping systems, and the soil conserving practices followed, or other adjustments in the farming system.

SUMMARY SHEET OF LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

Township	Original Survey	Acreage		Acreage		Acreage		Acreage		Acreage	
		Yellow	%	Green	%	Orange	%	Red	%	Blue	%
Anderson	40,731.00	15,680.00	38.2	15,144.51	37.1	640.00	1.5	9,266.49	22.7	---	---
Blaine	44,413.00	6,395.18	14.3	34,884.20	78.5	2,653.62	5.9	480.00	1.8	---	---
Daniels	21,989.00	15,627.33	71.0	2,406.37	10.9	2,273.34	10.3	1,132.11	5.1	549.85	2.5
Dewey	23,397.00	19,431.43	83.0	1,650.01	7.0	1,623.26	6.9	692.30	2.9	---	---
Grantsburg	23,524.00	10,373.37	44.0	4,230.63	17.9	---	---	7,960.00	33.8	960.00	4.8
Jackson	19,934.00	4,814.79	24.1	11,354.89	56.9	1,742.51	8.7	1,818.50	9.1	203.31	1.0
LaFollette	23,913.00	16,743.23	70.0	5,855.53	24.4	977.92	4.0	126.32	0.5	210.00	0.8
Lincoln	22,804.00	12,358.60	54.1	4,195.40	18.3	5,080.00	22.2	890.00	3.9	280.00	1.2
Meenon	21,041.00	10,856.19	51.5	6,059.81	28.8	3,600.00	17.1	515.00	2.4	---	---
Oakland	17,613.00	8,759.74	49.7	6,330.30	35.9	460.00	2.6	2,062.96	11.7	---	---
Roosevelt	22,818.00	11,778.00	51.6	4,240.00	18.5	6,760.00	29.5	40.00	0.1	---	---
Rusk	21,342.00	5,260.00	24.6	14,339.00	67.4	840.00	3.9	820.00	3.8	33.00	0.1
Sand Lake	21,603.00	8,543.38	39.5	10,303.33	47.6	200.00	0.9	876.29	4.5	1,680.00	7.7
Scott	18,114.00	5,969.89	32.8	6,741.19	37.1	4,810.10	26.5	438.50	2.4	184.32	1.0
Siren	20,635.00	12,998.35	60.0	4,961.61	24.0	1,711.39	8.2	843.65	4.0	120.00	0.5
Swiss	37,665.00	7,033.43	18.6	25,125.79	66.7	5,196.61	13.7	309.17	0.8	---	---
Trade Lake	20,989.00	20,264.63	97.5	544.37	2.5	---	---	---	---	180.00	0.1
Union	22,766.00	1,329.94	5.8	14,132.96	62.1	---	---	7,283.10	31.9	---	---
Webb Lake	20,147.00	---	---	19,269.42	95.6	---	---	---	---	877.58	4.3
West Marshland	46,669.00	5,280.00	11.2	28,439.00	61.2	---	---	12,900.00	27.6	---	---
Wood River	22,147.00	21,529.98	99.0	437.02	2.0	---	---	160.00	0.7	---	---
County Total	534,284.00	221,027.46	41.3	220,735.34	41.3	38,568.75	7.2	48,614.39	9.0	5,278.06	1.0

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LAND USE AREAS

### Class A (Blue)

Class A lands represent areas now in farms which are not suited to farming. 5,278 acres or 1% of the county and 2% of the farm lands are in this area. These lands are now being farmed either as crop land or as part of an operating farm.

Local people felt that these areas should become part of the county forest. Most of these lands are located within the zoned area and have therefore been previously designated as non-agricultural land. The committees concluded that present zoning boundaries should be extended to include these Class A areas which are not already zoned. The entire area is suitable for forest planting.

The County Board through its Conservation Committee can be of great help in accomplishing these changes. Local committees realize the problem and therefore ask that Burnett County continue its policy of trading county owned land outside the zoned area for private owned Class A land within the zoned area.

### Class B (Green)

This class includes areas not now in farms which should not be used for farming and includes 220,795 acres or 41.3% of the total area of the county. 144,457 of these acres are not a part of the county forest area.

All open Class B lands are suitable for timber production. Land on and around the many desirable lakes



and streams in these areas are suitable for recreational development. Local people repeatedly recommended that as a county policy the public should have access to all desirable lakes and streams.

All committees favored a policy of extending the Zoning Ordinance to all Class B areas which will block in with the present boundaries.

#### Class C (Red)

This classification represents areas which are in farms but are questionably suited to farming. Included in Class C are 48,614 acres or 9% of the total county area. Families living in some of these areas have become town burdens. This situation is due mainly to the poor quality of the land. In some cases this classification was made because of the general isolation of the area. The public costs involved in transporting school children and maintaining roads has been entirely too high.

#### Class D (Orange)

Class D lands represent land that is suitable for development into either part-time or full-time farms, depending upon the opportunities for other than farm work. 38,569 acres in the county or 7.2% were so classified.

In many instances these lands are now county owned, having become tax delinquent through poor management. From a taxation view point these areas could be developed for farming. This type of development would relieve part of the tax burden now being carried by private owners. Parts of these areas can profitably be added to adjacent

farms which at present are too small to provide a complete subsistence from the land alone. Other areas near or in established communities can be developed into part-time farms depending upon the part-time employment available in forest industries. Local committees feel that anyone considering farming these or other areas would do well to follow the farming recommendations of the Branch Experiment Station at Spooner. Sheep raising under proper management has a place on these areas, especially where sufficient pasture land can be obtained. Some of these pastures would need improvement including establishment of legumes. However, if the major portion of the income on this land is to come from sheep considerable emphasis should be placed on the production of home-grown rations.

#### Class E (Yellow)

This class includes those lands which are now being farmed and should be continued in agricultural use. Included in this classification are all those lands which are now being used as part of farming units. This area comprises 221,027 acres or 41.3% of the total county area.

During recent years many farmers have been purchasing large amounts of hay and grain. Under better cropping systems which are providing more legumes, hay and pasture, a large amount of this expense is being eliminated.

The increased use of marl and fertilizer is also making these farm lands more profitable.

## MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTY

Burnett County is like many other northern Wisconsin counties from which the original crop of timber has been cut and in which new developments are sought to take its place.

The major problems which have existed for some time are as follows:-

1. Loss of soil fertility resulting in low crop yield.
2. Lack of employment opportunities.
3. Insufficient farm income.
4. Farm units too small.
5. High relief costs.
6. Increasing farm tenancy.
7. Increasing acreage of tax exempt land.
8. Decreasing land values and high taxes.
9. Human problems resulting from depending on Government for financial aid.

## LAND USE PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

### Settler Relocation

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The county Forestry Committee continue to relocate isolated settlers as the moving of these settlers out of isolated areas is already saving the towns, county and state thousands of dollars each year.
2. The S.C.S. program of purchasing the lands of isolated settlers...non-conforming users of land... be continued and that the S.C.S. representative consult with the county Forestry Committee in the establishment of priorities for the purchase of these lands.

### General Agriculture

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The average family sized farm have the following qualifications:-
  - a. 120 total farm acreage
  - b. 60 acres cleared land
  - c. 3 sources of income including the following:-
    1. Dairying
    2. Poultry
    3. Sale of garden vegetables to resorters
    4. Possibly sheep or hogs
2. It is further recommended that this average farm have 12 cows, 150 laying hens and 2 brood sows.
3. That the dairymen in Burnett County take advantage of the artificial breeding program which has started in Polk and Barron Counties.
4. That agency representatives encourage farmers to avail themselves of the services of the D.H.I.A.
5. That the lands indicated on the land use classification map as suitable for farming (orange) be developed. This land could be used to increase the size of adjoining farms.
6. That the present county marl program be continued and that more pits be developed if possible in the central and northern part of the county.

fication map and accompanying recommendations in administering their farm programs.

8. It is recommended that a reconnaissance survey be made by the Extension Service and S.C.S. to determine the degree and extension of erosion, particularly in the southern towns of the county. If this survey shows that erosion is or will be a serious problem in certain areas it is recommended that demonstration farms be established by the Agricultural Committee in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service to indicate methods of erosion control.
9. That agency representatives encourage farmers to avail themselves of the services of the soil testing laboratory in the County Agent's Office.

#### Conservation & Recreation

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The county Advertising Committee continue its work in advertising Burnett County as the "Fish-bowl of Wisconsin", and that everything possible be done to increase the tourist trade in the county.
2. The county continue its policy of developing new recreational areas and roadside parks where local people have indicated that such a development take place. This may include a survey of possible shore-line development. It is suggested that the county Park and the county Forestry Committees enlarge on the work they have started.
3. The present policy of the Conservation Department in restocking Burnett County lakes and streams be continued and extended to those lakes which have not been made accessible to the public in the past.
4. The Conservation Committee discuss with the Conservation Department the regulations covering ice fishing and muskrat trapping in those northern counties.
5. The county Park Commission, the County Board and the county Conservation Committee establish a policy of obtaining public access to lakes and streams which are desirable for fishing and recreational purposes; that desirable areas now in county ownership adjacent to lakes and streams be retained in county ownership for the benefit of the public.
6. That the possibility of establishing an air-port in the central part of the county be given thorough

consideration by the County Board. It is felt that this air-port would attract many resorters to Burnett County.

7. That pheasants raised in confinement be released earlier in the year instead of just prior to the opening of the season in order that pheasants be permitted to adapt themselves to the environment. It was further recommended that when possible pheasants be released in restricted areas.
8. The season for trapping muskrats be closed during the fall.

#### Small Industries

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The development of new industries in the county be encouraged. It was recommended that only industries of permanent nature be encouraged as the failure of industries in the county proves costly. Special attention should be given to wood industries which will utilize the present low grade material now ready for cutting. Forest agencies and the Forest Products Laboratory give special attention to this type of development.
2. A committee be appointed to investigate the establishment of vocational schools in connection with the high schools in Burnett County.

#### County Forestry & Zoning Program

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The entry of county owned land under the state forest crop law be extended to block as nearly as possible the areas indicated in green on the land use classification map and that the county Forestry Committee continue to purchase and trade for lands so as to increase the solid blocking of the county forest.
2. That timber sold on county owned lands not in forest crop be handled by selective cutting rather than clear cutting.
3. The committee approves the County Board project to plant trees on county owned land and recommends that the planting start just as soon as the trees are available. That nurseries be enlarged to take care of all orders for planting stock.
4. That forest crop payments be increased to the full ten cents per acre as originally set up and that

the state guarantee this rate for the future.

5. That the Burnett County Rural Zoning Ordinance be revised in the light of the land use classification map and land use recommendations and that all county committees such as the county Park Commission, the Conservation Committee and the Agricultural Committee, as well as other local groups, be urged to take an active part in the revision of the Zoning Ordinance.

#### WPA & Public Welfare

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The amount of town sponsorship for WPA be cut to fifteen percent and that the WPA raise their allowance to ten dollars per man-month for materials. This is necessary because the local governmental units are not in a financial position to do more than this at present.
2. That old age pensions be paid entirely from state and federal funds.
3. That when a WPA project is set up in a town the Town Board have a right to select the foreman of that project and that this foreman need not be eligible for certification by WPA.
4. The 30-day lay-off for WPA workers after eighteen months continuous employment be discarded. This arrangement places an additional financial burden which local governmental units can not handle.

#### Grubstake Plan

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The grubstake plan be started and pushed to the limit in Burnett County. All committees felt that it was a sound solution to many of the problems that exist in the respective towns. The committees felt that this program was basic to agriculture and rehabilitation.

#### AAA

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The Triple-A program with increased practice payments and no allotments be made optional to each farmer in Burnett County. That if this cannot be made optional to the farmer that the program should definitely not be changed.

2. That the tree planting program under AAA be continued.
3. That the AAA survey the possibility of collecting White pine, Norway pine and spruce cones which could be used for seeding purposes.

#### FSA

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The present policy of special consideration in the setting up of local young farm couples with an agricultural background, who wish to farm in established communities, be continued.
2. It is further recommended that the county and FSA cooperate in establishing young farm couples.

#### Indian Service

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The federal government take care of the Indians who have been moved into Burnett County and have become a burden on the towns in which they reside. It is understood that the government has previously agreed not to bring any Indians in from areas outside the county.
2. The Agricultural Committee and the Welfare Committee meet with the Great Lakes Indian Agency with a view to alleviate the entire situation.

#### REA

The County Land Use Planning Committee Recommends That:

1. The present REA program be extended where ever the preliminary survey indicates.
2. The Kettle River Power Project on the St. Croix River be pushed by REA, Cooperatives, and others.
3. That the construction of the Chase's Brook in Blaine be started as soon as possible; that the possibility of a dam on Yellow River at the old logging dam site in the town of Rusk be further investigated by the Forestry Committee; and that the possibility of a dam on the upper Clam River to control the level of Bashaw Lake in the town of Dewey be also investigated by the Forestry Committee.



## LAND USE PLANNING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Although the Land Use Planning Program is still new in Burnett County the following definite accomplishments have been made:-

1. Complete revision of the County Zoning Ordinance, extending zoning boundaries in ten townships. New interest in rural zoning.
2. Increased activity in the advertisement of Burnett County as a resort and recreational area, and the appointment by the County Board of a new county Advertising Committee as a regular County Board committee.
3. Cooperation of the Federal Land Bank and Farm Security Administration in not encouraging farming in restricted and unsuitable areas.
4. Plans on the part of Town Board Chairmen and other Board members to set up a county Planning Committee as a regular County Board committee. Agreement of Town Chairmen to use land classification map as a guide in land sales.
5. County Board action setting aside two-hundred acres as a county municipal air port.
6. The starting of a program in the county encouraging as far as possible the home production of the family food supply. This program already has the cooperation of all county agencies and is similar to the "Grub Stake" program of Washburn County.

## LAND & PEOPLE

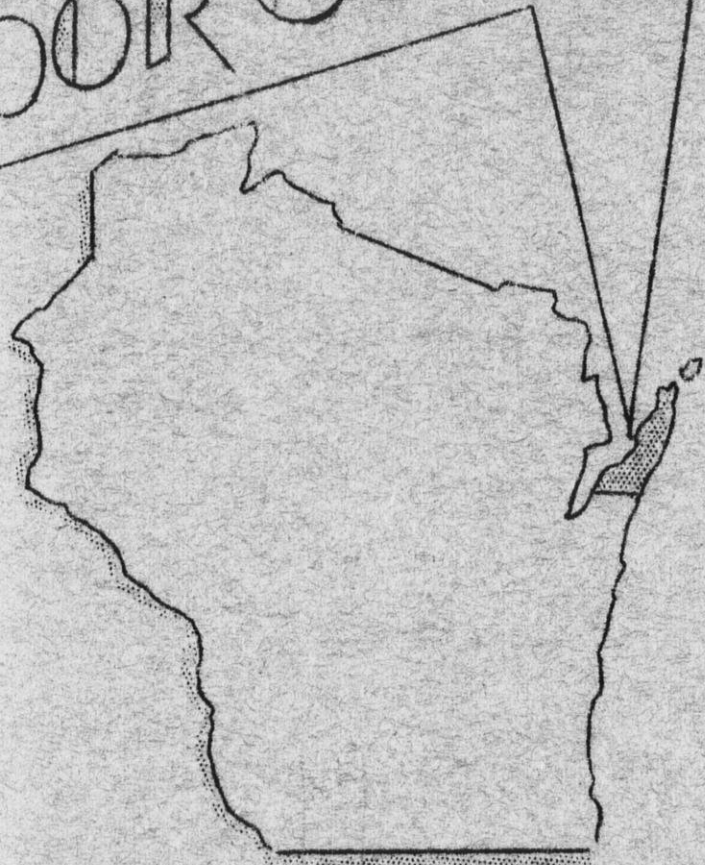
It is recognized by the Land Use Planning Committee that the land use problems of Burnett County or any county are human problems and that the people's understanding and cooperation are necessary in solving these problems. It is believed that education must be a part of all planning, and that planning is never finished.

Of course to point out and summarize existing difficulties is easier than it is to do something about them. However, this committee feels that the intensive land use planning work in Burnett County has also offered an approach to the solution of many problems; it has awakened new interest in the improvement of Burnett County. It has also offered new opportunities for the various federal, state and county agencies and individuals to work together and in doing so we are all better able to serve the people of the county.

The committee expects that land use planning will continue and that through the cooperative and democratic efforts of public spirited individuals the welfare of our county's people will continue to improve through the wiser use of our natural resources.

No Map D

# DOOR COUNTY



## AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

1942

## DOOR COUNTY LAND USE PLANNING REPORT

### I. Purpose of Land Use Classification

#### A. Indications of need of future Land Use Regulation.

Door County is located in the northeastern section of Wisconsin and consists entirely of a peninsula which protrudes into Lake Michigan with the waters of this lake forming the eastern boundary and the waters of Green Bay forming the western boundary. It is bounded on the south by Kewaunee County. The distance across the base end of the peninsula at this point is approximately eighteen miles. From this southern boundary the county extends as a peninsula in a northeasterly direction for a distance of approximately 65 miles to the extreme end of the peninsula. Located five miles from the north end of the peninsula in Lake Michigan lies Washington Island which contains about 25 square miles of territory. This island is a part of Door County and is commonly referred to as the township of Washington Island inasmuch as its representation on the County Board is as such. In the early days in the history of Door County the lumbering and fishing industries were of major importance. Following the lumbering days, farm development began and, of course, this development has continued until the present time when we have 2478 farms in the county. Due to the fact that Door County is a peninsula bordered by the waters of Green Bay and Lake Michigan, the climatic conditions are favorable to the production of tree fruits such as cherries and apples. The uniform low temperatures during the early spring retard the development of the fruit buds until the dangers of late frosts are past. The major portion of the agricultural industry in the county is dairy-

ing with such cash crops as potatoes, scotch peas, barley and wheat being grown on the dairy farms as additional sources of income. Poultry raising is also a part of the Door County farm business with the average farmer maintaining flocks of from 75 to 200 laying hens. At the present time the distribution of farms in the county according to the type of agriculture they are pursuing is as follows:

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Dairying and general farming.           | 1842 |
| 2. Fruit (strictly fruit)                  | 400  |
| 3. Fruit in conjunction with dairy farming | 236  |

The outlet for dairy production in the county is through one condensery and twenty-four cheese factories with about 48% of the total milk produced going into condensed milk. Approximately 95% of the cherry crop is canned locally and 5% is marketed as fresh fruit.

Proceeding with the development of the agricultural industry, it is quite evident that with the large amount of lake shore and bay shore area, that the recreational industry also began to develop. Other industries that make a contribution to Door County incomes are fishing and shipbuilding. Shipbuilding varies in volume with world conditions. At the present time with the "War Program" in full swing shipbuilding is contributing a large amount of income to local people. During the years between the first world war and the present world war this construction work was comparatively small.

Fishing is also an industry of importance to Door County people. Neither shipbuilding nor fishing, however, are affected to any

great extent by a program of Land Use Planning. The agricultural and recreational industries constitute the major problems in our Land Use Planning work.

It is very important, however, that a wise use of land be made in Door County in these two industries in view of the fact that Door County is only 18 miles wide at its widest point, and varies from that, to a distance of only three miles. It is quite evident that the agricultural and recreational areas do border each other rather closely and present special problems in land use. The County Agricultural Committee were unanimous in their opinion that the relationship of Agricultural and Recreational land, particularly in the eight northern townships, presented the basic problem in Land Use Planning.

With this fact in mind the Agricultural Committee of Door County organized a County Land Use Planning Committee with representative committees from each of the 8 northern towns.

#### B. Action of County Board

The County Agricultural Committee requested the cooperation of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in conducting this Land Use Planning survey. In response to this request the College of Agriculture and Bureau of Agricultural Economics assigned an Assistant County Agent to Door County to assist in carrying on a Land Use Planning program. John R. Reedal, who previously had carried on similar work in Ashland

and Bayfield Counties, was transferred to Door County as the Assistant County Agent. Mr. Reedal took up his official duties on July 11, 1941.

### C. Organization of County Plan.

At the time Mr. Reedal took over his duties as Assistant County Agent on Land Use Planning, a conference with B. F. Rusy, district extension leader, Walter Rowlands, state planning leader, and G.I. Mullendore, county agricultural agent, was held and plans were made for the compiling of factual information and material regarding present land use. The work proceeded with the compilation until the chairman of the Door County Agricultural Committee, H.M. Schuyler, called an official committee meeting for the purpose of setting up definite procedures for the Land Use Planning survey. This official meeting was held August 13th. The following procedure was definitely decided at this meeting:

1. The township be the unit of community organization.
2. The town chairman of the townships involved was selected as chairman of the Township Land Use Planning committee.
3. The County Agricultural Committee to be the County Land Use Planning committee.
4. The County Agricultural Committee and the township chairmen were to cooperate in the selection of the township committees.
5. Classification to be used and applied to Door County lands.
  - A. Land in farms and should remain in farms. (Yellow)
  - B. Land in farms not suitable and should be put to other

use. (Blue)

C. Undeveloped land suitable for farming. (Orange)

D. Land suitable for recreational purposes because of location, topography and cover.

1. Actual. (Green)

2. Potential. (White)

E. Undeveloped land suitable for forestry and of little value for annual crop agriculture. (Red)

Note: In the classification of land in farms that should remain in farms all land was included that was a part of a going farm unit regardless of its present status, whether rough or wooded and unsuitable for potential cultivated land.

6. The duties of this township committee were to:

A. Classify all land within their township into the five classifications defined by the County Land Use Classification Committee.

B. Make recommendations for an improved Land Use program within their townships.

7. Background Material Prepared and used consisted of the following:

A. Soils map of the county showing: 1. Areas of soil depth of 6" to 12".

2. Small rock outcropping. 3. Large rock outcropping. 4. Areas of beach sand. 5. Areas of muck soils which are mainly undeveloped having poor subsoil and are in the main timber lands. 6. Location of sharp cuesta area bordering the Green Bay waters. This material was taken from the detailed reconnaissance survey made by the Soils Department of the University of Wisconsin in 1918.

B. Map showing location of farms on which Federal Land Bank loans are held, showing farms that have gone through foreclosure proceedings with the Federal Land Bank. Other farms held by other banking in-



stitutions assuring foreclosure proceedings. Materials and information obtained from National Farm Loan office in Green Bay and plat book showing other ownership.

- C. Map showing all farm lands in Door County, obtained from the Soil Conservation Service.
- D. Chart and graph of total acres owned, assessed valuation, taxes paid, percentage of taxes by non-resident taxpayers. The 1940 assessment roll was used in obtaining these figures.
- E. Chart showing soil analysis and productivity as taken from the ten representative T.V.A. test farms in the county.
- F. Much information pertaining to Agricultural statistics was obtained from Statistical Bulletin prepared by the Wisconsin Crop Service of Door County in 1940.

### III. Community Committees

The Agricultural Committee of the County Board appointed the town chairman as chairman of the town committees. The town chairmen appointed members of committees to serve for their respective townships. The following are township and committee members appointed.

#### STURGEON BAY

Oscar Miller, Chr.	Farmer
Frank Krueger	Farmer
Fred Berger	Farmer
Richard Gilbert	Farmer
Gust Leege	Farmer
Harold Anderson	Farmer

#### GIBRALTAR

H.M. Schuyler, Chr.	Farmer
Olaf Olson	Farmer
Christ Hanson	Farmer
Oscar Reinhard	Farmer
Alfred Franke	Farmer
J. W. Gannett	Farmer

LIBERTY GROVE

S.S. Telfer, Chr.	Farmer
Sam Erickson	Farmer
John Larson	Farmer
August Koepsel	Farmer
Eric Peterson	Farmer
Wm. Fagerstrom	Farmer
Ed Evenson	Farmer
Lester Newman	Farmer

BAILEYS HARBOR

Dr. E.W. John, Chr.	Dentist
Arthur Reimer	Farmer
August Zahn	Farmer
George Gerdman	Businessman

EGG HARBOR

Ed Gagnon, Chr.	Farmer
Pete Clausen	Farmer
Chas. Anderson	Farmer
Albert Kroll	Farmer
Peter Scholl	Farmer
Hernan Krauel	Farmer
John Tanck	Farmer

SEVASTOPOL

Frank Nelson, Chr.	Farmer
Robert Stephenson	Farmer
William Miller	Farmer
Frank Simon	Farmer
Hjalmer Knutson	Farmer
Earl Volk	Farmer
Evan Hirsch	Agronomist
Ewald Schmock	Resort Owner

JACKSONPORT

Truman Bagnall, Chr.	Farmer
Fred Kastin	Farmer
Nick Schmidt	Farmer
Chas. Erskine	Farmer
Sydney Reynolds	Farmer

NASEWAUPEE

George Stockwell, Chr.	Farmer
John Bretl	Farmer
Ed Grassel	Farmer
Tom Goetz	Farmer
Ernest Eichhorn	Farmer

#### IV. Committee Planning Meetings.

All of the members of the township committees on Land Use Planning were contacted personally previous to their respective township meeting and a brief explanation made relative to the purposes of the program and their duties as a township committeeman. The dates of the township meetings were made according to the wishes of these committeemen. The procedure of the township Land Use Planning meetings was somewhat the same in all the townships inasmuch as the existing problems and conditions in these townships are quite uniform. The outline of procedure was as follows:

- A. Gave history of Land Use Planning program in Wisconsin.
- B. Explained potential value of a Land Use Planning program to Door County.
- C. Presented factual information and background material that had already been compiled.
- D. Explained the basis of the Land Use Classification for Door County.
- E. Proceeded with the actual classification by mapping the townships. This classification was left entirely to the committee with the County Agent and Assistant County Agent only acting as an interpreter of the formulated classifications, and leaving all decisions on classification to the members of the township committee.
- F. Discussion of recommendations.

V. Summary of Land Use Classification:

Following the meetings with the township committees on Land Use Classification totals were made of the land in each classification. The following chart gives the acreage and per cent of classified land.

ACREAGE AND PER CENT OF CLASSIFIED LAND

	Yellow		Orange		Red		Green		Blue		White		Total Land in Townships Acres
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	
L. Grove	19,740	55	260	1	9,040	25	2,160	6	1,070	3	3,657	10	35,927
Gibraltar	12,149	59			5,070	25	1,980	10	550	3	685	3	20,434
Baileys Harbor	7,620	43			7,140	40	1,604	9	880	5	620	3	17,864
Egg Harbor	17,500	81	160	1	2,840	13	580	3	80	0	529	2	21,689
Jacksonport	15,390	83	30	0	1,675	9	1,100	6	80	1	180	1	18,455
Sevastopol	26,250	80	400	1	3,875	12	980	3	345	1	1,090	3	32,940
Sturgeon Bay	8,080	70	60	1	2,229	19	465	4	435	4	255	2	11,524
Nasewaupsee	25,263	90			50	0	2,105	8			680	2	28,098
Washington Island	5,720	37			4,265	27	2,395	15	1,235	8	2,059	13	15,674
Chambers Island					1,365	59					966	41	2,331
State Parks	175	5			15	0	3,352	94	40	1			3,582
TOTALS	137,887	66	910	1	37,564	18	16,721	8	4,715	2	10,721	5	208,518 100%

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION KEY

1. Yellow Land in Farms and Should remain in farms.
2. Blue - Farms not suitable for farming
3. Orange - undeveloped land suitable for farming.
4. Red - Undeveloped land not suitable for farming to be used for forestry, etc.
5. Green - recreational land actually being used as such.

6. White - Recreational land (Potential.)

**Note:** Towns of Gardner, Union, Brussels, Claybank and Forestville are not included in the land use classification.

The procedure of Land Use Classification by the township committees involved discussion on some of the following points when making their decisions on classification:

1. Relative location of agricultural and recreational land.
2. Parts of farms, even though not potential agricultural land, should be classified as agricultural if the major portion was a going farm unit.
3. Due to the wide variation in depth of soil in northern Door County, some land would necessarily be classified as agricultural but would be of the poorer type.
4. Farms composed entirely of a poorer shallow type of soil should be classified as land in farms not suitable for farming only when it was the unanimous opinion of the township committee.
5. It was assumed that descriptions of land with characteristics, cover, etc., identical to that of recreational lands but which did not have lake or shore line frontage would be placed into, and classed, as forestry lands.
6. Undeveloped land suitable for farming should be classified as such only when the area involved was of sufficient size to become a farm unit or where it could become a part of an existing farm unit.

The discussion that followed the completion of the mapping of the various townships brought out very conclusively the following facts.

1. There was a very uniform interpretation of the Land Use Classification both within the townships and between the townships.

2. A recognition of the fact that there existed definite agricultural and non-agricultural areas within their townships.
3. In the future in order to maintain satisfactorily our industries of agriculture and recreation, a plan of land use restriction should be followed out.

In addition to the chart showing the amount and per cent of classified land by towns it was deemed advisable to formulate another chart showing the amount of taxes paid by non-resident taxpayers. The following chart gives this information by townships included in the Land Use Classification program and also the total per cent for all townships.

#### NON-RESIDENT TAXPAYERS

Township	Acres	Assessed Valuation	Taxes Paid	Total Taxes	% of Total Taxes
Washington Island	2,981.46	147,490.	2,773.85	12,250.24	22.5
Baileys Harbor	7,961.61	281,310.	5,574.53	16,444.73	33.8
Sevastopol	9,487.00	546,265.	10,064.54	41,039.04	24.5
Egg Harbor	7,137.21	462,055.	8,978.11	24,058.31	37.3
Jacksonport	3,816.91	246,870.	4,593.89	16,069.22	28.6
Gibraltar	5,808.02	571,580.	10,862.56	22,060.68	49.2
Liberty Grove	9,312.70	304,910.	8,437.25	30,661.22	27.4
Sturgeon Bay	2,346.95	110,610.	1,874.16	9,917.51	18.9
Nasewaupce	1,879.59	169,490.	2,850.76	27,759.17	10.2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$ 50,731.45</b>	<b>2,840,590.</b>	<b>56,009.65</b>	<b>\$200,260.12</b>	<b>28.4</b>

In summarizing the Land Use Classification in the form of recommendations, it might be said that no definite action has been taken thus far in actually formulating any restrictive legislation on land use. A recently formulated zoning ordinance brought out considerable argument at least in certain sections of the county and it is the opinion of the County Land Use Planning Committee that the information compiled under this program be kept on file and as soon as it seems advisable that recommendations be formally compiled and action be taken relative to use of restrictions on the various land classifications.

Several more or less informal recommendations were made, however, as a result of the study made of the compiled data and a consideration of the problems involved in the wise use of the land classifications. The following are problems suggested by the Township Committees that should be given future consideration on the part of the state, county and townships.

1. Need for land use regulation under county land use classification, with particular reference to the relation of agricultural, forestry and recreational land.
2. Some areas would be greatly benefited by re-routing county trunk highways through actual and potential recreational areas.
3. Some township committees felt that their own township government could open up some recreational areas by building town roads through and to these areas in order to place more taxable property on their tax rolls.

Note: Recommendations number 2 and 3 resulted from a study of the data on per cent of local tax paid by non-resident taxpayers.

4. Very little undeveloped agricultural land suitable for agricultural purposes exists in the county. Some lands classified as "land in farms that should remain in farms," were close to marginal especially during dry years. Due to the small amount of county owned land acquired through tax delinquency, it was not considered possible to place any of this land under the Wisconsin Forest Crop Law. It was felt that the only policy to follow here was to discourage new farm operators from purchasing this poorer type of agricultural land.
5. Federal agencies assisting farm families through loans or grants of aid should not encourage the operation of land not classified as agricultural.
6. It is recommended that the Conservation Committee investigate some privately owned lands that are now placed under the Forest Crop Law that are not being properly managed to encourage the growth of good merchantable timber. Some of this land is even being farmed from time to time.

#### VI. Economic Survey of Washington Island.

Special attention was given the Township of Washington Island. The geographic location of this township has presented certain problems in both agricultural production and marketing. It was felt that the Land Use Planning program might be the proper approach to use in arriving at the problems confronting these people. The County Agricultural Agent and the Assistant County Agent spent several days in contacting and talking with farmers on the Island



relative to their farming operations and thereby securing data that could be used in analysing their situation. Don Anderson, Agricultural Economist of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture also spent several days on this survey. The following information and data was compiled.

1. Dairy plant located on the Island not operating.
2. Number of milk cows 361 head
3. Number of heifers 1 yr. to 2 yrs. old 113 head
4. Number of heifers 4 mo. to 1 yr. 107 head
5. All milk is marketed as cream and must be shipped by boat to the mainland and then by truck to a creamery. It was found that this cream was being shipped to creameries located at three different points, namely Sturgeon Bay at a distance of 42 miles, Green Bay at a distance of 85 miles and West Bend a distance of 126 miles. Needless to say the transportation costs with this type of marketing were extremely high. The following table gives the actual prices received by Washington Island dairymen compared with dairymen located on the mainland where dairy plants were in operation.

SURVEY ON COMPARATIVE PRICES PAID FOR BUTTERFAT YEAR 1941

	Price Received per lb. of Butterfat.				
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Avg. for period
Washington Island Dairymen	35 3/4¢	36 1/2¢	36¢	38 3/4¢	36 3/4¢
Dairymen located on mainland	51 1/4¢	54 1/2¢	58 1/4¢	62¢	56 1/2¢

This chart was formulated by securing statements from Washington Island dairymen for the months of June, July, August and September

and from dairy plant operators on the mainland during the same months.

6. The average age of farm operators is rather high which must indicate that farming on Washington Island has not been encouraging as a business for young men.
7. The farms on Washington Island are not carrying as much livestock per acre as would be possible. The township committee classified 5720 acres as land in farms suitable for farming. This would give 9.8 acres for each head of cattle from 4 months to mature dairy cattle. The statistical report put out by the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, reports 8537 acres of land in farms which would be equivalent to 13 acres per animal.
8. The present agricultural production is not nearly as self-sufficing as it could be made. No cheese or butter is produced on the Island which means that farmers are paying transportation costs two ways. The cream is shipped out and butter is shipped in.
9. The quality of the herd sires used are apparently deteriorating. Washington Island was at one time noted for its Holstein herds with the state Holstein Breeders meeting being held there.
10. There are 62 farm operators who derive all of their income from farming. In addition to this, there are about 24 farmers who have other sources of income such as commercial fishing.
11. Washington Island has 25 miles of shore line which has definite recreational values.
12. Non-resident taxpayers on the Island pay 22.5% of the local tax.
13. There is considerable undeveloped recreational land on Washington Island.

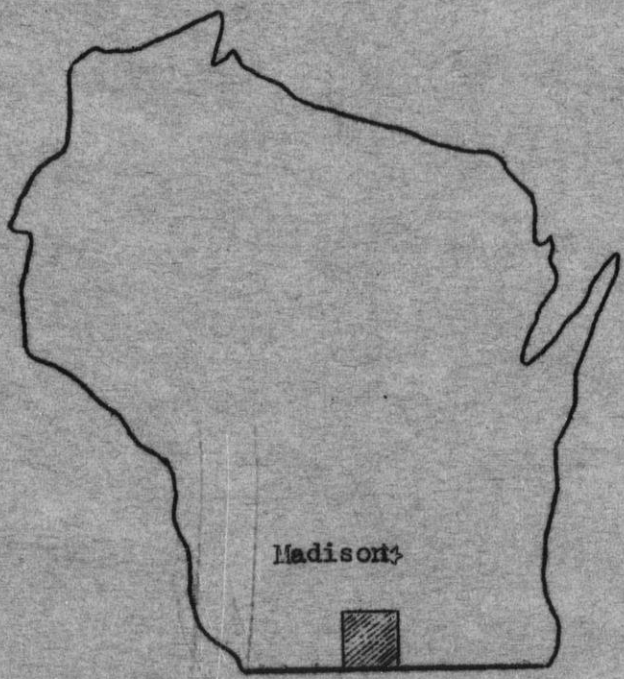
14. Low prices for cream paid to Island farmers is no doubt a major reason for an apparent loss of interest in good farming programs.

At the meeting of the township Land Use Committee held to make the land classification map such factual information as had already been compiled was discussed and additional facts were added to our survey on existing conditions. Certain definite needs were brought out in this discussion and are listed as follows:

1. Plans should be followed up for the operation of the dairy plant at present idle. A flexible dairy plant should be considered.
2. There is a need for a "Better Bull" program. A small artificial insemination ring might be considered.
3. An effort should be made to produce at home more of the commodities needed by the people on the Island.
4. If it is possible to get the dairy plant in operation and thereby encourage more and better dairy production, the farmers on the Island should be given assistance in farm planning and dairy herd management.
5. Some thought should be given to possible production of other agricultural crops that might offer a concentrated type of commodity upon which transportation charges would represent a comparatively small part of the value of the commodity. Such possibilities as vegetable seed production was mentioned.
6. Plans for opening up more of the recreational area by town and county roads should be considered.

In conclusion it might be noted that many of the problems on Washington Island can be corrected by an educational program emphasizing well established good farming practices. The solution of these problems, however, seems to hinge to a great extent on the possibility of getting the existing dairy plant into operation. The farmers are not in the notion of increasing their dairy production materially when they are receiving 18¢ per lb. of butterfat less than the farmers on the mainland. Plans are being made to contact the Farm Security Administration in regard to their loaning agency for cooperatives, as a means of taking care of the dairy plant problem. The other problems of an extension nature will be taken care of in accordance with the developments on the dairy plant.

# LAND USE PLANNING REPORT



MAP P15-

## GREEN COUNTY

Wisconsin

1941



## FOREWORD

The Agricultural Committee of the Green County Board of Supervisors adopted the land use planning program in the summer of 1940. The program of work for the county agricultural agent is annually planned and outlined by the above committee, and they have endeavored to include all major agricultural problems. This committee believed, however, that this program of work would be of more value if it represented the consideration, the unanimous judgment and recommendations of more than 100 local farmers, farm women and residents; and that a long time agricultural program could be formulated which would coordinate farmer opinion with county educational and action agencies.

An assistant agent was employed by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics through Agricultural Extension to work with the county agricultural agent in helping him with regular duties and aiding in compiling the final land use report.

Cooperating with the Agricultural Committee on this program were county representatives of State and Federal Agencies who acted on the county land use committee. Mr. B. F. Rusy and Mr. W. A. Rowlands, Extension Supervisors of Agricultural Extension, and L. G. Sorden, State Representative of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assisted in the organization and direction of this work. They are to be commended.

Chairman, County Planning Committee

Secretary, County Planning Committee

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Organization and Procedure

County Committee . . . . .	1
District Committees . . . . .	2
Background Information . . . . .	3
First County Meeting . . . . .	5
First Series of District Meetings . . . . .	5
Township Meeting . . . . .	6
Second and Final Series of District Meetings . . . . .	6
Final Recommendations Formulated . . . . .	7

### Description of County

Location . . . . .	8
History . . . . .	8
Area . . . . .	9
Topography . . . . .	9
Soils . . . . .	10
Climate . . . . .	10
Farm Income . . . . .	11
General Information . . . . .	14

### Present Land Use Areas . . . . . 17

#### Land Classification . . . . . 17

### Major Problems of Green County . . . . . 17

### Land Use Classification . . . . . 18

#### Classification Map . . . . . 19

### Recommendations

Classified Land Use Areas and Soil Erosion . . . . .	20
Farm Woodlot Conservation . . . . .	28
Weed Eradication . . . . .	29
Dairy Improvement . . . . .	30
Farm Management . . . . .	32
Farm Credit . . . . .	32
Farm Buildings . . . . .	33
4-H Clubs . . . . .	35
Farm Tenancy . . . . .	36
Farm Crops and General Agriculture . . . . .	37
Schools . . . . .	38
Agricultural Adjustment Administration . . . . .	39
General Problems . . . . .	40

### Summary . . . . . 43

## ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

### ORGANIZATION

The land use planning program was requested and sponsored by the County Agricultural Committee. It was adopted and organized in Green County beginning in July, 1940. At that time, state planning representatives met with the Agricultural Committee to explain the objectives, organization and procedure of the program as it had been done in other Wisconsin counties. In December, 1940, the Agricultural Committee divided the county into eight districts of two townships each. It was believed that this would facilitate the planning, organization and procedure. Districts were formulated on the basis of topography, soil classes and central meeting places. The districts, with towns included, are as follows: District I - Brooklyn and Albany; District II - New Glarus and Exeter; District III - York and Adams; District IV - Washington and Mt. Pleasant; District V - Spring Grove and Decatur; District VI - Sylvester and Jefferson; District VII - Monroe and Clarno; District VIII - Jordan and Cadiz.

Following the division of the county into districts, the Agricultural Committee selected the county land use committee which is composed of farmers, farm women, business men, and county representatives of State and Federal Agencies. Some of the action agencies named their own representatives to act on the committee. In order that the selection of this committee would be definitely democratic, it was decided by the Agricultural Committee that they recommend the chairman of each township to act as temporary co-chairman for his township and that he be empowered to name or designate at least two others besides himself, with one or more women representatives, to act for the township. It was suggested that A.A.A. committeemen, assessors, and the like should be considered on land use committees. Township committees within a district, at their first joint meeting, were to elect their chairman who would automatically become a member of the county land use committee. The resulting county land use committee personnel is as follows:

<u>Name &amp; Address</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
E. J. Hoesly, New Glarus Chairman	Chr. Green County Board Chr. County Agr'l. Com.	Farmer
W. S. Newman, Juda	Agricultural Committee	Farmer
W. C. Baumgartner, Monticello	Agricultural Committee	Farmer
Henry Blumer, Monroe	Sec. County Agr'l. Com.	Sup't. of Schools
Mrs. Alta R. Rouse, Monroe	Chr. County A.A.A. Com.	Farmer
Glenn B. Syse, Blanchardville	Federal Land Bank	Sec.-Treas
Frank A. Whalen, Mineral Point	Productive Credit Assoc.	Fieldman & Farmer
Wm. A. Brown, Monroe	Soil Conservation Service	Area Con- servation- ist
Dick W. Stauffacher Baraboo		



<u>Name &amp; Address</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
R. J. Hogan, Madison	Farm Security Adm.	Field Sup'v'r.
Mrs. Ruth Dietz, Madison	Farm Security Adm.	Home Sup'v'r.
E. J. Paska, Darlington	Rural Electrification Assoc.	Manager
George Armstrong, Juda	Conservation	Mechanic
Roy M. Carter, Madison	Forestry Department, College of Agriculture	Extension
J. S. Urban, New Glarus	Green Co. Bankers' Assoc.	Cashier
Glenn Pacey, New Glarus	Vocational Agriculture	Agr'l. Instructor
Miss Edith Olson, Monroe	Health	Co. Nurse
Harry B. Lyford, Monroe	Press	Editor
Jno. W. Steinman, Monticello	Commercial Clubs	Lumber Dealer
D. A. Crandall, Monroe	Chamber of Commerce	Oil Company
Earl Johnson, Monroe	Kiwanis Clubs	Businessman
Gilbert Albright, Monroe	Lions Clubs	Salesman
R. J. Douglas, Juda	Farm Organizations	Farmer
Robert Hardell, Monroe	Cheese Industry	Cheese Research
Charles Buck, Monroe	Cheese Industry	Ass't. Agt. Dairy Dept.
Miss Marlys Richert, Monroe	Agr'l. Extension	Co. Home Agent
Mrs. Will Meinert, Juda	Home Demonstration Clubs	Homemaker
Mrs. W. N. Preston, Monroe	Homemakers	Homemaker
William J. Figi, Argyle	Youth	Farmer
Mrs. Connie Elmer, Monroe	4-H Leaders' Organization	Homemaker
Ed. Bidlingmaier, Argyle	District Chairman	Farmer
E. D. Porterfield, Brodhead	" "	"
I. G. Newman, Juda	" "	"
E. C. Bechtolt, Monroe	" "	"
Vincent Eagen, Belleville	" "	"
Art Schroeder, Monroe	" "	"
Jacob Hoesly, Albany	" "	"
Alfred Isely, Monticello	" "	"
Ray L. Pavlak, Monroe, Sec.	Agr'l. Extension	Co. Agr'l. Agent

The following district committees were selected:

#### DISTRICT I

##### Albany Township

Jacob Hoesly, Albany, Chr.  
 Mrs. John Morgenthaler, Albany, Sec.  
 E. G. Peckham, Albany  
 Thos. M. Dunphy, Albany

##### Brooklyn Township

Mrs. Sheldon Yarwood, Brooklyn, Sec.  
 Alton Sprecher, Brooklyn  
 Lawrence B. Smith, Brooklyn  
 N. C. Jensen, Brooklyn

#### DISTRICT II

##### Exeter Township

Vincent Eagen, Belleville, Chr.  
 Mrs. J. C. Nye, Monticello, Sec.  
 J. C. Nye, Monticello  
 Bert Laughead, Belleville

##### New Glarus Township

Mrs. Palmer Arn, New Glarus, Sec.  
 Palmer Arn, New Glarus  
 Gilbert Hoesly, New Glarus  
 Miloe F. Hoesly, New Glarus  
 J. U. Freitag, New Glarus

DISTRICT III

York Township

Mrs. Andrew Ayen, Blanchardville, Sec.  
Andrew Ayen, Blanchardville  
A. J. Holt, Argyle  
Lawrence Arnes, Blanchardville

Adams Township

Ed. Bidlingmaier, Argyle, Chr.  
Mrs. Rob't. Duerst, Monticello, Sec.  
Israel Nall, Argyle  
Art Kubly, Argyle

DISTRICT IV

Mt. Pleasant Township

Alfred Isely, Monticello, Chr.  
Mrs. Jno. Dooley, Monticello, Sec.  
Jake Schultz, Monticello  
Will Spring, Monticello

Washington Township

Mrs. Fred Grimm, Monticello, Sec.  
E. W. Marty, Monticello  
Cecil Holloway, R. 4, Monroe  
Clarence Loveland, Monticello

DISTRICT V

Decatur Township

E. D. Porterfield, Brodhead, Chr.  
Mrs. Fred Hahlen, Brodhead, Sec.  
Clifford Hintzman, Brodhead  
Sterling Miller, Brodhead

Spring Grove Township

Mrs. Will Meinert, Juda, Sec.  
W. S. Newman, Juda  
Mrs. R. J. Douglas, Juda  
August Lehnerr, Juda  
L. M. Hartman, Brodhead

DISTRICT VI

Jefferson Township

I. G. Newman, Juda, Chr.  
Mrs. Fred Kueng, Juda, Sec.  
Ed. Hintzman, Juda  
Henry Kubly, Juda

Sylvester Township

Mrs. W. C. Baumgartner, Monticello, Sec.  
W. C. Baumgartner, Monticello  
Fred Mahlkuch, Monroe  
C. R. Burt, Brodhead

DISTRICT VII

Clarno Township

Art. Schroeder, Monroe, Chr.  
Mrs. Art Schroeder, Monroe, Sec.  
Arleigh Frautschy, Monroe  
P. C. Lichtenwalner, Monroe

Monroe Township

Mrs. Vincent Thomm, Monroe, Sec.  
A. C. Schmid, Monroe  
Fred Nafzger, Monroe  
Henry Blumer, Monroe

DISTRICT VIII

Jordan Township

E. C. Bechtolt, Monroe, Chr.  
Mrs. Geo. Hartwig, Monroe, Sec.  
George Hartwig, Monroe  
Mrs. Wm. Boetker, Woodford  
Wm. Boetker, Woodford

Cadiz Township

Mrs. Wm. Mau, Browntown, Sec.  
Ole Sandley, Browntown  
Lewis Tree, Browntown  
John Coryell, Browntown

PROCEDURE

Background Information

Prior to the time of the first county committee meeting and the district meetings, the agricultural agent, with the assistant, accumulated background statistics which would be a definite factor in realizing the major problems and in recommending solutions. The splendid cooperation of the following agencies: county A.A.A. Association, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Land Bank, Farm Security, Production Credit, Forestry Service, Public Welfare, members of the Green County Board of Supervisors, and others made

it possible to assimilate considerable basic background information for developing the program. Without their cooperation and suggested recommendations, the land use program would have been impossible.

The following information was prepared and used:

1. A large Wisconsin map locating the counties with the years in which land use program had been adopted.
2. A large county map showing the land use districts as set up by the County Agricultural Committee.
3. Small mimeographed Wisconsin maps showing soil conservation districts.
4. Large charts pertaining to farm management which showed:
  - a. Effect of number of crop acres on labor income
  - b. Effect of butterfat sales per cow on labor income
  - c. Effect of value of crops on labor income
  - d. Effect of feeding efficiency on labor income
  - e. Effect of diversity on labor income
  - f. The effect of having several factors above average on labor income
5. Other charts showed:
  - g. Relationship of farm size to crop acres per man
  - h. Analysis of investments in Wisconsin agriculture
  - i. Labor income compared to farm land, farm homes, machinery, and other property.
6. Soil profiles obtained in three foot steel trays showing the difference in soil layers in an eroded area compared to a non-eroded area.
7. An information folder contained the following charts:
  - a. Soil classification by townships
  - b. Soil test requirement per acre by townships
  - c. Soil erosion dates based on Soil Conservation Service maps from 16 farms
  - d. 1 mile soil erosion survey, Monroe Township
  - e. Per cent slope on 16 Soil Conservation Service farms
  - f. Land use suggestive rotation and suggestive practices computed on a study of 16 Soil Conservation Service farms
  - g. Sources of gross farm income - Green County
  - h. Green County grain acreages
  - i. Green County hay acreages
  - j. Individual graphs for each township including trends in all major crops and livestock
  - k. County livestock trends
  - l. Total cheese and creamery butter production
  - m. Yearly rainfall recorded at Brodhead
  - n. Average monthly rainfall

- o. Tenancy study showing on a township basis the total number of farms, number of tenants, number related to landlord, number of direct relationship--father and son, per cent of total direct relationship, type of rent.
- p. On a district and township basis the farm population, area in acres, number of farms, acreage per farm, crop acreage per farm, permanent pasture and woods per farm, per cent of farm in each of cropland and permanent pasture and woods and hay, farm value per acre in 1935, total cropland in A.A.A. 1940, soil conserving cropland, tons of lime spread, A.A.A. and parity payments, per cent of farms participating in A.A.A.
- q. General information from offices of the National Land Bank, Production Credit Association, Public Welfare, and Farm Security.

### First County Meeting

The first county land use meeting was held on December 16, 1940, in the Court House in Monroe. The representatives of the action agencies, other county land use committeemen and town chairmen attended this meeting. County agent Ray L. Pavlak told the action taken thus far by the Agricultural Committee pertaining to land use planning. Assistant agent V. W. Percutky briefly discussed information thus far collected. Mr. B. F. Rusy explained how district committees will function and how district chairmen, to act on the future county committee meetings, would be selected. Mr. L. G. Sorden told what land use planning is and how it functions. A discussion followed lead by the elected county land use committee chairman, E. J. Hoesly. M. P. Anderson, Rural Sociologist, College of Agriculture, assisted with this discussion. Before the close of this session, a schedule of the meeting places and dates of the first series of district meetings were arranged between the county agent and the town chairmen.

It was mutually agreed that the town chairmen send to the county extension office, by not later than January 4, 1941, a list of names with addresses of those they had selected to act on their township committees.

The county agent's office, in turn, sent a notice of the place and date of the first district meeting to each committee member within each district.

### First Series of District Meetings

The district meetings were held in town and fire halls, the court house and in one home. All meetings were held in the afternoons. At each district meeting, the seating arrangement was around a table or in such a manner that committeemen would feel free to enter discussion. At each meeting, the county agent and assistant briefly told the object of the program, what had been done thus far in regard to its progress and how the land was to be classified. The procedure followed at each meeting was: each committee elected their chairman; they suggested problems which

they felt needed study and recommendations to improve agriculture in their township and nation; the assistant agent recorded the minutes of the meetings; the township committees each classified the land according to described areas, committeemen themselves used the pencil and colored in the areas; plat books were supplied as a guide, township maps pasted on cardboard were used by the committeemen.

Each district committee decided it would be advisable for their township committee to meet at a central home or school in their township to discuss town problems with their town chairman and make recommendations. They agreed on a place and date to meet--the date decided was usually within one week of this first district meeting. Each town chairman appointed a secretary, a woman of his committee, to record recommendations made when they met by themselves.

An informational folder had been prepared by the agents, and each committeeman was presented with this folder. Its contents were briefly discussed. It was suggested to the committeemen that they use these folders for basic information at their township meeting as well as at the final district meetings. The material included in this folder is described in another section of this report.

The Green County statistical bulletin, number 202, was also enclosed.

A date was set by each district committee for their next and final district meeting.

### The Township Meetings

Proof of the results of these township meetings is in the written minutes made by their appointed secretaries. It is apparent that the committees felt free to discuss and their recommendations were not influenced by outside agency opinion; rather their recommendations were based on their knowledge, experience and good judgment. The agents were not present on any meetings of this series. Notices were not sent for these meetings. Often lunch was served, and an informal type of meeting held.

### Second and Final Series of District Meetings

A letter was sent to each committeeman reminding him of the place and date of this final district meeting as set by their committee. These meetings were usually held in the same place as the first district meeting -- all meetings were again attended by the agent and the assistant agent, and all meetings were held in the afternoon. The procedure followed, with slight variations, was: discussion of questions relative to the planning program; final approval on land use and erosion areas as outlined by the committee; (all town maps were stapled on a large cardboard so a picture of the entire county could be seen) recommendations were recorded by the assistant agent for the best farming practices on each outlined area; problems were reviewed which had been brought up at the first district meeting; a report was given

by the township committee secretary of their township meeting; a discussion and recording by the assistant agent of recommendations approved by the entire district committee for the betterment of agriculture in their district, county, state, and nation.

The agents explained what course would be taken with the land use map and their recommendations.

### The Second County Committee Meeting

After all the recommendations made by district committees were classified, the county committee again met in the Court Room at 10:00 A.M. on Monday, March 31. Two rows of chairs were arranged around a long table at the head of which sat the chairman, Mr. Hoesly. The county agent read the recommendations, one at a time. These recommendations were either approved, additions were made prior to approval, or the recommendation was rejected. Notations were made by the county agent as secretary and by the assistant agent.

The land use and erosion control recommendations were discussed and approved by noon time. The entire committee then adjourned to a hotel private dining room. The meeting continued in this dining room and was not concluded until after five o'clock that afternoon. Considerable interest was manifested. Both Mr. Rusy and Mr. Rowlands, other than the county committee, were in attendance at this meeting, and they commented and stated suggestions based on their experiences in other counties.

### Final Recommendations Formulated

Following this second county land use committee meeting, the final recommendations were grouped according to the major problems evident in the county. The Agricultural Committee believed it would be advisable to have a third county committee meeting prior to the publication of the report. Because of the busy spring season of farm work, it was decided that this would not be feasible at present but that a typed copy of the final recommendations, classified by problems, would be sent to each member of the county committee. An enclosed letter explained that each member had the privilege to make any additions or corrections and that he would be granted one week for such a reply.

After this one week approving period, the recommendations were added to the body of the final Green County land use report. On about June 1, 1941, the report was completed and ready to be approved by the State Land Use Committee. The report is to be presented to this State Committee, with seven other county land use reports, probably during the month of June, 1941.

## DESCRIPTION OF COUNTY

### LOCATION

Green County, Wisconsin, is located on the southern border of the state. The county is bounded by four Wisconsin counties, Dane on the north, Rock on the east, and Iowa and Lafayette on the west. Two Illinois counties form the southern boundary, Stephenson and Winnebago. The eastern border of Green County is approximately 75 miles west of Lake Michigan and the western border about 40 miles east of the Mississippi River. Monroe, the county seat, is 50 miles southwest of Madison, the State's capitol. Refer to cover page.

### HISTORY



The Winnebago Indians inhabited this region on the advent of the white man. Near the present village of Dayton, this tribe had an extensive summer encampment where they raised large fields of corn. Mining prospectors, who came from Kentucky by way of the Ohio and Mississippi, were the first white people to remain in Green County. These also had Indian trading posts. Earliest of these was a trading post established about a mile southeast of the present village of Exeter. At this point, the Indians had mined lead, and the settlement was known as "Sugar River Diggings."

Green County was set off from Iowa County in 1836. New Mexico, a small settlement, was selected as the county seat which now forms that part of Monroe in the town of Clarno. The name of "Green" was given to the county by William Boyles of Monroe who was a representative of Iowa County in the first territorial legislature. "He chose the name 'Green' owing to the beautiful verdure in spring of its prairies and woodlands."

The first regular school in the county was built in the Clarno settlement about 1836. The numerous religious denominations which were established early in Green County are an index that immigrants came from many places.

The pioneer in the dairy industry was Adam Blumer, who homesteaded 240 acres in the town of Washington in 1849. Others were Rudolph Benkert from Berne, Switzerland, who came in 1867 and was known as the first cheesemaker of Green County. Other early cheesemakers were John Marty of Monticello and Nick Gerber, also from Berne. By 1883, the county had 75 factories and 10,665 cows; by 1911, 182 factories and 36,449 cows, and today Green County is justly proud of its dairy industry.

The population grew rapidly. At the time of the organization of Green County in 1838, there were 494 people in the county; in 1840, there were 933. Between 1840 and 1850, there was a tremendous immigration into Green County, and the population as

reported by the Census of 1850 was 8,566. During this decade came the colonists from the canton of Glarus in Switzerland.

Figure 1. Population: Green County . . . 1860-1940  
(U. S. Census)

Year	Total	Urban	Rural
1860	10,242		
1870	23,611		
1880	21,729		
1890	22,732		
1900	22,719	3,927	18,792
1910	21,641	4,410	17,231
1920	21,568	4,788	16,780
1930	21,870	9,493	12,377
1940	22,146	11,033	12,113

## AREA

Green County is among the smaller Wisconsin counties, ranking fifty-first out of 71. The actual land area is 371,951 acres. All of the adjoining counties are larger than Green.

## TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of Green County varies from rough or hilly to gently rolling or level, although by far the greater part of the county is hilly or rolling. The bedrock is Galena-Black River limestone which slopes rather gently to the south. The eastern half or two-thirds of the county was covered by the continental ice sheet but not, except in the extreme northeast corner, by the last advance of the continental glacier, which is aptly known as the Wisconsin stage of glaciation.

The western part of Green County which was never glaciated is, of course, the roughest part of the county--particularly in the towns of York, Adams, Jordan, and New Glarus. Broad, rolling uplands form the interstream areas. The valleys are deep and narrow, and the sides are steep and often roughened with rock outcrops. There are no transported boulders in this region, the loose rock being related to the bedrock--primarily Galena-Black River limestone. Practically all the steep valley sides are forested with hardwoods or are in brush and used as permanent pasture.

Only a small part of the northeast corner of Green County was glaciated during the Wisconsin Ice Age. In general, the relief is slight. Characteristic of this region are the swamps and swampy swales--features which distinguish it from the other two regions of the county.

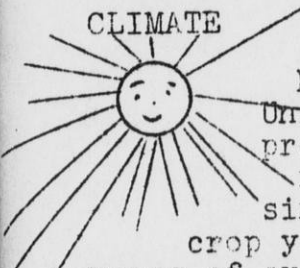
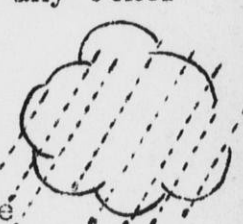


## SOILS

The soils of Green County represent a variety of origins--glacially transported, alluvial or river formed, colluvial or hillside washed soil, loessial or wind blown, and residual soils resulting from the weathering and disintegration of the bedrock. Both the light-colored and dark-colored upland soils, which comprise the greater part of the county, are well drained, fertile, and easily tilled. According to the Soil Survey of Green County published in 1929, there are 26 soil types found in the county, several of which are divided into steep and deep phases.

Heavy soils definitely predominate in Adams, Clarno, Jefferson, Monroe, Sylvester, and York townships. About one-fourth of the land in Albany and Brooklyn is of a fine sandy loam; about one-sixth of Decatur's soils is sandy. Decatur and Spring Grove have more poorly drained areas than any other townships.

### CLIMATE

Rainfall records have been kept by the United States Weather Reporting Service. At present, Dr. H. M. Barkow of Brodhead is the reporter. Figure 2 shows the yearly rainfall since 1919 through 1940. Upon checking this graph with crop yields, there has been little correlation because in years of excessive rainfall, usually one or two heavy rains came too late or early to be of crop benefit. Figure 3 shows the average monthly precipitation at Brodhead. The precipitation includes snowfall -- ten inches of snowfall is regarded equal to one inch of rainfall. The average yearly precipitation is 31.2 inches including an average snowfall of 26.8 inches.

Figure 2. Yearly Rainfall - Green County 1919-1940

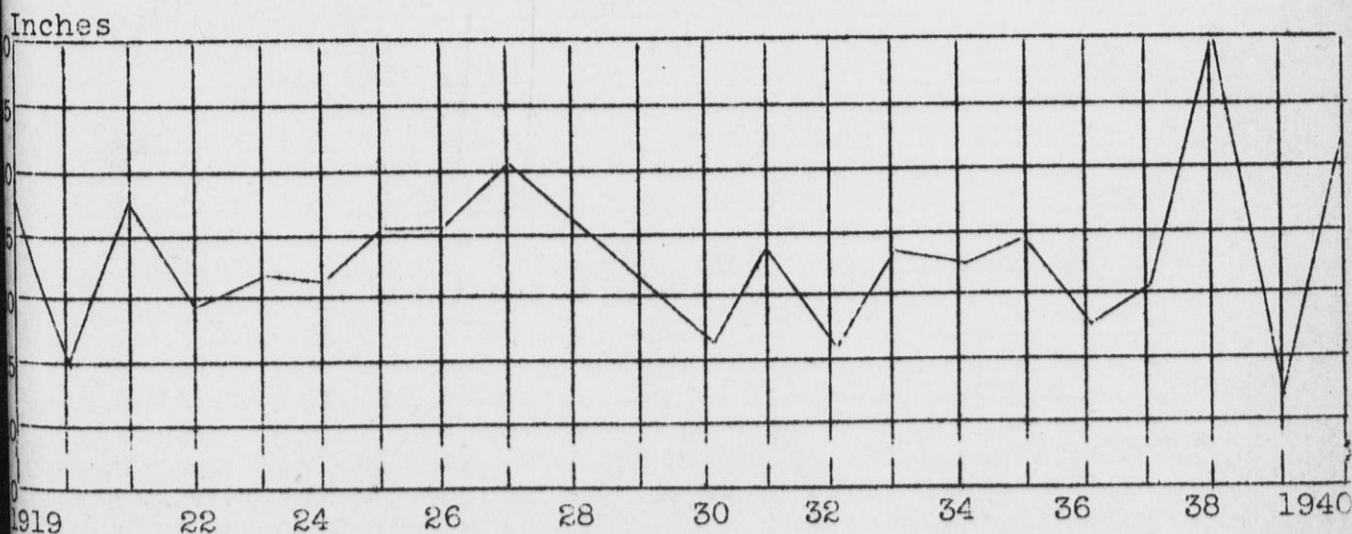
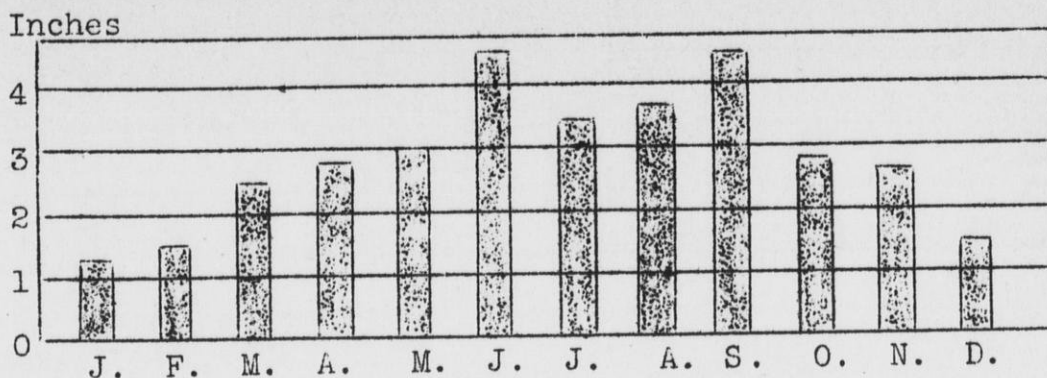


Figure 3. Average Monthly Precipitation - Green County



Green County has an average growing period of 140-150 days. The average of a 20 year record shows the last killing frost to be about May 12, varying from April 22 to May 26. The first killing frost is about October 1, varying from September 14 to October 28. A 115 or 120 day corn is generally recommended.

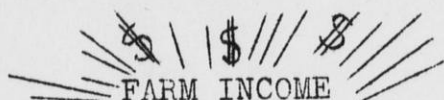
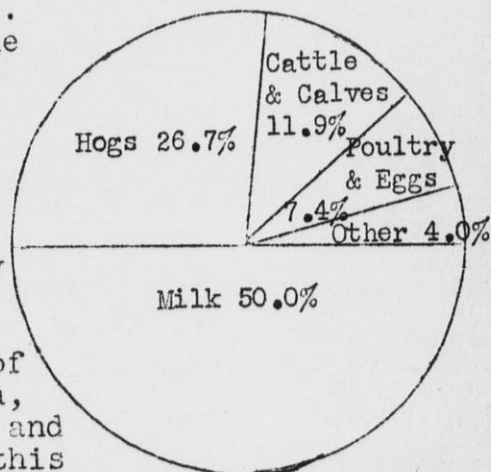


Figure 4. Sources of Gross Farm Income - 1936

The sources of farm income based on 2,223 farms is as shown in Figure 4. Fifty per cent of the gross farm income is derived from milk. The total gross farm income in Green County in 1936 was estimated at \$7,465,000. Green ranks second in gross income per crop acre in 1936 (\$48.90).



The small section of Green County east of the Sugar River is a part of the Rock River Dairy-Corn Belt. That west of the river, the greater share of the county, is the foreign cheese area, so-called because of the Swiss, Brick and Limburger cheese. Characteristic of this area is the cross-road cheese factory, often a one-story frame building built on a hillside with the basement door on a level with the road. Many of the barns, particularly those in the Swiss district, are unusual in that they have small shed type roofs along the length of the barn sheltering the runway. Holsteins, producing milk usually yielding a large amount of cheese per pound of butterfat, comprise about 87 per cent of the cattle.

By far the majority of the farms sell their milk to cheese factories in the county, most of which are located within the county itself. (Figure 5) Condenseries form a second important market for the milk produced in Green County particularly for the farms in the northeastern and eastern parts of the county. City markets also attract a few farmers in the northeastern corner, while creameries get but little of the milk produced in the county. (Figure 6)

Figure 5. Location of Cheese Factories

Legend:

- Swiss.....S
- Brick & Munster.....B
- Swiss, Brick & Munster.....SB
- Limburger.....L
- Brick & Limburger..BL
- American.....A
- Swiss, Brick, Munster, & Limburger.....SBL

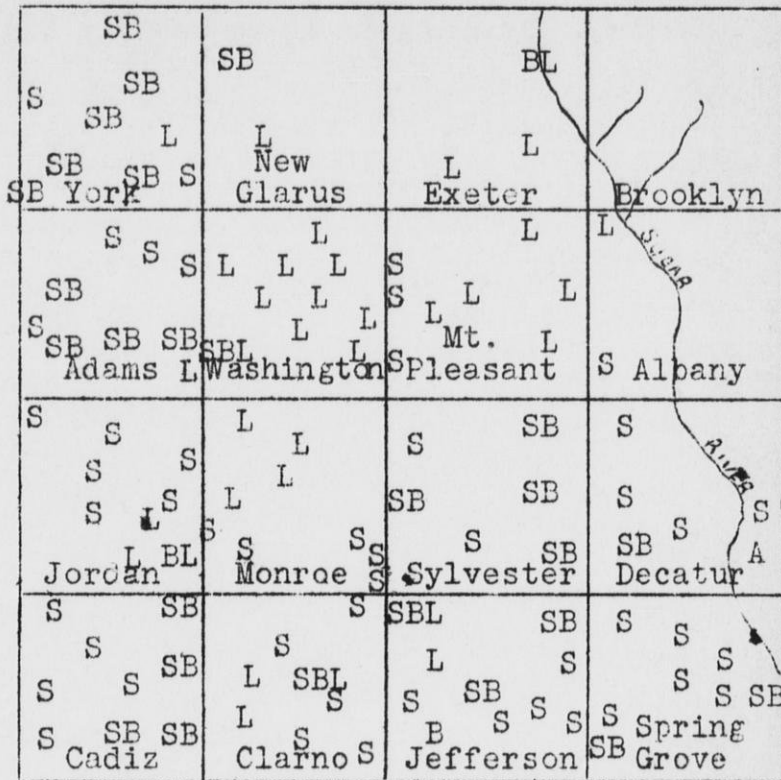
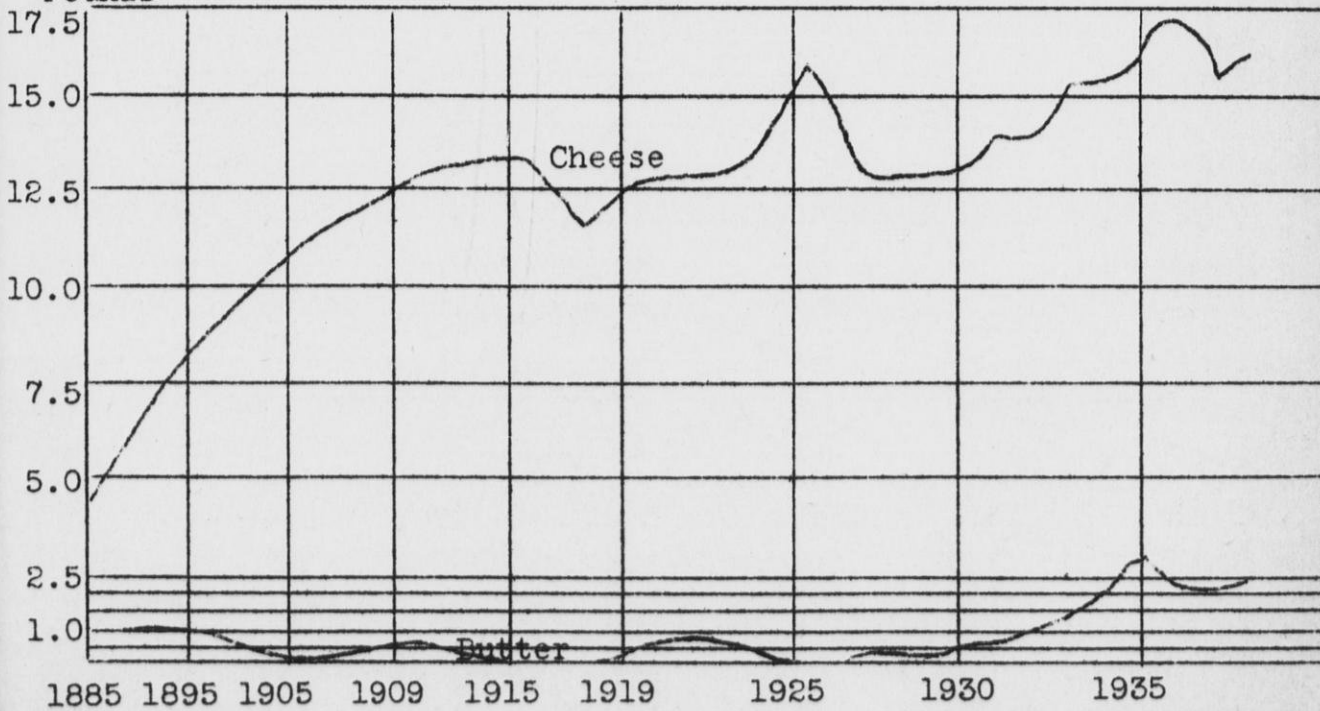


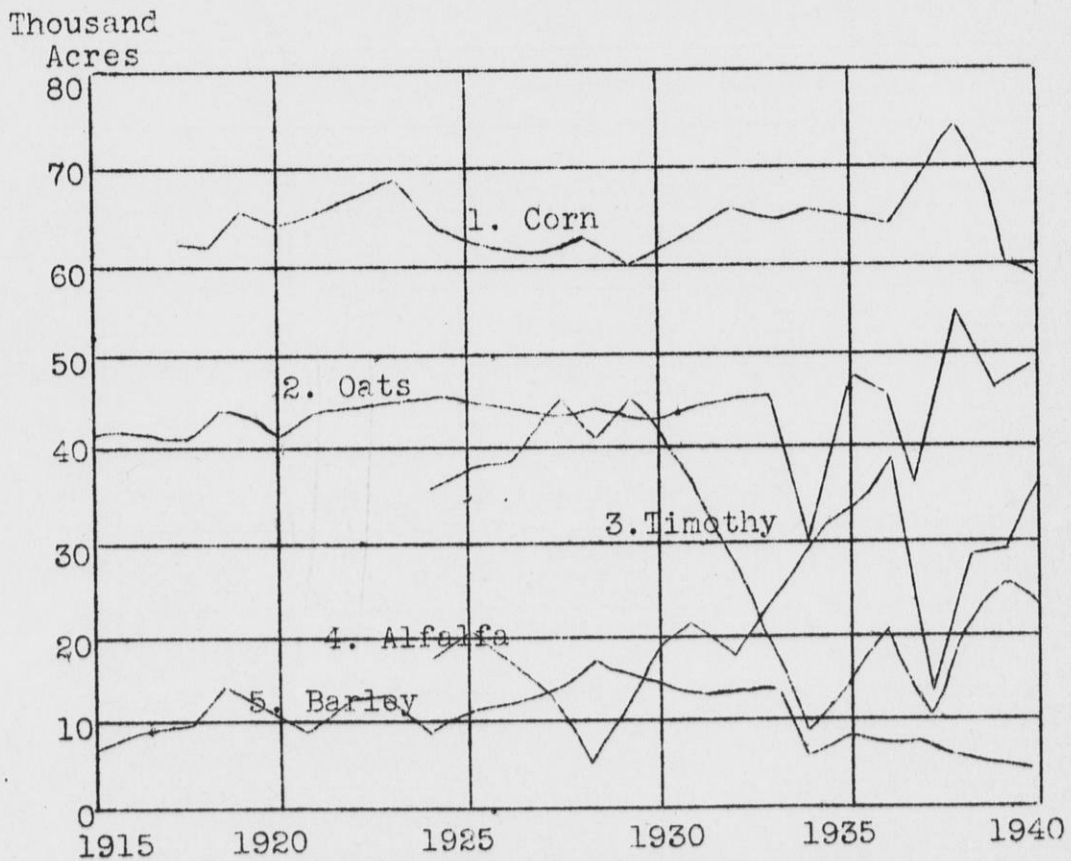
Figure 6. Total Cheese & Creamery Butter Production 1885 - 1938

Million Pounds



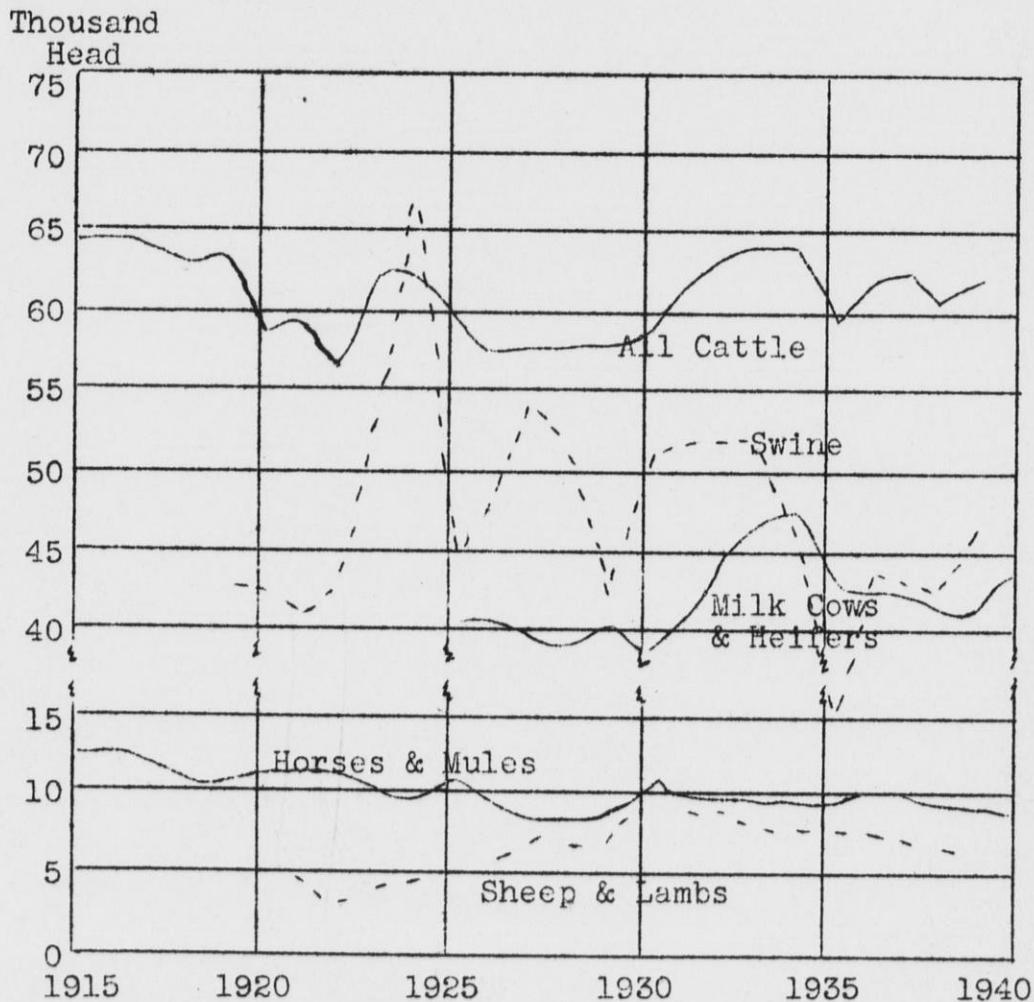
Of the individual crops, corn is the important one from the standpoint of acreage, followed by oats, alfalfa hay, and clover and timothy hay in order. Barley was a poor fifth, potatoes sixth, and rye seventh. (Figure 7) All tame hay, taken collectively, ranked third after oats. Potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and cabbage are cash crops. Unlike most of the intensive dairy areas in Wisconsin, the majority of corn is used for grain rather than silage. Yet silage is important as is attested by the fact that in 1937 there were 2,067 silos in the county which was almost one per farm. There have been at least 2,000 silos in the county in each year since 1921. The percentage of corn acreage used for silage has ranged from 24 to 58 in the years 1930 to 1938.

Figure 7. Crop Acreages



Livestock and livestock products are credited with 96 per cent of Green County's income. Although Green County is better known as a dairy county, only six counties in the state had more swine on farms on January 1, 1939. The county ranked tenth in milk cows and heifers, fifteenth in number of all cattle, tied for twenty-second in number of horses and mules, and twenty-ninth in number of sheep and lambs. In 1938, the county ranked twenty-fourth in number of chickens on farms. However, the rankings made above are not exactly comparable with other counties because Green is one of the smaller Wisconsin counties. On the basis of the number of livestock for each 100 acres of farm land, this rank is higher in most cases. (Figure 8)

Figure 8 Livestock on Farms

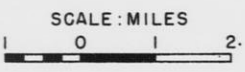
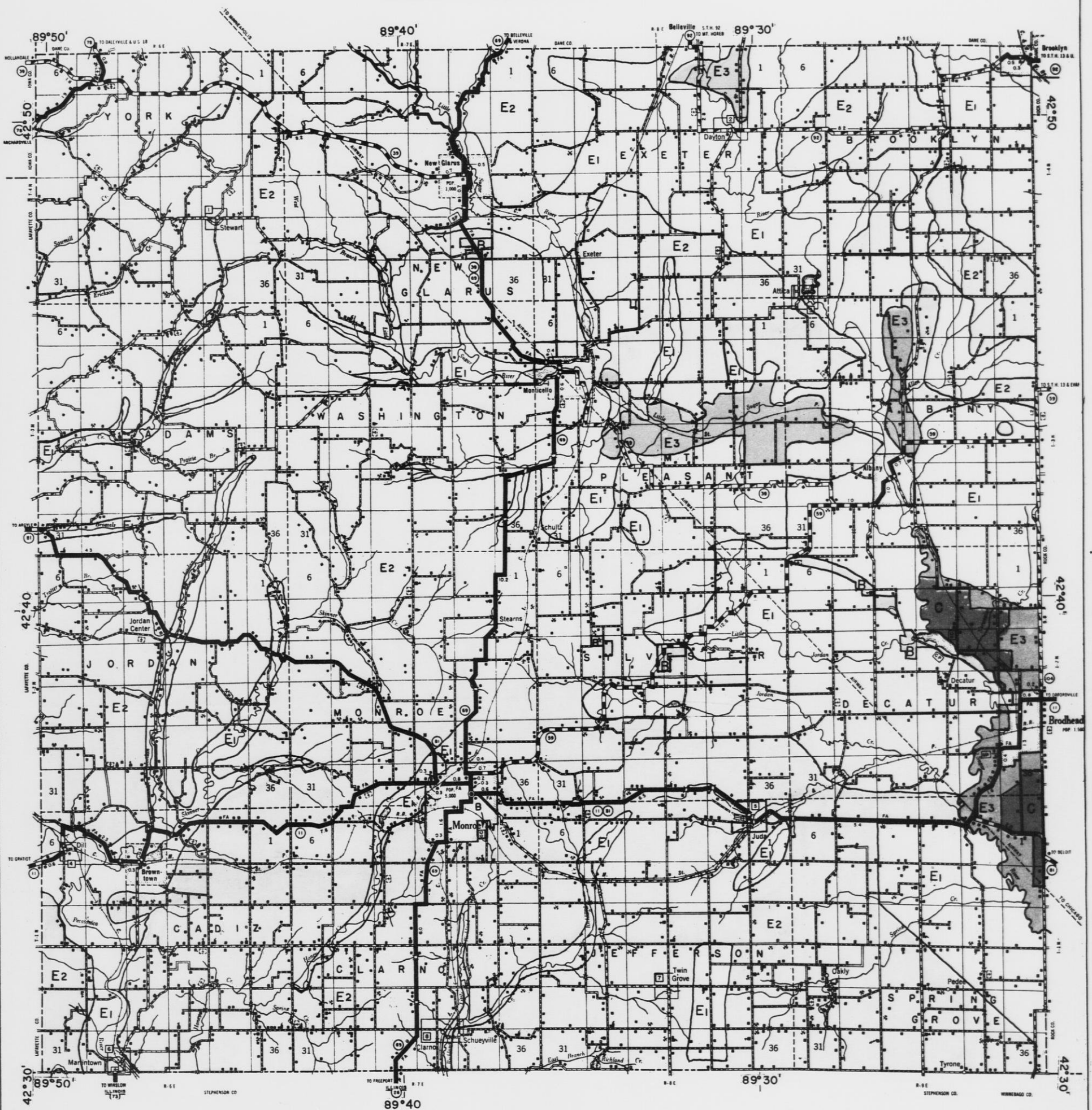


GENERAL INFORMATION

General information on a township basis, grouped as to Land Use Districts, is set up in Figure 9. This data was obtained through the cooperation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration office, from assessors' reports and statistical bulletin #202.

# LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

## GREEN COUNTY, WISCONSIN



**ROAD TYPES**

- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED EARTH
- SOIL SURFACED ROAD
- METAL SURFACED ROAD
- BITUMINOUS SURFACED ROAD (LOW)
- PAVED ROAD

- B Land is not and should not be in farming
- C Land is questionably suited for farming

**CLASS E LAND NOW IN FARMS SHOULD REMAIN IN FARMING**

- E1 Land is subject to little or no erosion
- E2 Land on which soil erosion is a problem
- E3 Land is subject to wind erosion



BASE MAP BY WISCONSIN STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY.

COLOR REPRODUCTION BY BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, U.S.D.A.

Figure 9

## GENERAL INFORMATION

## DISTRICTS

	I		II		III		IV	
	Brooklyn	Albany	New Glarus	Exeter	York	Adams	Washington	Mt. Pleasant
Farm Population	772	604	641	568	707	666	549	546
Area (In Acres)	23959	21645	22667	22324	23149	22765	22871	22838
No. of Farms	156	124	110	122	140	134	112	121
Acreage per Farm	127	159	168	165	161	163	185	167
Crop Acreage per Farm	67	79	72	82	66	72	92	90
Perm. Past. & Woods per Farm	36	46	43	43	67	72	58	43
% of Farm in:								
A. Cropland	53	50	44	49	41	45	50	54
B. Perm. Past. & Woods	29	30	25	27	42	45	32	25
C. % of Cropland in Hay	30	27	34	30	40	34	31	27
Farm Value per Acre - 1935	\$49	\$47	\$71	\$58	\$50	\$41	\$51	\$67
Total Cropland in A.A.A. - 1940	12517	9630	13719	14275	12073	10284	12160	10027
Soil Conserving Cropland	6780	5842	8868	8926	7864	6556	7715	6243
Tons Lime Spread A.A.A.	1675	1473	1211	1562	1471	400	1281	1702
Lbs. Phosphate & Potash Spread			570	3000	14600		18405	19940
AAA & Parity Payments	\$15754	\$12766	\$17000	\$19249	\$18029	\$11523	\$15871	\$12065
% of Farms Participating AAA	75	52	90	83	83	72	72	59

Figure 9 (Cont'd.)

## DISTRICTS

	V		VI		VII		VIII		County
	Decatur	Spring Grove	Syl-vester	Jeff-erson	Monroe	Clarno	Jordan	Cadiz	
Farm Population	600	800	656	742	880	829	681	880	11121
Area (In Acres)	22715	24988	22945	24536	22957	24116	23006	23460	370950
No. of Farms	113	159	147	164	130	179	134	178	2223
Acreage per Farm	139	140	151	133	118	122	158	119	145
Crop Acreage per Farm	80	82	81	77	63	69	75	63	75
Perm. Past. & Woods per Farm	28	30	32	29	31	46	52	29	41
% of Farm in::									
A. Cropland	58	60	55	59	54	58	48	53	52
B. Perm. Past. & Woods	21	22	22	22	27	23	33	24	28
C. % of Crop-land in Hay	20	23	29	31	35	32	34	33	30
Farm Value per Acre - 1935	\$52	\$63	\$58	\$78	\$82	\$80	\$47	\$47	\$59
Total Cropland in AAA - 1940	12386	15827	14492	17667	14269	13151	9784	11549	207939
Soil Conserving Cropland	6776	8732	8565	10703	8983	7904	6447	7904	126081
Tons Lime Spread AAA	1878	1756	2205	3467	1791	1786	479	1786	26411
Lbs. Phosphate & Potash Spread		10200	600	1300	12600	1600	200	1600	83015
AAA & Parity Payments	\$21383	\$25725	\$21099	\$30517	\$20161	\$21195	\$12886	\$19474	\$294707
% of Farms Participating AAA	75	74	74	83	83	63	58	64	72



## PRESENT LAND USE AREAS

There is no definite type of farming for any particular area of Green County. Mention should be made, however, that truck cropping is done to some extent on the better soils in the Brodhead, Decatur township, area. Tobacco is raised to a small extent in the Brodhead and Brooklyn areas. Because of the rolling nature of the land in the western part of the county, more conserving crops are raised and less corn compared to central and eastern Green County.

## LAND CLASSIFICATION

The basis for the following land classification is its present land use. In many cases, this may not be in accordance with its natural adaptation. The removal of timber, drainage and wind and water erosion have been responsible for much of the land that is now classified as wasteland. The land of Green County now falls into the following classifications: cleared agricultural land, almost 87%; woodlands, 7%; marshland, 4%; urban and special use land, 1½%; lakes and large streams form less than 1% of the entire land and water area. An average section of the county would contain 555 acres of cleared agricultural land, 47½ acres of woodland, 26 acres of marshland, 10½ acres of urban and special use land and approximately 1/2 acre of water.

## MAJOR PROBLEMS OF GREEN COUNTY

It is definitely recognized by the land use committee that Green County has many major agricultural problems. Each committee made recommendations relative to the best land use, and these recommendations emphasize that soil erosion is the first major problem coupled with farm woodlot conservation. All problems were not brought up and discussed at every committee meeting. The combined recommendations are classified into twelve major problems. The recommendations are grouped according to these problems in the following order.



1. Nearly 75% of the land is subject to soil erosion
2. Lack of farm woodlot conservation
3. More efficient weed eradication methods needed
4. Dairy projects require adjustments
5. Too few farm management records kept by farmers
6. To become established in farming is difficult, especially for youth
7. Investment high, upkeep costly in farm buildings
8. Greater participation in 4-H work needed
9. Farm tenancy is increasing
10. Lime and fertility lacking for good crops, general agricultural problems need study
11. The rural school, the community meeting place, is being closed
12. The agricultural conservation program lacks provisions for the dairy farmer
13. General problems require local recommendations for practicability

## LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

This land use classification involves the classification of each designed land use area. An area in this project consists of not less than one farm nor less than 150 acres. The land use areas have been carefully outlined by committeemen.

The standard classification as used in all counties is as follows:

- A. Areas Now in Farms Which Are Not Suited for Farming
- B. Areas Not Now in Farms and Which Should Not Be Used for Farming
- C. Areas Now in Farms and Which Are Questionably Suited for Farming
- D. Areas Not Now in Farms but Which Are Suitable for Development
- E. Areas Which are Now in Farms and Which Should Remain in Farming

The Agricultural Committee decided that it was an advantage that the "E" area be sub-divided and based on an erosion problem basis. There was no margin indicated on the Land Use map between river bottom, flat land and level highland; nor was any margin indicated between slope percentage as one slope may contain all classes as stated. (Figure 10)

The final Land Use Classification as used in Green County is as follows:

- B. Areas Not Now in Farms and Which Should Not Be Used for Farming. ("B" land indicated with green color)
- C. Areas Now in Farms and Which Are Questionably Suited for Farming. ("C" land indicated with red color)
- E. Areas Which Are Now in Farms and Which Should Remain in Farming. ("E" land indicated with yellow color)

E<sub>1</sub> Areas in which soil erosion is little or no problem  
It may be either:

- (a) Flat land other than river bottom
- (b) River and creek bottom land.

Sub-classes of "E<sub>1</sub>" are indicated with a lemon yellow color.

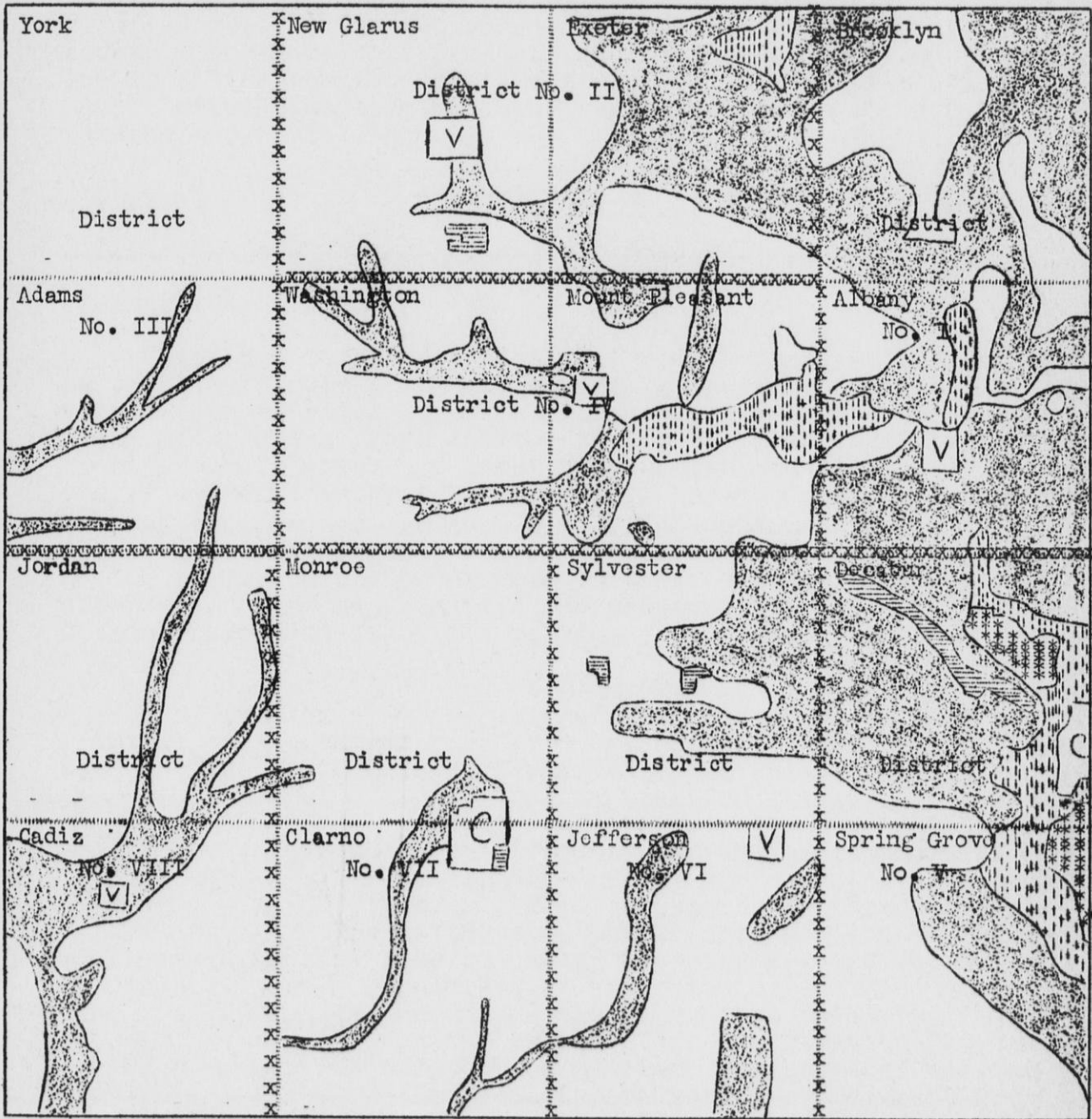
E<sub>2</sub> Areas in which soil erosion is a problem and in which there is need for change in cropping practices if controlling practices have not already been put into effect. It may be classed as:

- (a) Gentle slopes, slight to moderate erosion
- (b) Medium slopes, moderate to severe erosion
- (c) Steep slopes, too steep or shallow for safe cultivation or severely eroded.

Sub-classes of "E<sub>2</sub>" are indicated with a yellow color.

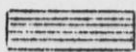
Figure 10.

GREEN COUNTY  
LAND USE CLASSIFICATION MAP



V - Village

C - City



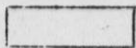
"B" Land - is not and should not be in farming.



"C" Land - is questionably suited for farming.



"E<sub>1</sub>" Land - is subject to little or no erosion.



"E<sub>2</sub>" Land - on which soil erosion is a problem.



"E<sub>3</sub>" Land - is subject to wind erosion

E<sub>3</sub> Areas subject to wind erosion  
E<sub>3</sub> is indicated with a golden yellow color

The committees' recommendations which follow are an all important phase of the project. These provide guidance in forming the agricultural program for the county agricultural agent as well as for action agencies operating within the county. Nor does this project end with these recommendations for it is the committees' task to inform the agencies and people within the county of the recommendations made and the reasons underlying them.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### CLASSIFIED LAND USE AREAS AND SOIL EROSION

##### Class B Land (Green)

This area consists of land not now in farms which should not be used for farming; it consists of rough broken land unfit for cultivation or wooded areas which should remain as such. These green colored areas are limited to two or three sections of the county. Small areas are located in Clarno, Decatur, New Glarus, and Sylvester townships totaling 1516 acres, 0.4% of the total area of the county. (Figure 11) With the exception of the Monroe golf course area, the committee believes this land, if not in trees, should be planted to trees and that these areas should be protected from fire and grazing, with selective cutting. General recommendations for woodlot conservation are to be applied.

The New Glarus woods, at present, consist of 40 acres. This original park area was purchased by the State Conservation Department and the State Highway Department. If the additional woodlots bordering the New Glarus woods, at present owned by private individuals, would be purchased by the State, it would make a total park area of approximately 140 to 180 acres. Recommendations by the county committee are that in the New Glarus vicinity the so-called New Glarus woods should be enlarged as indicated on the land use map. Recommendations are that this area be purchased by the State Conservation Department to be used as State property and enlarge the present park known as the New Glarus woods.



##### Class C Land (Red)

These areas are now in farms but are questionably suited for farming because of unproductive light or sandy soils which are also subject to wind erosion. There is one such area in Decatur township comprising 1856 acres, 8.1% of the township. Another like area, totaling 640 acres, is located in Spring Grove and is equivalent to 2.6% of the township area. The total

Figure 11.

SUMMARY SHEET  
OF  
LAND USE CLASSIFICATION

Town	Yellow E Land		Yellow Sub-Divided						Green B Land		Red C Land		Total Acres
	Acres	%	E <sub>1</sub>		E <sub>2</sub>		E <sub>3</sub>		Acres	%	Acres	%	
Adams	22765	100	2048	8.9	20717	91.1							22765
Albany	21645	100	14413	66.7	5184	23.9	2048	9.4					21645
Brook- lyn	23959	100	13789	47.6	10120	42.4							23959
Cadiz	23461	100	6528	27.8	16933	72.2							23461
Clarno	23997	99.5	1280	5.3	22717	94.2			120	.5			24117
Deca- tur	19964	87.9	16636	73.2	768	3.4	2560	11.3	896	3.9	1856	8.1	22716
Exeter	23325	100	14429	61.9	7808	33.5	1088	4.6					23325
Jeff- erson	24537	100	3456	14.1	21081	85.9							24537
Jordan	23006	100	3968	17.2	19038	82.8							23006
Monroe	22958	100	1024	4.5	21934	95.5							22958
St. Pica- sant	22839	100	5312	23.3	14647	64.1	2880	12.6					22839
How Larus	22487	99.2	1728	7.6	20759	91.6			180	.8			22667
Spring Grove	24349	97.4	7990	31.9	15143	60.6	1216	4.9			640	2.6	24989
Sylve- ster	22626	98.6	7680	33.4	14946	65.2			320	1.4			22946
Wash- ing- ton	22871	100	2816	12.3	20055	87.7							22871
York	23150	100			23150	100							23150
TOTAL	367939	98.9	103097	27.7	255050 <sup>1</sup>	68.6	9792 <sup>1</sup>	2.6	1516	0.4	2496	0.6	371951

<sup>1</sup>Erosion Area is E<sub>2</sub> + E<sub>3</sub> equals 264,842 or 69.2% of all land which is subject to erosion.

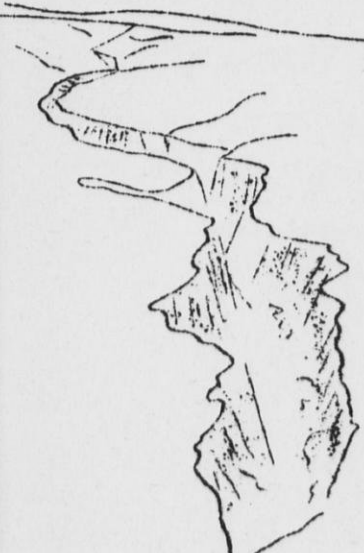
land in this classification equals 2496 acres or only 0.6% of the total area of Green County. Various recommendations from committee members are as follows: (1) it is best suited for woodland; it should be thus protected from fire and grazing with selective cutting; (2) sections or parts of such farms should be retired from farming and seeded for permanent pasture with sweet clover. Better soil building practices such as recommended in pasture renovation should be encouraged on the remainder of the farms; (3) if only a small area of the farm is in this class, better soil building practices should be used. Only crops best suited for the area should be planted.

The land use committee recommends that the Agricultural Committee of the Green County Board of Supervisors consult the Rock County Agricultural Committee and seek consideration of the Federal Government in a combined effort relative to the purchase of the above described area by the Federal Government.

#### Class E Land (Yellow)

This land is now in farms and should remain in farms. There are 367,939 acres of E Land in the county, 98.9%. Because of the erosion problem, one of the major problems in Green County, the committee subdivided this area into E<sub>1</sub>, E<sub>2</sub>, and E<sub>3</sub>. The erosion problem is evident from several sources. <sup>2</sup> A generalized map of the state prepared by the Agricultural College classified all the land west of the Sugar River as slight to moderate sheet erosion with occasional gullies.

#### Evidence of Soil Erosion



Cultivation and pasturing have removed plant cover, and erosion losses are increasing. Each year of cropping has removed or destroyed a part of this plant or organic matter so abundantly present in virgin soil. Correlating our rainfall data, shown on page 10, with the fact that we have a continental climate with heavy hard rains, contrast is made to the European climate which may have more rain; their rainfall is more even and gentle, and there is almost no soil washing. It is said in western Wisconsin that one hard storm a season washes away more soil than all the other rains of that year.

There is definite evidence of erosion from the summarized data obtained from maps drawn up by the Soil Conservation Service on 16 farms in western Green County. The total area in this survey is 2511 acres, an average of 157 acres per farm. (Figure 12)

Figure 12. \*Soil Erosion "A" Horizon Eroded

Soil Class	Total Acres in Survey	% of Total Acres	No Apparent Erosion	"A" Horizon Eroded				Recent Deposition
				0-25% Gone	25-50% Gone	50-75% Gone	Over 75% Gone	
Glacial & Loess (Loam)	193	7.6	16.6	17.6	30.1	28.8	6.9	
Residual (Heavy) Bottom Land	1961	78.1		26.8	30.4	35.8	7.0	
(Poorly Drained)	357	14.3		6.8	13.4			79.8
County Average			5.6	17.1	24.6	21.5	4.6	26.6

\*Gullies prevalent in some areas

In the above figure, the county soil erosion average is made from surveys of farms in the western half of the county. It is granted that the western part of the county is rougher than the eastern half. According to the summary of this survey, however, on about 17% of the land, 25% of the "A" horizon is gone. The "A" horizon is the productive layer, having more organic matter, being more granular and being of a darker color. On about 24% of the land, from 25 to 50% of the "A" horizon is gone, and about on 4% of the land, over 75% of the "A" horizon is gone. On about 26% of the land, there was recent deposition due to low land flooding, collection of alluvial deposits from higher land and the like. Soil profiles taken from eroded and non-eroded areas show clearly the "A" horizon.

A one mile survey was made in Monroe township where virgin soil depths were compared to soil depths in cultivated areas. The per cent of slope was calculated with a level. The summary of this soil survey is shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13. Soil Erosion Survey - Monroe Township  
Virgin soil - 10 inches dark soil, 20 inches to "B" horizon

% of Total Distance (1 mile)	% Slope	Inches Dark Soil	Inches to "B"	Inches to Bed Rock
2	2	6	15	
5	3	6	15	
5	5	12	15	
8	7	14	14	18
15	8	10	10	19
20	9	13	16	20
7	13	14	14	14
1	20	6	6	10

Results of the above survey are very irregular; most outstanding is the nearness of bed rock. The above is in "average figures". The bed rock in some instances is 6 inches from the surface on the steeper slopes.

From the topographical description of the county on Page 9, it is stated that the county varies from rough or hilly to gently rolling or level although by far the greater part of the county is hilly or rolling.

Figure 14. Slope Percentages

15.8% of land had slope of 0-3%  
 25.8% " " " " " 3-8%  
 24.3% " " " " " 8-12%  
 27.3% " " " " " 12-20%  
 6.6% " " " " " 20-30%

Map measurements of these same Soil Conservation Service farms picture the slope percentages. Figure 14.

Land use recommendations made by the Soil Conservation Service for farms under agreement are summarized in Figure 15. The recommendations are made on the basis that manure will be applied, and the soil will be limed and fertilized according to soil test requirements.

Figure 15. Soil Conservation Service Recommendations

% of Land	Land Use	Suggested Rotation	Suggested Practice
9.8	Cropland Short Rotation	C-G-H	None
32.1	Cropland Medium Rotation	C-G-H-H-H-H or Less Hay	None or strips on contour
44.5	Cropland Long Rotation	C-G 6 yrs. Hay or Pasture	None or strips on contour
8.5	Hayland or Pasture		Planned only for reseeded & soil treatments
3.4	Pasture		Grazing management Renovation when practical
1.7	Woodland and Wildlife		Protect from fire and grazing Selective Cutting

Recommendations for Controlling Soil Erosion

Local committees have outlined the area which is subject to erosion -- this area comprises 71.2% of the land of Green County. (Figure 11) The following are definitions and recommendations made by the committees.

- E<sub>1</sub> Areas in which soil erosion is little or no problem. This area comprises 103,097 acres, 27.7% of Green County  
 It may be either:
  - (a) Flat land other than river bottom
  - (b) River and creek bottom land

(a) The recommendations are as follows: the committees generally recommend a short rotation consisting of corn, grain and hay, or two years of corn. Alfalfa is generally advisable,



and it may be desirable to leave as a hay crop until the crop thins. Timothy should be added in alfalfa seed mixtures. Clover and timothy may be substituted for alfalfa. Strip cropping may be an advantage in large areas. On level land not subject to erosion, a rotation which consists of one-third or more of sod crops is required to maintain fertility. It is evident that a soil low in fertility, badly eroded or just naturally unproductive, requires a longer rotation or higher percentage of sod crops to build up or maintain fertility. The plowing under of a good crop of clover or alfalfa may be more advantageous than if the crop is fed or sold for cash. A field with a good stand of hay or grass will lose very little soil or moisture.

(b) On the flat river bottom lands, the committee is of the general opinion that a short rotation would be desirable in this area, with corn as a major part of the rotation where the area is not frequented by floods. In areas subject to flooding, blue grass pasture is probably the best crop. If experience has proved pasture is best, it should be kept in pasture. Alfalfa is not recommended because of the difficulty in haying and likelihood of sour soil in low land. Such areas as these should be used for soil depleting crops in A.A.A., if not subject to flooding. Seeding should be done to choke out weeds. Narrow strips should be left as pasture. Barley is recommended for the grain crop in a rotation; red clover, alsike, red top or timothy will be best as a hay crop. Canary grass is suggested for trial if an area is flooded a portion of the year.

E<sub>2</sub> Land in which soil erosion is a problem and in which there is need in change in cropping practices, if controlling practices have not already been put into effect. The committees outlined areas equal to 255,050 acres, 68.8% of the county. It may be classed as:

- (a) Gentle slopes
- (b) Medium slopes, moderate to severe erosion
- (c) Steep slopes, too steep or shallow for safe cultivation or severely eroded

(a) The recommendations are as follows: gentle slopes of 3-8%, having a slight to moderate erosion, require a medium rotation with corn one year, grain one year, and seeded to hay. The length of time the hay crop remains in this rotation depends on the type of hay crop and its length of life. The shorter the rotation, the greater stress must be made on soil erosion control practices.

Generally, field strips are recommended. In some cases, contour strips are preferred, especially with cultivated crops such as corn.

A strip cropping system, consisting of strips of hay alternating with strips of corn or grain, is desirable. The hay strips spread the water evenly, preventing it from concentrating and forming gullies. The hay catches the soil from the corn or grain strips above.

Contour strips or contour cultivation is recommended where

practical and the washing is more serious. Contour cultivation is farming where all plowing and cultivating are done on the level rather than up and down the hill. It is the general belief that this practice gives all the protection needed on gentle slopes. Contour strip cropping is a system recommended where 50 to 125 foot strips of hay alternate with equal width strips of corn or grain. This type of strip cropping is most frequently used because it provides more effective erosion control and easier field operation. Hill dropping of corn with contour rows is suggested in place of checking.

In areas of gentle slopes where contour stripping is not practical, especially in smaller fields, buffer strips are suggested. Buffer strip cropping is a type of strip cropping where strips of sod a rod or more wide are left every 75 feet to 125 feet down the slope. This strip should be left on the contour. Such buffer strips may be decidedly practical where the slopes are very irregular and where rotation pasture is needed.

On a short rotation on a gentle slope, terracing may be done. This consists of extra large furrows that are just a little off the level, on a contour. The water is caught in this furrow and is allowed to slowly run off to one end. Here a sod draw allows it to go safely down the hill. Terracing should not be done in shallow soils. We recommend that anyone, wishing to have terracing done, should do it only upon the advice of experienced assistance.

(b) The committee recommends that these areas require the same general practices as the gentle slopes, with hay crops encouraged to form a longer rotation.

(c) In most cases, it is generally recommended that such areas in cultivation be put into permanent pasture or hay. It should be plowed only for reseeding and soil treatment; and when areas are plowed, rye is suggested for broadcasting prior to last cultivation. Prominent dead furrows should never be allowed. Plowing around the hill on a contour is recommended. If cropland is limited and these slopes must be cropped, the suggestions listed under gentle slopes are to be considered.

Many farms in the county have some land that is better suited to the growing of trees than for any other purpose. Steep land having slopes over 30-35 per cent, light soil with low fertility, unused irregular areas or wasteland, and badly eroded land are the most common cases. It is recommended that these areas be protected and planted to trees to provide some income and guard against erosion. Reference is made to recommendations in Woodlot Conservation.

E<sub>3</sub> Areas subject to wind erosion

E<sub>3</sub> land is agricultural land subject to wind erosion. The townships of Albany, Decatur, Exeter, Mt. Pleasant, and Spring Grove have small areas in this class totaling 9792 acres or 2.6% of the total area of the county. The committee believes

that there are a very few total farms in this area. In general, in fields where wind erosion does occur, the committee recommends strip cropping with corn as a windbreak; trees should be planted as a shelter belt; land should be kept covered with rye when not seeded to another crop. Soil texture should be improved with green manuring. Legumes should be encouraged.

General Recommendations for All Erosion Areas in  
General or Extreme Conditions in any of the Above Classes

In connection with the establishment of a strip cropping or contour strip cropping system, it is advised that rearranging the fences, so that they run on a contour, may be a time saver. By so doing, odd corners and point rows can be done away with, and the fence serves as a permanent marker for contour lines.

Pasture renovation is recommended in all areas. This practice is especially recommended on steeper slopes that should be left in permanent hay or pasture. In pasture renovation, the soil should first be tested to determine the lime and fertilizer requirements for the successful growth of legumes. The lime is applied, and then the sod is cut up thoroughly with a disc or spring tooth. This should be done early in the spring, before oats seeding time. If a fertilizer drill is not available, the fertilizer can be mixed with the lime and worked into the soil in the preparation of the seed bed. The seeding mixture recommended should consist primarily of legumes, and for details relative to seeding mixtures, we suggest the advice of the county agricultural agent. If there is a fairly good bed, the seeding may be made without a nurse crop. A light nurse crop will help to check weeds. The renovated portion should be fenced and livestock kept out until fall or at least until October 15 in this area.

Relative to gully and stream bank control, the farmer who wishes to keep his fields free from gullies must give first consideration to proper land use and conservation farming on areas that contribute run-off to gullies. Along with the adoption of proper land use, it is necessary to heal the old erosion scars by the best and cheapest means available. Sod hump dams can be successfully used in healing small gullies with small drainage areas. Sod flumes may be successfully used to lower the water safely in gullies with heads less than ten feet and drainage areas less than 25 acres. In many cases, it may be advisable to construct a plank or earth diversion dike around the head of a small gully and slope and seed the head. Gullies having large drainage areas or bank cutting on large streams will usually require permanent structures. A combination of brush and rock wing dams and willow plantings will usually control stream bank cutting. All such areas should be protected from grazing. Most farmers find it pays to leave sod of sufficient width to prevent gullying in all drainage ways. These grass water ways should be at least ten feet wide or wide enough for a hay crop to be harvested; they should be left with an uneven edge to prevent side gullies.

Soil erosion control methods are good practices to be stressed by teachers of vocational agriculture in their teaching programs. Levels and tapes for laying out field strips and the like are available through the county agent's office. It was recommended that agricultural extension help individual teachers, upon request, with the use of this simple equipment, in order that agricultural teachers may instruct their students relative to the use of tapes and levels.

Some discussion is made by the committee of this county being in the Soil Conservation District. There are already 19 counties in Wisconsin which have formed Soil Conservation districts in their respective areas. (April, 1941) A district is formed by the passage of a resolution by the local county board of supervisors; the local agricultural committee of the county board are the district supervisors; farmers living within the district are given an opportunity to enter a cooperative agreement with the county agricultural committee by which the farmers agree to follow recommended erosion control practices on their land in return for planning assistance and establishment of these practices. The farmers themselves make their own plans with the aid of erosion specialists, and the farmers may execute these plans as they see fit. The committee believes that this county was not yet ready to make such a recommendation to the County Board of Supervisors.

There are farmers in some sections of the county who are interested and who are requesting assistance with farm plans for soil conservation practices. The committee recommends the continued service of the Agricultural College and any other available help for this service with no cost to the farmers.

#### FARM WOODLOT CONSERVATION



In Green County, 40.9% of all the farm land is in pasture. Of this pasture land, 15.8% is in woodland.

In other words, 15.8% of 40.9% is 6.5%, indicating that 6.5% of all farm land is in woodland. The committee believes there is a direct relationship between soil erosion problems and farm woodlot conservation problems.

According to the 1940 Wisconsin Census of Agriculture, there were 1,426 farms reporting woodland with a total of 26,555 acres. In 1934, 31,590 acres were reported, and in 1929, 32,412 acres were reported.

Of the 1,426 farms in Green County having woodlands, many are often detached from the main farm. They have been used primarily as a source of fuelwood, fence posts and construction materials and have contributed considerable savings to the owners. Some of these woodlands have been depleted by grazing and by overcutting. This committee recommends that woodlands in these areas, such as in Decatur and Sylvester townships originally set aside for timber production, be maintained as forest lands through protection from grazing by using more desirable lands for pasture and pasture improvement and regulating cuttings to improve and obtain all sizes of trees on the area.

Many farms in the county have some land that is better suited to the growing of trees than for any other purpose. Steep land having slopes over 30-35 per cent, light soil with low fertility, unused irregular areas or wasteland, and badly eroded land are the most common cases. It is recommended that these areas be protected and planted to trees to provide some income and guard against erosion.

One of the biggest woodland problems in Green County is "How to keep cows off from steep slopes and out of the woods". It is recommended that steep lands grow a crop of trees and that all woodlands be kept ungrazed to permit growth of reproduction and assure continuous tree crops. To offset pasture loss from lands kept ungrazed, pasture improvement of old bluegrass or removing timber to make better pasture from part of the woodland is recommended.

It is recommended that farmers having ungrazed woodlands take advantage of the provisions in the Wisconsin Woodlot Tax Exemption Law.

Wood fires and destructive cutting practices have caused much damage and poor quality timber in the woodlands of this county. It is recommended that farmers protect woodlots from fire and follow better cutting practices. The recommended cuttings are: to remove over-mature, dead, deformed, and diseased trees along with others that crowd or overtop thrifty young saplings or interfere with the growth of "final crop" trees.

Trees should be planted on barren knolls as such knolls would be useless for other purposes. Trees should also be planted on eroded slopes and in rows to act as a living snow fence, as shelterbelts and windbreaks. Many such practices are approved and credited through the AAA program.

Woodlot management, windbreak and shelterbelt planting demonstrations have been conducted in parts of the county through the extension office and College of Agriculture. It is recommended that these educational demonstrations be continued, when requested, in areas where requests are made, and the need is justifiable.

#### WEED ERADICATION

The weed problem in Green County is becoming a major one for it is the general opinion of the committee that it is as great as that of soil erosion. Patches of creeping jenny and leafy spurge are so numerous that the committee recommends these weeds to be added to the Class I weed list

Chemical weed control demonstrations have been held in the county; additional like demonstrations are requested. The committee further recommends that town boards seek advice of the members of the County Agricultural Committee and the Albany township board who have had experience with financing a project whereby the town pays a percentage of the weed control.

If a town decides to finance a chemical weed eradication program, it is the recommendation that the town does not pay over 50% of the cost with a cash payment by the farmer when the chemical is purchased; further, a limit should be made for each farmer requesting this chemical -- this should be based upon the total appropriation made.

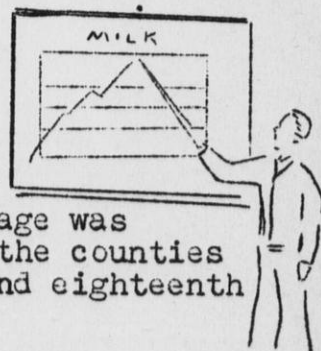
A large percentage of committee members recommend that the County Board of Supervisors consider the employing of a county weed commissioner who is not a local man; they suggest that his major duties be of an educational phase, but said commissioner would be authorized to grant penalties where law was not obeyed.

It is recommended that instead of the employment by the County Board of a county commissioner for weeds, township boards consider the plan as used in Monroe township, or any similar plan, whereby the town is divided into two or more districts. The town chairman sends a letter with an enclosed stamped card. When the card holder has destroyed all noxious weeds according to law, he gives this information on the card and mails it to the district chairman. If the card does not return within a limited time, the district commissioner will make a personal call and carry out his duties as per regulations of the state weed law.

In crop areas where thistles are a problem, alfalfa is a suggestive crop to be seeded as a smother crop.

#### DAIRY IMPROVEMENT

Milk production per cow in Green County in 1938 (latest figure available) equalled that estimated for any other county in the state and exceeded all surrounding counties. At that time, the average production per cow was 6400 pounds of milk while the state average was 5700 pounds. The county ranked tenth among the counties in amount of milk shipped out of Wisconsin and eighteenth in the amount of cream shipped.



During the same year, the county ranked first in the production of Swiss cheese, first in Limburger, sixth in Brick and Munster. It ranked sixth in all cheese production. Refer to Figure 6 for graphs of cheese and butter production.

The Quality Milk Program was unanimously voted in by the farmers and cheesemakers in March, 1940. It is the committee's general opinion that the majority of dairy farmers are careful with their milk sanitation. There is a small percentage who are reckless, however, resulting in pollution of the entire supply in some factories. If these farmers and factory operators were given a better explanation of the program, the committee believes their full cooperation would be expected and that the program could be a more permanent one.

The Monticello North Side Cheese Factory reported because of its quality milk program adopted by their patrons, they had an increase of \$32.00 per farm in one month. The committee suggests that factory operators make periodical visits to their patrons to check on milk utensils, and that patrons include this requisite when contracting their factory operator. A repair program on milk utensils, as has been made available at cheese factories by an expert tinner, is a program to be commended for the future at regular intervals when deemed necessary.

It is the opinion of the committee that the quality of cheese could be greatly improved if cheesemakers in some instances would be encouraged to be more efficient. The committee recommends that the State Department of Agriculture establish the requirements for cheesemaker to acquire license based on (1) efficiency in milk quality work, (2) efficiency in handling starters, (3) efficiency in the manufacturing of cheese, (4) cleanliness about the factory.

There are some factories which need building improvements, and it is recommended that building plans be available through the Agricultural College.

Relative to the cheese industry in Green County, the committee believes there is a problem pertaining to the cause of "slow working" milk. Recommendations are that more research be done by the Agricultural College on this factor with special attention of the feed, health of the cow, methods of cooling milk and the effective starters. They recommend the development of a test to determine the adaptability of milk for various cheese industries.

The committee recommends the continued advertising of dairy products and any additional means of dairy product advertising is approved and urged, but they condemn showing in pictures or any other way, the improper and insanitary scenes.

Some farmers of the county have unknowingly acquired Bang's disease in their herds; results in instances have been disastrous. Although the law prevents movement of animals over six months of age without being Bang's tested and result test being negative, they further recommend that purchasers of dairy cattle should greatly consider only Bang's-free certified herds, thus better insuring non-transmission of Bang's disease.



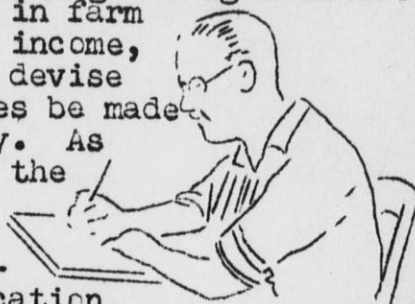
As the herd sire can transmit diseases when used on neighboring herds or other herds, the committee recommends that such a sire be regularly inspected if used constantly in a herd; also, that he be inspected according to law if a

trade is made. Inspection is to be done only by a licensed veterinarian.

The committee recommends and urges the support of the county to the resolution pertaining to "stockyard sires", as set up by the County Holstein Breeders' Association.

### FARM MANAGEMENT

There were twenty farmers of the county in 1940 who kept farm accounts in cooperation with the College of Agriculture. The committee believes that efficiency in farm management is a decided factor in farm income, and they recommend the county agent to devise methods by which farm management studies be made more available to farmers of the county. As a partial solution, comment is made of the resulting benefits and success of the Farm and Home Short Course conducted through the extension office. The continuance is urged for this type of education in the county with the following suggestions: (1) the courses should deal primarily with farm management with a follow-up of supervised practice on the keeping of farm and home accounts; (2) the courses should be held earlier in the winter, starting in late fall; (3) meetings should be held other than just Monroe, probably in three or four central places in the county.



The keeping of farm and home accounts is a 4-H project which should be encouraged especially with older members as well as with all older youth regardless whether or not they belong to a 4-H club.

### FARM CREDIT

How to become established in farming is the most necessary factor in convincing good farm boys to stay on the farm. This committee recognizes that the greatest contribution which the Farm Credit agencies can make to Green County is in giving financial help and guidance in farm management that will enable the farmer to repay his indebtedness and maintain a high standard of living. For that reason, the committee recommends loan agencies such as the Farm Security Administration, Tenant Purchase, Production Credit Association, Land Bank, local banks, and others to more generously advertise their programs in order that young people will acquaint themselves with the principles of these agencies. The extent of loans granted by some of the federal agencies is shown in Figure 16.





Figure 16. Summary Sheet

## Farm Credit Agencies

Township	Production Credit		Farm Security		Land Bank
	No. of Loans	Am't. Loans	No. of Loans	Am't Loans	No. of Loans
Adams	23	12,460	5	8,085	18
Albany	9	3,998	4	7,390	10
Brooklyn	13	6,931	3	2,300	17
Cadiz	23	14,514	3	3,841	22
Clarno	20	12,910	3	4,328	29
Decatur	4	1,483	1	1,600	17
Exeter	2	950	4	4,875	14
Jefferson	14	8,026	2	5,435	18
Jordan	15	9,863	7	14,817	22
Monroe	13	8,745	2	3,396	25
Mt. Pleasant	7	4,313			13
New Glarus	4	1,546			6
Spring Grove	15	11,947	2	1,870	22
Sylvester	8	5,712			17
Washington	5	2,667	4	8,226	10
York	14	7,298	3	7,075	13
Total	<sup>1</sup> 187	113,303	<sup>1</sup> 43	<sup>2</sup> 73,235	<sup>3</sup> 273

<sup>1</sup> As of April 1, 1941

<sup>2</sup> There are 4 Tenant Purchase farms in the county (May 1, 1941) valued at \$35,350

<sup>3</sup> As of December, 1939. On January 1, 1940, the Land Bank had 303 loans totaling \$2,740,600 including 2 farms owned in Green County.

## FARM BUILDINGS

In a comparison of the rural houses per section in the southeastern counties of the state, Green County has 5.28 houses per square mile which is the second lowest in the district and considerably below the average for the district as a whole, which is about 7.5. This would indicate larger farms, the natural result of increased pasture due to dairy farming, while the cleared cropland remains on about an average with the rest of the southeastern district. Green County also shows the largest number of cheese factories in the district having a total listed of 125 or an average of .25 per square mile. The average for the entire southeastern district is about .03 so this indicates a great concentration of this industry in this district. The following table is an inventory of all the rural buildings listed. Farm out-buildings over 100 feet from the road are not listed.

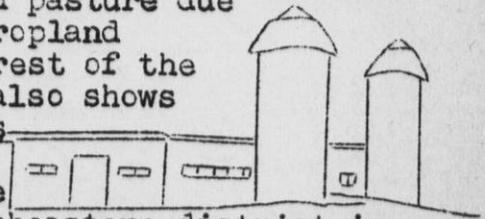


Figure 17. Inventory of Buildings, Rural Area

Buildings	Total No. for County
Cheese Factories	125
Churches	26
Filling Stations	6
Fish Hatcheries	1
Garages	8
Houses Occupied	2,692
Houses Unoccupied	99
Schools	116
Stores	11
Summer Homes	33
Taverns	8
Total	3,125

The following figure is the result of the inventory of roads, power and telephone lines and railroads.

Figure 18. Inventory of Roads, Railroads, Telephone and Power Lines - Rural Area

Roads	Total Mileage	Per Cent of County
Dirt Improved	72.0	6.2
Dirt Unimproved	151.0	12.9
Gravel Improved	229.0	19.6
Gravel Unimproved	624.0	53.3
Hard Surface	94.0	8.0
Totals	1,170.0	100.0%
Telephone Lines	756.0	
Power Lines	389.0	
Railroads	56.0	

Comparing the value of the total farm to the value of the buildings alone, in 1910 the buildings represented 18% of the total farm value; in 1940 this percentage rose to 49%. (Figure 19)

Figure 19. Land and Buildings Value

Year	Value of Land & Buildings	Value of Bldgs. Alone	Value of Bldgs. % of Farm	Total Value per Farm
1910	31,119,809	5,775,990	18	12,625
1920	55,417,164	11,346,806	24	23,784
1925	38,451,929	13,108,180	34	16,002
1930	33,466,914	14,004,246	42	14,026
1935	21,422,271	----	--	8,645
1940	23,568,342	11,662,020	49	9,663

In view of the fact that the farm buildings comprise the major investment on many farms, the committee realizes there are outstanding problems dealing with this factor.

Buildings are depreciating, in many cases, faster than repair are made, primarily due to a lack of finances. Farm buildings in poor condition are (1) due for complete renovation; (2) letting

the buildings go as long as they will stand; (3) keep constantly adding little repairs. What to do is a problem to be answered by the individual operator. The solutions vary according to the size of farm, local markets, crops raised, possibility of combining farms under one homestead, the changing of crops or livestock enterprises.

Farm buildings in fair condition can be (1) neglected for the time being; (2) they can be maintained periodically; (3) possibly new additions can be made or new buildings constructed. Again the solution depends considerably on local factors.

For farm operators with good buildings, to be most practical and economical, the committee seriously recommends constant up-to-date maintenance.

The committee's recommendation for the present is for farm owners and operators, regardless of the present condition of their farm buildings, prior to repairing or rebuilding, should first use their good judgment based on all neighboring factors listed above; we suggest that their good judgment be combined with the advice of agricultural engineers of our State College and of other institutions.

A local survey substantiates the fact that repairing of old farm buildings and building of new farm structures is a decided financial problem; the lack of most economical and practical building methods and plans is also a problem. It is recommended that the State College do more research work to discover the most economical methods of repairing and rebuilding on the farm.

#### 4-H CLUBS



There were 501 youth between the ages of 10-20 years in Green County who were enrolled in 4-H clubs in 1940. Eighty-three per cent of this number completed their record books and were awarded achievement pins. There were 23 clubs with one or more clubs located in each township. This data substantiates the reason that 4-H club work is a major project in Green County's extension program. The continuance of this project is recommended.



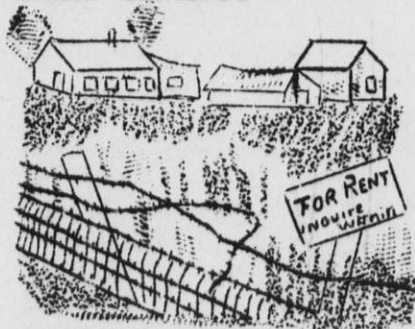
Leaders in 4-H clubs of the county are to be complimented on their work. There are some details, however, which probably could be improved. Often at local 4-H meetings, due to a lack of plans for the meeting, progress is not made; younger members sometime acquire an inferior feeling at these meetings because they have no sign of obligation; junior leadership training has not been carried on extensively by 4-H leaders; in most clubs, there are no special leaders for recreation; club calendars and programs of work in some clubs have not been planned, resulting in confusion at County Fair time; forestry projects on farms for 4-H members, relative to windbreaks and shelterbelts, have been underestimated; farm management records in 4-H have not been greatly encouraged.

The land use committee recommends that leaders in 4-H club work consider the following suggestions: have the club officers better plan their business meeting thereby allowing more time for songs, games and general recreation; younger members should have obligations at the meeting, and thereby cultivating their willingness and enthusiasm for a probable lack of talent compared to older youth; junior leadership training should be stressed with a regular leader to plan new games at regular meetings, members interested in music and drama could likely assist here; the club calendar should be better planned; the forestry project should be encouraged for we need more trees for home beautification, windbreaks and shelterbelts; the keeping of farm and home records is a 4-H project which should be encouraged especially with older members as well as with all older youth regardless of whether or not they belong to a 4-H club; the cooperation of parents relative to 4-H is urged.

A study should be made by the 4-H committees relative to the committee's suggestion that greater interest would be created in 4-H work if more supervised recreation would be made available. Also, projects with a financial return should be stressed.

In our defense program, health is acknowledged as a major factor. Therefore, the committee suggests that the health factor in 4-H to be stressed more than it has been in the past. Health records should be more highly evaluated, and the cooperation of the county nurse is requested.

#### FARM TENANCY



The Green County tenancy problem is best pictured by a study of Figure 20. The "relationship part" of this study was made in 1941 with cooperation of AAA committeemen. With a tenancy of 40.1% in the county, it is not as serious a problem as in some counties of this section of Wisconsin.

The committee has estimated 10% of the tenant farmers are poor managers. Long term elastic lease forms, available through the extension office and all offices of farm action agencies, are to be encouraged for better farm management.

Many farms are owned by city or village people who made good will loans. Because of the frequent changes in tenants, farms tend to become depleted. The committee recommends that the absentee land owners of such farms finance a part of the general improvement, especially liming, fertilizing and soil conservation; long-time written leases between concerned parties is their recommendation.

Figure 20. Green County Tenancy Study

Townships	Total No. Farms	No. of Tenants	% of Tenants	No. Related to Land lord	% Re-related to Land lord	No. Dir. Relation Father & Son	% of Total Direct Related	Type of Rent	
								Cash %	50-50 %
Adams	133	69	51.88	26	37.97	23	33.33	28.98	60.86
Albany	127	60	47.24	17	28.33	17	28.33	15.00	85.00
Brooklyn	167	66	39.52	36	54.54	33	50.00	18.18	78.78
Cadiz	182	75	41.20	39	52.00	31	41.32	20.00	77.33
Clarno	178	69	38.76	31	44.92	27	39.13	29.00	63.76
Decatur	128	60	46.87	16	26.80	13	21.66	15.00	85.00
Exeter	123	41	33.33	20	48.78	19	46.34	21.95	78.04
Jefferson	176	86	49.43	30	34.88	21	24.41	18.60	73.25
Jordan	137	61	44.52	27	44.26	25	40.98	22.95	70.42
Monroe	146	59	40.41	31	52.54	22	37.28	10.16	84.74
Mt. Pleasant	127	44	34.64					22.72	72.72
New Glarus	115	30	26.08	12	40.00	10	33.33	13.33	43.33
Spring Grove	170	87	51.17	25	28.73	23	26.43	15.00	85.00
Sylvester	149	61	40.93	28	45.90	18	29.83	22.98	74.71
Washington	117	50	42.73	23	46.00	19	38.00	28.98	60.86
York	139	55	39.56	33	60.00	27	49.09	13.33	43.33
County	2314	973	*42.04	394	40.49	328	33.71	19.76	73.38

\*1937 Figures

FARM CROPS AND GENERAL AGRICULTURE



During the spring of 1940, 1055 soil samples were tested for acidity, phosphate and potash on a W.P.A. soil testing project.

Figure 21. \*Soil Tests - Requirements per Acre (Nov., 1940)

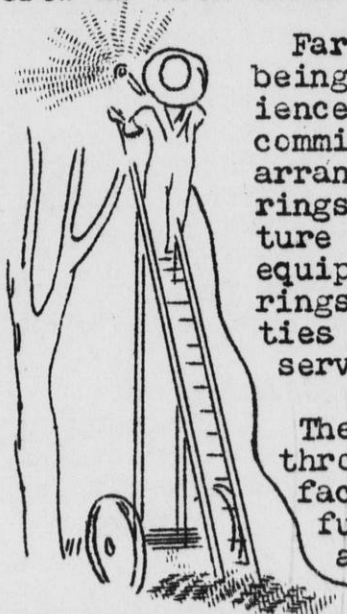
Township	No. of Farms	Tests Made	Lbs. Phosphate Required	Lbs. Potash Required	Tons Lime Required
Adams	5	18	39	76	1.8
Albany	9	52	73	43	1.4
Brooklyn	20	56	50	28	1.6
Cadiz	36	118	47	15	1.4
Clarno	37	110	68	30	1.8
Decatur	9	17	42	47	2.0
Exeter	13	59	64	17	1.6
Jefferson	19	67	66	10	2.1
Jordan	10	26	30	26	1.5
Monroe	30	108	63	60	1.7
Mt. Pleasant	20	58	72	44	2.0
New Glarus	17	65	42	35	1.4
Spring Grove	23	61	71	28	2.0
Sylvester	35	103	58	6	1.2
Washington	26	78	64	11	1.9
York	13	59	69	25	1.1
County Total	322	1055			
County Average			57	31	1.7

\*County Extension Office

The results of those tests shown in Figure 21 indicate that of the samples tested, the average acre required 57 pounds of phosphate, 31 pounds of potash, and 1.7 tons of lime. A new W.P.A. soil testing project, organized in the fall of 1940, makes available a soil tester who takes soil samples on the farm, tests these samples, and the farmer receives a complete soil fertility analysis map of his farm. The committee recommends this project.

As lime is needed on the majority of the soils in the county and liming practices are credited in the AAA; it is the recommendation that the town boards consider the possibility of using the fine limestone particles from road limestone crushers to be used for agricultural lime.

Lime grinders are not as plentiful as they should be, and often farmers cannot obtain lime at times when most desired to fit into farm work. It is recommended that in communities where there is an interest and demand, that farmers purchase a grinder cooperatively and use a local crew as with threshing.



Farm orchards on many farms of the county are being neglected primarily due to the inconvenience of acquiring spraying equipment. The committee recommends that the county agent make arrangements with groups interested in spray rings, that he contact the College of Agriculture for informational facts relative to the equipment cost, organization, etc. of spray rings. Groups in New Glarus and Monroe vicinities are to be the first to get this requested service.

The red squill rat bait furnished at cost through the extension office has given satisfaction and is urged to be continued. It is further suggested that every farm raise cats; also, that poison gas be used where applicable and practical for controlling rats.

The tent-caterpillar insect has been causing considerable damage on walnut, basswood and other soft wooded trees in some groves. Recommendations are that funds be appropriated so that study and research be done by the Entomology Department at the State College as to what method of control could be used for the control of this pest in areas described.

## SCHOOLS

Besides the County Normal School located in Monroe, there were in 1940, 129 total school districts with 104 rural schools open. There is one first class state graded school, one second class graded school, one union free high school and four high schools with grades.



There are rural schools of the county that are being closed because of a lack of students, and the remaining students are being transported to the County Normal and to

village schools. The committee believes that this method tends to encourage more farm youth not to remain on the farm. The land use committee recommends that if there are not enough pupils in a district, that rural districts consider consolidation, and the rural youth education continue in the rural consolidated schools. Consolidated schools should be equipped with inside conveniences for which additional state aid is requested.

If the distance between the student's home and the school is over two miles, the committee recommends that transportation be financed by the districts. They approve the present school law relative to closing schools on the average attendance and district valuation basis. The judgment of district members should be taken into consideration, in all cases, before action is taken in closing a school.

In some rural schools, and also in the County Normal, hot lunches at the noon hour are being economically served. N.Y.A. help is being used in some instances. The continuance of these projects is urged, and the suggestion is that other schools consider and adopt the program.

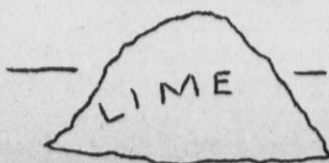
To provide hot lunches and proper light facilities in rural schools, the committee recommends that the state superintendent of schools urge all open school districts to install electric lights in their respective school buildings at their first possible convenience.

General improvement is recommended in the needed rural schools -- yard beautification is stressed.

The committee acknowledges the work done by instructors in vocational agriculture through cooperation of students in their supervised practice program. Vocational agricultural departments are to be recommended in more high schools of the county.

The committee suggests that instructors in vocational agriculture, to make their course of the most practical value to the community, should make an individual analysis and study of the present usage of the student's home farm land. The ways of improving the home farm land to be considered are: (a) proper balance of livestock units to farm need supply; (b) practice sound crop rotation system; (c) conserve crop soils; (d) less fences, bigger fields, employ temporary electric one wire fence when necessary, etc.; (e) tree planting on untillable land to conserve soil, moisture, and increase farm woodlot supply; (f) benefits of AAA program (liming, commercial fertilizer, etc.); (g) introducing and using improved strains of crop seed adaptable to Green County conditions.

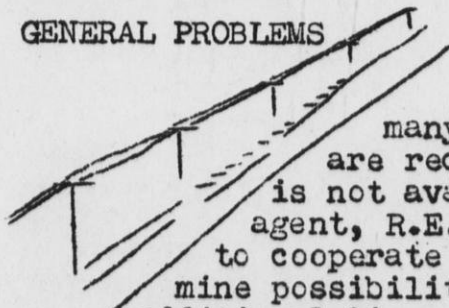
#### AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



The extent of farmer cooperation in the AAA program is designated when we note the participation on a township

basis. (Figure 9) Changes are made in the program based upon recommendations from the states by local AAA committeemen and land use planning committees. Changes have been made in the past, and it is the recommendation of the Green County land use committee that the following changes or additions be made in the 1942 dockets: (1) that a credit of 50% be given on phosphate that is applied on general allotments such as grain harvested; (2) that the dairy products be set as a basic commodity for benefit payments; (3) that fewer changes be made throughout the program year and that the program be simplified as much as possible; (4) that the approval of bids for lime and marl under the Conservation Material Program be left entirely to the decision of the county committee. The low bidder often proves to be an unreliable man; (5) more credit should be given for planting new seedings, and that payment should be large enough to entirely pay for lime and fertilizer used; (6) because of the dairy industry and the need for silos in the county, as well as in the state, they recommend that the Wisconsin docket should grant additional corn acreages when silos are used; (7) portions of some farms in sections of the county consist of low land and wet land unfit for cultivated crops and make poor pasture; these areas have been figured in as pasture land in the AAA. It is suggested that the AAA committeemen devote more time on such farms to devise a program by which farmers with such land be allowed greater allotments on soil depleting acreages; (8) in accordance with the objectives of the AAA, a majority of the committee recommended that farmers who use horses and mules, to the extent of at least one such animal for each 25 acres of cropland, be allowed two acres increase in their present allotment of soil depleting crops per horse or mule kept on their farm and that two animals under two years of age be considered equivalent to one adult; (9) seedings of sorghum should be discouraged until the findings of the College of Agriculture prove that sorghum when fed to dairy cattle will not result in tainted milk from these cows or that such milk will result in inferior quality cheese.

#### GENERAL PROBLEMS



The R.E.A. has satisfactorily served many users in the county. Some areas are requesting the service where "hook up" is not available. The county agricultural agent, R.E.A. or any other agency are requested to cooperate with groups in such areas to determine possibilities and practicability of such additional lines. The Albany area is the first area to request consideration.

The labor problem is great in all sections of the county. Men on W.P.A. have been known to refuse work on farms. The committee recommends that people who offer work with a living wage to W.P.A. workers, that if the worker refuses such an offer, he be reported to the county W.P.A. office immediately. Figure 22 shows the relief trends since 1939. The larger percentage of all clients is in villages and cities of the county.



Figure 22. Public Welfare Statistics - Green County

	Jan. '39	Jan. '40	Jan. '41	Apr. '41
No. working on W.P.A.	155	100	101	75
No. waiting to work on W.P.A.	14	34	0	10
No. receiving surplus commodities	190	204	202	54
No. on direct relief	176	180	139	85



A community garden has been to a decided advantage in cities where private garden space is not available and where apartment houses are prevalent. Also, in cities where relief is a tax burden, clients are not able to raise any portion of their food supply because of lack of garden space. It is the belief of the committee that in Green County, there are villages and probably in Monroe where such a problem exists. A community garden has operated with success in the city of Madison, and this committee is of the opinion that a community garden program is possible in any community if an individual or group of individuals wish to apply time and thought to establishing it. Such a plan would be sponsored by a group divided into committees who would be responsible for land acquisition, finance, publicity, education, and supervision. A plot of land (5 acres or more) could be possibly rented, and after plowing and harrowing, the land may be divided into plots 50 feet by 100 feet or thereabouts. Rent of this land would probably be paid for through taxation or public welfare; seeds would be financed from the same source as well as the salary of a full-time supervisor. Rules and regulations would be set up by the garden committees. The land use committee recommends that any person, group or groups who wish to take the responsibility and credit of such a program contact the town board, public welfare department, city council, or any other department for their advice and cooperation.

Providing the machinery used on any farm is equipped with standard safety guards as regularly equipped from the factory and in the event of accident by the hired hand or anyone else on the farm, it is the committee's opinion the farm operator or owner be exempt from all accident liability.

All affected agencies should urge the rural youth to remain on the farm; proper education should be completed with a continued high standard of living.

At present all horse classes are not taxed. It is suggested that all horses of saddle and racing classes be taxed according to valuation.

The Sylvester-Jefferson committee recommended that the county agent explain to all the district land use meetings a petition favoring the repeal of an old law of the statutes since 1873, recovered by a Madison lawyer, which makes possible to collect the cost of educating non-resident children of indigent families sent to city schools. Most counties would have claims from one-half million dollars and

up according to the present law. The group, also, favored a companion bill which would cancel all possible claims from the past six years, which if not added, the last six years' tuition could be claimed. A copy of the petition circulated at each district meeting following the Juda meeting (Sylvester and Jefferson Townships) follows. The petitions were sent in to our assemblyman after each such meeting.

"We, the undersigned members of the Green County Land Use Planning Committee from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ townships, recommend the passage of bill No. 13A and repealing Section 40.21 (2) of the statutes realting to the tuition of indigent pupils and also a companion bill which would bar filing of recent claims supposing the repeal bill passes."

Summary of  
Green County, Wisconsin  
Land Use Planning Recommendations

Land Use Areas and Soil Erosion

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. Because there are small areas of Class B land (0.4%) which are now in farms, which should not be used for farming, tree planting and a woodlot management program is recommended. The New Glarus Woods should be enlarged to include surrounding private woodlots.
2. The Class C land, comprising only 0.6% of the county, is questionably suited for farming because of unproductive light or sandy soils which are also subject to wind erosion. The various recommendations are that these areas are best suited for woodland; better soil building practices are to be encouraged. The committee recommends that the Agricultural Committee of the Green County Board of Supervisors consult the Rock County Agricultural Committee and seek consideration of the federal government in a combined effort relative to the purchase of the above described area by the federal government.
3. Class E land is 98.9% of the county, and this land should remain in farming. In the area subject to little or no erosion, the committee's recommendations are based on flat land, other than river bottom, and on river and creek bottom land. The recommendations for land use on flat land is a short rotation with cultivated crops and hay. Timothy may be added to alfalfa or clover hay mixtures. Strip cropping may be an advantage in large areas. On flat river bottoms, the committee recommends corn as the major crop in a rotation; on areas subject to flooding, blue grass pasture is suggested. Low land grasses, as red top and alsike, are recommended with canary grass suggested in flooded, poorly-drained areas.
4. On 68.8% of Green County land, there is a soil erosion problem. Recommendations for gentle slopes of 3-8%, having slight to moderate erosion, are a medium rotation of corn, grain and seeded to hay. Field strips are recommended, and contour cropping with corn may be preferred. Buffer strips on a contour are suggested. On a short rotation, terracing may be done upon the advice of experienced assistance. On medium slopes, the committee recommends the above practices with greater stress on longer rotation of hay. On the steeper slopes of over 30-35%, the committee recommends permanent pasture or hay,

and plowed only for reseeding and soil treatment. If cropland is limited, the above recommendations for medium slopes are to be applied. Reference is also made to recommendations in woodlot conservation.

5. Because 2.6% of the county is subject to wind erosion, the committee recommends strip cropping with alternating strips of corn. Windbreaks and shelterbelts are encouraged. Green manuring and legume cultures should be encouraged.
6. Because of the erosion problem in the county, the committee makes several general recommendations including the rearrangement of fences for strip cropping and for contour cropping, pasture renovation, stream bank erosion control, sod hump dams, sod flumes, grass waterways, diversion dikes, and brush and rock dams. Teachers of vocational agriculture are encouraged to use tapes and levels, supplied them through agricultural extension, for laying out strips. The committee believes this county is not yet ready to be made a Soil Conservation District, but the continued assistance of the Agricultural College for requested soil erosion control plans is recommended.

#### Farm Woodlot Conservation

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. As woodlot acreage has decreased from 32,412 acres in 1929 to 26,555 acres in 1940, there is a farm woodlot conservation problem. The committee recommends that farms with woodlot areas be maintained as forest lands through protection from grazing and fire, and woodlot management be practiced.
2. Steep land, having slopes of over 30-35%, and light soils, with low fertility, should be planted to trees. Cattle should be kept off steep slopes and out of woods.
3. Farmers, having unpastured woodlands, should take advantage of provision in the Wisconsin Woodlot Tax Exemption Law.
4. Because of wood fires, the recommendation is to remove dead, deformed and diseased trees which interfere with the growth of the final crop of trees.
5. Trees should be planted on barren knolls and as shelterbelts and windbreaks.
6. Education and demonstrations for woodlot management are to be continued in requested and needy areas.

### Weed Eradication

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. Due to the fact that patches of creeping jenny and leafy spurge are so numerous in the county, the committee recommends these weeds to be added to the Class I weed list.
2. Chemical weed control demonstrations have been held, and towns interested in such a chemical weed control program should seek the advice of the county agricultural committee and the Albany Town Board. The committee recommends that the town does not pay over 50% of the chemical cost upon an equal cash payment of the farmer user.
3. A county weed commissioner was the recommendation of a large percentage of the committee.
4. In place of a county commissioner, the recommendation is that township boards consider the plan whereby the town is divided into districts, and a return card plan is used. The plan has worked successfully in Monroe Township. District commissioners, appointed by the town chairman, carry out weed law regulations.
5. Alfalfa is suggested to seed as a weed smother crop.

### Dairy Improvement

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. Because Green County's milk production per cow equals that of any Wisconsin county and it ranks first in Swiss and Limburger cheese production, the quality milk program is recommended. This program directly influences cheese quality and for that reason should be permanent.
2. The repair program on milk utensils is a program to be commended, and the committee recommends its continuance.
3. The committee recommends that the State Department of Agriculture establish the requirements that cheesemakers acquire license based on efficiency in milk quality work, efficiency in handling starters and cheese making, and on cleanliness about the factory.
4. The recommendations are that more research be done by the Agricultural College on the cause of "slow working" milk.
5. Purchasers of dairy cattle should greatly consider only Bang's free certified herds to better insure non-transmission of Bang's disease.

6. Herd sires, used on neighboring herds, should be inspected regularly by a licensed veterinarian according to law as when a cattle trade is made.

#### Farm Management

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. Since too few farmers keep farm accounts, which is a decided factor in farm income, a partial solution may be the continuance of the Farm and Home Short Course, conducted through the extension office, with the suggestions that the courses deal primarily with farm management; and that the meetings should start in late fall in place of winter; and that the meetings should be conducted in three or four central places in the county.
2. 4-H members are encouraged to enroll in the farm and home account project.

#### Farm Credit

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. Since becoming established in farming is the most necessary factor in convincing farm boys to stay on the farm, farm loan agencies should more generously advertise their programs in order that people will better acquaint themselves with these agencies.

#### Farm Buildings

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. Farm owners and operators for the present, regardless of the present condition of their farm buildings, prior to repair or rebuilding, should first apply their good judgment combined with the advice of agricultural engineers of our Agricultural College and of other institutes.
2. The committee recommends that our State College do more research relative to the economy of repairing and rebuilding on the farm.

#### 4-H Clubs

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. The 4-H program should be continued with compliments to the leaders for past services.
2. The committee suggests that improvements may be made by having meetings better planned by the club officers; younger members should have meeting obligations; junior leadership training should be stressed; the club calendar may be better planned;

the forestry and farm and home account projects should be stressed coupled with better parent cooperation.

3. The committee recommends a survey relative to the probability of increased 4-H interest if there would be more supervised recreation.
4. Projects with a financial return should be encouraged.
5. 4-H health records should be more highly evaluated, and such records may be improved with the cooperation of the county nurse.

#### Farm Tenancy

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. Long term elastic lease forms be available through the extension office and all offices of farm action agencies.
2. Absentee land owners of tenant farms are recommended to finance a part of any general improvement program, with long term leases between concerned parties.

#### Farm Crops and General Agriculture

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. The W.P.A. soil testing farm survey project be continued.
2. Town boards may consider the possibility of using the fine particles of road limestone for agricultural purposes.
3. Farmers are recommended to consider the plan of a cooperative lime grinder to be used between farmers of their community.
4. Groups in New Glarus and Monroe vicinities are to be the first to receive requested services of agricultural extension relative to the organization of a farm orchard spray ring.
5. The red squill rat bait, furnished at cost through the extension office, proved very satisfactory, and its continuance is urged. Poison gas may be tried for rat control; cats on every farm are recommended.
6. Considerable damage is reported by committeemen of the tent-caterpillar insect in soft-wooded groves. Recommendations are that funds be appropriated for study and research by the Entomology Department of the State College relative to the control of the tent-caterpillar insect in the above described areas.

## Schools

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. In areas where there are not sufficient students to warrant the operation of a rural school, school districts may consider consolidation in preference to transportation of students to village schools. The committee believes this would discourage farm youth to move to villages and cities.
2. If a school is closed and the distance to a student's home is over two miles, transportation financed by the district is recommended.
3. The present school law relative to closing schools based on average attendance and district valuation is approved.
4. Hot lunches in all rural schools and other schools are recommended and urged.
5. The state superintendent of schools may recommend electrical lights and appliances in schools wherever such is possible.
6. More vocational agricultural departments are recommended in the high schools of the county.
7. The committee suggests that instructors in vocational agriculture make their courses of the most practical value to the community by making an individual analysis and study of the present usage of the students' home farm lands.

## A.A.A.

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. A credit of 50% be given on phosphate that is applied on general allotments such as grain harvested.
2. The dairy products should be set as a basic commodity for benefit payments.
3. Recommendations are that fewer changes be made throughout the program year and that the program be simplified as much as possible.
4. The approval of bids for lime and marl, under the Conservation Material Program, should be left entirely to the decision of the county committee.
5. More credit should be given for planting new seedings, and payment should be large enough to entirely pay for lime and fertilizer used.



6. Because of the dairy industry and the need for silos in the county, as well as in the state, the committee recommends that the Wisconsin docket should grant additional corn acreages when silos are used.
7. Portions of some farms in sections of the county consist of low land and wet land unfit for cultivated crops and which make poor pasture. These areas have been figured in as pasture land in the A.A.A. It is suggested that the A.A.A. committee-men devote more time on such farms to devise a program by which farmers with such land be allowed greater allotments on soil depleting acreages.
8. In accordance with the objectives of the A.A.A., a majority of the committee recommended that farmers who use horses and mules, to the extent of at least one such animal for each 25 acres of cropland, be allowed two acres increase in their present allotment of soil depleting crops per horse or mule kept on their farm and that two animals under two years of age be considered equivalent to one adult.
9. Seedings of sorghum should be discouraged until the findings of the College of Agriculture prove that sorghum, when fed to dairy cattle, will not result in tainted milk from these cows or that such milk will result in inferior quality cheese.

#### General Problems

The County Land Use Planning Committee recommends that:

1. The county agricultural agent, R.E.A., and any other agencies are requested to cooperate in areas where a R.E.A. hook-up is requested. The Albany district is the first to receive consideration for this cooperative service.
2. The county W.P.A. office should be used more as a farm employment office. W.P.A. workers, who refuse an offer with a living wage with continual employment, should not be allowed W.P.A. employment.
3. Any person, group or groups who wish to take responsibility and credit of a community garden project is recommended to contact the town board, public welfare department, city council, or any other department for their advice and cooperation.
4. The committee recommends that farm operators or owners, having farm machinery equipped with standard safety devices as regularly equipped from the factory, would not be liable in case of accident.

5. All farm action agencies should urge rural youth to remain on the farm with a continued high standard of living.
6. Horses of saddle and racing classes are recommended taxed according to valuation.
7. The committee recommends the passage of bill 13-A and repealing section 40.21 (2) of the statutes relating to the tuition of indigent pupils and also a companion bill which would bar filing of recent claims supposing the bill passes.