Fields of oats, under favorable conditions, yield from 60 to 70 and oftentimes 80 bushels to the acre; millet 3½ tons; Dent corn 60 bushels; barley and rye turn out well. Wheat is not much grown, but thrives in the heavier soils. The raising of small fruit is a branch of farming which has only recently been taken up here as an independent business. Of course many farmers have a small patch of strawberries and a few bushes of gooseberries, currants and the like, which bear wonderfully well. But not until the spring of 1895 did anyone undertake the raising of small fruits for profit. At that time Mr. M. A. Thayer, one of the most distinguished horticulturalists in the Northwest, having made careful study of the conditions of soil and climate, determined to experiment in berry culture upon a large scale. The venture has now practically passed the experimental stage and its success is assured. We call attention to Mr. Thayer’s letter, printed on a subsequent page, likewise to a view of a portion of his farm which was taken in the fall of 1895. Many of our farmers will, during the coming season, avail themselves of the opportunities offered by Mr. Thayer to begin in a small way, the culture of small fruits. In a very few years this will be the berry shipping point of Northern Wisconsin and the fruit will command the highest price in every market.

**SPLENDID WATER.**

Another matter of vital importance to the agriculturists is that of water supply. In Price County there is an abundance of pure water. Besides the large streams and lakes shown by the map, there are very many spring brooks and smaller lakes, which, to say nothing of their extreme beauty, are of great advantage and utility to the farmer. Water from living springs and drilled wells is of a soft and pure quality. Good wells average in depth about 20 feet.

**EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.**

The manner of school government is prescribed by the statutes of the State. They are all free schools, supported by a general tax upon all property in the districts respectively. Even books and supplies are furnished out of the public fund.

There are about fifty district schools in Price County, outside of the villages and cities, all thoroughly equipped and under charge of competent teachers. In the more thickly settled districts these schools are situated not more than two miles apart, and it is a well-established policy to establish new schools.
Price County Game.
whenever the needs of children of school age require it. Elsewhere, in this book, will be found an illustration which shows a fair sample of a district school-house in Price County.

GOOD ROADS. Each town has charge of its own schools. Likewise each town has entire control over its highways. The business of hauling timber, cross ties, tanbark, posts, poles, cordwood and the like, has called for special attention to road-building, and while our country is comparatively new, splendid roads stretch out in every direction. The absence of heavy clay soil makes the building of dry and easy roads possible.

New roads are being extended constantly wherever the need of settlers require them, and not only has the farmer the advantage of the roads themselves, but the additional advantage of employment upon them. He gets good wages for his labor and finds himself able to pay his poll tax in cash.

Only turnpiked town roads are shown upon the map. Aside from these there are many logging and tote roads penetrating deep into the timbered lands which are in many instances serviceable now, and at the same time furnish excellent foundation for well-kept highways. The same policy obtains with reference to roads as to schools. New roads are constructed whenever and wherever the needs of settlers require.

GAME. Although the busy farmer has very little leisure when he may indulge in the pleasures of the hunt, yet to be able upon occasions to secure fresh meat with his rifle, and palatable fish with his rod, is a consideration of no trifling importance. In the economy of his living it is an item of consequence. For a farmer to kill a deer within the boundary of his own land is accounted a very simple thing, and upon dressing the carcass and curing the flesh, he stores away food for many a day.

Of the feathered game, partridge and wild ducks are the most plentiful.

The fishing in our lakes and streams is such as will satisfy the most ambitious sportsman. Chief among the finny creatures is the muskallonge, a delicious table fish, and one of large size and fierce nature. Besides, there are wall-eyed pike, black and silver bass, brook and rainbow trout, in great abundance.