

are extensive and cheap, and produce a variety of grasses, herbs and shrubbery, part of which remains green and nutritious until snow falls, so that sheep can run until that time, and thus reduce the expense of wintering them. The steady uniform temperature of our climate must always make sheep and wool raising profitable, as the sheep are not so liable to disease, and the yield of wool is greater than in the southern portion of the State.

#### PORK RAISING.

Pork raising is not carried on here so extensively as in the corn-growing districts, but on a small scale is more profitable, as hogs fatten easily on the products of the forest, such as hazel and beech nuts, acorns, and the nutritious roots and herbs that cover the ground. Pork is thus cheaply raised and brings a higher price here than in other places, as it is the staple food for lumbermen.

#### FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Experiments with cultivated fruits have been successful, but the county is yet too young to have fruit trees in full bearing, although many farmers have fine, thrifty trees that already begin to yield.

Berries of all kinds abound in large quantities and continue through the season, one variety following another. Strawberries first, then red and black raspberries, followed by blue and whortleberries, which give way to the palatable, nourishing and healthy blackberry; the season ending with cranberries, which last until strawberries ripen again.

#### SUGAR MAPLE.

The large forests of sugar maple enable the emigrant, by a few days' work in the early spring, while the snow is melting off, to obtain his year's supply of sugar, and often he is able to sell from \$25 to \$100 worth of the first quality of sugar that brings from twelve to fifteen cents per pound. And all this is done without the outlay of any amount of capital. The emigrant's ax makes the buckets, and the boiler and kettle furnish suitable facilities for boiling away the sap. Of course, as the settlers' means

increase, he is able to buy larger kettles and pans, and thus extend the business.

#### RELIGIOUS.

Owing to the large number of German settlers, the German Lutheran Society numbers more than any other. They are under the charge of Rev. P. H. Dicke, a devout and christian clergyman, who labors faithfully and conscientiously to advance the interests of the church. The society has a handsome frame church in Bell Plain, and comfortable log churches in Grant, Pella and Hartland, and adjoining towns. The Evangelical church, under charge of that denomination, has good churches in the towns of Grant and Hartland and among their number will be found some of our best German farmers. The Methodist Episcopal church has an organization in Shawano Village, and a comfortable, well built church nearly ready to occupy. The society has no regular preacher at the present time, but the pulpit is supplied by Dr. E. W. Stevens, formerly chaplain in the army, who is now practicing medicine at Shawano Village. The Roman Catholics have a mission church at Keshena, under charge of a Rev. Father of that denomination. They have also a comfortable, cozy little church nearly completed in the village of Shawano. The Presbyterians have a mission church at Red Spring (Stockbridge) in this county, under the charge of Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland, a full blooded Stockbridge Indian, who has received a liberal education, and is respected by all classes for his christian and moral character. He also preaches at Shawano when circumstances permit.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

There is a system of free schools in every town in the county, that affords an excellent opportunity for educating the children of the emigrant. The common schools are supported, in the main, by the proceeds of the sale of school lands, and also by taxes levied upon the county, town and school district, and are under the supervision of the county superintendent of schools, who is elected by the people every second year. In many districts among the Germans, German teachers are employed, and the schools are therefore made beneficial to the German emigrants at once. As the county becomes more settled, new districts will