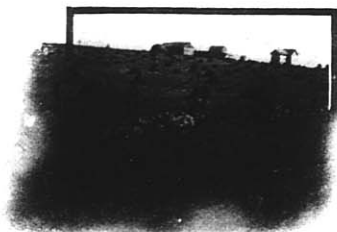


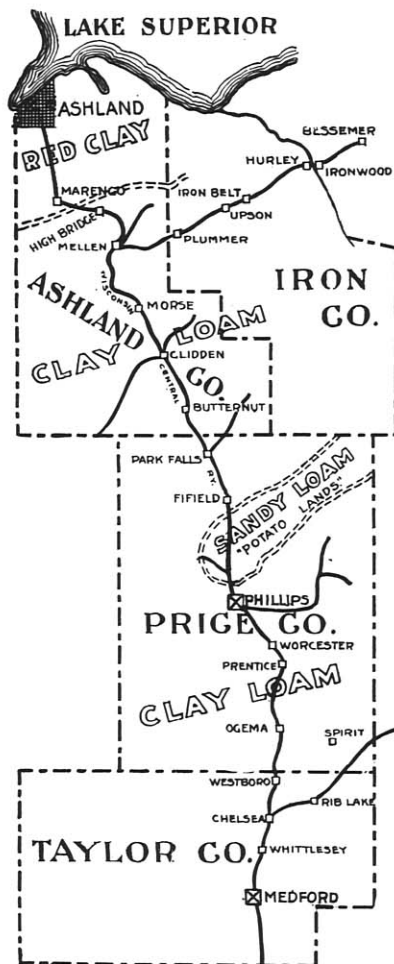
SOILS

THE character of the different districts of Northern Wisconsin varies considerably, and a man should be sure to obtain honest advice when planning his trip of inspection. The following describes, in general, the territory adjacent to the Ashland Division of the Wisconsin Central Ry., this being the district where lands can still be had at reasonably low prices, and where settlement is progressing rapidly. There is no prairie land, practically this entire area being originally covered with hardwood, with some pine. All parts of it are adapted to general farming. There are no sandy jack pine districts, such as are found both to the east and west.

Near Ashland on Lake Superior the surface is level and the soil a heavy red clay. A number of years ago fires went over the lands in this vicinity. They have thus been cleared of much timber, and the territory is especially adapted to stock and sheep raising on a large scale. The growth of clovers and grasses on these clay soils is phenomenal. In addition to the clovers and grasses very large crops of peas are produced, equalling the yields in the famous Manitowoc district. Parties settling in this vicinity should plan to purchase at least 80 or 160



acres, and contemplate going into stock raising.



Twelve miles south of Ashland adjacent to the Marengo river there is a small belt of land where the top soil is a sandy loam and subsoil clay. This soil is naturally adapted to potatoes, apples, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries.

From Highbridge south as far as Field the soil is a good clay loam. There is some stone to be found in portions of this district, but it is of a

kind that appears only on the surface, and when once removed there is no second crop. The surface is slightly rolling and well drained. The lands offered to settlers generally have standing green timber.

From Fifield to just north of Phillips there is a sandy loam belt with a clay subsoil, and here and there gravelly knolls and some swamp. Most

what in the different localities, but the soil is good throughout. In some places there are stones (popularly called "hard heads") scattered here and there over the surface of unimproved lands. Where such stones are found, an examination of nearby improved lands will verify the statement that when these stones are once removed there is no



Note the Good Road and Gently Rolling Surface

of the swamps can be drained and easily cleared. This territory is burned over, and offers exceptional opportunities for the sheep man desiring a ranch of considerable size. Much of it can be grazed in its present condition, being in parts very well grassed over. This soil is well adapted to the raising of potatoes, and other root crops, and also small fruits. The swamp soil, when properly treated, grows wonderful crops.

From Phillips south to Abbotsford, the district, generally speaking, has a clay loam soil with gently rolling surface. Its characteristics vary some-

second crop. Most of the lands offered to settlers have some standing green timber that can be marketed at a profit. The general conditions of this district favor the man without much capital.

The soil map of Northern Wisconsin appearing at the end of this pamphlet is inserted through the courtesy of the State University. We recommend a close examination, for it proves two things: 1st, that good soil exists in this district; and, 2d, that the best tracts are tributary to the Wisconsin Central Railway.