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115
hills
June

Duluth, Minn.
Topic: Carlton County F.C.
Moose Lake
Submitted By: Clayton A. Videen
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Date: April 23, 1936

MOOSE LAKE

Moose Lake, located on U.S. Highway #61 about 45 miles southwest of Duluth and 115 miles northerly from Minneapolis, has about 900 inhabitants. The city has been almost entirely rebuilt in brick since the conflagration of 1918, which snuffed out the lives of hundreds of Moose Lake residents. The state has erected a monument in their memory at the Riverside Cemetery, near the village.

Before the advent of the white man, the Indians had a village on the north shore of Moose Lake, where the residential section of the village is now. Numerous Indian relics have been found about the village. An old Indian trail ran from the head of Lake Superior to Mille Lacs Lake, passing through the village. The present Northern Pacific Railroad follows portions of this trail.

The town draws its chief support from the fertile farming country around it.

The Moose Lake Creamery produces about a million pounds of butter a year, which is marketed in Duluth, Superior and the Twin Cities. The firm also handles about 5,000 cases of eggs annually, most of which are sold in Chicago.

The creamery manufactures and sells dried buttermilk, an excellent food for stock. The company employs 30 people. The firm has disbursed nearly a half a million dollars to patrons on some years.

The village is the site of a new hospital for the insane, which will be erected soon.

Hospital (The Community hospital was built in 1929 at the cost of \$40,000. It has twelve beds and an operating room. The institution is under the care of three nurses and a doctor.

The village has a new modern school building, a combination grade and highschool.

The Star-Gazette, owned by the Sisco brothers, is the village newspaper. It is published weekly.

Trans | Moose Lake is served by the Northern Pacific and Soo Line railroads, and the Northland-Greyhound Lines.

The village has its own power and lighting system as well as its own water works. The power plant was built in 1933 at the cost of \$65,000. The plant has two diesel engines which have 360 h.p.

(The Moose Lake Municipal Tourist Camp, which includes 4 modern cabins, is located on the shores of Moose Lake, in the Municipal Park. The cabins are equipped with modern conveniences and tourists may enjoy themselves at the excellent beach.

Hart's Tourist Cabins are several in number, situated at the south end of Moose Lake.

However in 1912 a new brick school had been built giving an additional four rooms.

During this span of years the school had grown from a one room, one teacher, and a few grades to a modern accredited high school. In 1920 following the forest fires, which destroyed one of the school buildings it was found necessary to build an addition to the remaining building and this building housed the grade and high school under one roof until 1935 when it was totally destroyed by fire. A new and much more modern building was erected during the summer and winter of 1935 and 1936 which has just been put into use and it is considered the last word in school construction and equipment.

Religion

No one knows just when religion received its first start in the village, it is common knowledge that the first missionaries were Catholic priests who roamed through the area converting the Indians. Later other denominations followed and soon the village boasted of several churches and today there are seven different churches ministering the needs of the people.

The first mercantile establishment was opened about 1874. At that time Frank Dequette had a sort of an establishment where it was possible to buy a little salt pork, sugar, tobacco, flour and few other scant necessities. However, the baggage men handled most of the trading as it was a common practice to give them an order and the following day they would bring it back from Duluth or St. Paul. Following this Thomas Densmore opened a small store and in it had the first Postoffice. He operated this store a few years and then Cornelius McCabe came in with a larger and more complete store. Seivern Swanson became the post-master, a position which he held until 1915, with the exception of four years during the Cleveland administration when Henry Rolfe was the post-master. In 1915 Fred Gay became post-master, followed by Norman L. Swansen in 1925 and Chester J. Gay in 1934.

In the early days travel was difficult, roads were few, the Old Military road between Superior and St. Paul and a road west from Moose Lake to Mille Lacs Lake known as the Mille Lacs Trail which is still quite largely in use. Oxen for the most part furnished the early locomotion for vehicles and if anyone

The first automobile highway, the old Minnesota State Highway #1 was laid out and marked in 1915, although it did not become a state highway until 1919. This was paved in 1925 and is now the main highway between the Head of the Lakes and the Twin Cities.

CARLTON COUNTY

Moose Lake probably had the largest proportionate loss of life in the great 1918 forest fire, 200 being burned to death in this locality. Later 87 charred bodies (many ~~idea~~ unidentified) were interred there in one large grave. (from The Northeastern Minnesota Forest Fires of Oct. 12, 1918, by H.W. Richardson and published by the American Geographical Society).

In Barnum is seen a community whose prosperity and growth has been developed by Guernsey cattle and poultry. For its size, Barnum is one of the largest poultry and produce centers in Minnesota.

(Mpls Tribune, Jan. 21, 1923)

Duluth, Minn.
Topic: Carlton County
Submitted By: Fred Gay

SOURCE OF MATERIAL

Letter of Mr. Gay, Gay Lumber Company, Moose Lake, Minnesota, sent to Clayton A. Videen.

Duluth, Minn.

Topic: Carlton County F.C.

Moose Lake

Submitted By: Clayton A. Videen

SOURCE OF MATERIAL

THE VILLAGE OF MOOSE LAKE:

C. L. Dodge, Attorney at Moose Lake, Minn., interviewed on Moose Lake The Village of Moose Lake. By Clayton A. Videen, March 24, 1936.

MOOSE LAKE CREAMERY:

George E. Peterson, Foreman, Moose Lake Creamery, interviewed on Moose Lake Creamery. By Clayton A. Videen, March 24, 1936.

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL:

Dr. Moe, Physician in charge of Community Hospital, Moose Lake, Minn., interviewed on Community Hospital. By Clayton A. Videen, March 24, 1936.

MOOSE LAKE SCHOOL:

Personal Observation.

STAR-GAZETTE:

Sisco Brothers, owners and publishers of the Star-Gazette, Moose Lake, Minn., interviewed on Star-Gazette. By Clayton A. Videen, March 24, 1936.

TRANSPORTATION:

Northern Pacific, Soo Line and Northland-Greyhound Lines time tables. Interviewed on TRANSPORTATION. By Clayton A. Videen, March 24, 1936.

POWER PLANT:

F.A. Schweiger, Commissioner of the Moose Lake Power Plant, Moose Lake, Minn., interviewed on Power Plant. By Clayton A. Videen. March 24, 1936.

TOURIST CAMPS:

Norman Swanson, Village Clerk, Moose Lake, Minn., interviewed by Clayton A. Videen. March, 24, 1936.

New Moose Lake Asylum Rated Among Best in U. S.

Moose Lake, Minn., Oct. 30. — Within six months, the mentally ill of the state of Minnesota will have a new, modern home in which to receive the care they need, an institution which federal authorities declare will be the finest of its kind in the country.

Rising on the shore of Moose lake, this \$2,250,000 chain of hospitals and dormitories is designed to provide every modern convenience to the state's mental wards.

Establishment of the new hospital in northeastern Minnesota is an important factor, especially to Moose Lake, Barnum, Duluth and other nearby communities. Moose Lake's population has almost doubled since construction crews went to work early this year.

2 Receiving Hospitals.

Administration building and two receiving hospitals present an imposing sight. The main structure rises five stories above the ground, capped by a tower trimmed in copper. Four marble pillars guard the entrance to the administration building. The marble is from Kasota, Minn., and the granite base from St. Cloud.

There will be 13 buildings on the 1,700-acre site when the project is completed in May. Seven already are nearing completion and bids for three others have been called for a November date.

The administration building

stands in the center of the group, five stories in height. To the north and south are the men's and women's receiving hospitals. Nearby stand four dormitories for patients, a service building, a power plant, while a half mile from the main group of structures is a sewage disposal plant.

Escape-Proof Windows.

The new buildings to be erected this winter are a dormitory for the staff and two residences, one for the supervising physician and one for the superintendent of the institution.

Every known convenience for the treatment and the housing of the mentally unsound has been placed in the buildings. All of the structures are connected by tunnels to eliminate the need of taking patients out of doors during inclement weather. The windows have been constructed so that they can't be opened more than five inches, eliminating the danger of escapes. All construction is fire proof.

The administration building and receiving hospitals will have special sections devoted to X-ray, eye, ear and throat and diathermy clinics, surgery rooms, special quarters for technicians and a variety of bath facilities.

**Relief Mass Meeting
Planned by Labor**

Minneapolis Tribune, Oct. 31, 1937.

Marion

Revised

CARLTON COUNTY

Once a ~~major~~ ^{the} capital of Minnesota's lumber kingdom, Carlton County today is an agricultural area devoted largely to livestock and livestock products, and to the growing of potatoes. Situated in the lower reaches of the sporty Arrowhead region, too far north to ^{produce} raise grain profitably, Carlton, though not a fertile farm district, ^{raises} produces abundant forage crops which are fed to its ~~numerous~~ excellent cattle. In 1929, nearly 65 percent of the total farm income was derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products (including dairy products).

Although census figures show a decline in livestock raising over the 1920-1935 period, owing perhaps to depression and drought, ^{There are} the many herds of ~~purebred~~ ^{showing} Guernseys, Holsteins, and Brown Swiss far surpass the ^{results of selective breeding} cattle of nearby counties in quality. In addition, tuberculosis is rare; ^{Caps} out of 1,300 cattle tested in 1928, only 3 were found to be infected.

Growing farm activities in Carlton County are dairying, poultry, and potato-raising. While the county ranked only eleventh in potato production in 1934, its yield of ^{approximately 100} 94.7 bushels to the acre was the highest in the State. Factors stimulating this diversification are the proximity of the county to the large urban district of Duluth-Superior, and excellent transportation facilities. Besides the railroads, several trucking agencies operate daily between various points in the county and the Head of the Lakes. Carlton ^{County} lies about 120 miles from the Twin Cities, but many of the larger creameries retail their butter in Minneapolis, and even as far as Chicago.

Although the original blanket of virgin pine has given way to cut-over and burned-over land, ^{many} numerous farmers net additional income from

their woodlots. ^{recently} Recent steps have also been taken to reforest certain areas, and a government nursery has been established at Cloquet.

OPPORTUNITIES

The fact that Carlton county showed an increase of ^{more than} over 400 farms during the period 1930-1935, ^{bringing an additional 45,116 acres} a period when many counties showed a decrease, ^{under cultivation} is ready proof that many are taking advantage of the splendid opportunities offered to the farmer here. Nearness to large consuming centers, excellent transportation facilities, and ^{an} a very advanced system of cooperative marketing, have all combined for the special benefit of the Carlton County farmer.

PHYSICAL SETTING

Carlton County, situated on the western rim of Lake Superior Valley, is rectangular in shape. It is bordered on the north by St. Louis County, Minnesota, which, together with Douglas county, Wisconsin, also forms its eastern boundary; Aitkin county forms its western extremity; and Pine County is on the south.

Topography The geographical surface of Carlton county, which was formerly well-timbered with hardwoods, pine, maple, and birch, has been deprived of its forest finery by the exploiting lumber industry and the ravages of forest fires, until now large areas of stump-land and burnt ^{now remain mute} over sections stand as evidence of its former ^{splendor} beauty. Numerous lakes, rivers, and streams serve to diversify and beautify the county's surface.

The elevation varies from 400 feet ~~down~~ to 85 feet above the level of Lake Superior which is ~~itself~~ some 600 feet above sea level. The highest portion of the county lies near and around the town of Cloquet in Knife Falls Township, which is ~~located~~ in the northeast part of the county. The general surface varies from flat to rolling and hilly, and ^{42.2 percent} most of it is tillable. ^{devoted to farming}

Drainage

The waters in this county drain ^{to the} eastwardly and southwardly, and because of the uneven topography, natural drainage is good. In evidence are two drainage systems: Lake Superior, and the Mississippi-Gulf watersheds. The eastern part of the county, occupying less than half of the total area, drains into Lake Superior via the St. Louis River; the largest part, the western, is drained by the Prairie, Tamarack, Moose Horn, and Kettle Rivers, and Stony Brook, which ultimately flow into the Mississippi; the southeast corner is drained by the Nemadji River, which runs in a northeasterly direction to Lake Superior. There are several lakes in the northeastern part of the county, though many of them are fringed by extensive marginal swamps. Muck areas and peat swamps exist in various parts of the county. ~~Some of these muck areas could yield good crops if they were properly drained.~~

Soil

Rich clay and sandy loams, suitable for agriculture, cover a large part of Carlton County. Though boulders sometimes appear, they seldom occur in such quantities as to interfere with the cultivation of land. The bed of glacial-Lake Duluth is composed of a compact soil called Superior clay, while areas northeast of the old lake bed embrace Superior silt loam, and Miami fine sand.

The southeastern portion of the county is composed chiefly of Superior clay, a solid soil. The Miami stony loam found north of the St. Louis River is excellent for agricultural purposes. It is slightly sandy, going to a depth of 36 inches. Barnum loam, a brown loam from 8 to 14 inches deep, is found surrounding and near Barnum and Mahtowa. This country is well adapted to agriculture, and these communities are noted for their excellent crops and pure-bred cattle.

The table below gives the percentages and classes of land in the county:

	Square Miles	Percent of County
Morainic areas outside Lake Duluth chiefly sandy and stony loam	273	31.50
Waterlaid moraines in Lake Duluth	126	3.00
Till plains, clay loam to sandy loam	212	24.40
Gravelly and sandy outwash and glacial drainage	102	11.80
Sandy plains in Lake Duluth	20	2.30
Clayey plains in Lake Duluth	111	12.80
Rock ledges	3 $\frac{1}{2}$.40
Lake areas	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10
Swamp lands	110	12.70

Climate and Rainfall

The climate of Carlton County is temperate, with rather long, cold winters and short summers. The temperature is most changeable during the fall and spring periods. Extremely cold weather with temperatures below zero last, as a rule, for only short durations. Snow usually covers the ground all winter, the average length of the frost-free period being about 120 days. Although the normal frost-free season, as a whole, is shorter than in southern sections of Minnesota, a more rapid growth, especially in clover and small grains, is noticeable.

Because the U.S. Weather Bureau maintains no regular station in this county, data is taken from the Duluth station, and from the station at Sandy Lake Dam, which is situated about ten miles west of the county.

The eastern portion of this county is influenced by Lake Superior, and its climate corresponds in many ways to that of Duluth and vicinity.

Weather data as recorded at Cloquet gives the following climatic record over a period of 26 years.

CLIMATIC RECORD
(26 years)

MONTHS	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
STATION Duluth <i>Cloquet</i> (alt. 1240)												
Precipitation in inches	1.02	0.86	1.24 0.24	1.66	3.09	4.09	3.77	3.57	3.29	2.25	1.48	1.00
Temperature (Fahren- heit)	6.8°	11.4°	23.5°	39.3°	50.6°	60.2°	65.7°	63.1°	54.9°	43.3°	28.3°	13.7°

Annual Temperature 38.4 degrees

Annual Precipitation 27.32 inches

The extreme range of annual temperature is 147° F., while the mean annual temperature is about 40° F. The mean average for January is from 9° to 11° F., and for July, 66° to 68° F. ~~The highest temperature recorded at Duluth is 106° F.; the lowest, 41° F.~~

The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is May 2nd, and the average date of the first killing frost in the fall is from September 12th to the 20th. The average annual precipitation is about 28 29 inches.

8
During eight months of the year, the prevailing winds are from the northeast; during the remaining four months, which includes the growing season, they are from the south to southwest. The equal distribution of rainfall throughout the summer makes droughts infrequent, and the greatest precipitation occurs in June, and the beginning of the growing season.

SETTLEMENT AND RACIAL ORIGINS

In 1930 the U.S. Census showed the total population of Carlton County to be 21,232, of which 68.1 percent is classified as rural, and 31.9 percent as urban. The foreign-born comprise 23.1 percent of the entire population, and the highest percentage of the latter are Finns. The four major National groups represented, according to their numbers, are Finns, Swedes, Norwegians, and Germans, Finns, who were among the earliest settlers in this district, migrated to Minnesota in large numbers during the 1880's, many of them settling in Carlton and St. Louis counties. Today, Finns in the county number 4,928 or 23.24 percent of the population.

l.c.

The railroad era of the 1870's and 1880's gave added impetus to the already growing stream of immigrants. Construction work on the railroads gave opportunity to many, and in the wake of new wood ties and gleaming steel rails, settlements sprang into existence. ~~To the present time,~~

Population growth in Carlton county has been constant and indications are that it will continue to be for several decades.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND SUBDIVISIONS

In May 1857/^{because} Carlton County was created by an act of the Territorial Legislature, and Twin Lakes was designated as the county seat. There are no records of any official business ever having transpired there, however, ^{because} for governmental purposes it was attached to St. Louis county, which was created at the same time. The first recorded organization of the county/^{took} place on September 26, 1870, at which time the legislature established ~~it's~~ boundaries more definitely and designated Thompson as the county seat. ~~However,~~ in 1886 the county seat was permanently removed to Northern Pacific Junction now called Carlton. Reuben B. Carlton, after whom the county was named, was ^{an early settler and a member} the first State senator ~~from the new district~~. ~~The county falls in the Eighth Congressional District, in the 54th Legislature District, and in the 11th Judicial District.~~

There are 26 townships, ⁹ villages, and ~~one~~ city in the county.

The following list is taken from the 1830 census:

TOWN	POPULATION	TOWN	POPULATION
Barnum	271	Moose Lake	742
Carlton	687	Scanlon	435
Cloquet	[6,782	Thomson	76
Cromwell	207	Wrenshall	186
Kettle River	169	Wright	191

TAXES

Taxation has kept pace with rising prices and increased valuation of property, and it was not until 1929 that the people began to realize the inequality of the tax burden. Because settlement has been helter-skelter, and because unwieldy/^{dis} administration has been practiced, taxes in this area have been ~~unproportionally~~ high. Improved agriculture, Federal aid, and land classification and zoning have been applied with some success to ease the tax burden.

Taxable values in this county for 1935 amounted to \$7,771,504 which was more than two million dollars less than ~~what~~ the figure ~~was~~ for 1931.

~~Following the approved method of tax adjustment in times of decreasing taxable values,~~ ^{also} the levy was decreased from \$881,088 in 1931 to \$761,100 in 1935. ^{The proportionately greater decline in Taxable values, however, necessitated a boost in the} ~~In no way can we look upon this reduced levy as a panacea of the individual's tax burden when further examination reveals that the~~ average mill rate ^{from} of 87.28 in 1931 was ~~boosted~~ ^{96.13} to 95.57 in 1935 ^{to provide} ~~out of~~ ^{sufficient revenue.} ~~sheer necessity of collecting the 1935 levy from the available taxable values.~~ The per capita taxable valuation of real and personal property in 1935 was \$366.03, of which the tax levy took \$35.85.

Indebtedness

^{cap.} The total indebtedness of Carlton ^{County} and its subdivisions in 1935 was \$677,572.48, of which 40 percent ^{represented} ~~was due~~ to the indebtedness of the school districts. The per capita debt amounted to \$31.91, which is about \$50 less than the State average. The percent of the total indebtedness to ~~the~~ taxable values was 8.72, again much lower than the State as a whole, which was 15.24. The per capita debt is lower here than in any of the surrounding counties.

Delinquency

Tax delinquency has decreased in Carlton County during the last two years. The total ~~amount~~ of uncollected taxes Jan. 1, 1936, was \$728,841, while in 1933 uncollected taxes amounted to \$900,471. The percentage of 1934 taxes uncollected in 1936, was 17.92, ^{Of neigh-} ~~Of neigh-~~ ^{boring counties, Aitkin ranks highest in tax delinquency with a percent-} ~~boring counties, Aitkin ranks highest in tax delinquency with a percent-~~ ^{age in 1936 of 70.92 in uncollected taxes. Both Pine and St. Louis} ~~age in 1936 of 70.92 in uncollected taxes. Both Pine and St. Louis~~ ^{Counties had higher percentage of uncollected taxes than Carlton County,} ~~Counties had higher percentage of uncollected taxes than Carlton County,~~ while the average for the State was 18.83, ^{about 1 percent higher than} ~~about 1 percent higher than~~ ^{Carlton county.} ~~Carlton county.~~

MARKETS AND TRADE CENTERS

Carlton ^CCounty's location with regard to marketing facilities is

l.c.
of no mean importance to its farmers. Situated as it is between Duluth and the Metropolitan area of the Twin Cities, marketing of farm products is facilitated, ~~with greater efficiency than many of the counties of the State that can't boast of such location-advantage.~~ Grain and products can be shipped by rail the short distances to the large grain terminals at Minneapolis and Duluth; much of the livestock marketed moves by truck over good roads to the ~~livestock markets~~ ^{stock yards} at South St. Paul, some 135 miles away, while the many cooperative creameries in the county are accessible to the farmer over well graveled or paved roads.

2/
Cloquet, the only city in the county, is most famous for its forest products factories, among which are Nu-Wood, Balsam-Wood, ^{the} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~pick~~ ^{pick}s, matches, clothespins, and all varieties of paper. Nearby is the Jay Cooke State Forest and the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station. The Cloquet Cooperative Society, with branches at Esko and Mahtowa, is the largest single cooperative organization on the North American Continent. Perhaps no other county in the State has such a high percentage of its business run on a cooperative basis as ~~does~~ ^{has} Carlton. In 1935 the Cloquet Co-op. Society did \$871,000 worth of business, and membership had reached 2,300 in July of 1936.

2/
Carlton, the county seat, is ~~one of the gateways~~ ^a to the Jay Cooke State Park. It is reached over the G.N. and N.P. Rys. and is on U.S. 61 and ^{US} 210. A \$275,000 court house was recently constructed. The Carlton Creamery, independently owned, operates a pasteurization plant, and sells its products in Duluth.

7/
Moose Lake has an independent creamery with a pasteurization plant, a tile factory, and ^a gravel-washing plant. The surrounding area is good blueberry country. ^{near} Nearby, land priced from \$6-\$75 an acre can be bought. It has three hotels and Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Catholic, Norwegian and Swedish Lutheran, Methodist, and Mission churches. The North-

land-Greyhound Lines pass through, as do the N.P. and Soo Line RRs. It is also accessible by U.S. Highway 61.

COOPERATIVES (and canneries)

~~As stated above,~~ Carlton County's businesses in the main are operated on a cooperative basis. Among these associations are listed creameries, elevators, insurance companies, livestock-shipping associations, oil companies, potato and produce-shipping associations, stores, and telephone companies. Consumer as well as producer cooperatives flourish in abundance, and residents of this county have made rapid progress since recognizing the value of cooperative buying and selling.

Below ~~are~~ listed Carlton County creameries, both cooperative and independent:

Arrowhead Co-op Creamery Assn.	Co-op	Esko
Cromwell " " "	"	Cromwell
Kettle River " " "	"	Kettle River
Mahtowa " " "	"	Mahtowa
Wright " " "	"	Wright
Barnum Creamery Co.	Ind.	Barnum
Carlton Creamery Co.	"	Carlton
Cloquet " "	"	Cloquet
Moose Lake " "	"	Moose Lake

The Arrowhead Creamery Association at Esko is an example of the popularity of cooperative marketing. It has a membership of 700 farmer-stockholders, and an annual turnover amounting to more than half a million dollars. Its butter, cheese, ice cream, and milk find a ready market in the Northwest.

The Moose Lake Creamery has an annual butter production of about one million pounds a year.

In 1935 the Cloquet Cooperative Creamery paid about \$100,000 to its customers. *patrons*

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Until 1870, when the first railroad was completed

through Carlton County, the only means of transportation was over the logging roads ~~which~~ ^{which} served only in winter, old canoe routes, and the Military Road. The Lake Superior and Mississippi RR., the first to operate between Duluth and the Twin Cities, cut through Carlton County. The Northern Pacific, second transcontinental railroad in the country, was begun near Carlton in February of the same year. Today there are five railroads, radiating in all directions, operating in Carlton County: *Duluth Winnipeg and Pacific* Canadian Northern, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Soo Line, and the Duluth and Northwestern. The last named offers only irregular service.

Busses The Minneapolis to Duluth route of the Northland-Greyhound ~~Bus~~ Lines goes through Carlton County, stopping at Moose Lake, Barnum, Mahtowa, Atkinson, Carlton, Scanlon, and Cloquet. Running in an east-west direction, the Duluth to Fargo route of the same bus line makes stops at Iverson, Sawyer, Corona, Cromwell, and Wright. Numerous trucking concerns are engaged in extensive freight-hauling service.

Highways Of the approximate 1,000 miles of roads, only about 63 miles are paved, the rest being gravel ~~and~~ ^{are} in good condition for travel. US 210, paved, runs almost due west through the upper part of the county, and US 61, the main route of travel between Duluth and the Twin Cities, southwest to northwest. State 33 begins 6 miles southwest of Carlton, runs through Cloquet to US ~~53~~ ⁶¹; State 23 cuts across the eastern part of the county from Nickerson to Fond du Lac; State 27 branches west from Moose Lake, in the southern part of the county, to ~~US~~ ^{State} 65; and State 73 runs ~~northeast~~ from Moose Lake.

These modern transportation facilities have served as an incentive to extensive agriculture, and the readily accessible urban markets have made for a rapid development of the dairy and poultry industries.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

Churches There are approximately 25 churches in ~~Carlton~~ ^{The} County. The

largest denomination, Catholic, has eight churches and one school, and is in the Duluth Diocese. At Cloquet are located ten churches of different denominations: Christian Science, Cloquet Gospel Tabernacle, Bethany Evangelical Covenant, First Congregational, St. Andrew's Episcopal, Our Savior's Lutheran, Zion Swedish Lutheran, Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, and St. Casimir's Church.

The little town of Sawyer, 30 miles west of Duluth on US 210 with a population of 200, has three churches. At Moose Lake there are seven churches of different denominations.

Schools In its 37 school districts, Carlton county has 44 schools, which are valued at over one-half million dollars. Of these districts, 21 are common and 16 are independent. During the school year of 1935-1936 the graded elementary and secondary enrollment was 4,103 while the ungraded elementary enrollment was 1,273, which ^{making} makes for a total enrollment of 5,376.

There are seven high schools, all consolidated, in the county and they are located in Barnum, Carlton, Cloquet, Cromwell, Moose Lake, Thompson Township (P.O. at Esko), and Wrenshall.

Clubs and Organizations: The work of the 4-H and Calf Clubs ^{has} ~~have~~ met with outstanding success ~~in the county~~. A study of all phases of agriculture is carried on in many of the county schools, and Agricultural Extension work has found favor everywhere.

Two outstanding clubs in Cloquet are the Rotary Club ^{club.} and the Women's Charitable ~~organization~~. The latter benefits an average of 350 families a year, giving food, clothing, and medical care. ~~The purpose of the Rotary Club is to boost Cloquet and it is associated with the United States Chamber of Commerce.~~

Located in the county are several hospitals. The Fond du Lac Hos-

^{institution}
pital, near Cloquet, is a government ~~hospital~~ for Indians. It has 30
beds, ⁵~~five~~ nurses, and ¹~~one~~ doctor.

The Raiter Hospital, in Cloquet, ~~has an modern plant~~ with 33 beds,
~~maternity department and an operating room.~~ The ~~institution~~ is staffed
by ⁴~~four~~ doctors and 6 nurses. There is a small hospital located in Carl-
ton, the county seat, and ^{one} also at Moose Lake.

Of the several libraries ^{that} offer reading facilities to the peo-
ple of Carlton County the ^{one}~~ones~~ at Moose Lake and ~~the one~~ at Cloquet are
perhaps the best equipped.

FAIR

The Carlton County Agricultural and Industrial Association sponsors
a fair annually at Barnum, usually late in August.

FARM INCOME

For the most part, the crops raised are fed to livestock and sold
in the form of dairy products, beef, pork, and poultry products. Almost
65 percent of the farm income of Carlton County during the crop year of
1929 was derived from livestock and livestock products. ~~This is about the~~
~~same average as for the State as a whole.~~

The total farm income for this county from the crop year of 1929
was \$2,530,974 of which amount livestock products ^{were} ~~was~~ responsible for
\$1,364,346. The average income of the Carlton farmer for the crop year
of 1929 was \$1,226. Sources of income: (1930 census of Agriculture)

Crops	16.2 percent	\$409,785
Livestock	10.4	264,013
Livestock products	53.7 9	1,364,346
Forest products	1.3	32,672
Products used by operator's family	18.4 2	460,158

CENSUS REPORTS

An average farm in Carlton County would have in its barns about
¹⁰~~8.5~~ head of cattle, ⁶~~most~~ of which would be classed as milk cows. Every
^{third}~~20th~~ farm would have about ²~~13~~ head of swine and a flock of sheep number-
ing about ¹⁵~~22~~. Every ^{thirty-fifth}~~22nd~~ farm would sow about ^{three}~~two~~ acres of wheat; every
farm would report 2.8 acres in oats; every ^{twelfth}~~20th~~ farm would report about

³ 5 acres in barley; every farm would have about ²¹ 20 acres in ~~sorghums~~ and hay for forage. Other crops would be ^{occasional} ~~unimportant~~ with the exception of potatoes which would average about 2.2 acres per farm.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Land Population, 1930 (county)21,232
 Area867 sq. mi.554,880 acres
~~Water area $9\frac{1}{2}$ sq. mi. or about 1.10% of the land area.~~

County Seat .. Carlton

FARM DEVELOPMENT

present Number of farms, 19352,594
 Land in farms, 42.2% of the total land area or 234,389 acres
 Average size of farms90.4 acres

FARM VALUES

Average value per acre, 1935	\$32.30
" " " " 1930	53.81
" " " farm, 1935	\$2,919.00
" " " " 1930	4,920.00

THE TAX PICTURE

Total taxable value, 1935,\$7,771,504
 Total general tax levy, 1935, 761,100
 The average tax rate in 1935 was *76.13* ~~95.57~~ mills

Total debt of county and subdivisions \$677,572.48
 Per capita debt 31.91
 County bonds ~~\$15,336.00~~ *253,439.79*
 The total debt was 8.72 percent of the tax value.

TENANCY AND MORTGAGE DEBT

Farm mortgage debt, 1930 (farms operated by owners) ~~\$4,968,336~~
 Of farms operated by owners ~~44.9~~ percent were mortgaged in 1930
 Tenants occupied ~~6.6~~ percent of the farms in 1930. *1935*

13.1

52.3

1,451,344

FARM INCOME (1930 Census)Average Farm Income\$1,226 ²

Sources of Income:

Crops	16.2 percent
Livestock	10.4
Livestock products	53.7 53.9
Forest products	1.3
Products used by operators family	18.1 18.2
Receipts from boarders3

LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS 1935

Cattle and calves of all ages, 2,204 farms reported 22,263 animals, an increase of 22.7 percent over 1930.

Swine, 725 farms reported 1,711 animals, a decrease of 36.7 from 1930.

Sheep, 195 farms reported 2,901 animals, a decrease of 37.7 ⁷ from 1930.

1934 Crop (U.S. Census)

	<u>Farms</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wheat	74	3,125	231
Oats	1,090	231,261	7,403
Barley	218	14,641	623
Rye	53	1,020	184
All sorghums and hay cut for forage ---		44,976 tons	54,207
Sweet hay and hay cut for silage	102	463 tons	254
Alfalfa	154	668 tons	711
Mixed grains	67	11,853	400
Flax seed	25	2,746	271
Corn harvested for grain	18	689	30
Potatoes	2,331	548,736	5,792

Duluth, Minn.
Ludwig Bodenstab
Carlton County
September 22, 1937

Rec'd 9/25/37
800 words

CARLTON COUNTY

AGRICULTURE-DAIRYING-MARKETING

"Thickly wooded, fine natural meadows, 20 lakes, and some good farming land, but chiefly valuable for its slate quarries,...., and for its pine lumber-principally located on the St. Louis and Nemadji rivers,"¹ was the estimate of Carlton County by contemporaries but a few decades ago.

There was apparently no farming of any consequence in the county in 1868, because it would have been mentioned otherwise in an official report of January 1, 1870, to the Legislature. The data for the report were compiled by Pennock Pusey, who was then Secretary of State.

No assessable values could be ascertained, as indicated by the absence of Carlton County in the assessors' returns for 1869. It will be recalled that a population of only 28 was given by the State Census for 1865, and all their earthly possessions could not attract the spying eyes of the assessor. A comparison with the neighboring Pine County will but illustrate just how carefully the assessments were made in those days. Under the date of January 1, 1870, Pine County had a total assessed property of \$6,751, consisting of: "horses, 19; cattle, 45; sheep, 11; hogs, 21; carriages, 1; watches, 6; merchandise, \$1,500; money and credits, \$500."²

The Indians were probably the first people to cultivate small patches of soil in Carlton County, but it is not known who the first white farmer was. John Dunphy was, undoubtedly, one of the first homesteaders and farmers in the county. "He settled at Twin Lakes in 1858, and took a homestead near Hay Lake, about the same time. This homestead, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34-48-17, has remained in possession of the family to this day. Mr. John Dunphy later became Judge of Probate in St. Louis County and his nephew, James Dunphy, is the present county treasurer of Carlton County."³ (The

¹ J.W. Mc Clung, "Minnesota as it is in 1870," p. 201.

² Ibid, p. 276.

³ Oscar W. Samuelson, "Story of Carlton County," in Carlton County Vidette of April 17, 1924. (Folder of Carlton County, St. Louis County Historical Society.)

Legislative Manual of 1937, p. 397, indicates that James Dunphy is still treasurer).

Agriculture had a late start in Carlton County and developed slowly up to the turn of the century. Only 25% of the county's population lived on farms in 1890, but by 1900 more than one-half the population of 10,017 lived outside the incorporated villages. A total of 605 farms with 13,554 acres under cultivation was reported in 1900, and by 1910 the figures had increased to 1,195 and 27,518, respectively.

About 60% of a total population of 19,391 was living on farms in 1920, and this in a county that only 50 years previously was a wilderness, and hardly considered as a prospective farming region at all.

In 1922 the total area of land in farms amounted to 143,694 acres, with 79,190 acres improved, 62,376 acres pasture, and 2,128 acres woodland. The average number of acres per farm was 86.7, and the total number of farms was 1,657. Hay, oats, and potatoes were the three leading crops in 1922, with 17,706 acres for tame hay, mainly clover and timothy, and 3,613 for wild hay, 7,164 acres for oats, and 4,402 acres for potatoes.

The U.S. Census of Agriculture for 1935 shows again a considerable increase over the 1922 figures. The number of farms is listed with 2,594, the total area in farmland being 234,389 acres, or 42.2% of the total area of Carlton County, and the average size per farm 90.4 acres. The land available for crops was 80,100 acres. The total number of cattle and calves of all ages is given as 22,263, and the number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over as 12,246. The total number of cows milked in 1934 was given as 15,172.

A comparison of the 1922 and 1934 figures will show a considerable decline in the acreage of rye, and a marked increase in the acreage of corn. The total farm population on January 1, 1935, was 11,431.

The total number of chickens over 3 months old was 115,914 on January 1, 1935, and the eggs produced in 1934 amounted to 1,024,214 dozen.

Carlton County is known for its fine dairy farms, and it also ranks high in total output as well as quality of eggs. In 1934 more than 7,700,000 gallons of milk were produced on 2,192 farms, and 3,213,488 lbs. of butter were manufactured in the county.

Three independent and 5 co-operative creameries share in the butter production. There are also two cheese factories and one ice cream plant in the county, according to the 1936 bulletin, published by the State Agriculture Dairy and Food Department.

Transportation facilities and marketing conditions in Carlton County are exceptionally favorable. Two U.S. highways and two State highways traverse the county, and good county roads connect with the main arteries of traffic. The lines of three major railroad systems, the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault St. Marie railroads, cross the county and secure quick service to all parts of the country.

The steadily growing co-operative movement has its retail headquarters in Cloquet, where more than \$1,125,000 of goods were sold in 1936. The Cloquet Co-operative Society, affiliated with the Central Co-operative Wholesale at Superior, Wisconsin, is not only by far the largest unit within a family of 107 members of the Central Wholesale, but it is also the largest retail organization of its kind in the United States.