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WAUPACA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT'S

ANNUAL REPORT

1944

Victor H. Quick,
Waupaca County Agricultural Agent

WAUPACA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT'S
ANNUAL REPORT, 1944

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Victor H. Quick, County Agent

<u>Major Problems</u>	<u>Phases of Work</u>	<u>Goals</u>
FOOD & MATERIALS FOR WAR.	Better Herd Management.	Educ. meetings with feed dealers & farmers on feeding requirements. Use of better bulls through bull rings.
	Poultry, Hog & Sheep Management.	Demonstrations on culling, disease control & feed requirements.
	Marketing of Mature Woods.	Promote cutting of pulp & logs through selective cutting & find markets for wood products.
	4-H Projects.	Encourage boys & girls in food production projects.
HEALTH AND MORALE.	Continue Promoting Garden - Home Supplies.	Promote 4-H gardens, better farm gardens. Work out organization to keep up production.
	Promote Preservation of Foods, Fibers, & Machinery.	Work through Homemakers, schools, 4-H clubs, in preservation of food, clothing, fibers and machinery.
	Drama and Music.	Help organizations in promoting rural drama & recreation.
	Labor work.	Supply labor to farmers where needed. Work with USES & Co. War Bd. to check losses of farm labor. Work through schools in supplying temporary farm labor. Promote labor-saving devices.
CONSERVATION OF MEN AND MATERIAL.	Fertilizers & Feed Recommendations.	Supply information on efficient use of fertilizers and feeds.
	Building, Machinery and Equipment Problems.	Provide plans and estimates for housing, building and repairs.
	Soil Improvement & Conservation.	Continue erosion control educ. work thru local comm. meets. and field contacts.
	Farm & Home Management.	Use TVA Records in promoting better comm. farm practices.
LONG-TIME IMPROVEMENTS.	Wood-lot Management.	Long-time wood-lot practices.
	Farm Organization.	Held discussions in regard to dairy co-op organizations.
	Revise N/L on basis of school & community districts.	Need for 130 N/L to facilitate spread of information.

OTHER WORK.

- Organize 25 4-H clubs with 450 members.
- Organize 5 new Homemakers' clubs.
- Work at Potato, Corn and Soybean plots.
- Distribute 300,000 trees for wind erosion control.
- Assist with County Fair and held 4-H Achievement Day.
- Lay out levels for 20 farms, in regard to drainage.

Program drawn up by Waupaca County Agricultural Committee:

E. A. Jergensen,
Extension Supervisor

Victor H. Quick, County Agent

E. J. Perkins, Chairman
L. W. Hastling
Carl Bacher
Matt German
Al Gerges

1944 POTATO VARIETY TRIALS.

OBJECT:

- A. What varieties are adapted to our Central Wisconsin section?
- B. How are the old standard varieties holding out?
- C. Give potato producers opportunity to observe new varieties as to yields and disease resistance.

Starting in 1940, potato variety trials have been carried on in Waupaca County in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture and the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association, and local potato producers. In 1940, variety trials were on the Ed Kobiske farm, town of Waupaca; in 1941, Wolberg Bros., town of Iola; 1942, Arthur D. Larson's, town of Farmington; in 1943, Trinrud farm, Scandinavia; and in 1944, C. V. Peterson's, town of Scandinavia.

There has been a decline in potato acreage in Waupaca County, yet acreage has been almost 8,500 acres during the past two years. In Central Wisconsin, about 30% of Wisconsin's potato acreage is grown.

Even though there has been a decline in acreage, potatoes are still an important cash crop in this area.

Since we are in an area where table stock potatoes are produced, interest centers around the varieties of potatoes which the market demands.

What varieties are adapted and what new varieties may have possibilities under local soil and climatic conditions? This can be answered only by actually growing potatoes under our local conditions.

A few years ago, the Chippewa and Katahdin potatoes were introduced. The Chippewa has become an important variety used in many cases as an early potato. The Katahdin, because of its habit of growing near the surface, has not become as popular as the Chippewa.

The past few years, the Sebago, Sequoia, Pontiac have been tried out. It is not popular with the potato grower, and the consumer does not care for it. The Pontiac has not found favor with many producers.

The Sebago has found favor with many potato producers. However, it has a tendency to produce internal brown spots under unfavorable weather conditions. It's still on trial.

The Warba potato has found little favor with our producers in Waupaca County.

The old Russet Rural has gained a little during the past few years.

The trend is for specialization in growing of potatoes with irrigation to control moisture conditions. On our lighter soils, using a clover crop to plow under and plenty of fertilizer, average yields run about 300 bushels per acre.

Our field meeting on October the 12th showed there was considerable interest seeing how the new varieties compared with standard varieties such as the Russet Rural potatoes, which is used as a measuring stick. A hundred and ten farmers attended our field meet.

Potatoes.

We dug equal number of hills of each variety under trial and computed acre yields. The Sequoia was far ahead of any other variety. Farmers who had no experience with the Sequoia thought the Sequoia was some potato. We asked farmers in the group who had grown the Sequoias if they planned on planting that variety again. Most of them declared they were through with that variety.

I asked the farmers who had grown Pontiacs if they were going to continue growing that variety. The vote was 2 to 1 against continuing growing the Pontiac.

The vote of the farmers present showed a trend back to growing more Russet Rurals. Many potato producers were not too certain of the Sebago as to continue producing this variety.

The sentiment was general that Chippewas were here to stay if soil and weather conditions favored potato production.

PLANNING THE FIELD DAY:

We planned our field meet when the potatoes were ready to dig. I believe this proved to be a good time to hold our field day because this was one of the largest attendances, 110 farmers.

Plans are underway for 1945 to again hold potato field days, but have two field meetings instead of one.

CONCLUSION:

- A. It takes five or six years to test out new varieties and to determine consumers' preference.
- B. A continuous testing program is needed.
- C. Yields are largely determined by three factors:
 - 1) Good seed.
 - 2) Soil fertility.
 - 3) Efficient spray program.

1944 POTATO VARIETY TRIALS

Waupaca County

In cooperation with the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association.

Row 26 - Sebago - Farm Seed - 200 bu.	26
Row 25 - Sebago - Farm Seed	25
Row 24 - Sequoia - Three Lakes - 280 bu.	24
Row 23 - Sequoia - Three Lakes	23
Row 22 - Sebago - Igl - 160 bu.	22
Row 21 - Sebago - Igl	21
Row 20 - Sebago - Broline - 190 bu.	20
Row 19 - Sebago - Broline	19
Row 18 - Russet Rural - Prosser, Antigo - 220 bu.	18
Row 17 - Russet Rural - Prosser	17
Row 16 - Russet Rural - Zeloski, Antigo - 160 bu.	16
Row 15 - Russet Rural - Zeloski	15
Row 14 - Russet Rural - Manistique - 220 bu.	14
Row 13 - Russet Rural - Manistique, Mich.	13
Row 12 - Rural N.Y. - Igl, Antigo - 200 bu.	12
Row 11 - Rural N. Y. - Igl, Antigo	11
Row 10 - Pontiac - Butler's, Mich. - 150 bu.	10
Row 9 - Pontiac - Butler's, Mich.	9
Row 8 - Katahdin - Starks - 105 bu.	8
Row 7 - Katahdin - Starks	7
Row 6 - Chippewa - Broline - 160 bu.	6
Row 5 - Chippewa - Broline	5
Row 4 - Red Warba - Broline, Florence - 115 bu.	4
Row 3 - Red Warba - Broline	3
Row 2 - Cobbler - Prosser, Antigo - 110 bu.	2
Row 1 - Cobbler - Prosser	1

This diagram shows the varieties of potatoes planted in each row, and the number of bushels of potatoes yield per acre.

The potatoes were planted on the C. W. Peterson farm, Scandinavia, Wisconsin, on June 5th, 1944.

A Potato Variety Field Demonstration was held at this plot on October 12, 1944. Mr. John Brann was present, representing the College of Agriculture.

Potatoes.

POTATO SPRAYING AND DUSTING TRIALS.

Under direct supervision of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Mr. John Brann carried out these trials. Experiment field was located on the Harry Townsend field, north of Waupaca.

OBJECT:

To test out the efficiency of various dusting materials as compared to the wet Bordeaux Spray.

FIELD USED:

A five-acre field of Russet Rurals which Mr. Townsend had checked planted. In order to remove any chance of difference in soil condition or some other chance error, field was laid out in quadruple plots, covering two acres.

When the potatoes were ready to dig, a portion of the plots were dug and acre yields computed.

CONCLUSION:

- A. There was not too much difference as to blight control between various commercial dusts.
- B. Even hand-dusting and spraying controlled leaf hoppers and the late blight.
- C. The old faithful wet Bordeaux spray was hard to beat.
- D. Check plots not dusted or sprayed showed heavy blight and leaf hopper injury compared to sprayed or dusted plots.

POTATO DUSTING AND SPRAYING TESTS

Waupaca County, 1944.

Harry Townsend farm, Scandinavia

PLOT #1	PLOT #2	PLOT #3	PLOT #4
1. Cuprocide.	1. (Check.)	1. Red River.	1. (Check.)
2. Copotex.	2. Bordeaux.	2. Dust-Copper.	2. Cuprocide.
3. (Check.)	3. Crop-Saver.	3. (Check.)	3. Bordeaux.
4. Dust-Copper.	4. (Check.)	4. Copotex.	4. (Check.)
5. Crop-Saver.	5. Red River.	5. Bordeaux.	5. Copotex.
6. (Check.)	6. Cuprocide.	6. (Check.)	6. Red River.
7. (Check.)	7. (Check.)	7. Cuprocide.	7. (Check.)
8. Red River Mix.	8. Copotex.	8. Crop-Saver.	8. Dust-Copper.
9. Bordeaux.	9. Dust-Copper.	9. (Check.)	9. Crop-Saver.
PLOT #1	PLOT #2	PLOT #3	PLOT #4

8.

SOYBEAN PLOT TRIALS.

OBJECT:

- A. To determine varieties adapted to Waupaca, its soils and climatic conditions.
- B. Does it pay to grow soybeans for protein feeds in Waupaca County?

How trial plots have been carried on: cooperatively with George Briggs of the College of Agriculture who furnished beans for trials. Each variety was planted in triplicate to avoid difference in soil conditions and to get average acre yields.

This is the fourth year that trials have been carried on in Waupaca County. The first year, seventeen varieties were planted. We cut the number down to twelve in 1943, and this year, that number was scaled down to eight varieties.

In 1943, weather conditions were favorable for soybean seed production. Varieties that yielded good were Mandarin, Manchu 606, and Manchu 839-14.

The 1944 growing season was not favorable for soybeans: too little moisture. The bean that topped the yield was the local grown Manchu and Manchu No. 3. The Mandarin and Manchu 839-14 were a short crop.

CONCLUSION:

A. We found that soybean varieties differ markedly in yield because of soil and climatic conditions. A difference of 50 miles makes changes in varieties greatly.

B. Yields in Waupaca County have not been too encouraging. Yields under average soil condition have been under fifteen bushels per acre. This does not make it economical to grow when we can get corn yields of 45 to 50 bushels. If we put it on dollar and cents basis, it means fifteen bushels of soybeans at \$2.00 is \$30. Fifty bushels of corn at \$1.10 means \$55 per acre. The same comparison has held true during the past four years.

It would be better to grow corn and trade for soybean meal.

We can't recommend growing of soybeans in Waupaca County under these conditions. For hay, soybeans prove very successful.

SOYBEAN PLOTS, 1944

Location: Clarence Peterson farm, Section 29, Farmington Township, on County Trunk Q, 8 1/2 miles northwest of Waupaca County.

Soybeans planted:

- Row 1 - Cayuga
 2 - Manchu 839-14
 3 - Manchu 606
 4 - Wisconsin Black
 5 - Dimmock Mandarin
 6 - Manchu Local
 7 - Mandarin 507
 8 - Ontario
 9 - Mandarin 507
 10 - Manchu Local
 11 - Manchu 839-14
 12 - Wisconsin Black
 13 - Ontario
 14 - Cayuga
 15 - Manchu 606
 16 - Mandarin 507
 17 - Wisconsin Black
 18 - Cayuga
 19 - Mandarin 507
 20 - Dimmock Mandarin
 21 - Ontario
 22 - Manchu 839-14
 23 - Manchu Local
 24 - Manchu 606
 25 - Wisconsin Black
 26 - Dimmock Mandarin
 27 - Manchu 839-14
 28 - Mandarin 507
 29 - Ontario
 30 - Cayuga
 31 - Manchu 606
 32 - Manchu Local
 E - Edible

	Border			
Edible	E	Manchu 606		Cayuga
Edible	E	Manchu Local		Manchu 839-14
Edible	E	Manchu 839-14		Manchu 606
Edible	E	Ontario		Wisconsin Black
Wisconsin Black	25	Dimmock Mandarin	20	Dimmock Mandarin
Dimmock Mandarin	26	Mandarin 507	19	Manchu Local
Manchu 839-14	27	Cayuga	18	Mandarin 507
Mandarin 507	28	Wisconsin Black	17	Ontario
Ontario	29	Mandarin 507	16	Mandarin 507
Cayuga	30	Manchu 606	15	Manchu Local
Manchu 606	31	Cayuga	14	Manchu 839-14
Manchu Local	32	Ontario	13	Wisconsin Black
	Border			
				Wisconsin Black
				Manchu Local
				Manchu 606
				Manchu 839-14
				Ontario
				Mandarin 507
				Wisconsin Black
				Cayuga
				Manchu 606
				Manchu 839-14
				Manchu Local
				Edible

--Soybeans planted on June 5th, 1944.

POULTRY PROGRAM.

Poultry is second in importance when we consider the farmers' income in Waupaca County. Our county poultry flocks total 300,000 laying hens. Our State Crop Reporting Service shows poultry and eggs constitute about 8% of the farm income.

Since poultry production is second in importance to dairy production, we have followed a definite program in bringing out suggestions on culling, on fighting poultry diseases, and feeding. This means we used the help of all the feed dealers in working out suitable poultry rations.

We also put on an intensive culling blitz during the month of August. We held twenty-two meetings, all on the same day. In order to do this, we asked the poultry department at the University of Wisconsin, agricultural teachers, and the hatcherymen to help. Attendance at the meetings was very good. Approximately 400 poultrymen attended the culling meetings.























If it would have been possible, we would have held two or three of these days so we could have more localities in the county taking advantage of the opportunity to attend.

POULTRY DISEASE PROGRAM.

One of the chief losses in poultry is due to diseases. News articles have been sent out through the University. Our local papers have been very good about publishing them. However, we have had many calls to visit poultry farms to check on poultry losses. In order to be sure of a correct diagnosis, sick birds are shipped to our State Veteriniary Laboratory. Diseases are checked upon, and the poultryman is given a program to follow in eradicating the disease. This year, poultry cholera was widespread. Losses were heavy.

For 1945, we are again planning poultry meetings throughout the county. We are cooperating with the State Hatcheryman's Association and also the University of Wisconsin, and the poultry producers.

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON 	WYOMING 	DUPONT 	LAFRABEE 	MATTESON 
IOLA 	HELVETIA 	UNION 	BEAR CREEK 	
SCANDINAVIA 	ST. LAWRENCE 	LITTLE WOLF 	LEBANON 	
FARMINGTON 	WAUPACA 	ROYALTON 	MUKWA 	
DAYTON 	LIND 	WEYAUWEGA 	CALEDONIA 	
		 FREMONT		

POULTRY CULLING SLITZ

1944



- Location of Poultry Culling Meeting.

22 meetings hold - one in each township.

400 total attendance at meetings.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK.

Production of dairy foods topped all other food production in its importance for feeding our armies and also our own nation. With this in mind, a detailed program was planned for stepping up dairy herd production.

In order to emphasize the importance of dairy products, every means was used to bring this to the attention of the public. Many meetings were held: some of them in the form of institutes, some school-house meeting conferences. Meetings with the feed dealers in the county were also held. 4-H Club groups were contacted and material prepared for them. All dairy plants were contacted and asked to help out in the program.

At the institutes, the production of feeds for dairy cattle, and getting most milk production from the dairy cows was emphasized. Agronomy and dairy specialists were at all seven farm institutes. Institute topics discussed high-yielding varieties of grains, improving forage crops, application and use of fertilizers, getting the most out of feed with restricted protein feeds.

Second major emphasis was the production of Quality Dairy Production. At the Weyauwega institute, quality dairy products were emphasized and the whole day's meeting was spent on the production of clean milk.

FEED DEALERS' ASSIST.

Since the feed dealers were key men in the distribution of dairy feeds, we held monthly meetings with this group. We stressed the importance of getting the most out of the limited protein feed supplies and balancing them with the home grown grasses that the farmers had produced. We also gave them information in regard to fertilizers and adapted seeds for our area. Leaflets relating to feeding were distributed to the feed dealers.

MILK-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

In the production of Quality Milk, one of the most important facts is the quick cooling of milk. If this was to be done, a suitable cooling tank and milk-house would have to be used. In order to give farmers this information, blue-prints and other building information were collected. In order to avoid mistakes in the building of milkhouses as regards to construction and location, leaflets regarding building were given to the prospective builders of tanks or milkhouses. Our Dairy Assistant, Clarence Gorges, was given the job of contacting farmers who wished to get advice on milkhouse construction.

Since the lumber dealers were the men to supply the materials for the construction, they were also contacted and given information as to the requirements of Grade "A" inspection.

QUALITY AND FEED PROGRAM SCHOOL-HOUSE MEETINGS.

We held many local schoolhouse meetings in various districts in the county, discussing with the farmers how best to meet the requirements of building milkhouses that would meet not only the present grade standards of milk, but also would be in shape to meet the future rigid milk standards that would be required of the dairy farmers.

Up to date, help has been given to 418 farmers on this project. There are many other farmers who are contemplating building, and we can furnish them blue-prints and recommendations.

SUMMARY:

We are just getting a start on this program, but with model milkhouses located in practically every section of the county, we can show dairymen how milkhouses and cooling tanks should be built. In other words, there are good demonstrators in every locality.

A great deal of work is still to be accomplished along this line if we are to improve the quality of our dairy products:

1. Barnyards should be improved by filling in with gravel or cementing.
2. Re-arrangement of dairy barns to ease the chores, and also to make it easier to keep dairy barns clean.
3. Dairy barn ventilation has scarcely been touched.
4. Clean the milking machine and keep milking utensils free from foreign matters.

There are other problems in the production of quality milk, but the above are the main problems that are being worked out.

Assisting us in this program are the dairy plants, State Department of Agriculture, State dairy inspectors.

If we are to retain our dairy markets, the Waupaca County dairymen will have to produce the quality of dairy products that the customer wants. We have a good beginning, but years of work will be required to bring the dairy farmers to a point where the greatest share of the milk will grade out "A".

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WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING	DUPONT (4)	LARRABEE	MATTESON
IOLA (16)	HELVETIA (27) (11) (13) (20)	UNION (5) (26) (25)	BEAR CREEK (23) (E) (D)	
SCANDINAVIA (A)	ST. LAWRENCE (10)	LITTLE WOLF (24) (7)	LEBANON (6)	
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA (14) (E) (8) (H)	ROYALTON (15) (19)	MUKWA (28) (22) (L)	
DAYTON (1) (2)	LIND (12) (I) (18)	WEYAUWEGA (3) (9) (F) (21) (G) (C)	CALEDONIA (K) FREMONT (J) (17)	

1944 MILK-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

1-28 - Completed Milk-houses.

A-L - Under construction, and prospective builders.

15.

WAUPACA COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY
HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dairying constitutes 73% of Waupaca County Farmers' income. There are approximately 3500 farms in Waupaca County that depend upon dairying as a source of income.

In 1941, the standard testing associations discontinued work for the following reasons: we could not pay our testers in competition with other businesses, and since our testers were in the draft age, many of them were inducted into the armed forces.

It will be three years since any testing has been done in the county. A new type of D.H.I.A. work has now been organized. Our old standard testing associations were not flexible enough to handle large numbers of farmers who wished to have the testing done, and also could not give the type of service demanded by the dairymen. Under the present program, our testing associations can service the small herd owner, the average herd owner, and the large herd owner. Not only that, but if farmers want the testing just for culling cows, they can get that service. If he wants to use the testing for breeding herds, that can also be done. Or, if he wishes to have official testing done, as many of the breed associations wish, this, too, can be taken care of. In other words, we have a type of association that can give any type of service that the dairyman wishes.

Our present set-up of testing association is a definite farmers' co-op. Articles of Incorporation have been filed with the state and are on file at the court-house.

The five elected directors are as follows: President, Leon Thoma, Sugar Bush; Vice-president, Arthur Schuelke, Manawa; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur E. Smith, Waupaca; Directors: Carroll Ritchie, New London, and Martin Holtenebeck, Scandinavia.

As of today, November 13, 1944, there are 122 members in the association. The map shows the location of the present cooperators.

In order to get started, we asked the Badger Co-op at Iola for the use of their laboratory when they are not testing their patrons' samples. But, using someone else's laboratory makes it rather inconvenient and we cannot accomplish as much as we would if we had our own lab.

We have a hired a fieldman, Carl Lysne, and dairy laboratory assistant, Harriet Larsen. They have been working since the 1st of November.

Membership is increasing, and we hope that by March or April to have 200 or more members. For this reason, we need the testing lab close at hand, preferably at the court-house so the work can be supervised and carried on effectively.

The farmers who are taking part in this co-op have been demanding this service ever since our standard testing associations were discontinued. It makes it possible for them to cull their cattle, plan a definite breeding program, helps sales of surplus cattle. We have spent a great deal of time on this organization, but we feel it is one of the most important projects started during 1944.

We believe that farmers testing will be able to produce milk more efficiently and will help them built a reputation for high-producing dairy cattle.

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON * * *	WYOMING * * *	DUPONT * * *	LARRABEE * * *	MATTESON * * *
IOLA * * * *	HELVETIA * * * *	UNION * * * *	BEAR CREEK * * * *	
SCANDINAVIA * * * *	ST. LAWRENCE * * *	LITTLE WOLF * * * *	LEBANON * * * *	
FARMINGTON * * * *	WAUPACA * * * *	ROYALTON * * * *	MUKWA * * *	
DAYTON * * *	LIND * * *	WEYAUWEGA * * * *	CALEDONIA * * * *	
			FREMONT * * *	

1944 WAUPACA COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE
DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

* Denotes D.H.I.A. member

17.

SERVICE COSTS FOR THE
WAUPACA COUNTY CO-OP D.H.I.A.

1. OWNER-SAMPLER PLAN. (Dairyman takes milk samples each month.)

Owner-Sampler testing is an inexpensive method of testing dairy cows for production. It meets the need of many dairymen for production records. It gives monthly milk and butterfat records at a lower cost than the Standard Plan. No feed records are kept. No board or lodging for the fieldman. You take your own milk weights and samples one night and morning each month. Scales can be bought through the Association. Samples will be picked up at your farm, cheese factory or milk plant, brought to the Central Laboratory, tested, results calculated and sent back to you.

YEARLY COST: A 5% DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN IF PAID YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

10 cows - \$20.00	17 cows - \$28.40	24 cows - \$36.80
11 cows - 21.20	18 cows - 29.60	25 cows - 38.00
12 cows - 22.40	19 cows - 31.80	26 cows - 39.20
13 cows - 23.60	20 cows - 32.00	27 cows - 40.40
14 cows - 24.80	21 cows - 33.20	28 cows - 41.60
15 cows - 26.00	22 cows - 34.40	29 cows - 42.80
16 cows - 27.20	23 cows - 35.60	30 cows - 44.00

2. COMBINATION PLAN. (Fieldman takes samples every other month. Dairyman takes samples alternate months.)

This type of testing is official and is provided to meet WAR-TIME NEEDS. Records made as a result of samples taken Bi-Monthly by a fieldman are reported to the Bureau of Dairy Industry and are used in proving sires and in association summary reports to the state.

YEARLY COST: A 5% DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN IF PAID YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

10 cows - \$30.00	17 cows - \$38.40	24 cows - \$46.80
11 cows - 31.20	18 cows - 39.60	25 cows - 48.00
12 cows - 32.40	19 cows - 40.80	26 cows - 49.20
13 cows - 33.60	20 cows - 42.00	27 cows - 50.40
14 cows - 34.80	21 cows - 43.20	28 cows - 51.60
15 cows - 36.00	22 cows - 44.40	29 cows - 52.80
16 cows - 37.20	23 cows - 45.60	30 cows - 54.00

3. STANDARD PLAN. (Fieldman takes samples every month.)

This is the regular Dairy Herd Improvement method of having the fieldman take samples each month. Fieldman stays at the farm one night each month. This method is recommended for purebred herds and those on H.I.R. test.

YEARLY COST: A 5% DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN IF PAID YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

10 cows - \$40.00	17 cows - \$48.40	24 cows - \$56.80
11 cows - 41.20	18 cows - 49.60	25 cows - 58.00
12 cows - 42.40	19 cows - 50.80	26 cows - 59.20
13 cows - 43.60	20 cows - 52.00	27 cows - 60.40
14 cows - 44.80	21 cows - 53.20	28 cows - 61.60
15 cows - 46.00	22 cows - 54.40	29 cows - 62.80
16 cows - 47.20	23 cows - 55.60	30 cows - 64.00

NOTE: The original charge for all three plans of testing will be determined by the number of cows of milking age, whether dry or not, at the beginning of the year. The rate may be adjusted in cases of great changes in number. A membership fee of \$3.00 is required to pay for materials and laboratory equipment. In each of these three methods, for herds of more than 30 cows, there will be an additional charge of \$1.20 per cow per year.

WAUPACA COUNTY COOPERATIVE DHIA
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP AND TESTING SERVICE

_____, of _____, RFD #_____,
Wisconsin, a Waupaca County dairyman, hereby makes application for membership in the
Waupaca County Cooperative DHIA, agrees to pay a membership fee of Three Dollars re-
quired of all members, which fee is due and payable upon the signing of this appli-
cation, and agrees to have his cows tested under the plan indicated as follows:
(Check one).

OWNER-SAMPLER PLAN (); COMBINATION PLAN (); or STANDARD PLAN ().

The Association agrees that upon the acceptance of this application it will test
the herd of the Dairyman in accordance with the above plan, for which services the
Dairyman agrees to pay in accordance with the schedule of fees adopted by the Asso-
ciation's Directors, said fee shall be payable as follows: (Check one)

QUARTERLY (); SEMI-ANNUALLY (); or ANNUALLY ADVANCE ().

The advance payment is _____ dollars. Fees may be paid at
the office of the Association, or to the fieldman, who will issue a receipt and turn
the money over to the treasurer. 5% discount if paid annually in advance.

The Dairyman hereby, for himself, his heirs, representatives and assigns, releases
the Association of any and all liability which may arise from any act or omission of
any type, nature or description of the Association or any of its agents, representa-
tives or employees.

This agreement shall be in effect and remain in force for the term of one year
from and after the date of the acceptance by the Board of Directors of the Association;
and provided further, that this Agreement shall continue in effect for successive
terms of one year each after the expiration of the original term, subject, however,
to the following provisions:

(a) Either party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement at
the expiration of any year's term by giving written notice by registered mail
to the other party not less than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration
of any such term.

(b) The Association reserves the right to make any and all changes in
the plan of testing selected by the Dairyman either in the nature of the
services to be performed by the Association, or of the fees to be paid there-
for or both, such change, if any, however, to be effective on the Dairyman
only for the term or terms following any such change.

This agreement shall become effective when, in the opinion of the board of dir-
ectors, a sufficient number of applications have been received to insure successful
operation.

Dairyman's Signature _____

Cows of milking age in herd _____; Breed of Cattle _____; Fam in
_____ Township, Section No. _____.

Application for membership herewith approved and accepted by the Waupaca County
Cooperative DHIA this _____ day of _____, 194_____.

President _____

Secretary _____

Received of _____ Three (\$3.00) for membership dues in the
Waupaca County Cooperative DHIA.

Signed _____, Solicitor

If Association does not start,
membership fee will be returned.

19.

T. V. A. FARMS.

T.V.A. defined: The letters, T.V.A., stand for Tennessee Valley Authority. Most of us think of the TVA project as the building of the huge dams in Tennessee for the purpose of storing up water for the production of electrical power.

It is true that when they set up the TVA project that one of the main purposes was to prevent floods in the Tennessee Valley. Engineers studying the problem found that this was no simple problem. The Norris Dam backed the water up for 100 miles, flooding some of the best farmland in Tennessee. This brought with it the problems of moving the farmer families from flooded areas. The only place that they could move to was to the higher ground. This land was worn out and the next step was to get the farmers to build up the soil so it could produce. This started inquiry into the manufacture of potash, phosphate, and nitrogen fertilizer by the power generated from the huge dams in that locality. Many problems grew out of this Tennessee Valley Authority project.

OUR CONNECTION WITH THE T. V. A. The Tennessee Valley Authority visualized a larger project rather than just the inclusion of farmers in Tennessee. They set up cooperative agreements between the various state colleges of Agriculture for the testing out of fertilizers produced in Tennessee and Alabama. There are fifteen counties included in Wisconsin that are working cooperatively with the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

THE OBJECT OF WHOLE DEMONSTRATION FARMS. The following is an outline of the program followed by eight cooperators in Waupaca County,...

I. High test phosphate fertilizer is furnished to cooperators, which will cover approximately one-fifth of their farm areas. This is carried on for a period of five years. He pays the freight (of about \$13 a ton) on this material. He agrees to buy potash fertilizer to balance with the phosphate, if his land requires it. He also agrees to lime the fields if an acidity test shows that it needs lime. The fields that are chosen have check plots laid out on them. A strip a rod in width is left without any fertilizer. Next to this is a strip with only phosphate applied, and the next strip with just the potash, while the rest of the field has the complete fertilizer of phosphate and potash.

II. The farmer agrees to running five to six-year rotation plan on his land.

WHAT TEST FARM OBSERVATIONS SHOW. The first year that the demonstrations were run, we found that the grain yields were increased in many cases 100%. For instance, on one of the farms, the strip where no fertilizer had been placed showed a yield of 30 bushels; where the phosphate was used, it showed about 37 bushels, and where the potash alone was used, 42 bushels. Where the complete fertilizer had been applied, the oat yield ran 65 bushels. This was the story on practically every one of the eight whole demonstration farms.

SECOND YEAR RESULTS. The carry-over in the second year showed startling results on clovers and on alfalfas. On some of the farms, the strips without any fertilizer had less than one-half ton of hay per acre. In other cases, the phosphate showed high increases, in others no increase from phosphate was evident. Clover and alfalfa responded to the application of potash, but where both phosphate and potash had been used, an increase of 50 to 100% in the clover yields were found.

SECOND YEAR RESULTS, continued.

In connection with the hay yields, a little incident occurred on one of the farms which is worth repeating. The farm is located in the northeastern part of Waupaca County, and is on a light, sandy soil. Until we started working with this farmer, he had been buying hay. The previous year of 1940, he purchased 20 tons of hay. But the second year after he had applied the fertilizers to his hay fields, he had his barn full of hay, some 52 tons, and one field of 14 acres wasn't cut.

A second farmer living in the southwestern part of Waupaca County increased his alfalfa yields to such an extent that he has been selling large amounts of hay off his farm. In fact, he can cut down the size of his farm operations and still have too much hay.

A third illustration of the increased yield shows in the records of this farm, tabulated 230 bushels of oats on 21 acres. The following year, with three less acres of oats, he threshed out 1100 bushels!

Not only have the yield increases on grains and hays been observed, but the farm income has been stepped up accordingly. These test demonstration farm cooperators also keep up farm records which are audited by the College of Agriculture. Weaknesses in the farm operations are pointed out. Soil Erosion practices are put into operation.

SUMMARY:

We have carried on these test demonstration farms for the past four years and have two more years to continue the work. We are hoping that we can increase the number of test demonstration farms so that we have one in every township if possible. Because of war conditions, we have not been allowed to increase the number of our test farms. We think that this is a worthwhile program, and testimonials from the cooperators show how interested and enthusiastic they are.

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING (1)	DUPONT	LARRABEE (8)	MATTESON (2)
IOLA (3)	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK (7)	
SCANDINAVIA	ST. LAWRENCE	LITTLE WOLF	LEBANON (5)	
FARMINGTON (4)	WAUPACA	ROYALTON	MUKWA	
DAYTON (6)	LIND	WEYAUWEGA	CALEDONIA FREMONT	

T.V.A. FARMS

1. Behrent Bros.
2. William A. Heidke.
3. Guy Hermanson.
4. James Johnson.
5. Robert O'Brien.
6. Truman R. Potts.
7. Andrew Raisler.
8. Arthur H. Roepke.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVATION.

Under the heading of soil development, we have the problems of erosion, soil fertility, and drainage.

EROSION.

Waupaca County last year (1943) presented to the Waupaca County Board of Supervisors a resolution putting Waupaca County into a Soil Erosion District. Resolution was adopted.

Erosion problems are coming to the front in their importance as regards to soil problems farmers have to solve. The state sent in an assistant to the County Agent in order to make a more thorough check-up on just how serious a problem this was. Letters were sent out to farmers asking them to indicate if they wished to have assistance on erosion, drainage, farm planning, and soil fertility.

There were many farmers who asked for help. The County Agricultural Committee met several times with the state and federal soil erosion officials and plans for work were laid out. On Friday afternoon, November 17, this will be taken up in detail so that our County Board of Supervisors can get first-hand information and become fully informed on the type of work that the farmers are asking for.

DRAINAGE PROBLEMS.

Closely connected to the soil erosion are drainage problems. We have had sixteen (16) calls for help on drainage this season. Approximately half of these calls have been taken care of. However, the lack of equipment such as levels, made it impossible to do more work in 1944. The plans for 1945 are to take care of the calls that are now in, and to see if we can get additional help to take care of farm drainage problems.

SOIL-TESTING.

Many farmers are calling for soil tests. Increasing in number are the farmers who are sending samples for tests. This year, 641 soil samples were analyzed for Waupaca County farmers. During the month of October, there were over 150 soil samples. The County Agent usually makes a test immediately for lime, and then the soil samples are sent to one of the state labs for phosphate and potash tests. We have the equipment to test with, but we cannot find the time that it requires to do all this testing. That is the reason for sending samples to the state lab.

FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS.

When these tests are returned to the farmers, recommendations are given with them as to the rate and how to apply fertilizers.

SHELTERBELT PROGRAM.

OBJECT.

Our shelterbelt program is a part of the larger soil erosion project. Shelterbelts prevent soils from blowing. Farm shelterbelts also protect buildings from extreme winter cold. Shelterbelts also build up protective covering for birds.

The shelterbelt program started ten years ago when our State Conservation Department set up state nurseries in order to supply trees for shelterbelt plantings.

In the six-year period that I have been in Waupaca County, over a million seedling trees have been planted by land owners. The southwestern part of the county has planted the bulk of trees. Shelterbelts can be seen everywhere in this section of the county. At the present time, every township in Waupaca County is doing some shelterbelt planting.

Looking back over a period of years, we can see the growth of interest in this tree-planting program. Not too much enthusiasm was shown when the importance of planting seedlings was first suggested.

Through meetings, newspaper publicity, radio, 4-H Clubs, High School boys, interest has grown and multiplied until there is scarcely anyone who doesn't feel that our tree-planting is worthwhile.

A new phase of tree-planting is now emerging from our initial object... Solid planting for commercial uses. Last year, 1944, several private land owners planted from ten to twenty-two acres.

Tree-planting machines have been invented and have proved very successful in setting out trees. The Waupaca Conservation League purchased a machine in 1944, and during the short planting period of almost fifteen days, set out 70,000 trees with the planter. The tree-planting machine cannot be used on stumpy or stony land.

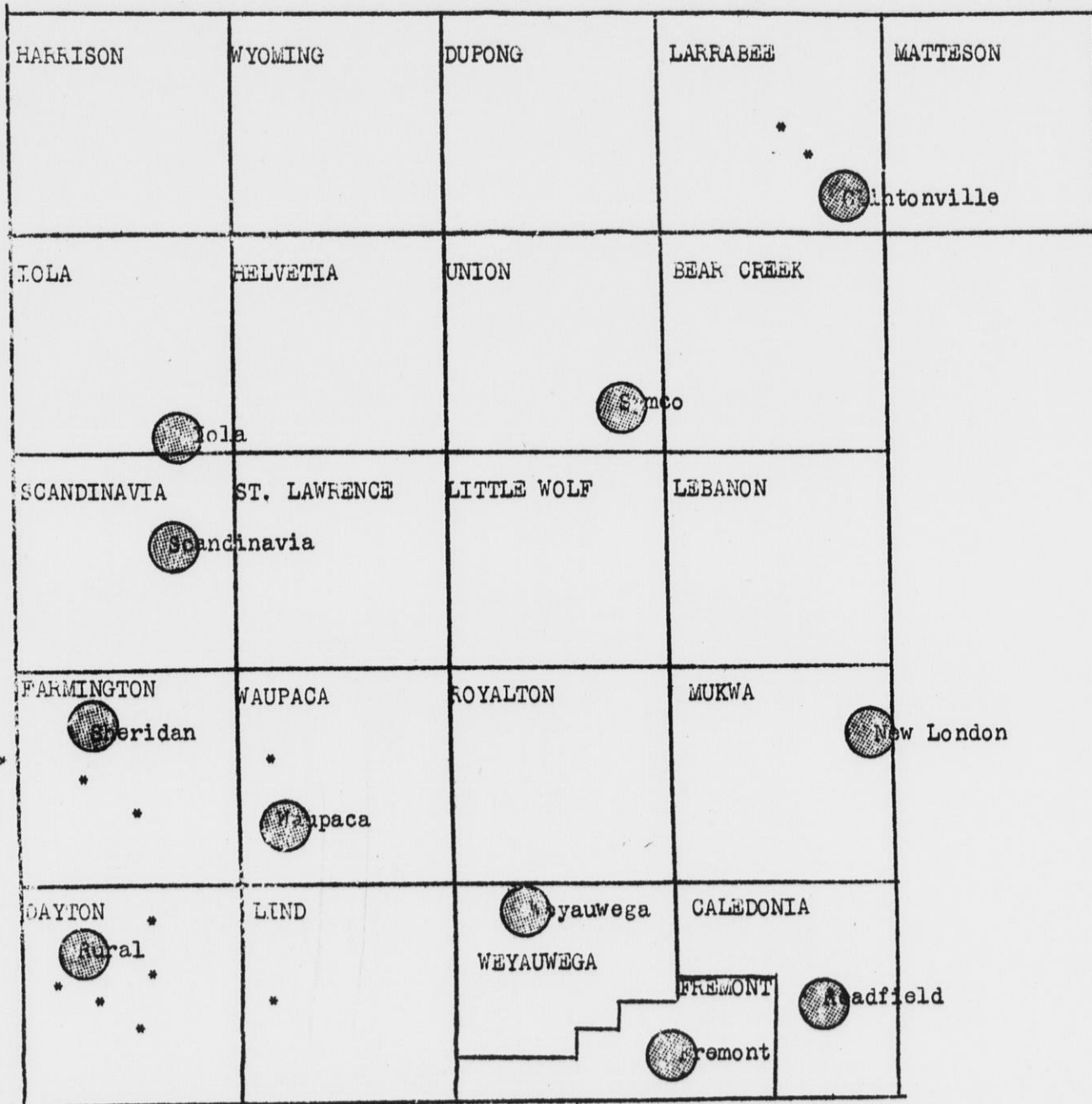
Starting in 1945, a new ruling on selling state nursery trees will go into effect. Trees can be purchased for \$2.50 a thousand. We shall continue to collect all orders for the county, set up distribution centers, and continue the promotion of shelterbelt plantings.

SUMMARY.

1. Check-up on fields having shelterbelts show little, if any, wind erosion.
2. Farmsteads are beautified.
3. Bird sanctuaries are established.
4. Wood-lot owners are planting solid blocks.
5. Commercial wood industries are interested.
6. Conservation Leagues are lending their support to tree-planting program.
7. With mechanical tree-planters, larger, non-agricultural areas can be planted.

FUTURE PLANS: Continue as in the past to support tree-planting program.

WAUPACA COUNTY



Tree-planting Program



- Tree Distribution Center.



- Tree-planter used - 67,300 trees machine-planted.

WAUPACA COUNTY

Figures represent free trees planted in each township.

HARRISON 43 - 500 44 - 1300	WYOMING 43 - 100 44 - 1000	DUPONT 43 - 100 44 - 1500	LARRABEE 43 - 2,250 44 - 18,505	MATTESON 43 - 18,800 44 - 23,000
IOLA 43 - 1,000 44 - 2,000	HELVETIA 43 - 3,000 44 - 3,500	UNION 43 - 5,300 44 - 3,250	BEAR CREEK 43 - 200 44 - 2,650	
SCANDINAVIA 43 - 8,700 44 - 9,500	ST. LAWRENCE 43 - 8,500 44 - 7,500	LITTLE WOLF 43 - 5,050 44 - 5,750	LEBANON 43 - 2,500 44 - 600	
FARMINGTON 43 - 21,625 44 - 19,800	WAUPACA 43 - 16,150 44 - 8,800	ROYALTON 43 - 11,700 44 - 8,410	MUKWA 43 - 2,200 44 - 11,300	
DAYTON 43 - 50,600 44 - 57,050	LIND 43 - 22,200 44 - 14,225	WEYAUWEGA 43 - 7,700 44 - 15,000	CALEDONIA 43 - 6,600 44 - 9,100 FREMONT 43 - 2,500 44 - 3,650	

--1944 misc. orders, 21,500

Key:

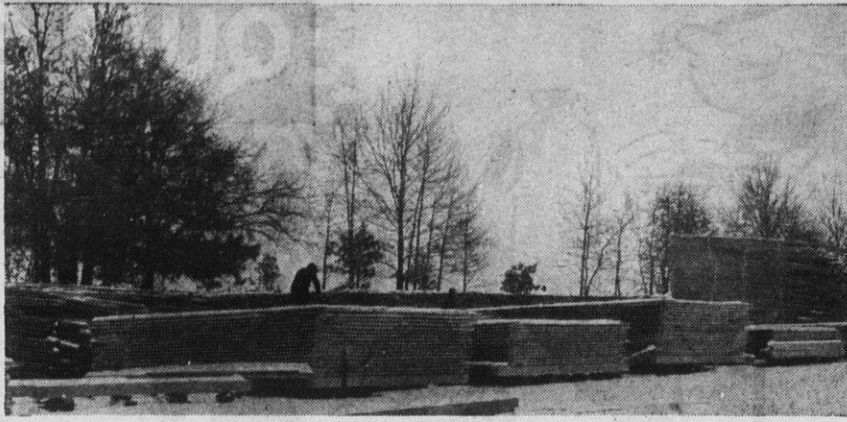
- 43 - 1943
- 44 - 1944

TREE-PLANTING PROJECT

	<u>Free Trees</u>	<u>Purchase Trees</u>	<u>+H.FFA</u>	<u>Totals</u>
No. orders, 1943	169	11	20	200
No. orders, 1944	216	7	--	223
No. trees, 1943	197,275	12,600	12,200	222,075
No. trees, 1944	248,890	26,000	--	274,890

Badger Farmers Saw Wood!

Pulp, Ties, Veneer in Winter Ax Harvest



SEASONING—The finished product is carefully stacked, with plenty of space for air to circulate through the pile of boards. Curing is the final step in converting logs to lumber. This is the Kratz mill, just out of Waupaca.

WOOD is coming out of Wisconsin's forests faster now than for at least a couple of decades, and old-timers say this woodland activity is strongly reminiscent of days of the great slash.

A lot is popple and spruce, going to pulp mills. Some is veneer logs, to be processed into plywood for dozens of war uses. Much is being cut for ties, and the tie sidings are furnishing propeller stock. And plenty of home fires are burning on fuel from Wisconsin woodlots.

There's a different drama in today's logging and that of 50 years ago. There are no log jams to blast now—but there are bottlenecks in trucking and manpower to break. There are mills to keep rolling, despite shortages of metal replacement parts. There is more awareness of the need for selective cutting. And if there aren't a handful of great companies operating all over the state, perhaps it's more important that there are a myriad of smaller cutting projects, one in almost every Wisconsin woodlot.

Take Waupaca County, which this year is producing two-thirds more than its normal cut. There's a poster on the wall of the Waupaca County extension office that reads, "The army needs 17,000,000 board feet of lumber for pontoon bridges."

"We're producing at least 25,000,000 here this year," says County Agent Victor Quick. "It's not all for lumber; a good deal will feed the pulp mills. But every log is swelling America's timber supply."

Woods work is a community activity. Half a dozen meetings, with a total of more than a thousand farm people attending, have been held to talk over the need for it.

"It isn't as if we had a few big forests, where increased cuttings would give us the wood we need. Here every farmer is helping out," Quick explains.

Farmers Feed The Mills

Whenever a logging or mill crew gets in a jam they call either County Agent Quick, Labor Assistant Larry Kline, or Forest Service experts Frank Ferguson and Harry Lund.

Lund and Ferguson handle inquiries about marking and scaling, to help make sure that trees that ought to be cut are cut and those that need to grow are left. Kline and Quick are assigned the job of trying to guarantee plenty of help. All of them help out on such unrelated projects as locating trucks and tractors, getting tires for logging equipment, finding repair parts and



WORK AHEAD—This stockpile of logs will keep the Knoke mill, in Waushara County, busy all summer.

hired a mill and got a contract to saw ties. But how about power for the mill? First they helped him rent a motor from Portage. Later one was located at Shawano, and now the Erickson outfit is literally working under its own power.

Eleven of Erickson's workers—and many of the crews of other mills—are men released from farm work until April 1. Labor Assistant Kline admits he tosses at night thinking about where help can be obtained when April rolls around and the men go back to the farm. Erickson's is one of four mills that will work all summer if help can be located.

Another of the summer-long mills is that of Harold Bestul, near Iola. Bestul came in last fall to get help to handle 40 acres of timber that he had bought. Now he's cutting on a whole section, has a complete mill crew, and looks forward to a big summer.

Tires have been something of a problem. When Bestul and other loggers came to the ration board, they found that the county's tire quota wouldn't stand the unusual demands for so many large-sized truck tires.

To Keep Trucks Going

Kline has worked with the regional rationing office to keep the trucks moving, and even helped one farmer, Thomas Olsen, to meet the rationing requirements and buy a new logging truck.

A couple of mills are operating on a "custom saw" basis in Waupaca County this year. That's for farmers who want their own logs converted into lumber for home use in barns, poultry houses or other farm buildings. Joe Berne and Michael Larson have such mills, where farmers who are having lumber sawed make up the mill crew.

But how about the farmer who has a few pulp trees on his land, hasn't the time or equipment to truck them out, and can't get a pulp

ago the farm labor office located four truck tires for Bob Krueger, Scandinavia, and he agreed to take over the job of trucking for the small pulpwood producer.

It's being done so well, by the way, that at last report some of the mills were talking of taking no more popple for awhile to let other pulpwood catch up.

Waupaca woodsmen have tried another stunt that brings good results. Three times in the last few months all sawmill operators have gotten together, twice at Waupaca and once at Iola, for a business meeting and plain old-fashioned get-together.

One Meeting's Results

After the meeting is dismissed they sit around a while, visit one another, and do a little business. It's an odd way of getting together on business deals, but here are some of the transactions made at such a meeting:

Twelve thousand fence posts changed hands.

At least 800,000 board feet of lumber were bought and sold.

An edger and other pieces of mill equipment were put to work.

A tractor was located to power a mill.

Five men were hired to round out a mill crew.

Along with that, they got a chance to talk about prices, grading, mill operation and other current questions. At one of the meetings Ernest Knoke came up from Wild Rose to tell about the portable power saw, chain driven, which his crew uses for a couple of hours a day to supply enough logs for the whole day's run.

Farmers Must Soon Quit

Mill men all agree that the county's timber cut in the next few months will depend on one thing: manpower. Other problems are being met satisfactorily, and so is the labor question—up to now. But farmers, who have their own work to do after April 1, make up most of the present mill crews.

Most Waupaca County sawmills start operation after 8 o'clock in the morning and quit well before 5 at night, not because they are following a strict eight-hour day but to give farmers time to take care of morning and evening chores.

Right now the county extension office is talking things over with the state farm labor office in Madison, scouting the possibilities of emergency labor sources.

War prisoners have been used in Minnesota and Michigan in woods work so that may be a possibility. Labor supervisors doubt that Jamaicans or other imported workers are adapted for the job. But in any case, labor is the key.

FOODS AND MATERIALS FOR WAR.

INSTITUTES.

One of our major problems during 1944 was encouragement to grow more food and to produce materials for war.

In February and March, we held seven farm institutes. We asked specialists from the University to help out. The topics stressed:

1. Efficient use of seeds.
2. Methods of planting.
3. Use of fertilizers.
4. Better gardens.
5. Efficient dairy management.
6. Pasture management.
7. Plow adjustments.
8. Marketing of farm products.
9. Building for future markets.

We had a total attendance of 2600. Institutes were very popular with the farmers.

Plans are again underway for 1945 to continue institutes during the winter months.

Institutes, 1944

Waupaca County

Date	Place	Specialist
February 15th	Waupaca	Everett Wallenfeldt, Ass't. Prof. Dairy Industry F. V. Burcalow, Ass't. Professor Agronomy Geo. M. Werner, Ass't. Prof. Animal Husbandry Asher Hobson, Prof. of Agricultural Economics H. D. Bruhn, Ass't. Prof. Agr'l. Engineering O. B. Combs, Ass't. Professor Horticulture
February 25th	New London	G. M. Hardin, Ass't. Prof. Agr'l. Economics Matt Wallrich, Dairying F. J. Magnus, County Agent, Outagamie Co. Geo. Werner F. V. Burcalow H. D. Bruhn Alice Sabin, County Nurse, Outagamie Co. Irene S. Smith, Home Agent, Outagamie Co. Mrs. May Reynolds, Homemaking
(Held Jointly with Outagamie County.)		
March 9th	Manawa	E. D. Holden, Ass't. Prof. of Agronomy N. O. Stephenson, Waupaca Co. Soil Erosion Ass't I. W. Rupel, Assoc. Prof. Dairy Husbandry E. D. Holden, Ass't. Prof. Agronomy
March 10th	Clintonville	E. D. Holden E. A. Hutchinson, Ag. teacher N. O. Stephenson I. W. Rupel
March 14th	Bear Creek	Jim Lacey, Prof. Animal Husbandry E. J. Graul, Prof. of Soils E. D. Holden F. J. Magnus Mrs. Irene Smith
March 29th	Weyauwega	Bill Roper, Portland Cement Ass'n. Harvey Weavers, Dept. of Agr. & Markets Robert Heffernan, Pure Milk Art Kurtz, Weyauwega Ag. teacher Dr. B. A. Beach, Prof. of Vet. Science Bill Purdue, Pure Milk
March 30th	Marion	E. J. Graul James Lacey N. O. Stephenson

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING	DUPONT (7)	LARRABEE (4)	MATTESON
IOLA	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK (5)	
SCANDINAVIA	ST. LAWRENCE	LITTLE WOLF (3)	LEBANON	
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA (1)	ROYALTON	MUKWA (2)	
DAYTON	LIND	(6) WEYAUWEGA	CALEDONIA FREMONT	

1944 INSTITUTES

<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
1. Waupaca	February 15	300
2. New London	February 25	425
3. Manawa	March 9	250
4. Clintonville	March 10	300
5. Bear Creek	March 14	250
6. Weyauwega	March 29	500
7. Marion	March 30	250

1944 4-H CLUB WORK.

The objective of our club work is to promote agricultural and home economics projects among the rural boys and girls.

In 1944, we stressed Food and Production projects. Our goal was to organize twenty-five 4-H clubs. We managed to have twenty-three.

Our procedure is to have the clubs choose local leaders and to hold training meetings with these men and women leaders. The State 4-H Department sends out its state leaders to assist at these meetings. Six of these sessions were held.

ACTIVITIES OF THE 4-H CLUBS.

Besides carrying on projects, many of the clubs did Red Cross work, collected milkweed pods, assisted in the scrap paper and iron drives.

The following statistics include the various 4-H activities carried on:

- 23 - 4-H clubs in the county.
- 168 - boys enrolled in club work.
- 142 - girls enrolled in 4-H projects.
- 30 - 4-H adult leaders.
- 651 - projects carried, 117 of them being Garden project.
- 6 - leaders' meetings held.
- 2600 - exhibits at Junior County Fair.
- \$1871 - total amount of prize awards earned at County Fair by 4-H'ers.
- 2 - Judging contests held.
- 37 - Demonstrations given.
- 1 - Girls' Style Dress Revue, 17 girls participating.
- 14 - 4-H members attended Junior State Fair.
- 1 - Individual demonstration, best in county, participated in District Contest, Wausau, and State Fair - Margaret Ritchie.
- 1 - Team demonstration, best in county, participated in District Contest, Wausau - Donna Kragh and Patricia Frihart.
- 3 - 4-H girls represented Waupaca County at Junior State Fair Style Dress Revue: Margaret Ritchie, Virginia Redmann, and Frances Kutchenriter.
- 16 - 4-H'ers attended District Club Camp at Wausau.
- 3 - 4-H boys were county delegates to State Conservation Camp, Devil's Lake, Wisconsin Dells: Kenneth Nelson, Donald Pope, and Calvin Pomerening.
- 1 - 4-H member, Jeanette Johnson, was chosen to sing in the State Fair Chorus.
- 1 - Safety Radio Speaking Contest held - Francis Corry and Bill Thompson, winners. Bill Thompson competed in the District Contest, Wausau.
- 275 - 4-H members and leaders participated in Recreation Day activities - held at Chain-o-Lakes.
- 1 - 4-H Achievement Day held, 150 attendance.

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON	WYOMING	DUPONT	LARRABEE	MATTESON
IOLA	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK	
SCANDINAVIA	ST. LAWRENCE	LITTLE WOLF	LEBANON	
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA	ROYALTON	MUKWA	
DAYTON	LIND	WEYAUWEGA	CALEDONIA	
		FREMONT		

4-H CLUBS



- Location of 4-H Club.

MILKWEED POD COLLECTION PROGRAM.

The War Hemp Industries, Inc., Poynette, Wisconsin, asked for assistance in collecting the milkweed pod floss. As you know, this is a substitute for the Kapok which originally came from the Southwest Asiatic area. The floss is used for the making of life-saving belts and aviators' jackets. In fact, the milkweed floss is better than Kapok for this purpose.

Mr. W. H. MacKenzie is the head of the State Program. He, in turn, divided up the state on the county basis and asked the County Agents to help with the work.

In Waupaca County, thirteen stations where the filled milkweed pod sacks could be brought in were set up. The boys and girls throughout the county started collecting the pods in September. On October 27, the various stations received the sacks of milkweed pods. They were then hauled from the stations to the fair buildings at Weyauwega. At the present time, we have about 9,000 sacks of pods stored there.

Cooperating with us on this program were the rural school teachers, County Superintendent of Schools, Conservation Leagues, and the public-spirited men who set up the collection stations.

The children received 20¢ a sack for the dried milkweed pods. We will have approximately two carloads to ship to the factory in Michigan, where the milkweed pod floss is carded and made into the life-belts and jackets. Funds were obtained from the War Department.

HARRISON (11)	WYOMING (10)	DUPONT 3 (3)	LARRABEE (4)	MATTESON
IOLA (2)	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK	
SCANDINAVIA (1)	ST. LAWRENCE (9)	LITTLE WOLF (12)	LEBANON	
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA (13)	ROYALTON	MUKWA (5)	
DAYTON	LIND	(7) WEYAUWEGA	CALEDONIA FREMONT (8)	(6)

MILKWEED POD FLOSS RECEIVING STATIONS.

1. John Gertsch, Postmaster - Scandinavia
2. Northwestern Produce Co. - Iola
3. Ted Mellin's Shoe Shop - Marion
4. Geo. Spiegel Electric Shop - Clintonville
5. Phillips 66 Station - New London
6. Service Station - Fremont
7. Service Station - Weyauwega
8. Jung's Store - Readfield
9. Webb's - Ogdensburg
10. Bailey's Garage - Big Falls
11. Nymoer Warehouse - Norske
12. Farm Produce - Manawa
13. County Agent's Office - Waupaca

INCOME TAX MEETINGS.

Income Tax work was not originally included in the County Agent's Program. However, farmers wanted help on filling out their income tax blanks, so this work was added to Extension Agents' schedules.

Working with the Federal Income Tax Collectors, we planned a program of eleven meetings for Waupaca County. At these meetings, the method of completing the blanks was explained in detail. We had a total attendance of 1500 at these tax meetings.

In addition to the farm meetings, we held two schools (one at Waupaca and one at Clintonville) for men and women who made it a business of compiling income tax reports.

There were 250 farmers who came to the County Agent's Office before income tax filing date who received additional help.

WAUPACA COUNTY

HARRISON \$ Harrison Town Hall	WYOMING	DUPONT \$ Marion	LARRABEE \$ Clintonville	MATTESON \$ Embarrass
IOLA \$ Iola	HELVETIA	UNION	BEAR CREEK \$ Bear Creek	
SCANDINAVIA	ST. LAWRENCE \$ Ogdensburg	LITTLE WOLF \$ Manawa	LEBANON	
FARMINGTON	WAUPACA \$ WAUPACA	ROYALTON	MUKWA \$ New London	
DAYTON	LIND	WEYAUWEGA	CALEDONIA FREMONT \$ Fremont	

INCOME TAX MEETINGS

\$ Location of meeting.
 11 meetings held in November.
 1500 total attendance.

OTHER ACTIVITIES.

Help was also given on the following projects:

- A. Bond drives.
- B. Post-war planning.
- C. Weed identification and eradication program.
- D. Grasshopper control program.
- E. Small fruits and apple orchards work.
- F. Homemakers' meetings.
- G. Corn Borer and plowing demonstrations.

WAUPACA COUNTY EXTENSION PROGRAM FOR 1945

Major Problems.

Phases of Work.

Goals.

FOOD AND MATERIALS FOR WAR.

Dairy Program.

Educ. meetings on feeds & feeding. Feed dealers & farmers. Quality program. Encourage cooling tanks, milk-house building. D.H.I.A. goal, 300 members.

Poultry, Hog & Sheep Management.

Culling, feed, disease control meetings and demonstrations.

HEALTH & MORALE.

4-H Projects.

Organize 25 4-H clubs with 450 members. Encourage boys and girls in food production projects. Assist with County Jr. Fair, hold 4-H Achievement Day.

Continue Promoting Garden - Home Supplies.

Promote better farm gardens. Work out organization to keep up production.

Promote Preservation of Foods, Fibers, And Machinery.

Work through schools, 4-H clubs, in preservation of food, clothing, fibre and machinery.

Safety And Accident.

Help organizations in promoting safety campaign.

CONSERVATION OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

Labor.

Supply labor to farmers where needed. Work with USES & County War Board to check losses of farm labor. Work through schools in supplying temporary farm labor. Promote labor-saving devices.

Fertilizers And Feed Recommendations.

Supply information on efficient use of fertilizers through soil tests and field check-ups.

Building, Machinery & Equipment Problems.

Provide plans and estimates for housing, building, and repairs.

LONG-TIME IMPROVEMENTS.

Crops.

Have potato, corn, and soybean plots.

Soil Improvement And Conservation.

Continue erosion control educational work through local community meetings and field contacts. Drainage work.

Farm And Home Management.

Use TVA records in promoting better community farm practices.

Shelterbelt & Tree-planting program.

Continue use of tree-planter. Distribute 250,000 trees.

WAUPACA COUNTY EXTENSION PROGRAM FOR 1945.

continued.

POST-WAR PLANNING.	State and National.	Organize discussion meetings on state & national post-war policies.
	Post-war materials & Natural Resources.	Post-war utilization of surplus war materials, and conservation of natural resources. County plans based on surveys.
	Rural Organization.	Discuss rural standards of living and help with community organization.
	Rehabilitation.	Assist returning G.I. Joe farm purchasers and on other related problems.

POST-WAR AGRICULTURAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT.	Problems Local Post-War Planning Committee Have Asked County Agent To Work On.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1.</u> What new crop or animal products could be produced profitably in Waupaca County? <u>2.</u> What facilities for marketing present or new farm products are lacking in our county urban communities? <u>3.</u> What new specialization in promotion or packaging could get higher prices for specially prepared farm products? <u>4.</u> What can our county business men do to help farmers solve these farm marketing problems? <u>5.</u> What can our businessmen do to help our splendid farm youth movements?
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