as at other localities. Doubtless many more valuable beds or mines remain to be discovered when the country has been more thoroughly explored. These and many other valuable mineral products only await the coming of capital and labor, to yield rich results of future wealth.

COLAVS.

Suitable for pottery of the coarser kinds, are often found; and no state yields a better material for the manufacture of brick, of the very best and most beautiful kind.

PEAT AND MARL.

Under many of the larger marshes, vast beds of peat and marl have been found, both very valuable as fertilizers of the soil, and the former as an article of fuel. Though not now needed for these purposes, this peat and marl have great value; for they will be brought into use hereafter, when fuel becomes scarce and dear, and when the virgin strength and fertility of the soil becomes exhausted.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

In the uncultivated parts of the state the elk, deer, bear, beaver, fisher, wolf, otter, wild-cat, porcupine, rabbit, and many smaller animals are still to be found. Among the birds, the eagle, owl, quail, partridge, grouse, goose, duck, pelican, loon, &c., are found in greater or less abundance and variety; the wild pigeon is also found occasionally, in immense flocks. Prairie chicken in large quantities.

FISHES.

The lakes and rivers abound in various species of fish, some of them important articles of food. Large quantities of trout and white-fish are caught in the cool waters of the great lakes and enter into the commerce of the country; the white-fish is occasionally found in the smaller lakes. The rivers afford perch, bass, sunfish, catfish, mullet, suckers, muskalonge, pickerel, the speckled or brook trout, &c.

FORESTS.

A line drawn from Racine on Lake Michigan, in a northwesterly direction, will separate the prairies and openings, or thinly wooded
districts, from those more densely covered with forest trees. In nearly every part of the state there is an abundance of timber for the purposes of fuel, fencing, lumber, &c. About sixty native kinds are found; among the more common are the basswood, maples, (one kind affording sugar in the early spring), wild cherry, elms, ashes, hickories, black walnut, butternut, oaks, birches, poplars, tamarack; also evergreens, among which are white and red (or Norway) pine, balsam fir, hemlock, spruce, red and white cedar, &c. These trees are invaluable aids in opening a new home in a new country, affording materials for building, for fencing the land, for fuel, and for the thousand other purposes for which wood is used.

**PINE REGION.**

If a line be drawn from Sheboygan on Lake Michigan, to the Falls of the St. Croix, in Polk county, it will represent very nearly the southern boundary of the region from which pine lumber is obtained; this line divides the state into two nearly equal parts. South of this line the surface is covered partly with dense forests, partly with scattered trees, called "openings," and in some of the southern counties there are large prairies, which are destitute of trees. The business of cutting, sawing, and transporting the pine lumber from the north part of the state into the more open and prairie country at the south, is one of very great magnitude. The larger rivers afford ready flow for rafts, and there are numerous vessels engaged in the lumber trade on Lake Michigan. The white pine and the Norway pine afford most of this lumber. The business makes a home market for farm products, and gives employment for many thousand men. There are as yet no signs of exhausting the supply of pine in this state.

A due proportion of forest land is essential to the proper development and for the preservation of the productiveness of any country. Forests also have a very perceptible effect upon the climate, increasing the humidity of the atmosphere, and equalizing the temperature; thus preventing the extremes of heat and cold. Hence, it is found best when clearing a farm to preserve a belt of trees around the border, not only for a future supply of wood but to secure these climatic benefits; and where timber is scarce, efforts are now being made to encourage the growth of trees for the same purposes. At least one tenth of every country should remain permanently in forests, to secure an adequate supply of wood for the purposes of civilized life.