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LANDOLOGY

THIRD
DE LUXE
EDITION

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LANDOLOGY

Application made for Reg. in
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DE LUXE

A TEXT BOOK OF THE LAND SITUATION

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THE SKIDMORE LAND CO.
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

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W855
1918

AMERICA'S REAL CLOVERLAND.
MARINETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

JAN -7 1918 ©CL.A492338

FOREWORD

MARINETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN, has been our home for many years; it is our home now, and we expect to make it our home for years to come. We are vitally interested in the development of Marinette County, and we could have no possible object in misrepresenting conditions to you. We know if you are interested in land that you are a prospective neighbor, and we of course, realize that you would not decide to purchase land and locate in Marinette County if you found conditions different than we had represented them.

Would we, as a matter of business, go to the expense of trying to interest you in something that you would not buy? Could we for years prosper in this business if the people to whom we are selling land were not making good?

TRUTH GOVERNS ALL We have always made much of the spirit and letter of the word "truth." We have been guided by the spirit of this word in all previous editions of LANDOLOGY, and we shall not depart from that policy in this third DELUXE edition. That is why a large part of the story of farming in Marinette County is told in pictures. In weighing in your mind the contents of this book, we ask you to remember one truth—the camera does not lie. Come and let us show you the farms and other scenes you will find in this book.

THE DOOR OF SUCCESS IS MARKED "PUSH."

The person who is not ready and willing to push when the voice of opportunity comes, will never prosper greatly. The world always has been, and always will be ready to step aside and make way for the individual who has the courage to attempt to better his condition. We could wish no more worthy mission for this edition of Landology than that it may mean a more prosperous future for you.

We await your visit.

SKIDMORE LAND CO.

GOOD FARM LANDS

MARINETTE, WIS.

The Gateway to Prosperity.

The country's where I'd ruther be,
 Needn't fence it in fur me;
 Jes' the whole sky overhead,
 An' the whole earth underneath---
 Sort o' so a man kin breathe.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

FACE THE FUTURE.

The past lies behind you. You cannot change it. What has been done, cannot be undone. Perhaps you have not made the most of your opportunities—many of us have not.

But the future lies before us. It is an unwritten page on which we may write what we will. What we have not done, we can do.

You are at the gateway—the future lies just beyond. It is a gateway to prosperity, limited only by the efforts which you will put forth to realize that prosperity. It is the gateway to land—the builder of more snug fortunes than any other form of investment. To the average man good farm land is the best insurance for a good living, a modest fortune and a competence for his family.

FEEDING THE WORLD.

Never before in the history of mankind has the problem of feeding the world been so important. Nor has the world in the past ever held out such manifold reward to those who devote their efforts to food production.

Today, no profession and no business offers such certainty of making a good living and reasonable profit as the profession of farming.

Farming at this moment is in the early stages of a wonderful reorganization which is bringing to the oldest of man's occupations the recognition which is its due. More than that—it is bringing a reasonable return for labor expended—which is also the just due of the farmer.

“Let come to each whate’er befall, the farmer still must feed them all.”

The world is being fed today only because we have advanced in the science of agriculture. Ages of cultivation and the experiments of thousands of unheard of Luther Burbanks have given us great progress in agriculture, but we must not forget that we are now approaching the limit of productive lands. The acreage has always been more limited than the general public has believed.

ONLY ONE CROP OF LAND.

The basis of the present farm land situation is the fact that there is just so much land and there is no more being manufactured, and that our population is increasing at the rate of hundreds of thousands per year.

The question before the people today is, shall we continue to be able to feed our increasing population?

INCREASING POPULATION DEMANDS LAND.

In addition to our increasing population and the continued large percentage which will demand lands, people in the larger centers are finding it more and more difficult to earn their bread and butter.

A PAGE OF
SCENES FROM
THE \$150 AND
\$125 PER ACRE
FARMS YOU
WILL SEE IN
MARINETTE
COUNTY

GLOVER ALMOST
AS HIGH AS WHEAT

NEW LAND A FEW YEARS AGO

SWEET CLOVER

CORN ALMOST REACHING
THE ROOF LINE

Our growth has been beyond precedent or parallel. Our increase in population, from 4,000,000 in 1790 to 110,000,000 in 1918 is unequaled in the world's history.

Marinette County, Wisconsin, with her splendidly productive low priced lands, not only offers the greatest farming opportunity today, but it is one of the few remaining localities where there are good new farm lands to take care of our ever-increasing population.

NOT ENOUGH LAND FOR ALL. While our population has increased by 26 per cent, during the last decade, the area of improved farm land has increased less than five per cent, and a further increase of nine per cent, will include all the remaining land that at present can be cultivated.

When our fathers were born (and many of them are still living), there were 17,000,000 people in the United States—in 1840—but the last count reveals a population of 110,000,000.

Yes, we have multiplied—multiplied by 500 per cent, during the full time of one life, and before the young men of today are old men, at our present rate of increase, we will have a population of over 400,000,000 and when the children of today are in middle life this country, at our present rate of increase will have a population of more than 1,000,000,000. Where will the farm land be found to feed these 1,000,000,000 people, and what do you think will be the value of an acre of land which you could buy now for \$25?

In addition to the regular increase of the 110,000,000—our present population—we must look forward to the care of our immigrants of the future. The last Government reports show 10,000,000 immigrants for the past ten years; two and one-half times as many as for the preceding decade, and 75 per cent more than for 1880-1890.

LARGE INCREASE IN VALUE OF FARM LAND.

The last few years have witnessed a phenomenal increase in the value of farm lands. The chief reason for this is, of course, the increase in population, the fact that nearly all of the public land suitable for agricultural purposes has been taken up, and the natural tendency of people in congested centers to get back to the soil.

There have been less than one billion minutes of time since the beginning of the Christian Era, and yet farm property in this country increased in value more than twenty-one billions in less than ten years, or in other words, more than 118 per cent; but the number of farms increased only 11 per cent.

TYPES OF
MARINETTE CO.
FARM HOMES.

BATHROOM, FURNACE, RUNNING WATER

On every hand in Marinette County you see new buildings going up. You know that means prosperity and profits.

NEW SETTLER MAK-
ING GOOD START.

BUILDINGS LIKE THESE
ARE NOT PUT UP IN A
NEW FARMING COUNTRY

Farmers could not afford these fine buildings if they were not making money. Are you making enough money to satisfy yourself?

FARMERS ARE AUTO OWNERS TODAY.

The farmers are profiting by present conditions. This is their inning, and the increasingly high cost of living demands still more farmers all the time. The call is world-wide for more people to till the land, because their products are needed by a hungry hoard of consumers.

For the first time in history the manufacturers, merchants, and professional men are all sending their sons to agricultural colleges. Farming has become a science because it has become profitable. As a class the farmers are the most prosperous citizens in the country today. Go wherever you will in the great farming states of America and make inquiry in the average towns of ten thousand population or less, and you will be told that it is a retired farmers' town. As a rule, you will find it true that a great many of the better citizens of the town who are living in the best homes are people who, in middle life, retired from their farms and are now living on their income. How many towns do you find made up mostly of well-to-do retired grocers, factory workers, dentists or doctors? None!

Farmers today own over sixty per cent of the automobiles in the states of the great middle west. How many bookkeepers, bank clerks or factory workers own automobiles? Almost none!

There is no reason to believe that prices as high as \$400 per acre will not be reached in America before many years. Such prices for land are common in several European countries.

GREATER ADVANCE COMING.

More and more the farmer is putting his work on a business basis, and in the same ratio the products of the farm are increasing in price.

As long as there is a demand for gold, gold mines will continue to be valuable. Just so long as the price of farm products continues to rise, so will the price of farm lands go higher and higher. Just so long as our population continues to increase faster than the increase in the products of farming, just that long will the price of productive land continue to rise.

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS

During the past year government figures show that all land in America increased in value an average of \$4.85 per acre. Wisconsin farm lands in the last decade rose from an average value of \$34 per acre to over \$60 per acre.

That there will never be any more land on this earth than there is at the present time, and that our rapidly increasing population will sooner or later out-strip the productiveness of our soils and make all productive land practically invaluable is a philosophy so simple that a child can understand it.

POPULATION MAKES LAND VALUES. More actual settlers are taking up their homes on the lands of Marinette County each year than are moving into any other five counties in Wisconsin. The population of Marinette County is increasing by leaps and bounds. Over 2500 farmers from the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Southern Wisconsin, have purchased land in Marinette County in recent years. You are well aware of the fact that it is the increase of population which has the most to do with the increase in land values. In this regard, no other upper Wisconsin county can make such a showing as Marinette.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE, YOU CAN DO. Nine men in every ten in any rural community who have accumulated more money than the average have done it by buying cheap land, and either developing it or holding it, and their success is generally in proportion to the quantity of land they bought. Look around you, and you will be surprised how many men have made their fortunes by this method. Go through any settled farming community and note the comfortable homes, talk with the farmers who own them and ask how they obtained them. Most of them will tell you that they settled on the land when it was cheap and the land made a good income for them from the day they bought it. More people settling in the same locality brought about **the increase in population which, without any other cause, was sufficient to multiply the value of the land until the owner was rich.**

OPPORTUNITIES OF TODAY. Recently the Saturday Evening Post said in an editorial, "The man who wants a farm that is already making good money must pay a round price. If he is willing to buy the raw material of a farm and build up the finished product he can still get fairly cheap land. **In that direction some of the best agricultural speculations lie."**

Any farmer who takes good unimproved land and develops it can become rich in a few years. That is just what thousands are doing today and what you can do.

ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. Your own judgment is sufficient to tell you that the facts we have set forth are the absolute truth. You who are working for another should work for yourself. Ask any man sixty years of age who has worked in a city factory all his life what he would do if he could live his life over. Nine times out of ten he would tell you that he would have taken up a tract of land in his youth and would be worth from \$10,000 to \$20,000 today instead of being almost penniless in his old age.

CHURCHES OF ALL
DENOMINATIONS WILL
BE FOUND IN NEW
TOWNS AND SETTLE-
MENTS IN MARINETTE
COUNTY.

You who are renting and developing another man's land should develop your own land. If you do not, the time will come for regrets—a time too late when you will envy the man who acted when you did not. You farmers who have had your opportunity in taking up cheap lands and becoming wealthy by their development, should see that your sons have the same chance. The land near home is probably beyond their reach; let them go where they can get low priced land that will increase in value rapidly.

VALUE OF TIMBER LAND. Today, everyone realizes that timber land has a very rich soil, and that it is wonderfully productive after the trees, stumps and brush are removed.

Farm land can no longer be bought in the older settled parts of the country at prices which those just starting in their life's work can afford to pay. Such people must look elsewhere for land, just as their fathers and grandfathers did. It does not require exceptional reasoning to determine that any land which could produce such a wonderful crop of timber as did the land of Marinette County, Wisconsin, could not help but be extremely productive. In other words, timber land is the best land which can be had today at a reasonable price when the question of fertility, nearness to markets, schools, highways, churches, railroads and all other desirable features are taken into consideration.

PROFIT BY THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS. Early in the settlement of this country our forefathers learned the vital value of water, and the relative worthlessness of mere land without water. They settled first in the east where luxuriant natural growth bespoke productivity. Nearly every acre cultivated by these pioneers yielded large returns. Such was the land on which America's tremendous development was started and based—a land well watered by moderate rainfall and accumulated moisture, generally well drained by clear streams, and rendered fertile through the by-products of vegetable growth deposited from the timber during unnumbered years.

This natural home for a people however, was sadly abused by short-sighted and greedy farming methods, which have exhausted the fertility of the soils of the east, but you can take up land in Marinette County of exactly the same character where there has been absolutely no depreciation of the original fertility of the land.

LAND WITHOUT WATER WORTHLESS. Water and not land sets the limit of population and production. It has been estimated that if all our two billion acres in America had rainfall enough to be productive

THE HAYMOWS WON'T HOLD ALL THE
TIMOTHY IN GRASSLAND,
MARINETTE COUNTY, WIS.

FOUR TONS
OF HAY ON
SLED AT
\$16 PER TON.

the limit of sustaining capacity would be reached in the year 2200, this being based on our present rate of increase in population. The limit of our capacity for production lies not in the land, however, but in the supply of water on which all life depends, for without water there are no plants, no soil, no people, no lower animals. **This means that the limit of sustaining capacity in this county must be reached long before the year 2200.**

PRAIRIE LANDS OR TIMBER LANDS. Practically all of the present \$100 and \$200 per acre land in Wisconsin was heavily timbered, and most of the early settlers of this state who located on this land are rich today, and yet none of them had the facilities for making money that are offered now. The early settler in Wisconsin had no market for the timber that remained on his land. He had none of the modern machinery, and did not know the modern and inexpensive methods of clearing land. The settler on timbered land today has a ready cash market for every stick of timber that he takes off his land, and instances are by no means rare in which farmers after building their houses, barns and fences have sold enough wood products from their land to pay for it.

A LEADER IN FARMING. The only states which equal Wisconsin in production are those that use a large amount of commercial fertilizer, and states where irrigation must be practiced in order to get a suitable amount of moisture. **The cost per acre for irrigation is often more than the entire cost per acre of the land in Marinette County.**

In Wisconsin, practically no commercial fertilizers are used or needed, and no irrigation is ever needed. The average annual rainfall of the state is thirty-three inches, and a study of the rainfall records of ten years would disclose the fact that a large part of this moisture falls shortly before and during the crop seasons.

HOW SETTLERS MAKE MODEST FORTUNES.

Take an average farmer who locates on 160 acres of new land in Marinette County. Suppose, for instance, that he makes only a good living during the first two years. By the end of that time he usually has a fairly well improved farm which is at least half cleared and which is easily worth from \$50 to \$80 per acre. When a farmer can buy a tract of land at from \$20 to \$30 per acre and can, with his own labor and only the returns from the money made off of the land, double the value of the land through improving it in the course of two years, **he has not only made \$4000 more or less on a 160 acre tract, but also owns a farm which will thereafter bring him in a good annual cash income and will steadily continue to increase in value.**

GREAT SIRES MAKE
GREAT HERDS

MARINETTE OFFICE OF
SKIDMORE LAND CO.

WISCONSIN OFFICE

A CENTER FOR PURE-
BRED SEED CORN.

STATE FUNDS TO CLEAR LAND.

Wisconsin now has a law by which, under proper procedure, state funds may be drawn on for clearing land. Five acres each year for three years can be cleared on state funds, the money to be paid back in taxes over a period of twenty years. With the land that a settler can clear himself, and the acreage which can be cleared with state funds, any settler of moderate means can get his place well developed in a few years.

MARINETTE COUNTY LAND INCREASING IN VALUE.

Land in Marinette County has increased in value from 25% to 40% during the past year. This upward trend in land prices in Marinette County has continued for the past ten years, and prices are going up faster today than ever before. Land which you can buy at \$25 per acre now will cost you \$30 per acre by next season.

THE VALUE OF FORESIGHT.

The Skidmore Land Company, is recognized not only as a company which has been successful in the sale of lands, but a company that has learned how to combine development efforts with its sales efforts. This is one of the secrets of the success of settlers in Marinette County, but back of this success is the fact that many years ago when the Skidmore Land Company purchased these great tracts of land in Marinette County they had first looked over every great tract of land available for settlement in the entire United States. They decided finally that the lands of Marinette County were absolutely the best opportunity to be found, and today they are able to offer you the advantage which their foresight provided. Their judgment regarding the lands of Marinette County has been proven correct. Inquiry shows there are more actual settlers taking up lands in Marinette County today three times over, than in any other county in any state in the Union. Your risk in taking up these lands of Marinette County is practically nothing, for the land is surrounded by valuable farms. We feel certain there will never be a better opportunity in land.

WHY THIS OPPORTUNITY?

Many ask this question: "If there are such great agricultural opportunities in Marinette County, why was the land not taken up long ago?" You can answer this yourself by glancing back a few years.

While other regions were giving to the farmer of the past their prairie lands, Marinette County, Wisconsin, was attracting the lumberman and the manufacturer. As the farmer passed by the Wisconsin timber regions, the lumberman was cutting away the forest. This same lumberman, to carry out his purpose, built towns, railroads, highways, schools, churches, and the factories

STATE POTATO SHOW AT MARINETTE

MARINETTE HAS A SPLENDID HARBOR

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

STATE BANK
MARINETTE

which he developed were in themselves the means of creating great home markets which still are able to absorb at topnotch prices the products of the farms of Marinette County.

SETTLEMENT WAS DELAYED. This land of ours has been held from the market until the present time by the interests of the lumber companies which formerly owned it. It was not to their interest to have any part of it developed until they were through with it. They realized that with the coming of settlers the clearing of land might start fires which would burn millions of feet of valuable timber which they owned. They would not let these lands be opened for settlement until practically all of the first growth timber had been cut, and when fires for land clearing could not possibly spread from the settlers' lands and destroy valuable timber.

A NEW DAY OF OPPORTUNITY. Today, the lumberman has for the most part vanished from Upper Eastern Wisconsin. By the process of evolution the day of the farmer in Marinette County has arrived. The one great crop of timber taken from the lands is being replaced by great annual crops of farm products. The lumbering industry of upper Wisconsin made a few men immensely wealthy. The farming industry of upper Wisconsin will in turn make hundreds of people moderately wealthy.

WHAT NATURE HAS DONE FOR US. Consider for a moment how kind nature has been to Marinette County. The mantle of timber that for centuries covered this land was in itself a protection against wasteful farming methods such as have destroyed the best lands in many other parts of the country. Marinette County has been kept for you—a rich land of opportunity in the very heart of the highest civilization of this continent. In a circle roughly taking in the states of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and small parts of other states bordering on these states, there are 28,000,000 people. These 28,000,000 people make up by all means, the greatest farmers' market in the world. Our location is just slightly north of the center of this circle. The center of population of the United States is in the state of Indiana. Marinette County is within eight hours' ride by train of the state of Indiana. In other words, we are practically at the door of the center of population in America.

OUR SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES. We own today, sixty thousand acres of the best farming land in Wisconsin, the surface of which varies from level to gently rolling. The rolling land is for the most part the best farming land because it provides natural drainage. It is just as near good markets as any land that sells today for \$100 per acre. It is better

THE FORESTS of Marinette County were a great crop, proving the fertility of the land. The timber crop made a few men very wealthy, but the rich land, free of the forests, is making hundreds of men moderately wealthy.

land for it is virgin land, and there is no better soil to be found in the entire state of Wisconsin. It has fifty years the advantage of land that was settled fifty years ago, for it is that much farther away from the condition of the worn out New England farms. You can raise anything on the lands of Marinette County which can be raised on the \$150 per acre lands elsewhere, and usually two or three times as much.

LOCATION OF OUR LANDS. We own today practically all of the good available unimproved farm lands in Marinette County. Our tracts include lands in every township of the County, but the best lands available today are in the central, western, and northwestern parts of Marinette County. There are some lands available near to Marinette, but the better farm lands of the county are not in the vicinity of Marinette.

The tracts of land which we are settling are traversed from north to south by the main line of the C., M. & St. P. Ry., and the northwestern part of these lands are also given transportation service by the Soo Line. Several branches make up complete railroad service. The network of railroads in Marinette County gives the settler in this locality the markets of Marinette and the city of Menominee, Mich., adjoining, which together have a population of 35,000; Milwaukee and Chicago to the south with a practically unlimited population; the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul to the west, and the copper and iron regions to the north. It is safe to say that at the present time at least one-third of all the food products raised in this locality are bought by the copper and iron countries at prices usually at least ten per cent above Chicago prices. The cities of Marinette and Menominee are in themselves capable of absorbing all of the crops raised in this locality. The stores, banks and schools of the city of Marinette are metropolitan. It is a manufacturing center of great and growing importance, and with natural advantages which in less than ten years are almost certain to make it the second or third city in the state of Wisconsin.

With five great railroad systems forming a network in Marinette County, there is very little of our land that is more than seven miles from a railroad shipping point, nor more than the same distance from a town. Our land overlooks a vast well settled country divided into some of the finest farms to be found in the state. **The developed lands throughout our tracts, and immediately adjoining have already proven this to be the most productive land in the state.**

THE OLD TIMES AND THE NEW. You envy the farmers who started like this years ago, and who have a competence now. But note how they started. Civilization was far away from them and they suffered

THE ROADSIDES
ARE LINED WITH
CLOVER AND
OTHER GRASSES IN
MARINETTE COUNTY.

the hardships of the early pioneer. No schools were established and they built their churches in the wilderness. The cities and markets were distant.

The man who comes here has all of their prospects and none of their disadvantages. Great railroads run by him; large cities and unlimited markets are right at his door. Schools and churches surround him; good neighbors are near by. He starts with cheap, virgin, uncleared land in the midst of a settled community.

There is no other way for a man to get rich on a farm.

To buy high-priced land one needs to get rich beforehand, and a man cannot do that by farm labor, nor by renting, nor by working for others.

It is always the advance in land that gives the well-to-do farmer his competence; and no one can doubt that here the advance is bound to be the greatest and quickest.

BOUGHT RIGHT AND SOLD RIGHT. When a wholesaler buys a product which is to be resold to consumers, he is in duty bound to buy it at such a price that he can resell it to the consumer for a reasonable sum. The Skidmore Land Company bought these lands years ago from the lumber companies when those companies found it absolutely necessary to have additional capital to continue their lumber business. Land was very cheap at that time in tracts of two and three hundred thousand acres, but even under such circumstances the Skidmore Land Company bought these lands at what was generally considered a sacrifice price. The result is that today land is selling here at from \$10 to \$35 per acre which will produce acre for acre just as much or more than land selling in Illinois or Iowa at from \$150 to \$250 per acre. Land in other parts of Wisconsin no closer to the best markets of America, and with scarcely half the producing capacity, bring \$150 to \$200 per acre.

In a few years all the land here will be just as well settled and improved as the lands of southern Wisconsin. It will be worth just as much as the neighboring land, and that means from \$40 to \$80 per acre more than you pay for it. All that it lacks today is the clearing. A large part of this has been done for you in that the timber has been cut, and on most of these tracts the stumps have rotted for from eight to fifteen years. We did not put these lands on the market until the stumps had rotted sufficiently to begin clearing operations.

The clearing cost will vary on different tracts of land, but for the most part it will not cost more than from five to fifteen dollars per acre, running somewhat above that figure on some of our best lands. **On much of this land a man who does his own clearing can make excellent wages out of what he gets for the down timber.**

NO MODERN MACHINERY BUT
WINNING ANYWAY.

TRACTORS OFTEN USED IN
CLEARING AND BREAKING NEW LAND.

PASTURE BEFORE LAND IS CLEARED.

ONE MAN STU

PLOWING N

Modern inventions such as stump-pullers and tractors have made land clearing simple and comparatively inexpensive.

NEW LAND BEFORE BEING CLEARED.

ONCE GONE, STUMPS ARE GONE FOREVER.

CLOVER ON NEW LAND

A one-man stump-puller which costs little, will clear any land to be found in Marinette County.

ST PAUL STATION AT MARINETTE

LOOMIS

ST PAUL STATION AT LOOMIS

ST PAUL STATION AT MIDDLE INLET

MARINETTE
COUNTY HAS
THIRTY RAILROAD
STATIONS ON FIVE DIFFERENT
RAILROAD LINES.

ST. PAUL STATION AT ELLIS JCT.

ST PAUL STATION AT AMBERG

CLEARING NOT DIFFICULT. There was a time fifty years ago when it used to be said that it took a man a lifetime to clear eighty acres of timber land. There was a time when the mails of the United States were carried by men on horseback; today you can mail a letter and have it delivered the following day in a city five hundred miles distant at an expense of two cents.

The same advance has been made in clearing land. It is nothing unusual today for settlers to move into Marinette County in the month of March and have forty acres ready for crops the same season. The grub-hoe methods of clearing land are today just as much behind modern methods as the cradle and reaper are behind the modern binder. A better knowledge of cheap modern land clearing machinery is today making farms out of the lands of Marinette County twice as fast, and at half the cost of ten years ago.

THE COLLEGES HELP. Today the great Agricultural College of the state of Wisconsin is maintaining a land clearing department. This department several times each year organizes a special train and makes trips of six weeks or more throughout the cut-over lands giving demonstrations of the proper methods in land clearing. It has been found that the problem of clearing land is more simple and less expensive than anyone had supposed.

The one-man stump puller which can be bought at one-half the cost of a good horse will efficiently clear any land to be found in Marinette County. The machines with which one horse or a team are used can be operated somewhat faster, and such machines can be had at about the cost of a horse.

CO-OPERATION IN CLEARING. Before we leave this subject we want you to thoroughly realize the fact that the land clearing bugaboo no longer exists. Co-operative methods are being carried out among the settlers by which a given neighborhood will buy a stump pulling machine, each sharing his part of the cost proportionately. In many cases all of the neighbors who jointly own the stump puller work together as a crew and clear land on first one farm and then another. When handled in this way the cost to each settler for clearing operations is greatly lessened.

One thing which it is well to keep in mind is the fact that when stumps are once gone—they are gone forever.

LOCATION OF OUR LANDS. Marinette County borders on Green Bay and the great Menominee River, and is on the forty-fifth parallel, being just half way between the Equator and the North Pole.

There are five railroad lines serving the county—The C. & N.

GOOD DAIRY
CATTLE ARE
BOUGHT FOR
SETTLERS WITH
OUT ANY PAY-
MENT DOWN AT
TIME OF PUR-
CHASE.

ONE OF THE BANKS BACK-
ING CATTLE PLAN

W., C., M. & St. P., W. & M., Soo Line, and Ann Arbor. Most of these roads pass through the county to the iron and copper countries where a half million people are engaged in mining.

Marinette has one of the best harbors on the Great Lakes, and because of this water competition the railroads are forced to give Marinette County points advantageous freight rates.

Boats operating between Chicago and Marinette make the trip in eighteen hours.

Marinette County is in the upper eastern part of the state of Wisconsin. The county seat and principal city of Marinette County is Marinette, which is located upon the shore of Green Bay near Lake Michigan, and on the south side of the great Menominee River.

The second largest place in Marinette County is the incorporated city of Peshtigo with a population of about 2500.

Some idea of the number of towns and cities in our county will be gained from a list of them: Marinette, Peshtigo, Coleman, Pound, Beaver, Loomis, Sunset, Harmony Corners, Bagley Jct., Porterfield, Miles, Kinsman, Goll, Wagner, McAllister, Packard, Crivitz, Konsted, Left Foot Lake, Middle Inlet, Peshtigo Harbor, Wausaukee, Cedarville, Intervale, Athelstane, Girard Jct., Phillipsburg, Dunbar, Amberg, Marek, Martindale, Beecher Lake, Holmes Jct., Pembine, Van Horn and Niagara.

New towns and settlements are springing up each year, and in each case the lands in the vicinity of these towns and settlements increase in price very rapidly.

POPULATION. The population of Marinette County is in excess of 45,000, and is increasing steadily. Over half of these thrifty people are farmers or residents of the smaller settlements. A great many of them have been residents of this county but a very few years, coming here from great farming states such as Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Within the past few years many of them have built up fine farms with modern buildings, and are very comfortable, and in every way well pleased with this country.

The city of Marinette has a population of about 18,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND. The lands are almost exclusively hardwood lands with an occasional scattering of pine. The uplands or rolling lands are largely a very rich clay loam yielding large crops. The level or lower lands are a lighter sandy loam, rich and easily worked, and have a clay subsoil. This lighter soil has made Marinette County famous as a potato growing district, and also for the growth of other root and garden products.

A person standing on a high ridge on the shore of Green Bay can look northwest thirty-six miles in a direct line and see the high land known as the Thunder Mountain country, and twenty miles

PRACTICAL FARMING
AND MANUAL TRAIN-
ING ARE TAUGHT IN ALL
MARINETTE COUNTY
RURAL SCHOOLS.

MILK TESTING

farther northwest is a still higher country known as the Silver Range, where the mineral range crosses the state in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. This lay of the land is advantageous to the county in several ways. First, it gives perfect drainage through two very large rivers, the Menominee and the Peshtigo, and their numerous branches; second, in providing a very mild climate, the climate in the lower land being about the same as northern Illinois. The force of the north and northwestern winds is broken by the high ranges, these winds passing high up over the valleys which escape the severe cold that is encountered on the north and west sides of the range of hills farther west in the state.

SOILS. Marinette County soils vary from a clay loam on the uplands to a dark soil in the meadows.

A soil expert from the state of Illinois, who recently examined the soil here, states that the chemical composition is very much the same as what is known as clay loam found in the corn belt of Illinois. The soil is of a different color, being generally a reddish clay loam and is richer in mineral contents than the Illinois or Iowa soil.

Phosphorus and nitrogen are the two soil elements in which the farmer is most interested. Our soils are more than ordinarily well supplied with phosphorus, and are generally well supplied with nitrogen. Nitrogen however, is drawn upon more extensively than phosphorus in plant production, but its supply can always be restored where clover can be grown successfully, and Marinette County is the real Cloverland of America. As a matter of fact, the soils of Marinette County, because of their ability to produce clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, peas, soy beans, and other leguminous crops, with little trouble and expense, and in great quantities, will outlast the heavy black loam soils of other states for the reason that the soils are supplied with mineral contents and have the ability to produce the nitrogen needed in crop production. Nitrogen is provided by the growing of any legume, and when an additional supply is needed the turning under of a second cutting of clover gives the soil the full benefit of that crop. This does away with the need of any commercial fertilizer in Marinette County.

CLIMATE. A man recently remarked, "There are parts of the world where I would like to live three months in the year, other parts for six months, but since I have to live 365 days each year, give me Marinette County, Wisconsin."

Why go thousands of miles away at a tremendous expense in search of health? Right here in Upper Eastern Wisconsin you can find the most healthful and invigorating climate in the country. We have no extremes of weather. During the summer months we have long sunny days, not too warm, and the nights are cool and delightful.

CHERRIES

APPLES, CHERRIES,
PLUMS AND ALL OTHER
SMALL FRUITS YIELD
HEAVILY IN MARINETTE CO.

THREE ACRES OF STRAWBERRIES
PROFIT \$1100 PER YEAR

Located along Green Bay are many summer resorts, and hundreds of summer cottages. People from all parts of America spend their summer vacations here.

The general outline of the country and lay of the land makes this a favored spot for those seeking health and comfort.

THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR WINTERS. There is very little wind and no winter conditions which are not conducive to health and enjoyment.

The snow comes generally in December and covers the ground with a warm blanket until the month of March. There are no January thaws such as kill clover in the states of Illinois and Iowa almost every year. We have just clear crisp sunshiny weather—the kind that gives one an appetite at almost any hour of the day.

The snowfall is ordinarily from twelve to eighteen inches, or in other words, a sufficient amount to provide good sleighing for the heavy hauling of farm products, etc., during the winter.

It is the warm blanket of snow covering Marinette county during the winter that provides crop insurance for each coming year, and this same blanket of snow is one of the reasons why the north-west can be relied upon year after year for its full share of crop production.

Never a breath of malaria has swept this splendid northern country. The air is laden with the odor of hemlock, pine, cedar, spruce, balsam, and fir, borne on life-giving breezes from the Great Lakes.

Come to an enjoyable winter climate where there are no blizzards, no January thaws, no winter rains, no sleet, slush or mud, no radical changes of temperature, but seventy days of reliable winter weather with sleigh-bells ringing, frost in the air, the farmer in the woods or on the road, the mercury varying from 15 to 30 degrees above zero, and the crisp balmy air bringing abounding health, spirits and vigor to men and animals.

There are days in the winter of course, when the thermometer registers below zero, but if you will watch temperature records you will be surprised to note that on such days the temperature in states like Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska, is very apt to be lower than the temperature in Marinette County.

Talk to any of the many Illinois, Iowa, or Indiana people now living here and they will tell you that the winters of Marinette County are much more comfortable than the winters in their home states.

OUR HEALTH RECORD. Marinette County has practically led the health records of the state of Wisconsin for many years, and the fact that this record is almost continuous is an argument that should be of great importance to the new settlers thinking of locating in our county.

YOU CAN
MAKE MONEY
WITH BEEF
CATTLE IN
MARINETTE
COUNTY.

NO CROP FAILURES. Marinette County is a country where the greatest returns are made by diversified farming. The fact that we have no tornadoes in summer, blizzards in the winter, or malaria in our water; plenty of rainfall and no insect pests to destroy our crops, is the reason why a total crop failure in Marinette County has never been known.

The average annual rainfall varies from 32 to 40 inches and a large part of it is distributed through the growing months. The well water is soft and free from alkali, and can always be obtained at a depth of from ten to thirty feet.

FREE FROM FROST DAMAGE. Marinette County, Wisconsin, is ordinarily free from frost damage. During the last few years killing frosts were reported from many localities in this country doing immense damage to fruit, corn and garden crops. **No loss of consequence was sustained in Marinette County.**

The long growing season of our locality is due to the fact that two-thirds of the border line of Marinette County is either on the great Menominee River, or Green Bay, which is a part of Lake Michigan. This location between Green Bay and the great Menominee River means that the county is practically surrounded by water. This, together with the low elevation, are the two causes underlying our very desirable climatic conditions.

Another point to be taken into consideration is the fact that in a comparatively northern latitude plant life grows faster during the growing season than it does in more southern latitudes. **For instance, during the heat of the summer corn will make a greater growth in Marinette County than it will during the same length of time in Illinois or Iowa.** This is a provision of nature to provide suitable plant life for middle northern latitudes, and it has long been recognized by expert agriculturists as one of the reasons why upper Wisconsin is developing into one of the greatest and most prosperous farm localities in America.

OUR GROWING SEASON. Marinette County has 140 to 150 days of growing weather. Northern Illinois, as far south as LaSalle and over to LaFayette, Indiana, has 150 to 160 days of growing weather, but the farther north we go we find the days in summer longer, so the days in Marinette County are longer in the summer and correspondingly shorter in the winter than in Illinois or Indiana.

In comparing the hours of sunshine with Springfield, Illinois, we have six days more sunshine during the growing season, and as plants breathe only when the sun shines, **we have here practically the same number of hours of sunshine during the growing season as in Illinois, north of LaSalle; Lafayette, Indiana, or Des Moines, Iowa.**

MARINETTE
COUNTY IS
FAMOUS FOR
ITS HARD
SURFACED
ROADS BUILT
AT SMALL EXPENSE
FROM THE NATURAL
GRAVEL DEPOSITS
OF THE COUNTY.

ROADS FOR NEW SETTLERS.

In some parts of upper Wisconsin, in the higher altitudes, we find that the average number of days of growing weather is only 100. The United States Climatological map for 1910 shows 150 days of growing weather for Marinette, while in some places farther south and west and within 100 miles there were only 94 days between frosts.

ROADS. Marinette County has a good auto road through every township, and in all of the townships there are a large number of cross roads usually on section lines which can be traversed at all seasons of the year with the heaviest team loads of farm produce. It has been said that a good road is the key to almost every kind of rural progress. Wisconsin, according to government reports, stands third as a good road state, Indiana being first, and Ohio second. It has always been recognized that Marinette County is even more progressive in the matter of good roads than the southern part of the state. People who come to Marinette County from other states in the middle west to look for land always express surprise when they travel over the splendid macadam roads of this locality.

EVERY SETTLER MUST HAVE A ROAD. One feature of the Wisconsin state law which has proved of great benefit is the "force provision," whereby a group of free-holders of any town, by subscribing fifty per cent of the town's share of the estimated cost of improving roads, may thereby force the town to contribute the other fifty per cent.

WATER. The year book of the Department of Agriculture, states that a pound loaf of bread requires two tons of water in the making; that is, that amount of water is required in raising the wheat, etc., entering into the making of a pound loaf of bread.

The year book states further that a pound of beef requires from fifteen to twenty tons of water, and that a ton of hay takes 500 tons of water from the soil before it is ready for cutting.

The food required by an adult human being in one year represents an acre of water five feet deep—one million and a half gallons.

If these figures mean anything they mean that farmers ought to locate where there is ample rainfall and plenty of good pure water. **Marinette County is known throughout the country for its supply of good pure water for man and beast.**

In Marinette County within ten to thirty feet of the surface with a driven well you can get the purest spring water. This water is soft enough to use for washing clothes, and it is consequently not necessary to have a cistern. **So much depends upon an unlimited supply of good pure water that this is something you surely must not overlook in choosing the location of a farm home.**

**MARINETTE CO.
HAS 30 CHEESE-
FACTORIES AND
CREAMERIES.
TOPNOTCH PRICES
ARE PAID FOR MILK &
BUTTERFAT**

MARKETS FOR EVERYTHING. In less than twenty-four hours, any produce raised in Marinette County can be placed in the great central market, Chicago, and we have a cheaper freight rate to Chicago than has Springfield, Illinois. These low freight rates are due to the fact that Marinette has one of the greatest harbors on Lake Michigan, and the railroads have to meet this water competition in making freight rates.

Taking Chicago as a center you have within a radius of 300 miles the greatest industrial development of this country—the center of the farming industry, the center of manufacturing, population, banking, best home markets, and the center of railroading. **Marinette County lies within this circle, which makes up the greatest market district of America.**

HOME MARKETS ALWAYS BEST. You, of course, will realize however, that the best market for any farming community is a local market, and the prices paid in local markets have a great deal to do with the value of farm lands. In reality, markets have more to do with the value of land from an agricultural standpoint, than soil or climatic conditions. It is not the number of bushels per acre that a farmer can raise so much as it is the net return per acre which he can realize from that crop. Official reports show the entire state of Wisconsin receives a greater net return per acre for its crops than any other state in the Union.

If you have made a study of the advantages offered by the cut-over land districts where lumbering formerly flourished, you are already aware of the fact that the markets were first created by the towns built during the prosperous days of lumbering, and long before the settlers took up the land.

The great cities of Marinette and Menominee, which are really one town, but are on opposite sides of the Menominee River, had a joint population of over 30,000 before the farming lands of this locality had been developed to any great extent. Previous to that time the food supply for all of these 30,000 people as well as the thousands of people in the smaller towns and villages, had to be shipped in from the great central markets of Chicago and Milwaukee. These home markets are today able to absorb all that is grown on the farm lands in this locality, and Chicago market prices less freight prevail at practically all times at these home markets.

AVOID LACK OF MARKETS. Without regard to the crop you raise, if the land on which you raise that crop is so located that it costs you more to market it than the crop is worth, the land is absolutely valueless. Thousands of farmers have in the past few years paid dearly for this informa-

Scenes at Marinette County's Annual New Settlers' Picnic.
This big event is attended by over 10,000 people each year.

EVERYONE INTERESTED IN COWS

HEARING THE SPEAKERS

JUDGING DAIRY CATTLE

SOME DAIRY WINNERS

THE FRAC

UNLOADING AT TRAIN.

SOME DAIRY BULLS
IN HARNESS

FARM SCENE NEAR PICNIC GROUNDS

A FAMILY SPREAD

Note the fine live-stock and the many other evidences of steady prosperity on every hand in Marinette County.

THREE TONS
PER ACRE FIRST
CUTTING

ALL OF THESE
SCENES TAKEN
ON MARINETTE
COUNTY LANDS
CLEARED LESS
THAN FIVE
YEARS AGO.

tion through the expensive experience of locating on the isolated lands of the far west and Canada. It is one thing to be able to raise something to sell, and it is quite another thing to sell it.

No lands in any part of the world are more favored in the matter of good markets than those of Marinette County. With direct railway and water lines in every direction the products of this locality can within a few hours reach more than half the population of this country.

Should the time ever come when the farm products raised in this county were in excess of the local needs we have immediately to the north of us more than half a million consumers in the copper and iron mining districts, who do not produce hardly any of their food. They pay higher prices than the Chicago market, and even today we are shipping great quantities of food products to this mining country because of the very high prices which the markets there are willing to pay.

Marinette County is absolutely the nearest developed farming locality to this great northern market which stands ready at all times to take any food surplus which the Marinette County farmer may have to offer.

CLOVER. It is a recognized fact today that there is something lacking in any agricultural locality where clover cannot be grown successfully. It is recognized that a rotation of crops is necessary to keep up the fertility of any soil and produce the greatest profits each year. Clover is, by all odds, one of the most important crops in any system of rotation, and where clover cannot be grown successfully nothing can take its place except the continued use of very expensive commercial fertilizers. The cost of commercial fertilizers has been constantly increasing every year, the price today being almost prohibitive to many farmers.

There is no clover country to equal Marinette County anywhere between Boston Harbor and the Golden Gate. You can scatter clover seed from March to August in oats, peas, fodder corn, and even on the unbroken wild land among the brush, and never fail in getting a stand.

THE GREAT NITROGEN GATHERER. The value of nitrogen contained in the air, if computed on the basis of the price paid per pound in commercial fertilizers would be about \$11,000,000 for every acre of the earth's surface. Marinette County, Wisconsin, has the most favorable climatic conditions for the growth of clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, soy beans, peas, and all legume crops that have the faculty of taking this nitrogen from the air and storing it in the ground where the farmer will realize the benefit from it.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA PRODUCES
FOUR TO FIVE TONS PER
ACRE ON THE LANDS OF
MARINETTE COUNTY.

ALFALFA ON NEW LAND.

CLOVER THE BASIS OF AGRICULTURE. It is a well known fact today that

where clover or other leguminous plants are grown, the fertility of the soil cannot only be maintained, but increased, and continued heavy crops are insured. It means that farmers increase their prosperity each year, and land increases steadily and rapidly in value. It really passes belief how the clovers and grasses grow in the strong, retentive, moist, and matchless soils of Marinette County. Clover not only never winterkills in this region, but it never "heaves out" or freezes out. It sleeps under the snow and comes out late in March or early in April green and fresh, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is the basis of the great success in agriculture in Marinette County. It will hold its own with timothy, red top, or any hay grass, reseeding itself, and like Tennyson's brook, "goes on forever."

All of this may seem to be strange talk to the farmers of the older states where clover cannot be grown successfully, but it is as true as the Holy Book, and we want you to come and verify that fact for yourself.

Clover, timothy and blue grass are found growing everywhere. Often through the wild lands one will find a growth of clover and blue grass that forms a dense heavy grassy carpet not excelled anywhere in America. The practical farmer will rapidly realize the importance of the ability of the soils of Marinette County to grow grasses, as it enables him easily and quickly to transform his new land, even without first removing the stumps, into pastures that have no superior anywhere. Ideal pastures are easily obtained by stirring the soil slightly with a spring tooth or disc harrow and then sowing the seed. Nowhere have we ever seen such pastures as there are in Marinette County. With our pure spring-fed brooks and unlimited supply of the best water obtainable, our conditions are ideal for dairying and stock raising of any kind. All along the roads, or wherever stock travel, and even scattered through the unimproved land, you will find a growth of blue grass, red clover, and white clover which will surprise you.

CLOVER SEED A VALUABLE CROP. In many localities when a farmer desires to raise a cash crop he faces the problem of depleting the fertility of the soil. Clover seed is a great special and cash crop in Marinette County, and instead of depleting the fertility of the soil, it increases fertility. This includes the medium red and alsike varieties on the heavier soils, and the mammoth clover on the lighter soils. You can cut the first crop of clover for hay, getting a yield of from one and one-half to three tons per acre, and let the second crop go to seed and obtain a cash return of from \$20 to \$50 per acre.

\$200 PER MONTH INCOME FROM THIS HERD.

MILKING MACHINES ARE A SUCCESS.

IF YOU WANT
TO BE A DAIRY
FARMER, COME
TO A COUNTRY
THAT WAS
MADE FOR
DAIRY FARM-
ING.

26.7 LBS. BUTTERFAT IN 7 DAYS

ON NEW LAND

The state figures for 1916 credit Marinette County with a larger average clover seed production per acre than any other county in the state—four bushels. The price last year varied from \$10 to \$15 per bushel.

LOCATE IN AN ALFALFA COUNTRY.

Indications are that even before the dawn of modern civilization alfalfa was grown extensively, and made up a considerable part of the food, not only of animals, but of mankind. To this day it has continued to be a plant held in high esteem wherever the best agricultural methods are in use. The earliest English colonists brought it to this country, and therefore alfalfa is far from being new in the United States, but it is only within recent years that its culture in this country has been well understood.

Alfalfa, wherever it is grown successfully, has made the land worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre. There are now, according to official reports, no less than 60,000 acres grown in the state of Wisconsin, and Marinette County is one of the most successful alfalfa counties.

DAIRYING. Once upon a time little was thought of farming the timber lands of Wisconsin. If rich gold mines had been found in Upper Wisconsin there would have been a tremendous rush to that section of the state. Today the dairy products of the great state of Wisconsin sell for more than all the gold mined in California, Nevada, Colorado and Alaska. The Wisconsin farmer who first began dairy farming opened up an industry in our state worth more to the world than the native of South Africa who discovered the great diamond fields of that part of the country. The diamond and gold mines yield but one crop—the dairy yields an annual crop of ever increasing value, and it is a form of farming which makes it possible to get larger and better yields of all crops each year.

GRASS AND DAIRYING. The cheapest feed grown on any farm, and the feed that is producing the most beef, pork, mutton and milk, is grass. It is the natural crop of the soil and may be established and maintained at less expense than any other product that the land can produce. **The grass crop produces more live-stock food, and is a greater factor in the maintenance of the live-stock industry of the entire country than all other feeds combined.**

Marinette County can truly be called the "Grassland of America," because there is no locality where grass flourishes any better than it does here. It is because of the marvelous pastures which abound in this locality that Marinette County is already known far and wide as a great livestock locality.

PIGS, PEAS, CORN
AND CLOVER ARE
A GREAT MONEY
MAKING PROP-
OSITION IN MAR-
INETTE COUNTY.

WISCONSIN'S DAIRYING PRE-EMINENCE. In 1916 the total dairy products of the state of Wisconsin brought \$110,242,382. Wisconsin has one-eighth of all the cows in the United States. This state produces half of the nation's cheese supply, and one-twelfth of all the butter produced in the country. Wisconsin leads in the production of creamery butter as well as in cheese. The cream industry of Wisconsin exceeds that of any other state, and the state also has the largest breeding centers of pure-bred dairy stock.

In 1910 the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Department credited Marinette County with seven cheese factories, and in 1917 we had twenty-eight, a gain of twenty-one in six years. In 1910 Marinette County was credited by the state with two butter factories, and in 1917 we had five, a gain of three.

OUR GAIN IN DAIRYING. On the basis of our population no other county in the state has made such rapid gains in dairying as Marinette County. In 1909 Marinette County produced 323,248 pounds of cheese, and in 1915 827,136 pounds, or almost a million pounds per year. In 1909 the amount received for cheese manufactured in Marinette County was \$46,000. In 1915 the amount had risen to \$114,000. In 1909 Marinette County produced 85,760 pounds of butter, and in 1915 the output had risen to 497,552 pounds. The amount received for butter in 1909 was \$24,000 and in 1915 it was over \$141,000.

These are the latest figures available from the state, but it is a fact that the greatest development in dairying in Marinette County has taken place since 1915, and it is a safe estimate to say that the dairy output of the County has risen at least one-third since 1915. Figuring in milk and cream sold on milk routes and shipped to outside markets gives Marinette County an annual revenue now from its dairy cows of more than \$500,000.

HELPING SETTLERS TO START. While other states point to the coming greatness of the dairy industry in their domains, Wisconsin points to her past record and her brilliant present. The advantages of dairy farming in Marinette County are so many, and the returns are so large, and the future of the industry so well assured and so full of promise that young people who intend to farm cannot do better than to take up dairy farming in our county.

Marinette County has the first successful co-operative association which has as its purpose the supplying of new settlers with good dairy cattle without any payment down being required at the time of purchase. The plan is so arranged that settlers pay for the cattle as the money is earned by their cows, the usual payments being from three to five dollars per month per head. This

WISCONSIN HAS MORE PEA CANNERIES THAN ALL OTHER STATES COMBINED

ANY HOG WILL MAKE A PIG OF HIMSELF IN MARINETTE COUNTY PEAS.

PEAS ON JULY 1

PEAS WORTH \$50 PER ACRE RAISED ALONG STUMPS

plan has been in operation in Marinette County for four years, and its success has caused many other localities to copy the plan.

A new settler coming to Marinette County can fence in part of his land, get some dairy cattle through this credit association, or purchase them outright and they will find their own living during the summer with no expense to him. Whenever the sun shines clover and other grasses grow in abundance.

On an average a good cow will make \$100 per year for her owner. Here are a few examples of good profits received by Marinette County dairy farmers last year: One dairy farmer received for his June milk, a check for \$484; one received for July \$475; another received for July \$300. One well known dairy farmer received for one month's milk last year the sum of \$500, and there are a great number of farms in Marinette County where the monthly rate is from \$200 up.

BEEF CATTLE. Wisconsin is so well known for its leadership in dairy farming, and in the number of dairy cows to be found in the state that the great beef cattle industry of our state is somewhat overshadowed. It is a surprise to most people to know that while Wisconsin has about 1,750,000 dairy cows, that it also has about 1,250,000 beef cattle. It can be seen from this that the beef cattle industry is developing hand in hand with the dairy industry, and other forms of live-stock farming. Some of the greatest beef cattle show herds in America are owned in Wisconsin.

Recently, one of the best authorities on the beef cattle business in America was called to the Wisconsin University to talk on the subject of producing beef in Wisconsin. He said the day had passed when the greatest corn regions of America could show the greatest profits in beef production. "The hope of the beef cattle industry of the future," said this authority, "lies in the cheap cut-over lands like those of Upper Wisconsin. I say this because it is the place which can produce grass and rough forage at the least expense which will in a few years show the greatest profits in beef production. On the thousands of acres of rich grass land in Upper Wisconsin enough beef can be produced profitably to feed a large part of the nation."

BIG PROFITS IN HOG RAISING. America spends more money for pork than it does for education and religion. The first investment in hog raising is small and the pig is the quickest money maker on the farm. He will live and grow fat on waste products that other stock will not eat. He is ready for the market almost any time and will bring the top price if fat. He multiplies rapidly and if we only furnish him with good pasturage, forage crops, pure water and a little

NO LOCALITY
SURPASSES THE
MARINETTE COUNTY
FORTRUCK GARDENING.

MUCH CELERY IS RAISED

CANNING FACTORY

EIGHT CUCUMBER PICKLLING
STATIONS IN COUNTY.

concentrated feed, he will do the rest. By all odds, the most important question in hog raising is not the concentrated feed but the question of cheap forage and good pastures.

The country where great quantities of forage can be produced at low cost is always an ideal hog-raising locality. These are the conditions which make Marinette County a country where hog raising can be made to show splendid profits.

Cow peas and soy beans are more than equal to corn for feeding and fattening hogs and you can also ripen corn in Marinette County practically every year. Cow peas and soy beans are grown in Marinette County with remarkable success, and together with the corn which is raised here, they make up a very plentiful supply of the concentrates needed in finishing hogs.

But greater than all other reasons for choosing Marinette County for hog raising, is the fact that we have no cholera, which makes this one of the best locations in America for the production of pork.

WISCONSIN AS A HOG STATE. It will be a surprise to many people to know that Wisconsin has an annual output of 325,000,000 pounds of dressed pork and that \$35,000,000 worth of hogs are sold every year. When you get to looking up the subject, you find that in most parts of Wisconsin cows and hogs are big sources of income. Meat is one of the state's most valuable products with a yearly production of 4600 car loads. There are 2,500,000 swine in Wisconsin, which means fourteen on the average for each farm. Enough pork is produced each year to feed all the people of the state for twenty-six months.

PEAS FOR CANNING. Recent figures show that Wisconsin produces more canned peas than all other states combined. There is a reason for this: It is recognized that in producing peas for canning, there must be a combination of climate, soil, etc., especially suitable for the business. Throughout America in the pea canning industry, it is a recognized fact that Wisconsin has this combination, and that nowhere can such good peas for canning purposes be produced—and they can be produced at as low or lower cost here than elsewhere. This is only one of the many special cash crops which the Marinette County farmer can grow, and on which he can realize very high returns for the acreage and labor involved.

Marinette County farmers can produce twenty bushels and upward of peas per acre which sell on the market at from \$2.50 to \$4 and upward per bushel. More new pea canneries are being started in Wisconsin than in all other states combined. At the present time, there is probably no other location more desirable

CRIVITZ PULP MILL.

POSTS, POLES, TIES, BARK
BOXWOOD, PULPWOOD, CORDWOOD
AND OTHER BY-PRODUCTS
WILL OFTEN PAY THE
ENTIRE COST OF THE
LAND CLEARING.

MARINETTE EXCELSIOR FACTORY

MARINETTE PAPER MILLS.

for the production of canning peas than Marinette County. The land is new and it is well known that peas do exceptionally well on new lands, and our climate is also especially well adapted for this business.

MARKET FOR CANNING PRODUCTS. No matter how favorable any locality may be for raising high-priced canned products, there is no money in the industry unless you have a suitable market.

We have here one of the largest canning and preserving plants in America which gives the farmer a market right at his door. You will always find that the canning industry grows and finds its greatest developments where the climatic and soil conditions are suitable, and where factories exist so that the products for canning can be readily sold at good prices.

Because we have both of these conditions here, Marinette County offers a special opportunity in the canning of peas, corn, all kinds of garden products, small fruits, etc.

Among the products canned by the local factory are tomatoes, corn, peas, pork and beans, sauerkraut, beets, wax beans, string beans, pumpkins, squash, apples, strawberries, blueberries, raspberries and plums. This canning company also puts up cider, cider vinegar, mincemeat, catsup, sauces, chili sauce, preserves, and maple syrup. In addition to the large canning factory which pays high prices for all of these special crops, Marinette County has many pickling and salting stations, paying high prices for cucumbers for pickling, cauliflower, etc.

FRUITS. Hand in hand with the canning industry goes the fruit raising industry.

The Marinette County fruit lands can be bought, planted, and brought to bearing at less than the first cost of the irrigated lands of the West, and the Marinette County lands will bring a higher percentage of profit. The trouble has been that our farmers, because they can get such great quantities of wild fruit here, have never taken the culture of fruit seriously, and have never looked after their orchards with that intelligence which they have brought to bear in other departments of agriculture.

FRUIT GROWS WILD HERE. A splendid source of income to new settlers in Marinette County is the wild fruit. Each year thousands of quarts of raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, strawberries, gooseberries, cranberries, plums and currants are picked by the settlers for their own use and for sale.

These fruits which are found wild throughout Marinette County bring high prices in the town markets, and are the means of a very helpful cash income to a great many of our settlers.

THE FIRST YEAR.

These scenes give you an idea of how many of our settlers start. You can be very comfortable in a log house.

LOG HOUSES ARE
CHEAP AND COMFORTABLE

AFTER TEN YEARS ON NEW LAND.

POSTS, BOXWOOD AND FUEL
HELP PAY COST OF CLEARING LAND.

In three years most of our settlers have splendid modern farms with fine buildings and other good improvements.

Some variety of wild berries can be picked on the unimproved lands of Marinette County at any time between the strawberry season in the spring and the first frost in the fall. In many cases families have made very large sums of money during the summer picking wild berries for the market.

Marinette County orchardists can grow fruit and put it on the market in most cases for less than the far westerner has to pay for freight alone.

TAME BERRIES A BIG BUSINESS.

Our location on the shore of Lake Michigan is gradually making this a great country for raising strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries and other small fruits.

SHEEP, A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

For many years farmers on comparatively small tracts of land could not compete in sheep raising with the western ranchers who were able to have the benefit of the open range. The day of the open range has passed however, and today sheep can be raised profitably on practically any farm. The Wisconsin farmer no longer needs to fear the competition of the western sheepman, because he can raise sheep with greater profit than the ranchers of the West, due to the difference in freight rates in his favor in shipping to the great sheep markets of the country.

Wisconsin is the greatest pure-bred sheep state in the Union. There are some other states which have more sheep, but it is in Wisconsin that the business has seen its greatest development in the formation of pure-bred herds.

Sheep provide two pay days a year, one when the wool is sold, and one when the mutton is turned into meat. America needs nearly 750,000,000 pounds of wool annually for domestic consumption. Nearly two-thirds of this supply must be bought abroad despite the fact that we have the soil, climate, and all other necessary conditions to raise enough sheep to supply our country with all its wool and mutton, and also to export great quantities. The United States today has only fifty million sheep, whereas we should have one hundred and fifty million.

In the past ten years prices for mutton and wool have advanced tremendously and now there are such remarkable profits possible in this industry that the number of sheep kept on farms in the United States will increase very rapidly.

DO NOT DELAY.

In 1917 a convention was held at Chicago to consider the adaptability of the cut-over lands of the Great Lakes region for profitable sheep production. Facts were brought out at that meeting showing no other locality in the

United States offers such splendid opportunities in sheep farming at the present time as localities like Upper Wisconsin. The most experienced sheep men of the far West are turning to Upper Wisconsin, and sheep men of other localities are rapidly taking up large acreages of Upper Wisconsin land for sheep farming purposes. No place in the cut-over land region is better adapted to success with sheep than Marinette County, because in no locality will such a wealth of grass be found on the cheap, unimproved land. There is such a demand at this time for sheep land in Marinette County that parties interested in getting land for that purpose ought not to delay visiting us and making a selection before many of the best tracts have been sold.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

A Wisconsin state bulletin has the following to say in regard to raising sheep on the lands of Upper Wisconsin: "Conditions for growing healthy, vigorous sheep are very favorable in this section. There are thousands of acres of stump land in the northern and other counties that have become self-seeded to clover and timothy which afford the best grazing for sheep. In many locations not only can sheep be raised and fattened with profit on such land, but the sheep help to clear the land of small brush and other vegetation, thus clearing the way for more intensive agriculture."

It takes less feed, and feed of less cost to produce a pound of mutton than any other meat produced on the farm. Sheep fit in well with other classes of livestock, especially with dairy cows. This industry also calls for only a small amount of capital for breeding stock and buildings. Sheep raising can be started on a small scale and the flocks be cared for by boys. A limited amount of labor is required as compared to other forms of livestock farming. Experienced sheep men state absolutely no grain is needed for finishing sheep in Marinette County.

An Upper Eastern Wisconsin farmer tells of his experience in raising sheep, and states the lambs he marketed were sent to market directly from pasture without any grain being fed for finishing. This farmer says, "I sold them directly, taking them out of a clover pasture, and they brought me the top price over all lamb sales made in the market for that day. These lambs made an average of 70 pounds each."

FREIGHT RATES.

The remarkable advantage which Marinette County has over many other sections in this country where sheep raising is engaged in extensively, in the matter of freight rates, can readily be understood.

The difference in freight rates to the Chicago market in favor of Marinette County points as against points in western sheep states like Montana practically amounts to a subsidy in favor of farmers

ON NEW LAND.

YOU CAN WIN
WITH SHEEP IN
MARINETTE COUNTY.

who raise sheep in Marinette County. It is also true that the shrinkage in weight is much less in shipping sheep to market from Upper Wisconsin than from far western points.

SHEEP BIG HELP IN CLEARING LAND. Wherever sheep are pastured in Marinette County on unimproved land blue grass, timothy and clover spring up rapidly.

It is said that twenty-five sheep are the equal of one man in clearing land, and that they do a more thorough job, so that one-hundred sheep can be made to do the work of four hired men in clearing every season.

One acre of pasture land will feed three to five sheep during the summer, and if the hay is allowed to mature this same acre will produce two and one-half to four tons of hay which will take care of eight to twelve sheep during the winter.

Positively one of the greatest opportunities in Marinette County today is the production of mutton and wool on the low priced new farm lands to be had here.

CORN. Marinette is on the forty-fifth parallel. There was a time when the county was considered by the uninformed as too far north for the profitable production of corn. This may be true of land farther west in the state in this same latitude, and in Minnesota and South Dakota, but here in Marinette County on Lake Michigan, with an elevation of only 560 feet, and 140 to 150 days of growing weather as compared with 100 days farther west in Wisconsin corn is annually producing from 40 to 75 bushels per acre. The day temperature in Marinette County is about the same as northern Illinois, although of course the night temperature is somewhat cooler. This accounts for the heavy weight of grains produced in this climate, but retards the ripening of unacclimated corn.

Our state university in the last ten years has developed varieties which entirely overcome this difficulty, and we produce about the same quality of corn as Southern Wisconsin or Northern Illinois. Any good corn farmer can grow all the corn he wants in Marinette County, Wis.

At the 1916 state grain show held at Madison which was open to the competition of the entire state, a Marinette County farmer took first on Wisconsin No. 25 corn. In 1917 Marinette County farmers took first, second and third places in the same show on Wisconsin No. 25 corn, and took second place on Wisconsin No. 7 corn.

Corn raised for silage in Marinette County gives a weight per acre of 11 to 13 tons per acre. One farmer states that he filled two silos from fifteen acres. The silos were 12 by 37 and 12 by 32. In many localities it takes 10 to 12 acres of corn to fill one silo.

CORN IS ONE OF THE GREAT
STAPLE CROPS OF MARI-
ETTE COUNTY EVERY
YEAR.

For years Wisconsin has produced more than twenty-five million bushels of corn annually, and each year leads all states of the Union with the highest average yield, usually attaining an average yield of forty bushels to the acre or more. Against this Illinois produces only about 27 bushels per acre on the average, Iowa 34, and Nebraska 15. These are of course, average yields and not the highest yields, and these figures demonstrate conclusively that Wisconsin is a real corn state.

Without commercial fertilizers, Wisconsin boys have in a number of instances produced yields of one hundred bushels of corn per acre. A yield of 133 bushels of corn per acre is reported in one instance in Northeastern Wisconsin.

PURE-BRED SEED CORN INDUSTRY In recent years pure-bred northern grown seed corn from Marinette County has been sold at top notch prices in practically all corn growing states of the middle west and east.

POTATOES A GREAT CASH CROP. Potatoes constitute one-fourth of all the food consumed in this country. There is probably no single article of food which, if the supply were cut off, would cause more suffering than if the potato crop of the world happened to be a complete failure for one season.

The winter of 1916-17, when the retail price of potatoes went as high as \$4 per bushel will long be remembered. During that winter the farmers of Marinette County, Wisconsin, who held their potatoes in storage sold at wholesale prices of as high as \$3.50 per bushel.

It is of course, not to be expected that the price of potatoes will be so high very often, but on the other hand there is very little likelihood of potatoes ever again selling as low as twenty-five cents per bushel from the farmers' fields.

Wisconsin is one of the greatest states in the Union in the production of potatoes entering interstate commerce; Marinette County is one of the greatest potato producing counties in Wisconsin. The total of the crop in Marinette County annually at the present time is estimated at \$875,000, a gain of one hundred per cent in the past three years. So remarkable have been the profits made in growing potatoes by some farmers who have located here on new lands that the figures appear almost unbelievable.

THE GREAT NEW POTATO MOVEMENT. Wisconsin has lead the world in producing pure-bred potatoes, both for seed and table use. Not only does the state produce tremendous yields with no commercial fertilizers, but because of the production of pure-bred potato stock, a premium is paid for quality on practically all potatoes from the Badger State.

POTATO
WAREHOUSES

MARINETTE CO.'S
POTATO CROP
NOW AMOUNTS
TO OVER
\$875,000 AN-
NUALLY.

ONE HILL

NEW LAND 165 BU. PER ACRE

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

The great Wisconsin State Potato Show held at Marinette recently was recognized as the largest show of its kind ever held up to that time in this country. Buyers were present from all parts of the country and paid prices considerably above market quotations for potatoes raised in Upper Eastern Wisconsin. Marinette County has an active County Potato Growers' Association which is a branch of the state association. This county association is a co-operative body which not only is of great value in bettering the potato stock raised in the county, but is of great service to its members in getting the highest market price for their potatoes. The average production is considerably more than 125 bushels per acre, and where skill in selection of seed, cultivation and care of the crop is exercised, yields in excess of 200 and 300 bushels are very common. **The cost of production depends upon the yield and labor saving devices used, but in ordinary cases is not more than the cost of producing an acre of corn in Illinois or Iowa.** The modern potato grower in Marinette County handles his potato crop with horses and machinery just the same as corn is produced in this and other parts of the country.

The most important fact in connection with this great crop is that it does especially well on new lands. To the man developing new land the potato is second in importance only to the dairy. In Marinette County the great bulk of the potato crop is grown by new settlers on new lands developed within the past few years. Marinette County's potato crop is practically as large as is grown in the entire state of Florida.

Potatoes can be planted here among the stumps, if desired, and will produce enough in one season to pay for the clearing of the land, and in many cases also the cost of the land.

A man can buy eighty acres of good land at \$2,000, clear and plant twenty acres to potatoes and make enough on the crop in most seasons to pay for the eighty acres the first year.

There are from one to three commercial potato warehouses in every farming town in the county, where the crop is purchased from the farmer at market prices, and in many cases at higher sums because of the quality of potatoes grown here.

MODERN METHODS MAKE BIG MONEY. A man by the old fashioned method of using the hoe in raising potatoes, while his horses enjoy the pasture, could raise about five acres of potatoes a season, which are ordinarily worth about \$700. A man with about \$200 worth of machinery, a team, and possibly a little extra help at times can raise forty acres of potatoes worth about \$4,000. A man with about \$4,000 worth of machinery and some extra help at times can raise 400 acres of potatoes, which, with a fair crop and a fair price would be worth about \$40,000.

MACHINERY AND TEAMS
DO THE HARD WORK.

BIG YIELDS OF POTATOES
BEFORE REMOVING STUMPS.

POTATOES ARE
A GREAT CASH
CROP IN MAR-
INETTE COUNTY,
YIELDING 100 TO
400 BU. PER ACRE.

A POTATO SEED CENTER. Marinette County has become one of the greatest potato seed producing centers in the great potato state of Wisconsin, and our settlers are realizing the profits which they deserve for their work in the development of this great industry.

CABBAGE. In the winter of 1916-17 cabbage was worth almost its weight in gold. There was a time when a price of \$11 per ton for cabbage would create a sensation in any produce market. In the winter of 1917 however, the price of single heads of cabbage went as high as fifteen cents, and the price per ton was over \$100.

The average yield of cabbage in the United States is 4.9 tons per acre. Wisconsin leads all states in the production of cabbage with an average yield of nine tons per acre.

Cabbage is rapidly becoming a great crop with Marinette County farmers. Buyers are here every fall to take all the cabbage raised at a good price, and you can get yields here of just as good quality and running just as heavy per acre on the lands being sold at \$25 per acre as you can on the lands priced at \$200 per acre in southern Wisconsin.

PICKLES. Marinette County is a great pickle growing section, and this industry is growing greater every year. Pickles grown here are free of disease. The Chicago companies engaged in this business constantly seek to encourage the growing of more cucumbers in Marinette County, because it is here that they get a cucumber which is crisp and firm, and best suited for the business. The cucumber grows quickly, and no other crop from so small an outlay will produce such quick returns. You spend very little money for seed or work until you commence to pick up the money, and you are picking up money every day you are picking pickles. It is a crop that gives work to everybody. The children will earn \$5 a day if you have a good crop of pickles for them to work in, and the work is easy and healthful.

A good crop of pickles will return from \$100 to \$175 per acre. Many of our new settlers in recent seasons got from \$100 to \$150 per acre for their pickles. Marinette County has eight commercial buying and pickling stations and several new stations are being built in the county at the present time.

SUGAR BEETS. Marinette County is already widely known as a center for the growth of sugar beets. It pays to grow this crop on our lands. We have the third largest sugar beet factory in the United States as a market for beets grown here. The price paid for sugar beets is constantly increasing. In 1917 the price was \$8.00 per ton as a minimum, with a dollar more

MARINETTE COUNTY
SUGAR BEETS AND
THE \$1,000,000
FACTORY THAT
BUYS THEM.

per ton for every cent per pound wholesale over eight cents. A fair yield of sugar beets per acre is twelve tons, which means about \$75 to \$100 per acre gross.

There used to be an old fashioned notion among farmers that growing sugar beets exhausted the fertility of the soil. This notion has been disproved by the Federal Agricultural Department and other authorities.

Today it is a well known fact that in localities where large quantities of sugar beets are grown the farmers are more prosperous than in other localities, and their soil is in better condition for cultivation and yields larger returns of all other crops.

Sugar beets are a crop which in Marinette County have never been known to be a failure.

The manager of the local sugar beet factory states that the soils of this locality are especially adapted for the culture of sugar beets, and that the percentage of sugar in the beets raised here is higher than in those raised in any other locality.

In the growth of sugar beets Wisconsin makes the best showing of all the non-irrigated states, and when allowance is made for the cost of irrigation, the best showing of all.

The last report of the Menominee River Sugar Company shows that the sum of \$485,000—nearly a half million—was paid out to farmers for beets in one year. A total of twenty-three carloads was received by the factory from the town of Loomis, in Marinette County. This town is settled almost entirely with people who have bought land from the Skidmore Land Co., in recent years. Five years ago not one carload of beets was shipped from this town of Loomis. This is only one indication of the great development of the beet growing industry in Marinette County. It is a cash crop here, second in importance only to the potato growing industry. You can make big money every year growing sugar beets in Marinette County.

WHEAT. Wisconsin now ranks third in the United States in the production of wheat. The soil and climate of Marinette County are well adapted to the profitable raising of wheat of a superior quality, and with present high prices the acreage is being increased every year.

OATS. Oats are one of the great grain crops of Marinette County. They are a never failing crop in this locality, and instances are common in which Marinette County lands have yielded from 100 to 120 bushels per acre of this grain. The cool nights keep the grain headed out nearly twice as long before ripening as in warmer countries. The result is a much heavier yield, often from two to ten pounds per bushel heavier than oats raised elsewhere. Yields of from 50 to 80 bushels per acre are common.

MARINETTE
COUNTY HAS A
SPLENDID, MODERN
AGRICULTURAL AND
TRAINING SCHOOL.

COOKING

CHEMISTRY

SEWING

MILK TESTING

LEARNING TO BUILD
BARNES AND SILOS

Among the sixteen states growing ten million bushels or more of oats during the past ten year period without irrigation, Wisconsin stands first.

POULTRY. There is a saying, "Take care of the hens and the hens will take care of you." This is particularly true in Marinette County, and all that is required to be successful with poultry in this County is to take advantage of natural conditions and follow good business methods. Because of her markets, Marinette County offers great opportunities to the poultry raiser, and the price paid for eggs and poultry in the cities and towns in this locality is at all times practically equal to what they pay in cities like Chicago and Milwaukee.

OUR SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE. One of the institutions of great importance in the development of the farming lands of Marinette County is the county school of agriculture. With this agricultural school is combined a training school for teachers. The school not only offers the farmer and the farmers' sons and daughters the opportunity of studying such practical farm subjects as the more profitable types of farm animals, farm machinery, animal breeding, blacksmithing, fruits for Marinette County, concrete on the farm, farm engineering, corn judging, production of milk, milk testing, alfalfa culture, etc., but each year short courses are held for farmers and farmers' sons at places where it is most convenient for them to attend.

In addition to its work in agriculture, this school also gives instruction in all common branches, and has a special domestic science department for farmers' wives and daughters.

It is not alone in its courses of instruction at the school that this institution has been of great value to Marinette County farmers. The corps of instructors throughout the year hold meetings at rural schools and other advantageous places, and by this means have helped the new settlers to get started in the right forms of farming and by the right methods.

The school loans forms for building silos and has been directly responsible for the construction of no less than two hundred silos in Marinette County. In addition to loaning these silo forms without charge to the settlers, the school will send one of its instructors, or a capable student to assist the farmer in building a silo.

In addition to this County Agricultural School, Marinette County also has a state agricultural experiment farm. The County Agricultural School together with the state experiment farm in our county, and the State Agricultural School at Madison, are doing wonders for the farmers of Marinette County. **The State Agricultural School at Madison is recognized as the greatest agricultural school in America, and its field men and experts in all departments visit Marinette County many times every year and are always ready**

RYE AND BARLEY YIELD
HEAVILY ON NEW LANDS.

NEAR PHILLIPSBURG

NEAR ATHELSTANE

and willing to extend assistance in any way possible to the new settlers of our county.

RURAL SCHOOLS SECOND TO NONE. If it is true that roads are a key to progress in any given locality, it is probably more true that country schools are a key to the degree of civilization in any given locality. No matter where you go in America you will not find better country schools on the average than you will in Marinette County—not even in such older settled states as Illinois, Iowa and Ohio. Marinette County rural schools do much special work in the teaching and promotion of agriculture. Every school in the county does special work in agriculture as it relates to the development of Marinette County. In some of the schools classes in stock judging are taken once or twice a week to farms in the neighborhood where they are taught stock judging. Fifteen of the rural schools of the county possess their own Babcock milk testers, and test milk for the farmers in the district free of charge. In many other schools corn seed is tested for the farmers free of charge.

Wisconsin's policy in regard to both the construction of rural schools and the training which takes place in the rural schools has always been recognized as far in the lead of most other states in the Union. This policy is carried into effect by withholding state aid from any school which will not keep up with the march of progress.

There are five rural high schools in Marinette County in addition to the city high schools.

SILOS. Wisconsin has 60,000 silos, which is several times more than the number to be found in any other state in the Union. The silo has been the "watchtower of prosperity," in Wisconsin and there is no question but what it accounts in a large measure for the remarkable success of farming in our state. No county is more progressive in building silos than Marinette, and each year the number built is larger. In older settled parts of our county many farms already have two silos, and there are large districts where at least one silo is found on every farm. It is estimated that Marinette County now has well over 500 silos and 150 or more are being put up each year.

HOW OUR SETTLERS BEGIN. The farmer who comes here with considerable means has the advantage of course; he can get started more quickly; he can hire part of his land cleared. To such men the start is not difficult, but the man with a little money and plenty of pluck can get along very well. He can build his first home of logs taken from his land at a cost of from \$5 to \$50, and it will be a comfortable home. Fuel and fence posts can be had on his land for the labor of cutting them. One can raise plenty of food right from the start for the livestock

WHERE TROUT ABOUND.

HUNDREDS VISIT
MARINETTE COUNTY
EVERY YEAR TO
CAMP ON THE
BEAUTIFUL LAKES
AND STREAMS, AND
ENJOY THE FISHING
AND HUNTING.

A GREAT
STOCK COUNT.

THE SPORTSMAN'S
PARADISE.

NATURAL
DRAINAGE.

he may have. Pasturage is good from April 10 until November 15, and in many years far into the month of December.

The man who wants to earn money can find plenty of opportunities—more chances than there are men to fill them. He can work at lumbering in the winter, or in the factories of the towns. The opportunities are many and the wages are good. In summer, help is employed on a great number of the older farms, and many of the new settlers with plenty of means engage help in clearing their lands.

THE NIMROD'S PARADISE. If you are a lover of the rod and gun, come to Marinette County. Its streams abound with trout, pickerel, bass, pike and muskellunge. The streams are spring-fed, clear and cool, and on an idle day you cannot select a more inviting pastime than to take your rod or gun and hike to the nearest stream or stretch of woods.

Marinette County is one of the greatest deer hunting localities in the state of Wisconsin, and every year hundreds of sportsmen from Chicago and other localities come here for the deer hunting.

Due to a wise policy of game protection the deer are on the increase in Marinette County despite the large number bagged every year during the deer season. Practically every settler gets his deer in Marinette County every fall.

Other animals, such as bear, fox, coon, rabbit and muskrat, are also quite numerous, and a good income can be made during the winter season in trapping these animals.

Ducks are also plentiful during the migrating season in the fall. On the numerous smaller lakes in the county, and on Green Bay thousands of ducks and geese spend from one to four weeks before they fly south for the winter.

Only a short trip from Marinette by either train or wagon will place you on some of the finest duck-hunting grounds in America.

WATER POWER. The days of coal and steam are passing so far as power for industrial purposes is concerned. The industrial power of the future is electrical power generated from water power. That is why Marinette County is destined to become a great manufacturing center. The water power of Marinette County is practically unlimited. There are two tremendous water power developments in this locality already, and several smaller ones, but there are many other very good water powers still to be developed.

One great Marinette County water power is at this time furnishing power not only for factories in our own county, but for the city street car and interurban systems of large cities immediately south of us such as Green Bay, Kaukauna, and Manitowoc.

Some idea of the possibilities of great increase in our population can be gained from the fact that probably as many people will

WAUSAQUEE'S \$30,000
SCHOOL

FOR NEW SETTLER'S
CHILDREN

MARINETTE COUNTY
HAS MODERN RURAL
SCHOOLS EQUAL TO
THOSE OF ANY OTHER
SETTLED LOCALITY.

RURAL SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN

AUTOS FOR CONSOLIDATED
SCHOOLS

be drawn to Marinette County to make their homes as the result of our water power development as will come because of our great agricultural opportunities.

SUCCESS THROUGH CO-OPERATION. We see a great deal in the farm papers at the present time in regard to co-operation. Unfortunately in older settled farming communities it is difficult to bring about any real co-operation. In newer farming localities like Marinette County however, the new settlers are naturally drawn together, and the result is very effective co-operation in farming work, social endeavors, etc.

In many parts of our county the Grange organizations have very large memberships, and are very active in agricultural affairs. The annual state Grange meeting was held here recently, and the delegates were so well pleased with Marinette County that they voted to meet here again.

All farmers' organizations flourish in Marinette County because we have a very progressive class of farmers. **If you are progressive and believe in co-operation among farmers you ought to make your home in Marinette County.**

CREDIT TO FARMERS. Everyone knows that interest rates even in some of the older settled parts of Missouri and Kansas are often as high as eleven and twelve per cent. It is usually true that in newly settled localities the interest rate is higher than in the older settled farming localities. Fortunately this is not true of Marinette County. The normal rate of interest on loans to farmers here is six per cent. This is due to a large extent, to the fact that Marinette County has a State Land Mortgage Association. This association makes a business of loaning funds to farmers for the improvement of their farms. This association was formed under Wisconsin's Farm Credit Law, which was in effect long before the Federal Government took action on this important matter.

Credit to farmers in the purchase of dairy cows, pedigree grain, grass and potato seed is very liberal, and has been told of in detail in preceding chapters of this book.

LISTEN. You can always buy land cheaper of a large land company than you can of an individual. Land companies buy in large tracts at low prices, and when you buy land of an individual you pay two profits, the land company's profit, for they originally sold the land, and the individual's profit, but you can buy better land at a lower price of us than you can buy of any other land company, for the reason that our lands have been held by us for a number of years and were not purchased in recent years at present land prices. We bought them right and are giving you the benefit of our foresight and experience by selling them right.

OATS 40 TO 70 BU. PER ACRE

NO LOCALITY
SURPASSES MARI-
NETTE COUNTY
IN YIELD PER ACRE
OF SMALL GRAINS

WHEAT 40 BU. PER ACRE

We are this year offering lands never before placed on the market. On any new proposition did you ever notice that men were a great deal like a flock of sheep? They will chase each other round in circles and huddle together, but just as soon as one jumps over the fence the balance follow. Don't be the last one over the fence in buying these lands.

COME AND SEE.

We want you to come and see Marinette County, Wisconsin. If you wish to make a change and want the best opportunity you will be one of them. There are chances to make money in other localities, but the chances here are double those of any other locality we know of.

We hereby extend a special invitation to you to visit Marinette County, Wisconsin, that we may have the pleasure of taking you over our county and showing you the many beautiful homes you find illustrated in this book; we want you to talk with the owners of these homes, and let them tell you just how they acquired them, just what they are doing, and just what any ordinary man can do under ordinary circumstances.

CONFIDENCE.

We are confident that you are actually interested in knowing the truth in regard to Marinette County, Wisconsin, and we trust that you will reciprocate by having enough confidence in us so that you will take no one else's word for any statement you find in this volume, but that you will investigate the conditions personally.

RELIABILITY.

The Skidmore Land Co. is one of the oldest and most reliable land companies in the business today having been in the general colonization business for 18 years, and having been one of the great forces for making Marinette County, Wisconsin, what it is today, and they are proud of the hundreds of farmers they have helped to own their homes. You can talk to these farmers and learn what they think of the company. We also refer you by permission to the Stephenson National Bank, the Farmers' Savings & Trust Co., the First National Bank, and the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, all of Marinette, Wis.

Your decision is of vast importance to you. Don't make a change until you see Marinette County and see what it offers you. We know that a man who is willing to work can make more money in ten years on a farm of his own in this section than on any other farm land or in any other employment.

The opportunities for industrial development and the possibilities of agriculture for Marinette County, Wisconsin, challenge the imagination.

TITLE TO OUR LANDS ABSOLUTELY GOOD.

Before we put our money into our lands we had the abstracts to all lands examined and passed on

by the most competent attorneys in this state, who pronounced the titles absolutely good, and we give warranty deeds and guarantee the title to all our lands.

PRICES AND TERMS OF SALE. Prices from \$10 to \$35 per acre. One-third cash, the balance in three or five equal annual payments drawing 6 per cent interest; but the purchaser has the privilege of paying the deferred payments (or any part of them) before they are due, so as to save interest.

RAILROAD FARE REFUNDED TO PURCHASERS.

Write us when you can make the trip to Marinette County and we will arrange your trip with as little expense to you as possible. We will write you fully as to best route to take, time to leave, etc., and **when you buy land we credit your railroad fare.**

We have offices at Marinette, Wis., and Wausaukee, Wis., both Marinette County towns. You can, if coming by way of Chicago, take either the C., M. & St. P. R. R. or the C. & N. W. R. R. The railroad fare from Chicago to Marinette is \$6.29. In most cases it is better to go directly to our office at Wausaukee, taking the C., M. & St. P. R. R. from Chicago, the fare being \$6.26. By going directly to Wausaukee you can save time, because our Wausaukee office is nearer to the lands open to settlement.

We have tried to answer honestly every question that might occur to the prospective land buyer, but it will be a pleasure to us to write you should you want any additional information. We have enough confidence in you to be glad to make this effort to give you the truth in regard to the land situation, and we trust that you will return the favor by honestly investigating our properties personally. **Your opportunity is today, and it may never come again.** Read every word in this book now, and let us prove it to you by showing you the land tomorrow.

**THIS IS ALL THE LAND
THERE IS ON THIS OLD EARTH
AND THERE IS NO MORE
BEING MANUFACTURED**

SKIDMORE LAND CO.

GOOD FARM LANDS

MARINETTE, WIS.

**The Good Luck Clover Lands
Here in Marinette County, Wis.,
Where Farmers Grow Rich.**

in Eastern Wisconsin, Bordering on Green
rich location with its low elevation, gives
an equal to Central Illinois, Indiana or Iowa.
transportation. Marinette County is less than
by railroad and less than 14 hours by boat.
ity Lands cannot be compared with other

SKIDMORE LAND CO.

Good Farm Lands

MARINETTE - WIS.

MARINETTE COUNTY

WISCONSIN

Where Farmers Grow Rich

**The Good Luck Clover Lands
Here in Marinette County, Wis.,
Where Farmers Grow Rich.**

Note the location of Marinette County in Eastern Wisconsin, Bordering on Green Bay and the great Menominee River; which location with its low elevation, gives Marinette County, Wis., a climate condition equal to Central Illinois, Indiana or Iowa. Note the Railroad facilities and water transportation. Marinette County is less than 250 miles from Chicago, only seven hours by railroad and less than 14 hours by boat. Because of their location, Marinette County Lands cannot be compared with other lands that may be for sale at the same price.

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