

Build
Stronger
Business

Build Wisconsin

Blanket
the Home
Community

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"Covers Wisconsin like the Sunshine"

GLACIERS GAVE WISCONSIN
ITS VAST AND NEARBY STORES
OF ROAD BUILDING GRAVEL

State's Thousands of Lakes
Were Among the Many
Gifts of Glaciers

Editor's Note - Have you noticed the kettle-like formations that extend from Lake Geneva for nearly 100 miles north? This is the Kettle Moraine, one of Wisconsin's odd geological formations. In this third number of the "Know Wisconsin Better" series, the formation of this section is described. Next week's issue of The _____ will tell more about the activities that went on in these parts before man came on the scene.



HE glacier that visited Wisconsin did not advance with one great even front. It moved very slowly where it met a high obstruction and its progress was less retarded where it found an unobstructed lowland. The front of the ice sheet was a series of great protruding lobes with reentrants between. One prodigious lobe plowed along the bed of Lake Michigan. Another, a smaller one, pushed down the next great depression to the west, the northern part of which is now occupied by the waters of Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. The third immense lobe moved southwestward through the trough of Lake Superior and on into Minnesota.

This sheet is in the interests of the community newspaper.

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in co-operation with the Wisconsin Press Association.

Build Wisconsin

Built 100 Miles of Kettles

AT THE junction of the ice tongue which pushed down Lake Michigan, with the one which moved down Green Bay, there was deposited along the higher land between them one of the most impressive glacier-built ranges of hills on the continent - the great Kettle Moraine. This extends from close to the southern boundary of the state, near Lake Geneva, for a hundred miles northward. It is a broad belt of most irregularly deposited material - humps and hollows (the latter called kettles and giving the name to the moraine), boulder strewn slopes and serpentine ridges, small lakes and marshes, and here and there a stream twisting back and forth in an apparently hopeless attempt to find its way out of the maze.

No road can follow a straight course in this Kettle Moraine, and no traveller can predict the prospect that will be disclosed by the turn in the road a hundred yards ahead. It may turn abruptly about a "kettle" full of water - a lakelet too small to make even a dot on the map - or it may disclose a hillside pasture with a herd of Guernseys or Holsteins. A few hundred yards farther it may enter a sunny open wooded area, and wind through it on ever changing levels for a mile or two.

Kettle Moraine is not a range of hills that stand up in marked elevation above the surrounding area. The elevations are all moderate. Hills with a vertical distance much more than a hundred feet from base to summit are uncommon. Much of the material used by the glaciers to build up these hills is gravel. Again the comparison of the ice sheet to a great millstone comes home to us. In the grinding process the softer materials of the rocks were ground finest and only the harder and better stone was left as pebbles and boulders. Thus this prehistoric millstone was working for the Wisconsin of today and piling up great stores of gravel of selected quality - ready - prepared building material, which is now used in great quantities in building roads and concrete structures.

Work of a Master Sculptor

IT WAS a masterly task that the glacier accomplished. It is difficult to picture to oneself when driving over this broad gently-rolling area dotted with farm homes and villages, that here once was a preglacial valley, now buried to a depth of five or six hundred feet, or that a mile away the old rock wall in the valley comes to within fifty feet of the present surface. The glacier did not always complete its work. Some of the old valleys it only partly filled, depositing a little material at one spot and piling it high at another.

Some master of design must have guided this erratic workmanship since it resulted in the most attractive features of the landscape - the thousands of lakes that dot the whole glaciated portion of the state. The low places in the old valleys filled with water and the higher glacial deposits were the dams which held it back.

The charm of the famed Four Lake district about the state capitol owes its existence to this work of the ice sheet - to four of these great glacier-built dams that crossed the old valley above which were formed the beautiful lakes with the Indian names, Mendota, Monona, Kegonsa, and Waubesa. These dams vary in width up to three miles and rise to heights of about 300 feet above the old valley bottom.

The wonderful natural beauty of the city of Madison is due to its location on the narrowest and highest of these dams. In the narrowest place it is only half a mile across the city from Lake Mendota to Lake Monona, and within the limits of the city there are nearly ten miles of Lake frontage.

Had it not been for the glaciers, Wisconsin would not have been blest with its hundred of beautiful lakes. The route of these ice beds over the state will be continued in next week's issue of The _____.

TWO WISCONSIN WEEKLIES
PUBLISH SPECIAL ISSUES



While most Badger weekly newspapers played up the Decoration Day activities of their communities in a generous manner, two editors did an extra-ordinary job on this feature. Taking considerable time and expense, they decided one of their best numbers of the year.

Editor D. C. Menefee, of the VILAS COUNTY NEWS, gave his entire number over to the local post of the American Legion. Containing 12 pages, all set on heavy cream-colored stock, this number was unusually neat and attractive. Numerous cuts and boxes were used throughout the paper. The text, too, was interesting. The part that Vilas county played in the late war was reviewed in such a manner that would appeal to the folks of the county. Editor Menefee also carried considerable advertising in this American Legion number.

At Plymouth, the REPORTER came forth for this day surrounded by a heavy blue cover, containing in all 14 pages. Moorman and Sons, editors, carried their usual large amount of local news in this issue and they were also high on advertising.

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ASHLAND COUNTY WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED BY KENYON



ELLEN has a new weekly newspaper. Edited and published by I. A. Kenyon, the MELLEN RECORD recently made its appearance in this Ashland county community.

The new weekly is seven columns wide and neatly arranged. Triple deck heads, carrying active verbs, were used with the main articles. All the other local news was headed with strong interesting heads. Editor Kenyon, also, made use of boxes to give variety in make-up.