



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

20th annual report of the Wood County Agricultural Extension Service, 1940. 1940

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1940

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/KL4TUDG7JPOGQ8H>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

20TH

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the

WOOD COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION
SERVICE

1940





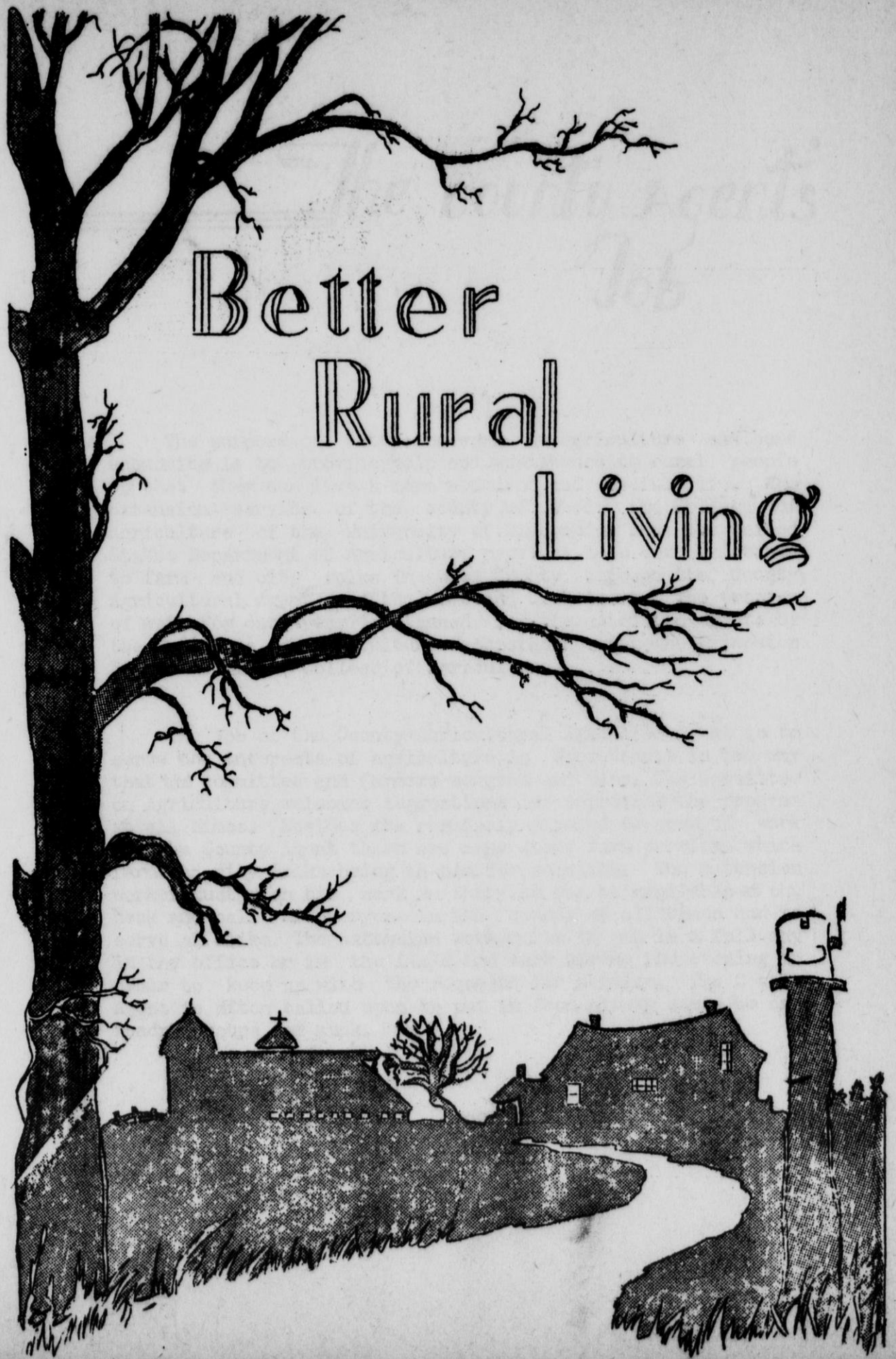
TABLE OF CONTENTS

"Better Rural Living"
 H. R. Lathrope, County Agricultural Agent

	<u>Page</u>
The County Agent's Job.....	3
Program of Work for Extension Service in Wood County Beginning 1940.....	4-10
Rural Youth.....	11-12
Farm Management.....	13
Soils and Fertilizers.....	14-20
Crops and Weeds.....	21-23
Livestock and Poultry.....	24-29
Advertising Wood County's Products.....	30-32
Conservation and Forestry.....	33
Miscellaneous.....	34
Statistical Summary.....	37
<u>Wood County Home Demonstration Program 1940</u>	
Cecelia M. Shestock, Home & Club Agent	
Smith Lever Act of Congress.....	38
Wood County Home Demonstration Club Work.....	39-40
Map Showing Location of Home Demonstration Clubs....	41
Foods and Nutrition.....	42-44
Clothing.....	45
Home Improvement.....	46-47
Achievement Day.....	48
Dramatics.....	50-51
Wood County Homemakers 1939-40.....	51-57
Exhibits.....	58
Home Demonstration Program 1940-41.....	59
Statistical Report of Home and Club Agent.....	60
<u>4-H Club Work - (A combined Report)</u>	
4-H Club Work.....	61-64
4-H Clubs in Wood County (Map Showing Locations)....	64
4-H Club Leaders.....	65
<u>WOOD COUNTY WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.....</u>	<u>1-47</u>

100 CENTS
1915

Better
Rural
Living



The county Agents' Job

The purpose of extension work in agriculture and home economics is to provide help and assistance to rural people so that they can live a more abundant and useful life. The extension service of the county of Wood, the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, and the United States Department of Agriculture provides help and assistance to farm and city folks in Wood County through the County Agricultural Agent and the Home and Club Agent. The program of work for each year is planned for the extension agents by the Committee on Agriculture cooperating with the Extension Service from the College of Agriculture.

The job of the County Agricultural Extension Agent is to serve the interests of agriculture in Wood County in the way that the committee and farmers suggest and plan. The Committee on Agriculture welcomes suggestions for improving the program at all times. Besides the regularly planned program of work for the County Agent there are many other farm problems which farm and city folks bring to him for solution. The extension worker must plan his work so that he can be available at the beck and call of everyone in the county at all times and to serve all alike. The extension worker has to put in a full day in the office or in the field, and work during the evening in order to keep up with the requests for service. The County Agent is often called upon to put in from ninety hours to one hundred hours per week.

-4-

PROGRAM OF WORK FOR EXTENSION SERVICE
in
WOOD COUNTY BEGINNING 1940

This program of work has been formulated with the idea (1) stating the problems of farm folks in Wood County, (2) the goals these people would like to attain, (3) the methods to be followed in obtaining these goals, (4) the action agencies that would do the work, and (5) how the adoption of practices and results can be measured.

This program is planned with the idea of budgeting the time of the extension agent so that farm management, including the farm setup, livestock, crops, weeds, and fertilizers occupy about one-half of his time; rural youth and 4-H club work about one-fourth; and the balance to be divided among conservation and forestry, advertising and cooperative effort, A.A.A., and miscellaneous subjects.

- The Situation -

About 3,300 farm families live on farms. The average age of farmers and their wives is about fifty years. Few young farmers are able to own farms. Six hundred families live on rented farms. The average farm is about 100 acres in size. There are 160,000 acres of cropland, about 80,000 of which are in soil depleting crops. The mineral elements of the soil including calcium, phosphorous, and potash, are exceptionally low. Soils lack nitrogen and humus. Colby soil, which comprises about one-half of the county, is a very tight soil and of igneous origin. Vesper silt is a less rolling type of this soil, while the sand and peat area covers about two tiers of townships in the southern part of the county. The sand soil is the only soil in the county that has good drainage. The farm debt is approximately \$10,000,000. The average butterfat production is about 175 pounds per cow and the majority of the bulls used on dairy herds are not purebred and few of them registered. There is only about one brood sow per farm. The number of sheep is only about one-half a sheep per farm. The average poultry flock is about 58 hens. Eighty-five percent of the flocks are Leghorns. The horse population has declined about 2,000 head in the last fifteen years so that at present there are only about 6,800 head of horses on farms. Surveys show that probably more heifers are being kept on farms than are needed for replacement.

The yields of crops are low due to the lack of lime and plant food elements in the soil. The use of fertilizers show excellent results on almost every trial plot. Some yields are low due to crop diseases such as smut.

There is much idle land that could be used for the production of timber. Much of the light soil of the southern part of the county needs protection from wind. Only 25% of the farm land in the county is used in the production of crops. There is more idle land in the county than there is land in farms. Wood County is the largest land owner in the county.

The animal units per crop acre are probably higher in the county than the soils can support. There is now about one animal unit for every three acres of crop land. The low production of crops or the overstocking of livestock requires that farmers purchase too much feed for their income. It requires too much of the gross income to pay the feed bill. Approximately \$1,000⁰⁰⁰ is annually spent by farmers for feed and interest. This is about one-third of the total gross income of Wood County farmers.

About 60% of the milk in the county is marketed through cheese factories, the balance going to creameries and condenseries. The quality of the dairy products produced in the county is about average.

About 50% of the farmers in the county ship their livestock through cooperative shipping associations. Two of the thirty-five dairy plants in the county are cooperative. There are three fluid milk cooperatives, and four cooperative retail feed and farm supply stores.

About 30% of the farms in the county have power and light. Private utility companies have their high lines in nearly every township in the county where public utilities find the farm population is dense enough to support high lines.

The supply of small fruit on farms is probably not adequate for the farm family needs due to soil type and lack of farmers' technical knowledge of the growing of fruit.

- County Goals -

Better Health and Better Living:

1. More Farm Records, Lower Costs of Production, Higher Income.
2. Better Dairy Cows, Higher Butterfat Production Per Cow, Elimination of Diseases in Dairy Cattle, Better Bulls, More Hogs, More Sheep, More Colts, and More Poultry Free From Disease.
3. Better Crop Varieties, Higher Protein Hay, More Legume Silage and Less Weeds.
4. Better Quality of Milk, Cheese, and Butter.
5. More Fertilizers and Lime to Build up the Soil.
6. More Small Fruit and Truck Crops.
7. More 4-H Clubs and Rural Youth Groups.
8. Flow Back Into the Community as Much as Possible of the County's Gross Income.
9. More Electrified Farms and More Farm and Home Conveniences.
10. Better Education for the Farmer's Family.
11. More Farm and Home Beautification.
12. Better Markets and Market Facilities.
13. More Idle Lands Planted to Forests, and Better Care of the Farm Woodlot.

- Suggested Methods to Use in Achieving Goals -

It is assumed that farm folks will adopt better farm and home practices when they are convinced that the new practice is better than the one they are using and/or that it will make them more money. Farmers have to see new

practices "with their own eyes" and observe the results usually over a period of years before they are willing to adopt the practices as their own. Satisfaction comes only after one's attention is called, his interest aroused, his desires prompted, and his action promoted.

The best teaching is accomplished through the use of demonstrations supplemented by general educational meetings held before and/or after demonstrations. News stories, circular letters, individual letters, radio, and personal visits or follow-up, help to arouse interest or prompt action. It is obvious that with approximately 11,000 people with varied needs and desires on farms that the best expenditure of the County Agent's time is to make the personal calls that are requested, take care of correspondence, and devote his time then to the holding of demonstrations and educational meetings so as to reach and be of service to the largest number of people.

Farm families should have a sufficient net income to compensate them for their labors and place them on a par with businessmen in cities. Farmers, because of their investment and managerial obligations, should not be classified with laboring people in the city, but with businessmen. They are entrepreneurs.

I. Better Health and Better Living is Accomplished by:

1. Raise More of the Home Food Supply
 - a. Garden Truck
 - b. Small Fruit and Vegetables
 - c. Better Curing and Handling of Meat
 - d. Consumption of More Milk and Dairy Products
2. Grow More of the Feed Supply
 - a. Use More Lime and Fertilizers
 - b. More Higher Protein Hay, More Corn, and Grain
 - c. Better Crop Varieties
 - d. More Legume Silage
 - e. Control of Quack Grass, Canadian Thistle, and Creeping Jenny Through Cultural Practices and Chemicals
3. Better Dairy Stock
 - a. More Bulls Capable of Transmitting a Higher Butterfat Production to Offspring
 - b. Better Balanced Rations Using Home Grown Feeds
 - c. Testing for Production
 - d. Sell the Culls for What They will Bring
 - e. Eliminate Bang's Disease, Mastitis, and Garget
 - f. Use Artificial Insemination Methods Where Practical
4. Better Hog Production
 - a. More Hogs to Increase Income and Supply Home Needs
 - b. Better Balanced Rations
 - c. Guard Against Disease Including Cholera and Necro, etc.
 - d. Swine Sanitation
5. More and Better Sheep
 - a. More Sheep on Farms (Having Good Drainage) to Increase Income
 - b. Eliminate Sheep Parasites
 - c. Use Sheep to Utilize Pastures and Roughage

6. Poultry
 - a. Larger Flocks to Increase Income
 - b. Sanitary Practices - c. Earlier Chicks
 - d. Better Colony Houses, Better Central Houses
 - e. Balanced Rations
 - f. Eliminate or Guard Against Disease Such as Leucemia, Tuberculosis, Coccidiosis, Worms, Pneumonia, and Lice and Mites
 - g. Raise Turkeys on the Sandy Soils for Additional Income
 - h. Raise Roasters and Capons on the Upland Soil for Additional Income
 - i. Produce Better and More Uniform Quality of Eggs
 - j. Supply the Home Market with Eggs
7. Quality of Milk, Cheese, and Butter
 - a. Clean Milk From Healthy Cows
 - b. Sediment and Metholyne Blue Test
 - c. More Strict Grading of Milk at Cheese and Butter Factories. More Rigid Grading of Cheese in Warehouses, More Sanitary Production of Milk at the Source
 - d. Milk, Cheese, and Butter, Should be Advertised on Farmers' silos and Barns in place of other Non-Dairy Products.
8. Better Markets and Market Facilities
 - a. Larger and Better Equipped Cheese Factories
 - b. Reorganize the Dairy Manufacturing Plants According to the Survey made by the University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture, and Wood County Farm Leaders in order that Farmers Might Obtain the Maximum Returns From their Dairy Products
 - c. Produce Quality Surplus so that the Remainder which is Kept for Home Use is Fully as Good as that which is Sold.
9. Better Farm and Home Conveniences
 - a. Light and Power on Farms
 1. Make Use of Electricity as a Time-Saver
 2. Use Electricity to Fill Silo, Grind Feed, etc.
 3. Use Electricity in the Home to Save Work for the Homemaker
 - b. Arrange Homes and Barns and Outbuildings so that Work Can be Done Quickly and Conveniently
10. Beautify Farm and Home Buildings
 - a. Plant Shrubs
 - b. Improve Lawns and Walks
 - c. Plant Farm Windbreaks
11. Reforest Idle Acres
 - a. Pines and Spruce for Reforesting
 - b. Shelterbelts to Protect Soil From Wind Erosion
 - c. Locusts to Fill Blowholes and to Produce Fence Posts
 - d. Better Care of the Farm Woodlot
 1. Avoid Pasturing
 2. Cut Out Weed Trees
12. Better Education for the Farm Folks
 - a. Radio
 - b. Press
 - c. Farm Meetings
 - d. Discussion Groups
 - e. Community Clubs
 - f. Dramatics and Music

13. 4-H Clubs and Rural Youth
 - a. Club Organization Including Leaders-Officers
 - b. Project Selection
 - c. Adoption of Better Farm and Home Practices Through Project Work
 - d. Better Citizenship Training Through Club Meetings and Organization
 - e. Self-development Through Club Work
 1. Junior Leadership

14. Keep Wealth Created at Home
 - a. Re-invest or Plow Back Into the Community Every Dollar Possible
 - b. Avoid Sending Dollars Out of the County

- Result Demonstrations, Method Demonstrations, and Farm Tours -

There are result demonstrations in operation during the present time on crop varieties, including alfalfa, weeds, and corn. Last year there were 115 acre demonstrations on forestry. There were 140 more acre forest demonstrations put on this year. Three hundred farmers will have planted shelterbelts, & 700 farmers will have lime or fertilizer applications. There are hog, sheep, poultry, colt, dairy cattle, and beef cattle herds and flocks where demonstrations could be held. Fifty straw loft poultry houses and 325 colony houses have been built and twenty-five septic tanks installed. Two timber thinning demonstrations were set up and sixty-five school grounds have been beautified which might be used for demonstrations. Fifty-seven farms have been surveyed and might be used for demonstrations in farm planning. Thirty farms where the herds have been tested for butterfat and 1,200 farms that have had their herds tested for Bang's disease, and 1,100 head of horses that have been botted, could also be used for demonstration purposes. There will be fifty-seven farm boys using hybrid seed corn for the first time this year. There will be twenty fertilizer demonstrations on grain and twenty on hay and pasture, horse pulling demonstrations, stallion demonstrations, food grinding demonstrations, grain and legume variety trials, hay-making demonstrations, pasture demonstrations, legume silage, artificial insemination in dairy cattle, farm tours and meetings at farm homes where practices have been adopted and proved successful.

These demonstrations, both result and method, together with farm tours and farm meetings have and will be set up to create in farmers' minds the desire for adopting practices that will in the end make a better living for the farm family. Work will be planned and arranged so as to (1) get attention, (2) arouse interest, (3) create desire, (4) promote action, and (5) secure satisfaction.

- Methods of Measuring Results -

The results of extension work can be measured best by an appraisal of projects adopted. Adoption of practices by farmers can be measured by farm visits and by reports from farmers.

Many practices adopted do not begin to bear fruit or to show financial returns for several years. There are many practices that should be adopted by farmers which will improve the standard of living, the ease of doing work, and make for convenience and a more satisfied life without increasing the net income.

- Action Agencies -
(Who Can Help and How)

Wood County is fortunate in that it has a large number of people who are

able and willing to cooperate on the extension service program:

1. Agricultural Committee:
To give advise and guidance.
2. Home Demonstration Agent:
To cooperate with the county-wide program.
3. County Superintendent of Schools:
To assist in educational meetings.
4. A.A.A. Committee:
To assist in getting adoption of soil building practices - explain the A.A.A. etc.
5. Smith-Hughes Teachers and Home Economic Teachers:
To assist in getting adoption of better practices on farms of students' parents and to assist the County Agent in carrying out the program.
6. County Nurse:
To assist with health centers and consumption of milk.
7. Director of Welfare:
To provide food for dietary needs for those on relief, old age pensions, mothers' pensions, etc.
8. C.C.C.:
To assist in Emergencies - forestry - pest control, etc.
9. W.P.A.:
To assist in lime sludge distribution and forestry.
10. N.Y.A.:
To assist in Conservation and Rural Youth Development.
11. Service Clubs:
Community Clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lion's, Commercial, Chambers of Commerce. Arrange for Discussions and to hold farmer-business get-to-gethers, and to recognize leadership.
12. Farm Security:
Assist low income groups.
13. Wood County Dairy Breeders:
Promote sales of surplus dairy cattle.
14. Wood County Agricultural Products Inc. Coop:
Advertising cheese and cranberries and other products.
15. W.D.I.A.:
Advertising dairy products on a state and national scale.
16. State Department of Agriculture: Regulatory procedure.
College of Agriculture: - Research and education.
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: - Research and education.

17. Conservation Commission:
Fire protection and forestry.
18. Area Forester:
Reforestation, shelterbelts, solid plantings.
19. State Department of Health:
Analyze water samples, stamp out epidemics, quarantine.
20. Local Veterinarians:
Stamp out epidemics, quarantine, and assist in livestock disease control.
21. County Medical Association:
Assist in getting consumption of proper diets.
22. Livestock Shippers Association:
Sales Agency for farmers' livestock.
23. Experiment Stations - Hancock, Marshfield, and Madison:
Research and education.
24. Fertilizer and Seed Dealers:
Furnish materials for demonstration.
25. Implement Manufacturers:
Furnish equipment for demonstrations.
26. Power Companies:
Provide light and power for demonstrations.
27. U. S. Forest Service:
Research and forestry.
28. Beekeepers' Association:
Education
29. Farm Credit Administration:
Farm Credit.
30. Production Credit Association:
Chattel credit.
31. Wood County Bankers' Association:
Provide Credit.
32. Dairy Breed Associations:
Education.
33. Community Organizations:
Education.

(Obviously the work outlined for the County Agent, as well as other active agencies, involves working for a long time before the goals can be achieved.)

RURAL YOUTH

The thoughts and Feelings of America's young people today will have much to do with the course of American history tomorrow.



- Soil Improvement -

In Wood County, there are a large number of boys between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one who do not have an opportunity to belong to 4-H clubs, but are still vitally interested in agriculture.

One hundred of these boys were invited to participate in the "Bring Back Clover and Alfalfa" program. Each of the boys cooperated by taking samples of their soil to

determine the acidity, available phosphorous, and potash requirements. On the soils that were extremely low in phosphate and potash, these plant food element were supplied without cost to the one hundred boys. More than \$600 worth of commercial fertilizer was given the boys through the cooperation of the TVA and the American Potash Institute. Each cooperator applied 100 pounds of phosphate and potash in a 0-32-30 formula on one-half acre and 50 pounds of 0-32-0 formula on a one-half acre. All of this fertilizer was applied on new seedings of clover or alfalfa during the late summer. This group of 100 farm boys are willing to take a chance in an attempt to find a solution of the problem farmers are experiencing of getting good catches of clover and alfalfa on their farms.

Many of these boys have limed their clover or alfalfa field at their own expense. These test plots will be watched carefully by each boy and his father on these 100 farms next spring and summer. Test weights, yields, and growths will be checked by the cooperators in an effort to prove or disapprove the practicability of applying fertilizers on new seeding at this particular stage of growth and its affect on the "catch" or the stand of the new seedings and its ability to withstand drought and winter hazards.

This is the largest number of boys cooperating in a "Rural Youth" program in any county in Wisconsin. The American Potash Institute and the TVA are cooperating in this project in Wood County because of the leadership and cooperation these boys have demonstrated.

The County Agent's office is planning on enlarging this group of farm boys so that all rural youth might be contacted and given some help so that they might more efficiently arrive at the goals they have in mind.

It is the plan of the County Extension Agent to enlarge the opportunities for the rural youth in the county.

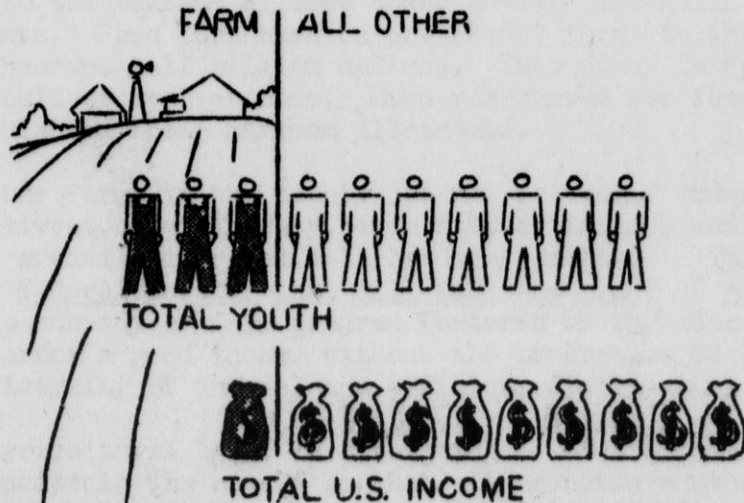
- Mechanical Training -

Under the National Defense program, an opportunity presented itself for farm boys to secure some valuable training in metal work which includes auto mechanics, welding, and machine work. The National Youth Administration formally requested the Agricultural Committee to enlist the interest of rural youth in this program. The Agricultural Committee appointed the County Agent as its action head to contact farm boys having an aptitude for metal work.

The County Agent contacted rural supervisors and other agencies in contact with rural youth and more than 200 rural youths in the county between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four years responded. This large number of rural youths taxed and will continue to tax the capacities of the two vocational schools functioning in the county offering courses in vocational metal work. Rural youth trained in these schools will acquire preliminary knowledge in metal work so that they might be better equipped to take over a job in a factory if they wish or to better repair farm machinery and farm equipment should they remain at home on the farm.

This mechanical training will also give rural youths an opportunity to "find themselves" should they be selected to answer the selective draft call. Wood County's rural youth, through its training in 4-H club work and other educational setups have learned not to sit down and wait for things to be brought to them. They know that achievements come through hard and industrious work and they are ready and willing to apply themselves to hard tasks.

NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF
AMERICA'S YOUTH BELONG
TO FARM FAMILIES WHICH
RECEIVE ONLY ONE-TENTH
OF THE NATIONAL INCOME



FARM MANAGEMENT

Farm management has again been chosen as a major project for 1941. Farm management is a project with which every farmer in Wood County is concerned. Farmers succeed or fail depending upon how well the farm is managed even in times of good farm prices. Farm management includes the distribution of labor and the efficiency with which the labor is used, the use of buildings, the production of the livestock per unit, the production of feed and pasture, the selling of the products from the farm, interest charges, and overhead costs. Successful farmers run their farms well. Poor farm managers usually are in difficulty most of the time and especially so in time of stress and low prices.

On successful farms in the county, certain practices are adopted and followed which bring farm owners a much better return than as if they adopted the practices being used on other farms which are poorly managed. The factors which affect successful farming are: (1) The size of the farm. A farm of a few acres usually has a higher overhead cost than a farm consisting of a good sized unit. (2) Efficient crop production. Farmers who have good quality crops and high yields and a large amount of legume hay, buy less feed usually and have more money left at the end of the year. (3) Livestock efficiency. A high-producing herd, a good laying flock, and good producing hogs and sheep, combined with the efficient use of horse power on the averaged sized farm, brings farmers a higher income. (4) Diversity of income. Farmers who have more than one source of income seem to have a higher total income than farmers who were specializing in one phase of agriculture alone. (5) Labor efficiency. Even though a farm is well organized with respect to size, crops, livestock, and diversity, the farmer can not expect a good return unless he can use his time efficiently. A farmer who spends more than 160 hours per cow per year is sure to run up his cost of milk production and lower his net return.

Wood County farmers operate about 64,419 acres of soil depleting crops which is 14,000 acres less than their allotments under the AAA. The 1940 soil depleting AAA allotment was 78,579 acres. Farmers have reduced their production too much! Farmers could well afford to plant at least an additional 10,000 acres to come up to the maximum allowed under the AAA and still receive their maximum AAA payments. Feed purchased on the 32,087 farms in the county amounts to more than one-half million dollars. This money is "plowed" out of the county and should be kept at home. Much money used for feed could be saved if farmers planted their maximum allotments.

The size of the farms in the county can not be easily changed, but the crop production, livestock efficiency, diversity of income, and labor efficiency can be greatly improved at a handsome profit. There is no county, state, or federal subsidy that will take the place of good farm management! There is no subsidy or farm program fostered by any outside agency that can make a poor farmer a good income without the production of good crops, good livestock, diversity of income, and efficient distribution of labor.

The County Agricultural Agent is attempting to co-ordinate the activities of the action agencies in the county so that all agencies concerned with the farm problem will be attacking that problem with the same kind of technique and methods. There are thirty separate and **distinct** action agencies with more than 100 individuals doing work which in some way affects the farm problem in Wood County. It is highly important that these action agencies all train their energies on the same objects and approach the problem with the same general understanding and methods.



Results of good farm management over a period of years.



Results of the lack of good management over a period of years.

SOILS And FERTILIZERS

Soil is the most important asset of Wood County. Upon the productivity of the soil depends the prosperity of the county's citizens. The soils of Wood County lack many of the important plant food elements necessary for efficient crop production. This fact has been demonstrated many times by soil tests. It has also been demonstrated by fertilizer trials on farms in the county.

The problem of supplying plant food elements such as lime, potash, phosphate and nitrogen is an important one. Many farmers had hoped that if they continued in dairying, their soils would gradually improve. Farmers are finding now that their soils are being depleted even under good dairy farm management. Crops yields, in many cases, are too low for efficient production without the application of lime, phosphate, potash, and nitrogen. Wood County farms have been farmed only about 50 years and hundreds of farmers find their soils hungry for additional plant food. It will cost money to apply these plant food elements to the soil, but there is still time. Fertilizers or plant foods **can still** be applied and their application will show a profit. Farmers still can afford to spend some money for fertilizers on most of the soils.

Two hundred farmers and farm boys have cooperated with the county extension office this year on county-wide fertilizer tests or demonstrations to prove to themselves and to their neighbors that fertilizers are lacking and that they can be applied to the soils and that the yields resulting will pay for the fertilizer and still show a profit. All but three of the trials made in 1940 showed a substantial profit. The Connor Company farm at Auburndale grew corn with the use of fertilizer for six cents per bushel. The increased yield of nearly forty bushels was obtained with a fertilizer expenditure of \$2.30. The George Dibble barley plot was another outstanding example of the value of fertilizer. Mr. Dibble increased his yield of barley by 44.7 bushels which was obtained with an expenditure of \$3.67 for fertilizer and brought a net profit of \$21.63 per acre.

Farmer cooperators were selected from among the AAA committeemen in the county, 4-H club members, vocational agricultural students, and farm boys who have not had high school training of any kind. Excellent cooperation has been received from all cooperators.

Fertilizer, for the most part, was awarded these 200 cooperators by the T.V.A., the American Potash Institute, the People's Gas Co. of Chicago, the Fertilizer Dealers Association, and in some instances by the cooperators themselves.

Each one of the fertilizer trial plots on which yields could be taken in 1940 were harvested by the County Agent. Five sample cuts, totaling one thousandths of an acre were cut at random in each of the grain fields and timothy meadows. Green weights were figured on the timothy. Grain samples were threshed, weights taken, and yields per acre and the net profit per acre were made by Professor C. J. Chapman of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The complete data and information has been made available to the cooperators and to farm leaders in Wood County. High schools, 4-H club^s, and community clubs will find the information of extreme value in the future.

- Application of Fertilizer -

Grain was fertilized at the time of seeding with a combination grain drill with a fertilizer and grass seeding attachment. The drill was loaned to the County Agent's office by the manufacturer. The drill was towed behind the County Agent's car from one farm to another at seeding time. More than 100 acres have been seeded with this drill. A survey made on 168 farms whose owners send their sons to high school revealed that only 3% of the farmers in the survey owned and operated grain drills with fertilizer and grass seeding attachments.

Corn was fertilized with a fertilizer attachment on corn planters, and by hand with a hand planter and by hand with a spoon in the case of fifty-nine boys using a complete high analysis fertilizer for the first time.

Pastures and meadows were fertilized by using a hand propelled distributor. Fertilizer for meadows, pastures and rye was applied about the middle of April. A quick acting high analysis fertilizer was used. Amazing response could be seen within one week. Applications of 200 pounds, 300 pounds, and 400 pounds were made. Even on rye, the 400 pound application brought a net profit of \$11.98 per acre on the Fred Rickhoff plot in the town of Grand Rapids. Heretofore, farmers thought that it was impossible to fertilize rye and make it pay. The plots were duplicated on the Arendt Bros. farm in the town of Port Edwards and the Curtis Ross farm in the town of Saratoga.

The test plots on meadows proved that yields of high protein hay could be obtained even on timothy fields without renovation. An average of 2.91 pounds of hay as compared to 1.36 pounds of hay on the same sized sample plot or double the amount of hay containing nearly twice as much protein at a moderate cost, was obtained as a result of the demonstration.

- Meetings -

Educational meetings were held at at least one fertilizer test plot in each township during the summer months. Maps were published showing the location of the plots so that farmers could inspect them at their leisure. More than 1,000 farmers attended scheduled meetings. Cooperators report that hundreds of farmers visited the plots during the evenings and on Sundays and holidays.

The success of the fertilizer demonstrations attracted farm leaders and soil specialists from outside the county. Colored movies and slides showing the results of the plots were made by the College of Agriculture, The Potash Institute, and others interested in the results of fertilizer and its effect on crops in Wood County.

More than \$1,000 worth of material was awarded to the County Agent's office for demonstrational work on soils by cooperating agencies in 1940. Farm leaders report that the use of fertilizer will continue on an upward trend as a result of these fertilizer trials made on individual farms. Many farm leaders in Wood County have stated that the results of these demonstrations on privately owned farms was "the most valuable piece of work and the most lasting that could be done".

Wood County farmers have to pay out about 60¢ for every dollar they earn. If it costs 60¢ to get a dollar with poor soils and poor yields, then the

cost of obtaining a dollar can be considerably lessened by the use of fertilizers and efficient crop production.

Wood County farmers spend more than \$500,000 annually for feed. This feed bill can be reduced by spending at least half of the amount for fertilizer for at least a few years. If this half million dollar feed bill can be plowed back into the county, Wood County's best citizens can prosper more in the future than as if this amount is "plowed" out of the county for feed and the soils allowed to further deteriorate and become depleted.

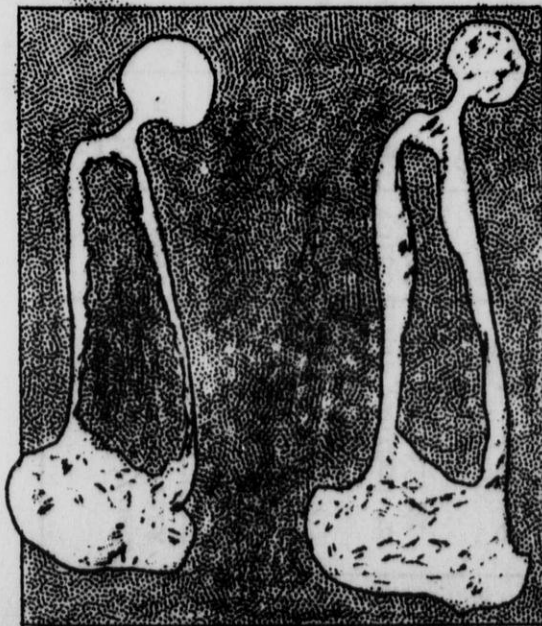
- Limestone and Limesludge -

Wood County farmers received credit for approximately 5,000 yards of limesludge under the AAA program. Approximately 4,800 yards was used by farmers in the county for which they did not obtain credit from the AAA. Several carloads of lime was shipped into the county. A few farmers have purchased the extremely fine ground limestone material rather than the regular limestone products. Much controversy has arisen as to the value of this material as compared to the value of regular ground limestone. Several tests have been run by individual farmers to determine, if possible, the value of this extremely fine ground material over the ordinary limestone.



The W.P.A. limesludge loading project has been sponsored by the County Agent. Ninety-two percent of the soil samples tested require large amounts of lime per acre. The soil is acid due to the igneous origin and many thousands of acres of good agricultural land could be improved with the application of three to five tons per acre of limestone or its equivalent. The application of limestone will sweeten the soil and provide plant food as well as unlock much of the phosphorous in the soil that is tied up in an acid soil with the iron and aluminum salts. Many farmers have been convinced by demonstrations that alfalfa, red clover, and other legumes will not grow successfully on sour soil or soil not containing a sufficient amount of lime.

To-date, there are approximately 1,200 farmers who have had the soils on at least some of the fields tested for acidity, phosphorous and potash.



The picture at the left shows the cross section of arm bones of cows. The one on the left is taken from a cow fed on pastures deficient in phosphorous and the one on the right is taken from a normal cow fed a ration sufficiently high in phosphorous. Phosphorous deficiency can be recognized by the prevalence of "bone chewing" among the animals.

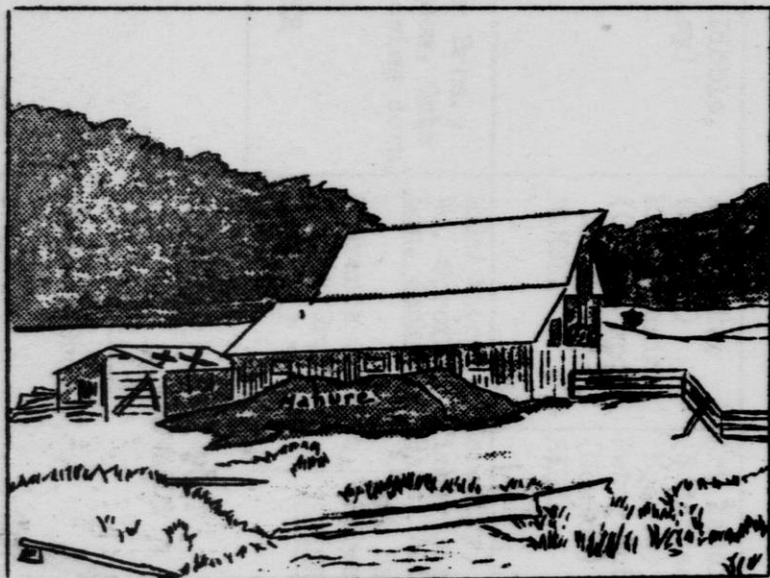
Note the thinness of the bone wall and the lack of hard bone structure at the ends of the phosphorous deficient bone.

RESULTS OF FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATIONS in WOOD COUNTY - 1940

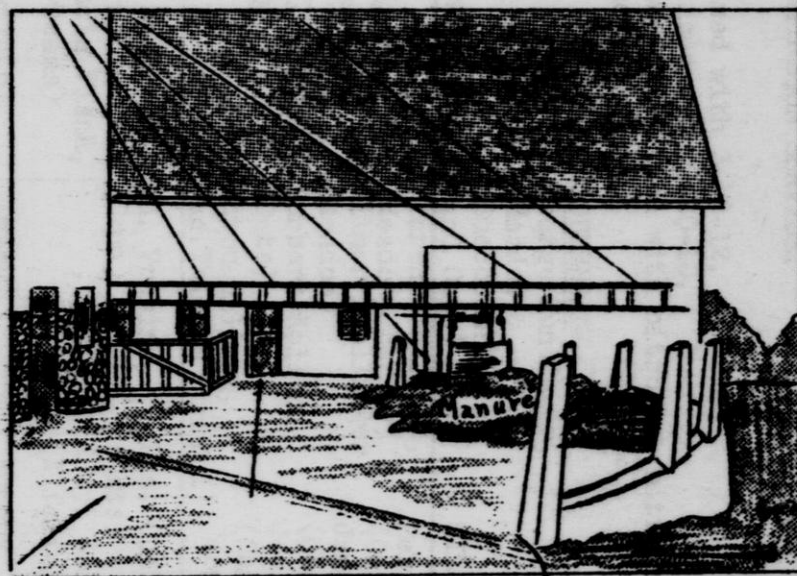
Name and Address	Soil Type	Kind of Grain	Treatment	Rate per A.	Yield per A. Grain	Yield per A. Straw	Bu. Increase Grain	Lbs. Increase Straw	Value of Increase Grain + Straw	Cost of Fertilizer	Net Profit per A.	Phosphorus	Potash	Acidity
Arendt Bros. Nekoosa	Sandy	Rye	NPK	400	36.4	3590	27.6	2583	\$17.67	\$9.70	\$7.97	45	70	Medium
		"	NP	300	38.4	3722	29.6	2715	18.87	5.90	12.97			
		"	N	200	26.9	2510	18.1	1503	11.30	4.20	7.10			
		"	Blank			8.8	1007							
Bruenning, Bern. Milladore	Colby Silt	Oats	0-20-10	200	70.2	3700	30.7	1390	12.82	3.67	9.15	T	80	Slight
			0-20-20	200	72.9	3770	33.4	1460	13.88	4.75	9.13			
			Check		39.5	2310								
Bushway, Joe Milladore	Colby Silt	Oats	0-20-0 Check	200	45.4 38.2	2466 2048	7.2	418	3.15	2.56	.59	T	130	Medium
Cutler, Les. Milladore	Colby Silt	Oats	0-20-10	200	72.0	4604	17.0	1014	7.47	3.67	3.80	T	130	Medium
			0-20-20	200	55.8	3466	.8	-124	Loss					
			Check		55.0	3590								
Dibble, Geo. Pittsville	Colby Silt	Barley	0-20-10 Check	200	57.2 12.5	3015 1112	44.7	1903	25.30	3.67	21.63	20	220	Medium
Drollinger, W.A. Auburndale	Colby Silt	Oats	0-20-10 Check	200	47.9 40.9	2764 2577	7.0	187	2.73	3.67	-.94	25	120	Medium
Hilgart, Clar. Auburndale	Colby Silt	Barley	0-20-10	200	61.2	3248	40.6	1354	22.33	3.67	18.66	25	140	Strong
			0-20-20	200	40.2	2367	19.6	473	10.52	4.75	5.77			
			Check		20.6	1894								
Hoefner, Fred	Colby Silt	Oats	0-20-10	195	67.7	3754	9.2	428	3.86	3.57	.29	T	120	Strong
			Check		58.5	3326								
		Barley	0-20-10	200	50.3	2929	18.3	507	9.91	3.67	6.24			
			0-20-20	200	53.7	3282	21.7	860	12.14	4.75	7.39			
Check		32.0	2422											

Jackson, Leonard Wis. Rapids	Sandy	Oats	0-20-10 Check	200	61.1 49.7	3108 2470	11.4	638	\$4.95	\$3.67	\$1.28	T	80	None
Koller, Norbert Auburndale	Colby Silt	Oats	0-20-10 0-20-20 Check	200 200	60.5 66.8 36.8	3259 3678 2488	23.7 32.0	771 1190	9.45 12.98	3.67 4.75	5.78 8.25	15	60	Medium
Kundinger, Geo. Auburndale	Colby Silt (Fld.1)	Barley & Oats	0-20-10 0-20-20 Check	200 200	61.6 70.2 60.3	3698 4690 3612	1.3 9.9	286 1078	.95 5.58	3.67 4.75	2.72 .83	55	130	Medium
	" (Fld.2)	"	0-20-10 0-20-20 Check	200 200	64.4 69.4 41.3	4316 4538 3612	23.1 28.1	704 926	10.29 12.62	3.67 4.75	6.62 7.87	20	80	Strong
Meyer, Fred Pittsville	Sandy	Oats	0-20-10 0-20-20 Check	200 200	56.2 75.7 57.4	2643 3348 3087	-1.2 18.3	-444 261	Loss 6.79		4.75 2.04	T	40	None
Poepfel, Joe Marshfield	Colby Silt	Oats & 10% Barley	0-20-10 0-20-20 Check	200 200	60.6 66.0 40.1	3411 3964 2422	20.5 25.9	989 1542	8.66 11.37	3.67 4.75	4.99 6.62	T	90	Strong
Rickhoff, Fred Wis. Rapids	Sandy	Rye " " "	NPK MP N Blank	400 300 200	46.0 45.6 36.0 12.3	4778 3236 3392 1552	33.7 33.3 23.7	3226 1684 1840	21.68 19.18 14.61	9.70 5.90 4.20	11.98 13.28 10.41	40	120	V. Strg.
Ross, Curtis Wis. Rapids	Sandy	Rye " "	NPK Manure No "	400 8 T	40.1 21.8 18.2	5286 2588 2092	21.9 3.6	3194 496	15.73	9.70	6.03	85	140	Slight
Wellman, Leo. Marshfield	Colby Silt	Oats	0-20-10 0-20-20 Check Check-6 drills Av. of Checks	200 200	68.8 65.4 42.3 50.3 46.3	3477 3293 2477 2203 2340	22.5 19.1	1137 953	9.58 8.11	3.67 4.75	5.91 3.36	10	80	Slight

Zabel, Art Vesper	Vesper Oats	0-20-10	200	62.2	3876	10.2	1056	\$5.66	\$3.67	\$1.99	25	190	Strong
	Silt & 10%	0-20-20	200	67.8	3920	15.8	1100	7.97	4.75	3.22			
	(Fld.1)Wheat	Check		52.0	2820								
	(Fld.2)	0-20-10	200	67.5	4888	15.9	1298	8.31	3.67	4.64	40	230	Strong
		0-20-20	200	67.5	5110	15.9	1520	8.64	4.75	3.89			
	Check			51.6	3590								



Rain will take its toll of fertility to the Creek.



Cement barnyard for storage

REDUCE LOSSES OF PLANT FOOD IN MANURE BY PROPER HANDLING

MAP OF WOOD COUNTY SHOWING THE NAMES OF FARMERS, AND CROPS ON WHICH FERTILIZER HAS BEEN INSTALLED. THESE FARMERS HAVE COOPERATED ON FERTILIZER TRIALS WITH THE WOOD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

The corn was fertilized with 3-12-12.

The grain was fertilized with 0-20-10.

The rye and meadow were fertilized with nitrogen, nitrogen and phosphate, and nitrogen and phosphate and potash.

WOOD COUNTY		AUBURNDALE	MILLADORE	
Fred Hacfnor (Meadow Grain)	Joe Poepple (Meadow Grain-oats)	George Kundinger, (Meadow, Succotash, and Oats)	Bernard Bruening, (Oats & Barley)	
LINCOLN	CAM-ERON	Clarence Hilgart, (Meadow, Barley)	James Feit, (Meadow)	Joe. Konop, (Can. Thistle control)
	MARSH-FIELD	Wilmer Drollinger, (Meadow)	control)	
		Norbert Koller, (Oats)		
		Anton Hilgart, (Can. Thistle control)		
Leo. Wellman, (Oats, and meadow)	Ed. Zettler, (Corn)	Ed. Vruwink, (Corn)	Les. Cutler, (Oats)	
ROCK	FRANCIS PLANK, (Soybeans)		Rudy. Weinfurter, (Alfalfa)	
	RICHFIELD	ARPIN	SHERRY	
Len. Knapp, (Meadow & Oats)	Geo. Dibble, (Barley)	Al. Stake, (Meadow)	Art Zabel, (Succotash, Meadow)	Geo. Bushmaker, (Soybeans)
Fred Meyers, (Oats)		Max Peterich, (Clover and Alfalfa)	Peter Buteyn, (Meadow)	RUDOLPH
CARY	WOOD	HANSEN	SIGEL	
Peter Nelson, (Meadow)	Heuer Bros., (Meadow, Oats following corn)	Mike Sierck, (Forestry)	Wm. Sprofka, (Timber stand)	Fred Rickhoff, (Rye)
Claude Ewer, (Meadow)		Len. Jackson, (Oats, Alfalfa)	Art Haferman, (Forestry)	GRAND RAPIDS
HILES	DEXTER	Clarence Searles, (Quack Grass control)	SENECA	
		CRANMOOR	PORT EDWARDS	
August Rutz, (Corn)		Arendt Bros., (Rye)		Ralph Roberts, (Corn, Alfalfa)
REMINGTON				Curtis Ross, (Rye, Alfalfa, Corn)
				SARATOGA

TREATMENT & WEIGHTS

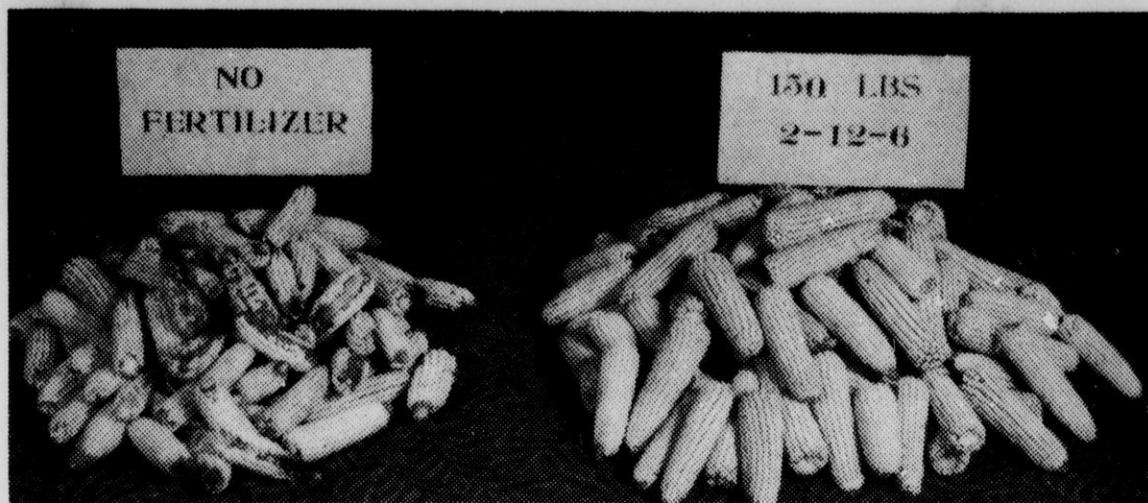
ON HAY FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATIONS

1940

Name	Date of Application	Date of Cutting	Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potash	Blank (unfertilized)	Lbs. Increase of Complete Fertilized Plots Over Blank Plot
Peter Buteyn	5/3/40	6/28/40	3½	3½	—	1	
W. A. Drollinger	4/30/40	7/2/40	—	—	6½	2½	4
Claude Ewer	4/17/40	7/1/40	2½	3 1/8	3½	½	3
James Feit	4/16/40	6/28/40	3½	3½	4	2	2
W. G. Heuer	4/17/40	6/28/40	1	3	3	½	2½
Fred Hoefner	4/19/40	6/29/40	3½	3½	4 1/8	1½	3 3/8
Clarence Hilgart	4/15/40	6/19/40	2½	2½	2 3/4	1	2¼
Leonard Knapp	4/17/40	7/1/40	1 3/4	2¼	3	½	2½
Peter Nelson	4/17/40	7/1/40	3	—	5	1½	3½
Joseph Poeppel	4/19/40	6/21/40	3	5	5	1	4
Al. Stake	4/20/40	6/19/40	2½	2 3/4	4	1 1/8	2 7/8
Leo. Wellman	4/19/40	6/21/40	3½	4½	6	2	4
Art Zabel	4/16/40	7/1/40	1½	2	2¼	1½	1
Average							
Weight in Pounds			2.60	3.19	4.09	1.36	2.91

- Residual Results -

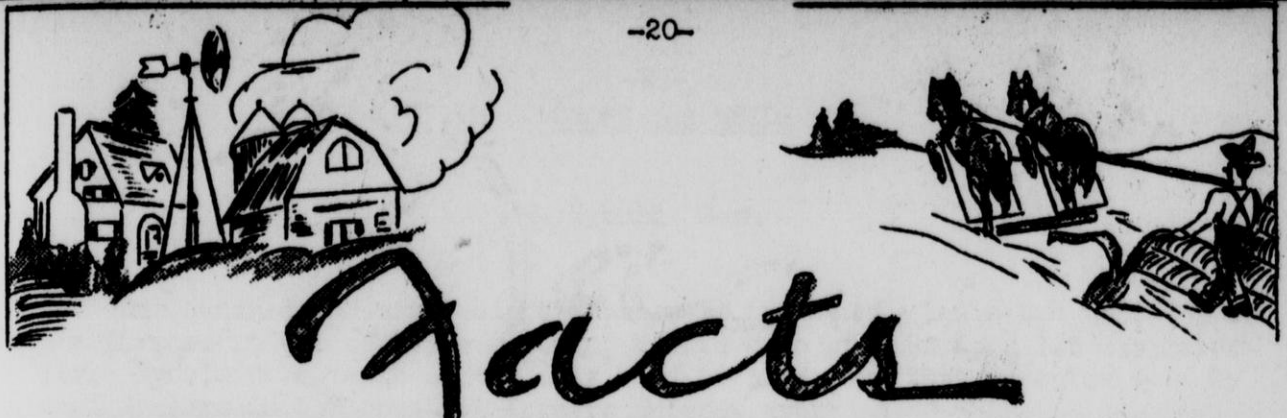
Max Peterich	5/2/39	6/19/40	Red Clover	0-20-20	8	6	2
Rudy Weinfurtner	5/1/39	6/21/40	Alfalfa		3	1½	1½



: Results of fertilizer on 95 day hybrid corn on the Connor Co. Farm at Auburndale. Weight of fertilized corn 56 lbs. from 36 hills — yield 77 bu. per acre. Weight of unfertilized corn 30 lbs. from 36 hills — yield 41 bu. Cost of 150 lbs. of fertilizer per acre \$2.31. Cost of increased corn yield per bushel — 6 cents.



Prof. Geo. Briggs, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, applying sodium chlorate on Creeping Jenny plot on N. E. Nelson farm, Richfield township, using mechanical distributor.



Facts

ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY

1. Tons of Phosphate Spread
2. Tons of Lime Spread
3. Acres of Alfalfa
4. Acres of Red Clover

LINCOLN	MARSHFIELD	AUBURNDALE	MILLADORE	
66	45	.5	8	
470	506	1236	400	
37	45	134	136	
2656	3662	2686	2684	
CAM- BORN 100 100				
ROCK	RICHFIELD	ARPIN	SHERRY	
87	20	4	61	
177	350	453	451	
8	6	41	144	
1861	1673	2034	1804	
CARY	WOOD	HANSEN	SIGEL	RUDOLPH
20.5	2.1	9.5	16.5	27
565	812	683	776	902
10	9	51	48	136
1032	1614	1558	2679	1715
HILES	DEXTER	SENECA	GRAND RAPIDS	
48.5	21.5	4.5	2	
119	130	638	18	
413	228	433	208	
	301		47	
			28	
REMINGTON	CRAVMOOR	PORT EDWARDS	SARATOGH	
		22	1.5	
135		18	874	
141			58	
			283	

Wood County
Agricultural
Conservation
Association

WOOD COUNTY

Lime Spread 11,256 Tons

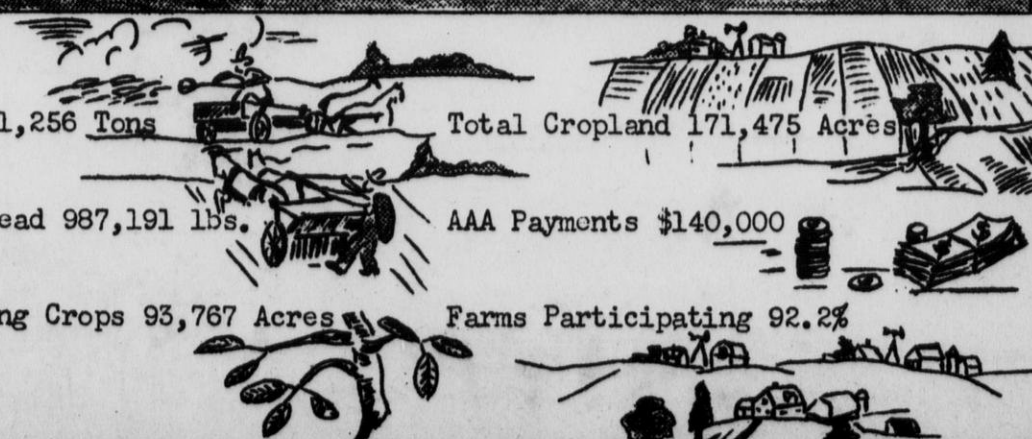
Total Cropland 171,475 Acres

Phosphate Spread 987,191 lbs.

AAA Payments \$140,000

Soil Conserving Crops 93,767 Acres

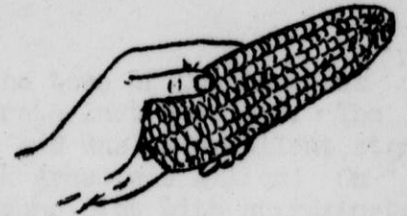
Farms Participating 92.2%



CROPS and WEEDS

- Hybrid Corn -

One hundred and sixty-eight farmers in the county indicated that 78% of the farmers in the county were using Hybrid corn of a 95 to a 105 day maturity. Hybrid corn is about the only kind of seed corn that is being sold by seed dealers in the county. Farmers in most every community in the county have used Hybrid corn with good success. Several farmers have gotten yields as high as 90 bushels of corn per acre on their Hybrid corn plots this year.



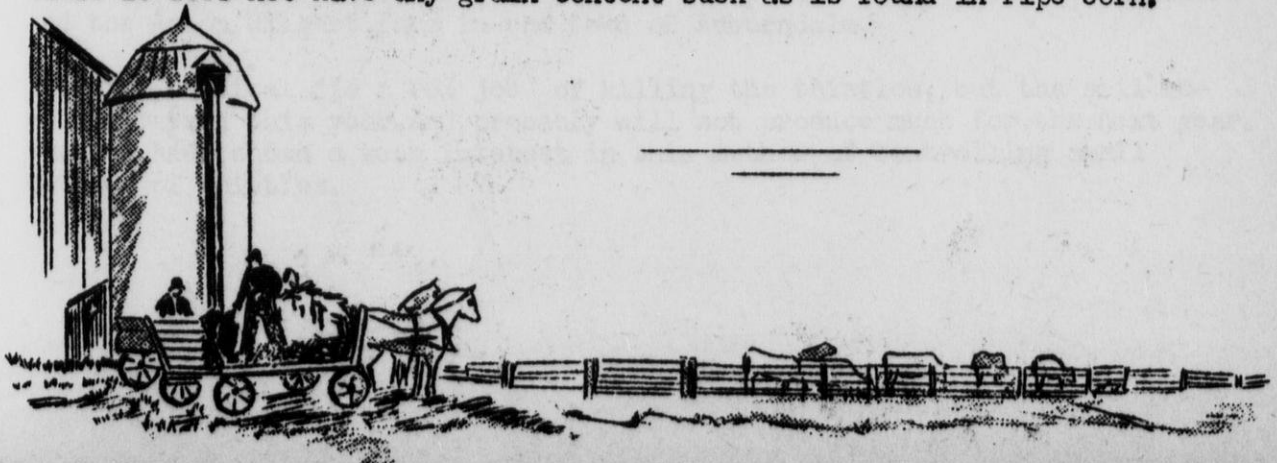
Hybrid corn stands up better than ordinary corn, ripens earlier, and has a much better root system. The use of Hybrid corn enables farmers to secure ripened corn for their ensilage; thereby making it possible to cut down the grain content of their dairy rations.

- Grass Silage -

Educational material on the subject of grass silage has been sent to many farmers in the county upon request. Due to the late spring and early indications of a poor corn crop, many farmers ensiled sweet clover, red clover, alfalfa, soybeans, timothy, and even small grain. In order to preserve this succulent forage having a low sugar content, it was necessary that farmers supply sugar for fermentation purposes. Black strap molasses was used to a large extent and also corn meal. Several farmers used phosphoric acid which properly checked fermentation the same as the acid formed by the addition of molasses or corn meal. Some farmers who had an early crop of corn were able to ensile their corn early and mix legumes with it and avoid the purchase of molasses, corn meal or phosphoric acid.

One feed dealer interested in his farmer clientel asked for 400 copies of the circular describing the method of adding sugar substitutes to grass silage.

The County Agent has arranged to show farmers the colored movies explaining the several steps necessary to secure a good grass silage when the corn crop is short. The grass silage must be supplemented with concentrates because it does not have any grain content such as is found in ripe corn.



- Quack Grass -

Quack grass is one of Wood County's farmers' worst enemies. Farmers at a recent meeting at Auburndale indicated that quack grass cost them \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Fully one-half of the land in Wood County is infested with quack grass to a greater or less degree. Weed killing demonstrations have been put on in several parts of the county using both cultural methods and chemical treatment for killing quack grass.

An acre plot on the Clarence Searls' farm in the town of Cranmoor was treated with approximately one pound of sodium chlorate last November. The quack grass plot has been established for six years and was an excellent stand. This spring, practically every living spear of quack grass was killed! On July 6th, nine different crops were seeded on this same plot with approximately one-tenth of an acre each. The crops included soybeans, rye, wheat, sudan grass, buckwheat, corn, turnips, and mangels. The entire area was seeded with red clover, sweet clover, and timothy.

All of the crops came through in excellent shape except the rye and the wheat which were planted too late and suffered severely from the summer drought. Corn reached a height of six feet, soybeans two feet, buckwheat thirty inches, sudan grass four feet, mangels two to two and one-half inches in diameter, and several turnips reached the size of six inches in diameter. The clover and timothy grew well except where it was smothered out by other crops. This demonstration proved that quack grass can be controlled on small areas with the use of chemical at the rate of about one pound to the square rod without harming the soil or reducing crop yield the following year.

Cultural methods for controlling quack grass on larger areas are found to be more successful. Quack diggers have been purchased by many farmers and these have been used extensively during the month of October to pull the quack roots up to the surface where they will be killed by the sun in the fall and and alternate freezing and thawing during the winter.

- Canadian Thistle -

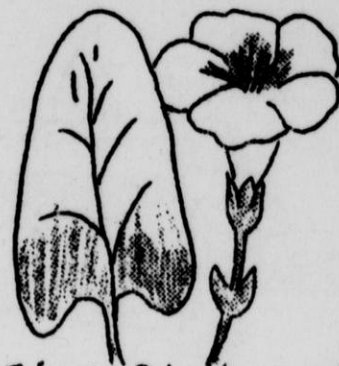
In 1939 Canadian thistles were treated with sodium chlorate at the rate of four pounds per square rod on the Joe Konop farm in the town of Milladore and the Anton Hilgart farm in the town of Auburndale.

The chemical did a 95% job of killing the thistles, but the soil remained barren this year and probably will not produce much for the next year. Farmers have shown a keen interest in this method of controlling small patches of thistles.

- Creeping Jenny -

Several new patches of Creeping Jenny were found in the county including some patches in the towns of Marshfield, Hiles, Richfield, Grand Rapids, and Port Edwards. Chemical for these patches has been distributed, through the County Extension office, to Town Chairmen or Weed Commissioners who are cooperating in "stamping-out" Creeping Jenny before it gets a start.

The demonstration plot on the Nelson farm in the Richfield Town has proved conclusively that Creeping Jenny can be killed on heavy soil with an application of four pounds of sodium chlorate late in the fall. Creeping Jenny can be killed more easily on the light sandy soils in the southern part of the county with a smaller application and with less damage to the soil.



Field Bindweed

Farmers are rapidly becoming conscious of the seriousness of the Creeping Jenny problem and from now on, farmers will be watching chick feeds and other purchased feeds to be sure to check a bad infestation of Creeping Jenny.

Ways to Prevent Bindweed - (Creeping Jenny)

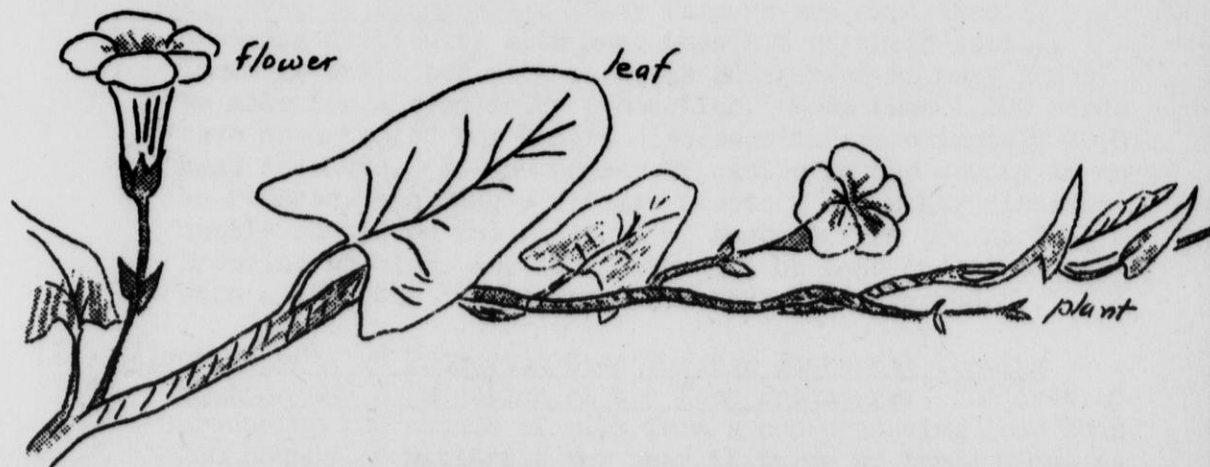
Sow nothing but tested seeds which are free from weed seeds.

Prevent bindweed seed from forming by cutting plants in late June and then every three weeks.

Clean threshing machines and bundle wagons between jobs.

Do not drag roots with cultivators or other implements.

Purchase hays, bedding, manure, etc., only from farms known to be free from bindweed.



LIVESTOCK and POULTRY



- Dairy Cattle -

Wood County farmers have approximately 52,000 head of dairy cattle, 17,000 of which are young stock and the balance of 35,000 are milk cows. The low production of butterfat per cow is one of the greatest factors affecting farm income in Wood County. Before farmers can realize a larger income, they must increase the butterfat production per cow. This can be done in two ways. First, reduce the number of cows kept on farms to a number that can be economically fed. More than \$500,000 of the Wood County farm income is paid out of the county annually for feed for dairy cattle. This cuts down the total net income. Second, use better sires or those that will transmit increased production to their offspring. The offspring in this case must then be kept on the farm. At the present time, there is a large majority of farmers using "scrub bulls" or bulls of nondescript character or those who do not have the ability to transmit increased production to their offspring. One party has more than 100 of such nondescript bulls out for service on farms in the county. Farmers have little faith in these bulls and, hence, do not keep their offspring, relying on buying young heifers for replacement and oftentimes getting heifers sired by poor bulls. The following four factors must be taken into account in a dairy improvement program for Wood County:

- (1) Disease Must Be Eliminated: Many farmers are experiencing breeding difficulty with more than 20% of their cattle. There is still too much mastitis and garget in many herds to make for a good dairy production. More than 1,200 herds have been tested for Bang's disease with approximately 20,000 head involved. If the number of cattle in the county is to be reduced, the Bang's disease reactors and other diseased cattle should be the first to be removed from the herd. Breeding problems and sterility will be lessened considerably when all of the disease problems have been removed.
- (2) Selection of High Producing Cows Through Butterfat Testing Methods and Elimination of the Poor Producers: The cost of producing 100 pounds of milk from a cow producing less than 200 pounds of butterfat per year is twice or three times as high in most cases as the cost of producing the same amount of milk from a cow producing 300 pounds of fat. Even with efficient feeding, good labor efficiency, and satisfactory overhead costs, a farmer will waste his time operating a dairy herd, the production of which is less than 200 pounds of butterfat per year.

- (3) Use Only Sires That Have the Ability to Transmit Increased Production to Their Offspring: Fully 80% of the sires used in Wood County are of unknown ancestry. Their owners do not know whether their dams were good or poor producers. It takes a great part of a farmer's lifetime to "prove" a bull and if he finds the bull is of no value as a sire, it is too late to do anything about it. He finds himself, oftentimes, with a herd of young cattle probably poorer than their dams.
- (4) The Use of Pedigrees and the Adoption of Wise Methods in Selecting and Mating Cattle: Certain blood lines seem to "nick". Time spent studying pedigrees and selecting the inheritance factors that will make for a good mating, pays a farmer exceedingly well. Better farmers are discontinuing the practice of using bulls of nondescript characters and are beginning to study the ancestry of the sires they purchase.

Bang Disease: Through the cooperation of the state and federal government, farmers can be paid indemnity money amounting to two-thirds of the difference between the net salvage and appraisal value of their cattle. For example: A cow appraised at \$80 bringing a net salvage of \$35 on the market, would net a farmer two-thirds of the difference (\$45) or \$30 and would bring him a total net return from the diseased animal of \$65. The County Agent's office has assisted more than 1,200 men in making applications or agreements for a Bang's test. Each farmer is entitled to three complete clean tests and receives a certification certificate from the State Department of Agriculture when his herd is proved clean.

Cow Testing Association: A cow testing association is operating in the county with a full-time dairy herd improvement association fieldman testing the milk for butterfat from each cow once each month. The fieldman figures the cost of feed and the return from the butterfat from each cow. These members of the county testing association are making a sincere effort to secure better sires and eliminate their poor producers because they know it costs as much to feed a poor cow as it does to feed a good cow.

Bull Costs and the Use of Sires: The average annual cost of keeping a bull on a farm in Wood County is approximately \$60.00 according to reports from a large number of farmers. This makes a bull charge per cow of \$4.00 in a fifteen cow herd. There is an opportunity for farmers in a community to form a "bull block" or a "bull ring" and several men with clean herds use the same sire; thereby, reducing the bull charge per cow. A cooperative breeding association could be set up by farmers who are desirous of securing better bulls, even at a lower cost than what they are now paying for the nondescript bulls. Bulls could be used in a "bull block" or an artificial breeding ring. Associations of this type have been established in the state in a sufficient number of areas to prove the practicability of the plan. A large number of farmers in Wood County are seriously considering this plan but have waited for additional research to be developed so that the plan might be adopted and set up without making the mistakes made by the original setups in other parts of the country. One extra cow could be kept in place of the bull so the cost could be reduced below what it is now.

An association of either type would give the average farmer with a small income an excellent opportunity to produce for his own use and/or for sale an excellent type of high-producing heifer that would, if kept on the farm, add materially to a farm income. A community in Wood County starting this type of organization would find cattle buyers seeking out heifers from the outstanding sires.

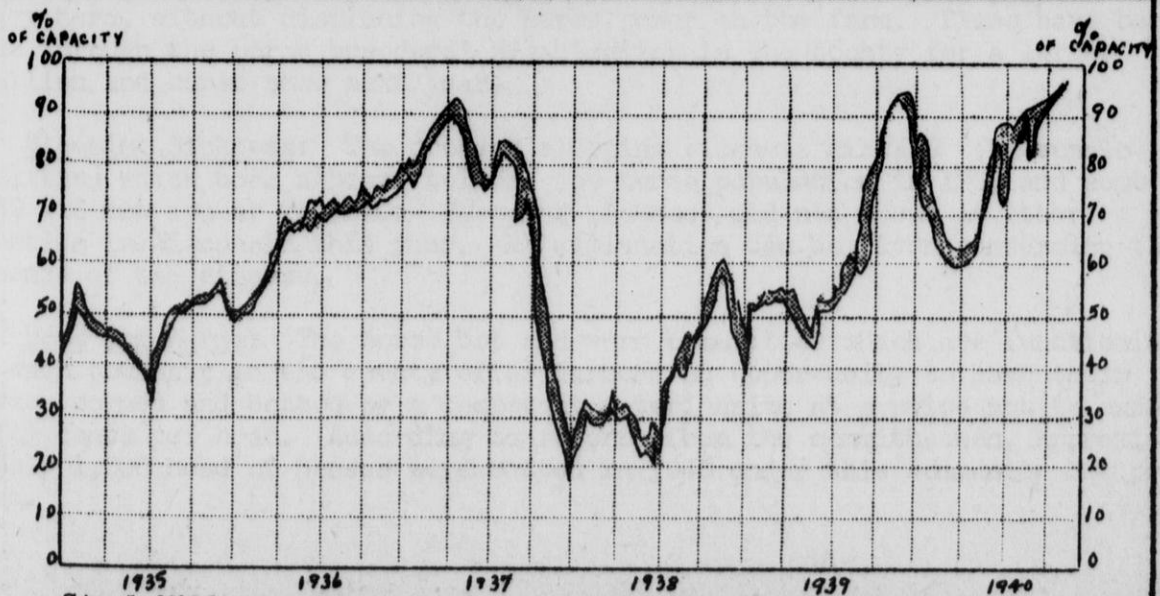
Breeding Associations: Wood County dairy men have set up, during the past few years, a Dairy Breeders' Association which is a union of the breeding associations in the county including the Holstein, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, and Jersey associations. This organization functions as a sales agency for surplus dairy cows and bulls. Each of the separate breeds have an association of their own which functions as educational organization.

During the past three years, the County Agent has assisted the Holstein Association in putting on a "Black and White" show which qualifies the animals for registry in their association and the show also serves as an educational demonstration in breed type. Each year, such outstanding individuals as Glen Householder, National Director for the Holstein Association, and Robert Geiger, Fieldman for the North Central Holstein group, have participated in the meetings. In these meetings, bulls, cows, and calves have been judged according to the Danish system and classified by Glen Householder. At these meetings, considerable emphasis has been placed on pedigrees and the inheritance factors that make for better dairy production.

The County Agent has assisted the Brown Swiss breeders in conducting the first "Canton" show held in the central part of the state. This show also qualifies animals for their breed association and Prof. Humphrey from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and other prominent dairy judges were secured to give farmers adequate information on type, quality, etc.

Breed associations serve farmer members in providing information on cattle prices, pedigrees, breed lines, etc.

Ratio of Operations to Capacity of Steel Mills in the United States 1935-1940



Steel Mill operations lead industrial production. Cheese and butter prices follow industrial payrolls.

- Horses -



The horse population for the first time in several years is on the increase! Prices for farm horses have declined slightly during the past year. Farmers hesitate to grow out their own horse power because of the competition of dairy cattle for the feed necessary to produce the horse flesh. There is still a lack of adequate stallion service. All of the stallions in the county have been inspected during the year by a competent veterinarian from the Department of Agriculture. All the stallions this year were licensed. Some stallion owners may have difficulty next year in getting some of their horses licensed because of poor type, unsoundness, etc. There are seventeen stallions available for service in the county. About 350 colts were foaled during the year. Two excellent stallions were purchased by farmers during the year. Many farm owners find their farming operations hindered seriously by the lack of horse power. Quack grass has gained a strong foothold in the county because of inadequate horse power to pull the machinery necessary for controlling quack grass. The number of purebred mares in the county has remained at a very low figure. No purebred stallion colts are being raised in the county. Wood County farmers spend annually more than \$100,000 for horse power which has to be imported into the county. This outlay of money approximately equals the amount of money received from the sale of dairy cattle.

A horse breeders' meeting was held at the fair grounds at Marshfield with Prof. J. G. Fuller, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, assisting. Information was given to stallion owners which would enable them to control colt navel ill and other colt diseases. Seven excellent stallions were exhibited and scored for soundness and type. A tandem hitch demonstration was put on for the horse owners in attendance. This hitch demonstration was well received by farmers. This tandem hitch idea may enable farmers to use more quack diggers and heavier farm machinery without the necessary expense of purchasing tractors. Many tractors were purchased during the year with a chattel mortgage on the dairy herd, without displacing the horse power on the farm. Plans have been made through the horse breeders' organization in the county for a larger stallion and horse show next year.

Sleeping Sickness: The dreaded sleeping sickness disease (Encephalomyelitis) which took a heavy toll of the horse population in 1938 and some in 1939 did not appear in 1940. Sleeping sickness did not occur in other counties in Wisconsin this year. No explanation can be given concerning the absence of the disease.

Bots and Worms: The horse bot and worm committees which are functioning in each township in the county offer farmers an opportunity to have their horses wormed and botted by a competent veterinarian at a price not to exceed fifty cents per head. According to reports from the committeemen, approximately 1,000 head of horses were botted in 1940 under this community bot program.

- Swine -

The total swine population in the county is approximately 4,500 head. The average number of brood sows per farm is one to a farmer. There has been little, if any, disease among hogs in the county. Hog cholera broke out only in one locality during the year. Most of the hog breeders' problems are confined to infestation of round worms, necro, and thumps. Many farmers are finding it profitable to raise hogs for their own meat supply and some for sale even though the prices are not high.



Farm boys in 4-H club work have used swine as projects in many localities. An excellent swine show is put on at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield each year by 4-H club boys between the ages of ten and twenty.

The results of the farm economics survey made with fifty-seven farmers cooperating, indicates that many farmers should raise more hogs to obtain additional cash income.

- Sheep -

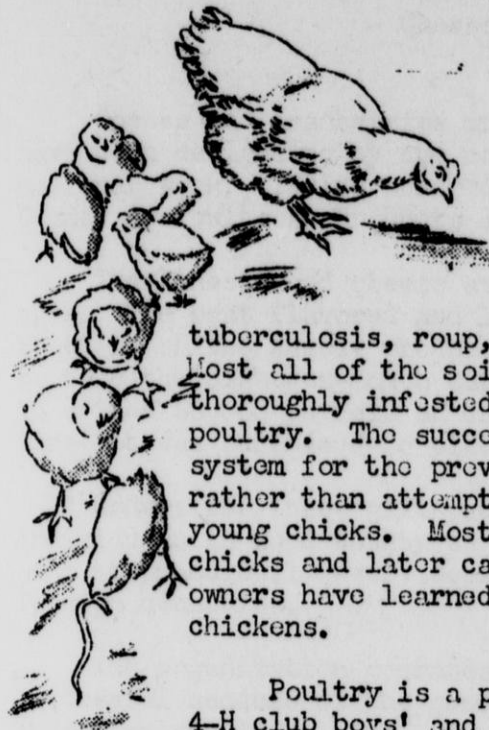


The sheep population, like the swine population, is exceptionally low. There are many farms where sheep could be raised, thereby adding an additional source of income without much expense. Many farmers are planning on going into sheep raising very

extensively in the spring of 1941. 4-H club members have demonstrated that sheep can be raised on the well drained soils of the county. Sheep in Wood County are not generally infested with parasites. Docking, castrating lambs, and dipping to control parasites are about the only problems that sheep owners are concerned with.

An excellent sheep show is put on each year at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield by 4-H club boys. Clarence Gotz, a fourteen year old club boy from the Auburndale 4-H Club, exhibited sheep at the Wisconsin State Fair and won a first prize with his exhibits. Clarence was designated as the outstanding meat animal project member in the county. Several 4-H club boys had planned to purchase and feed out several carloads of western ewes, but due to the rather high prices and uncertain conditions, their plan was postponed.

- Poultry -

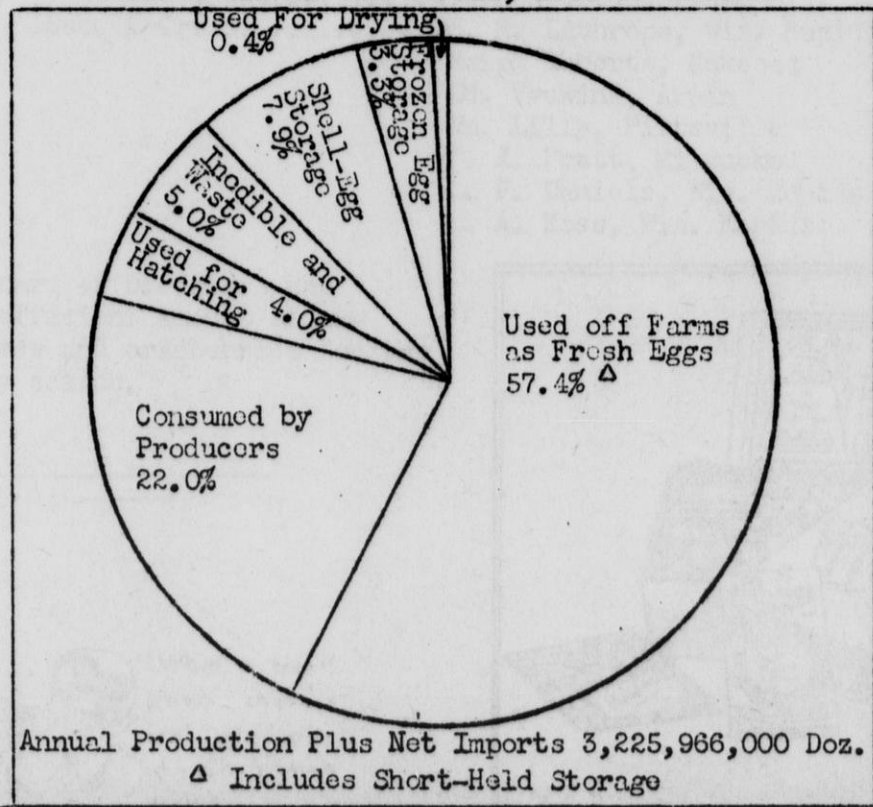


Leghorns comprise about 85% of the poultry flocks in Wood County. Poultry and poultry products bring in about 10% of the total county cash income.

Poultry raisers are confronted with many more problems than are raisers of hogs and sheep. The County Agent is frequently requested to diagnose many poultry diseases such as leucemia, tuberculosis, roup, range paralysis, coccidiosis, and other diseases. Most all of the soil in the poultry yards of the county are thoroughly infested with the soil borne diseases which affect poultry. The successful farmers in the county use a sanitation system for the prevention of disease and the control of parasites rather than attempt to cure them after they have gotten started in young chicks. Most poultry diseases are picked up by the young chicks and later cause serious loss in the adult birds. Flock owners have learned that it does not pay to "doctor" their sick chickens.

Poultry is a project that lends itself particularly well to 4-H club boys' and girls' projects. An excellent poultry exhibit is made annually at the Central Wisconsin State Fair at Marshfield. The 1940 poultry judge stated that the Marshfield exhibit was much larger than that made at DePere and many other surrounding district fairs.

USES OF ANNUAL EGG SUPPLY, 1933-37 AVERAGE



ADVERTISING WOOD COUNTY'S PRODUCTS

- Cheese and Cranberry Gift Pack -

Cheese and cranberries are the two products produced in Wood County that have been designated by the committee on advertising to receive major promotional work. Twelve hundred gift packs were prepared and sold by the Wood County Agricultural Products Inc. (Co-op.) during the last holiday season.

The finest aged cheese available was secured to place in the gift packages. The best flavored and longest keeping cranberries were selected. Only about 1% of the cheese produced in the area was of sufficiently high quality to take the eighteen-month cure necessary for aging this cheese. Less than 1% of the 50,000 barrels of cranberries were graded as fancy Howes and the entire lot was purchased to place in the gift packs.

Orders for these gift packs were received from business concerns and individuals in Wood County as well as elsewhere in Wisconsin. Gift packs were sent to practically every section of the United States and many points in foreign countries.

The organization operates without any capital structure, but became successful because of the good will of hundreds of Wood County citizens who supported the idea.

The Board of Directors of the organization is as follows:

- President.....W. W. Clark, Vesper
- Vice President.....Vernon Goldsworthy, Wis. Rapids
- Sec. & Treas.....H. R. Lathrope, Wis. Rapids
- Ralph Roberts, Nekoosa
- Ed. Vruwink, Arpin
- Wm. Lilly, Pittsville
- P. A. Pratt, Milwaukee
- L. P. Daniels, Wis. Rapids
- L. A. Koss, Wis. Rapids

This Board of Directors has secured a sufficient amount of excellent cheese and cranberries for the 1940 holiday season.



- Milk Campaign -

Reports came into the County Agent's office indicating that the consumption of milk among rural school children was low. A questionnaire was sent to every rural school teacher instructing her to find out how many pupils were drinking as much as four glasses of milk daily and how many were drinking no milk at all. The results of the questionnaire showed that 69% of the rural school pupils were not drinking as much as four glasses of milk daily.



The County Agent enlisted the support of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and entered upon a promotional campaign to increase the consumption of milk in rural areas.

An essay contest was set up for pupils between the fifth and eighth grades. A free sight-seeing trip to Madison was awarded each school on the basis of the best essay entitled "Why I Like to Drink Milk".

Pupils became eligible to write the essay only after they had drunk four glasses of milk daily for eighteen days.

One hundred and one rural schools responded with more than 1,000 essays. The essays were judged and a winner selected from each school. Each one of the 3,500 pupils participating was given a "Drink More Milk" button.

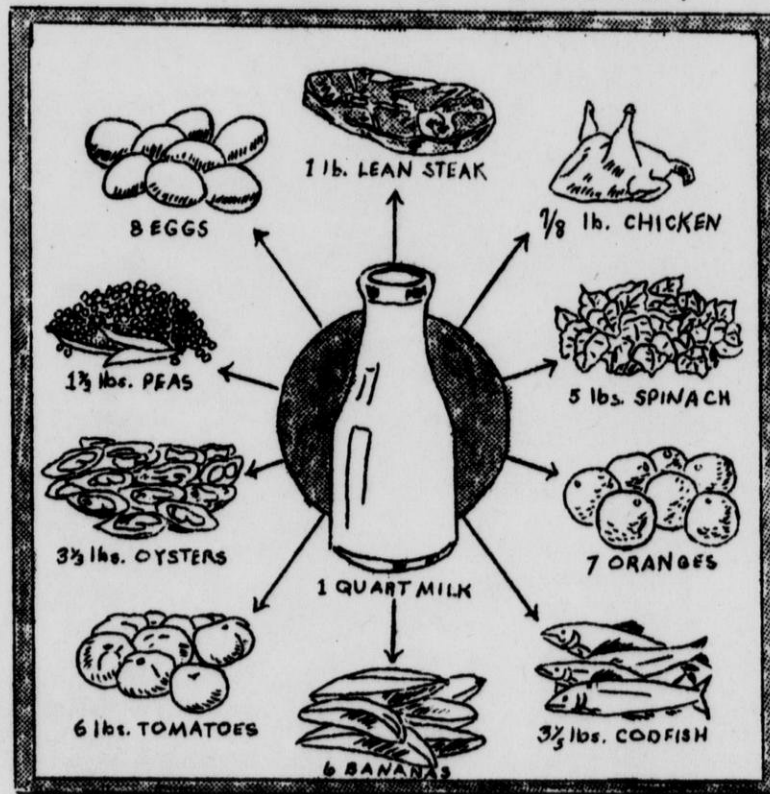
On May 6th, the pupils met at Arpin and Wisconsin Rapids at 7 a.m. and were transported in three large busses to and from Madison. The Madison schedule included a stop at the State Capitol, the University of Wisconsin, the Madison Zoo, a spring practice football game, and several other points of interest. Colored movies were made by the Department of Agriculture of the pupils while in Madison and enroute. The busses carried large banners announcing the Wood County Milk Champs enroute to Madison. The Wood County Milk Champs enjoyed the trip.

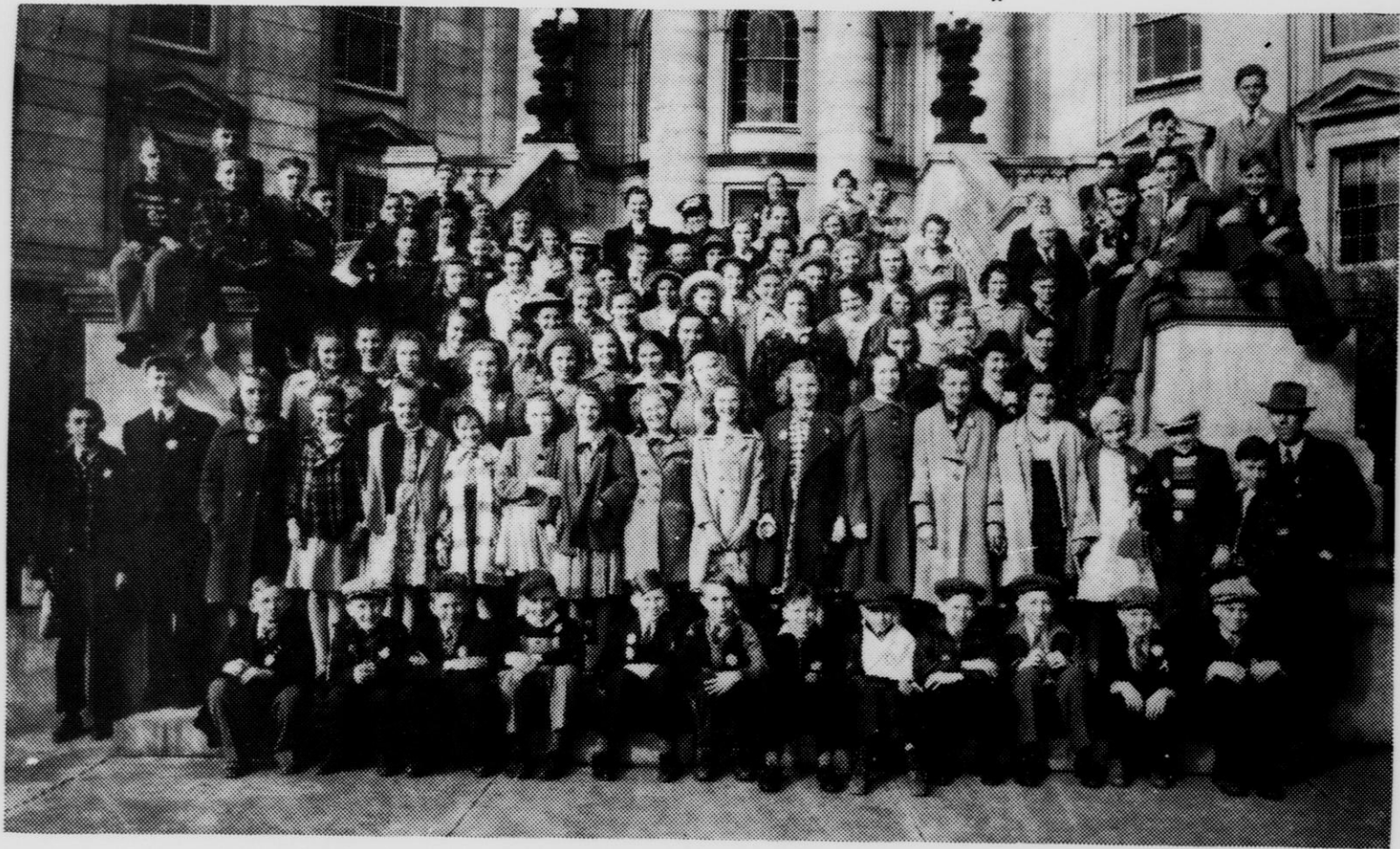
Results of the Campaign: Thirty-five hundred rural boys and girls were involved in the milk drinking campaign. Reports from the pupils and the teachers indicated that they enjoyed the contest. Health authorities participating in the contest found a more healthful school population as a result of the three week milk drinking campaign. Parents and teachers have advised the County Agent's office that the milk drinking habit had become permanent with a large majority of the pupils. Many of the rural school pupils reported an exceptionally good gain in body weight during the period in which they drank milk. A more healthful rural population is sure to come if more milk is drunk by school pupils and adults alike.

Up-to-date literature on the value of milk was supplied all rural schools so that pupils might have an opportunity to secure excellent information on the food value of milk for their essays.

County Superintendent, S. G. Corey, and supervising teachers, Nora Le-Roux and Clara Farrel, and County Nurse, Edna Peterman, and County Home and Club Agent, Cecelia Shostock cooperated splendidly with the County Agent in conducting the campaign. Principal A. W. Zellmer, together with the cooperators in the campaign, assisted in transporting the milk champs to and from Madison. The cost of the buttons, banners, and bus transportation was paid by the State Department of Agriculture with the exception of \$20.00 which was paid by the County of Wood.

DRINK MILK FOR ENERGY





WOOD COUNTY MILK CHAMPS ON CAPITOL STEPS AT MADISON: Saturday, May 4th, 1940, was a big day in the lives of 98 Wood County rural school children who toured Madison on a trip given them for drinking four large glasses of milk a day in a 21 day contest and writing a winning story entitled "Why I Like to Drink Milk." The entire program was sponsored by the Wood County Extension Service in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture.



CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY

- Acre Demonstrations and Shelterbelts -

Three hundred and forty-one thousand trees were used by farmers for acre planting demonstrations and shelterbelts in Wood County in 1940. One hundred and forty-one thousand trees were used by farmers for acre planting demonstrations. This is the largest number of trees used by any county in Wisconsin for this purpose. Splendid examples of these acre demonstrations can be found in most every township in the county.

Three hundred thousand trees were planted for shelterbelt purposes by farmers in the towns of Grand Rapids, Seneca, Saratoga, Remington, Hiles, Dexter, Cranmoor, and Port Edwards. Shelterbelts consist of three rows of trees usually planted north and south across forties to protect the soil against wind erosion.

Farmers in the towns of Grand Rapids, Port Edwards, Saratoga, and Seneca, have planted "Living Snow Fences" along highways to keep the snow out of the highways during the winter months. These "Living Snow Fences" have materially reduced the cost of snow removal and at the same time added to the beauty of the highways. These shelterbelt trees will grow into merchantable timber and will become the property of farmers planting them.

- School Forests -

Two county school forests have been established in the county and also one large private school forest. One school forest is located in the North County Park and the other is in the southern part of the county. The Babcock school forest has been established for two years and there are nearly 10,000 trees growing in the school forest which were planted by the members of the Babcock School and Junior Forest Rangers.

Fifty-eight schools are cooperating in the planting of trees in the North School Forest and fifty-seven schools in the South School Forest.

The County Agent has assisted the Superintendent of Schools, S. G. Corey, in arranging for trees and planting them in the school forests.

- Forest Crop and Zoning -

Several individuals in the county have applied at the County Agent's office for information concerning forest crop lands and entering the same under the forest crop law. The County Agent has assisted farmers and town boards in determining the lands to be zoned or entering it under the forest crop law and those to be kept for further agricultural development.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Grasshoppers -



In 1940 grasshoppers ceased to become a burden. Grasshopper outbreaks occurred only on a few farms in Wood County and on these they were not serious enough to warrant adoption of control measures. The cool wet spring and early summer delayed the grasshopper hatch until it was too late for the hoppers to do much damage on crops. The wet weather produced an abundance of green vegetation which supplied the hoppers with plenty of food so that there was slight damage done to crops except new seedings of clover and alfalfa.



- Rat Control -

The rat population is on the increase and a considerable number of farmers are interested in controlling rats, but since the demonstration put on in 1936, the rat population was cut down so severely that there was not the need for another county-wide program for 1940. Farmers have since learned to make their own rat bait keeping rats well under control.

- Septic Tanks -

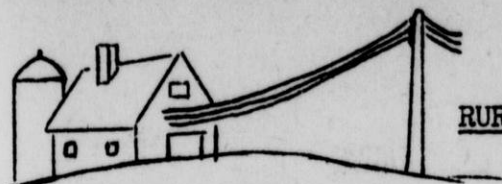
The County Extension Office provides septic tank forms which have been used by farmers when they install septic tanks. Farmers having electric light and power are particularly anxious to install septic tanks so that they can have modern conveniences in their homes.

- Bees -

Honey bees perform a very valuable service to producers of red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover seeds as well as to the producers of fruit. Honey bees are largely responsible for the pollination. Bees are about the only insects pollinating farm seeds and fruits which can be controlled commercially.



More than 200 farm folks in Wood County have bees, either as a side-line or a major activity. Eighty apiarists are members of the Wood County Beekeepers' Association. Some of the bee men in Wood County produce as much as five tons of honey a year. Bee keepers in Wood County have experienced considerable difficulty with foul brood during the past few years. The beekeepers' association is anxious to make a complete clean-up of this disease. In order to control foul brood, it is necessary to burn the inside of all infected hives and destroy all bees and honey in these hives. The State Department of Agriculture will cooperate with the county of Wood on a foul brood control program.



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Farmers in the southwestern part of the county came to the County Agent's office last August with a rural electrification problem. Farm leaders from several townships indicated that they wanted to make an attempt to set up a rural electric cooperative in the area. The County Agent contacted fieldman, Lee Lloyd of the Rural Electrification Administration who made a preliminary survey of the area and gave a report that there was a possibility of establishing a rural electric line at least 100 miles in length with 300 or more customers. The County Agent called a meeting of 250 farmers in the area. This group of farmers selected twelve incorporators as follows:

John Eggen, Pittsville
Herbert Jensen, City Point
Will Dix, Marshfield
George Tosch, Vesper
Claude Ewer, Pittsville
W. G. Heuer, Pittsville
Christ Jensen, Pittsville
Fred Fritz, Pittsville
Alvin Williams, Marshfield
Anton Wipfli, Vesper
Ernest Appel, Vesper
Edwin Fields, Pray

The incorporators selected T. W. Brazeau as attorney and George Kunderger as co-ordinator. The incorporators also selected fifty survey helpers and instructed them to contact farm property owners in the area and sign them up for the cooperative if possible.

At present, there are about 125 signers. The cooperative will need at least 200 or more in order to function. These sparsely settled areas offer a very hazardous obstacle to the survey leaders. The Board of Incorporators is attempting to keep the organization cost down to a minimum. Whether or not a rural electric cooperative can be set up will depend upon the attitude and the desire for electric service of those in the area.

- Small Fruits -

The survey made in 1939 indicated that farm families were extremely short of small fruits. Orders for bush fruits and strawberries were pooled by the County Agent's office and purchasing agents were appointed to order shrubs; thereby, saving farm families a considerable amount of money. Several farmers are expanding their production of strawberries and small fruits so as to get a larger income. Bulletins and circular material have been supplied to a large number of farmers who are interested in orchards and orchard improvement.



- Dairy Advertising

The Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association was organized at Marshfield in 1938. Two successful annual meetings have since been held in Marshfield. Wood County residents have been interested in the program for advertising dairy products on a national scale.

When the state-wide program was launched, the committee on agriculture selected a county committee to head up the program in Wood County. Each cheese factory operator was asked to select two or more patrons to serve with him on an educational committee for the factory unit. A county-wide meeting of committeemen was held. Information was provided leaders in each cheese factory. Meetings were held in school houses, town halls and other centers at which the educational leaders explained the plan of deducting one-half cent per pound of butterfat from each patron during the month of August. The states of Washington, Minnesota, and Iowa have already reached their quotas. Wisconsin has gone over the top! Wood County farmers have signed up more than 60% of the butterfat produced in the county. In only a very few instances did farmers object to contributing to the national advertising program. The amount about equals ten cents per cow per year.

More than 100 farm leaders served during the summer months on the educational campaign to sign up the county. This was the first educational advertising campaign ever conducted among farm folks by farm folks and for farm folks.

- Community -

The County Agent has assisted service clubs in Wood County in arranging for farmer-businessmen get-togethers and providing farm programs for many of these groups. The purpose of these meetings is to bring about a more complete understanding of the farm problem by the businessmen in the city and of the businessmen's problems by the farmer in the rural areas.

The County Agent assisted the Home Agent in conducting a dramatics festival this year with adults and rural youth groups.



for
Their share of space in
the human stomach!

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Days in Office.....	135
Days in Field.....	134
Days in Attendance at Meetings Outside of County.....	25
Miles Traveled.....	16,887
Days Vacation.....	14
Days Sick Leave.....	0
Days Devoted to A. A. A. Work.....	15
No. of Farms or Homes Visited this Year.....	313
No. of Office Calls or Interviews.....	5,610
No. of Telephone Calls.....	3,464
No. of Individual Letters Written.....	4,547 ✓
No. of Bulletins Distributed.....	2,250
Days of Specialists' Help in County.....	43
No. of Different Circular Letters Issued.....	176
No. of Meetings Held.....	137
No. in Attendance.....	9,918

Specialists Assisting in the Wood County Agricultural Extension Program

Roy Carter
J. F. Wojta
A. O. Colletine
Robert Geiger
Glen Vergeront
Dr. V. S. Larson
Dr. B. A. Beach
A. R. Alberts
Emil Jorgensen
James Lacey
Fred Trenk
W. McNeel
I. F. Hall

Ralph Ammon
A. O. Follett
Archie Mucks
C. L. Kuehner
Fred. Huntzicker
Verne V. Varney
W. A. Sumner
Freeman Brown
W. W. Clark
Grace Rowntree
J. B. Hayes
Geo. Humphrey
Glen Householder
R. O. Roth
Clara Jonas

Geo. Briggs
Henry Lunz
C. J. Chapman
J. G. Fuller
Al. Pillar
Herb. Gaarard
Vic. Burcalow
E. D. Holden
A. J. Cramer
David Nusbaum
Lee Lloyd
John Fargo
T. E. Thoreson



WOOD COUNTY
HOME DEMONSTRATION
PROGRAM

1940





SMITH-LEVER ACT OF CONGRESS
May 8, 1914

"That Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in Agriculture and Home Economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities and imparting to such persons information on said subjects, through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Agricultural College or colleges receiving the benefits of this act."

WOOD COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB WORK

-Introduction-

The Wood County Home Demonstration Agent conducts her work through the County Extension office according to the Smith-Lever Act of 1914.

The women in Wood County have taken advantage of the extension program since 1918. The instruction and demonstration part of extension work, as provided by the Smith-Lever Act, comes to the rural women from the State Agricultural Extension Service by the Specialist, through the Home Demonstration Agent to the local leaders and on to the individual club members. These members in turn pass on the information to others beyond their group

-Organization-

In Wood County during 1939-40, there were 38 organized Homemakers clubs. Each club is an independent organization with its own officers and by-laws. Each club selected by popular vote two local leaders who were to attend the leader training meetings held at their respective centers.

The County is divided into four centers with the clubs in the vicinity of that center comprising the membership. Each center is organized with its own officers and by-laws.

The presidents of each local club meet twice a year for their program planning and their Presidents and Secretaries Meetings. They comprise the County Home Demonstration Council. All matters of county-wide importance are decided by this group.

The County executive committee is composed of the center chairman from each Center. This group meets as needed to decide on such problems as County Achievement Day, Fair Booths, etc. Wood County was represented on the State Home Demonstration Committee by one member the past year.

A Constitution for the County Home Demonstration Council was submitted for approval at the Fall Presidents and Secretaries meeting this year. It will, in all probability, be adopted and in use the coming year.

Each year the women of Wood County strive to improve themselves. At their spring Council meeting, they developed the following long-time goals which will be a guide for the year's work:

1. Happy Home Life
2. Education for the Family
3. Health for the Family
4. Home (of our own)
 - a. Convenient as can be afforded - running water, electricity, etc.
 - b. Beauty
 - c. Comfort
 - d. Courteous and Hospitable
 - e. Good morals
 - f. Religion
5. Living Within our Means
6. Independence for Old Age
7. Recreation (music - reading)

The program selected each year by the Home Demonstration Executive Council has to meet several requirements, such as:

1. Must meet people's needs
2. Must be interesting
3. Must offer an opportunity for some good constructive work as a follow-up

Since any program which is selected must meet the above requirements, it is necessary to know the ages of the various members and whether they live on farms or in the city or village. It is also necessary to know how many years the members have been in club work and whether they find the work helpful. A survey was conducted during the spring preceding the program planning meeting. The following information was obtained:

Number of Years Members Have Been in Home Demonstration Club Work: (155 replies)

New....	9	6%								
1 year.	13	8	6 years	7	4%	11 years	14	9%		
2 years	27	18	7 years	4	2	12 years	19	12		
3 years	14	9	8 years	6	3	13 years	3	2		
4 years	10	7	9 years	4	2	14 years	0	0		
5 years	7	4	10 years	11	8	15 years	2	1		
		<u>52%</u>			<u>19%</u>			<u>24%</u>		
								16 years	1	1%
								20 years	3	2
								21 years	1	1/2
										<u>3%</u>

Ages of Homemakers in Clubs (156 replies)

20 to 25 years	8	or	5%	40 to 45 years	30	or	18%	60 to 65 years	12	or	9%
25 to 30 years	11		8	45 to 50 years	22		14	65 to 70 years	1		1/2
30 to 35 years	12		9	50 to 55 years	18		11	70 and up	1		1/2
35 to 40 years	31		19	55 to 60 years	10		6				

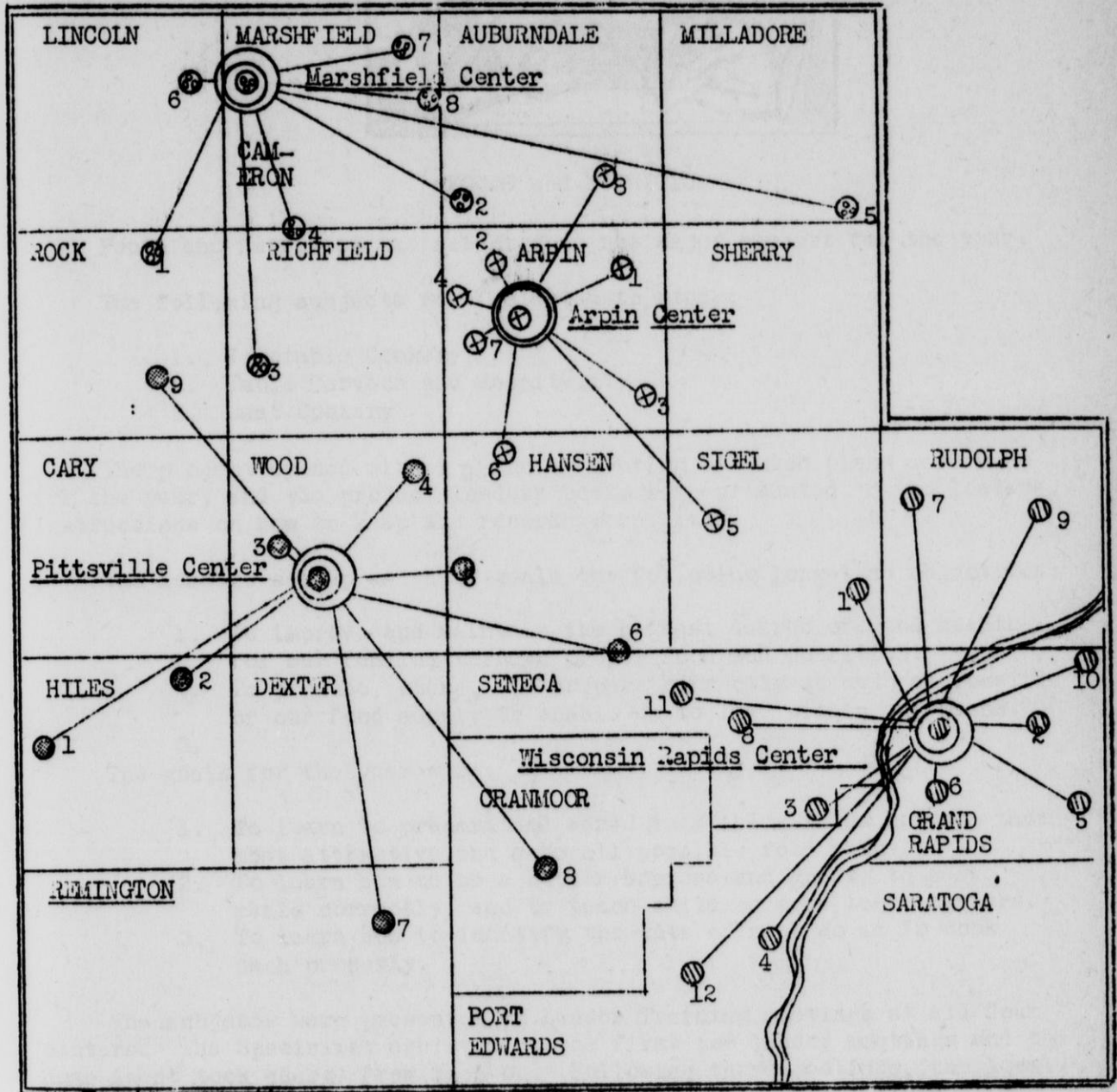
Where Do Homemakers Live? (159 replies)

Farm - 108 or 68% Village - 38 or 24% City - 12 or 8%

Was Program Helpful

YES - 143 NO-- 2

Approximate Location of Homemaker Clubs
and Their Centers Showing the Number of Members in Each Club
WOOD COUNTY



1939 - 1940

MARSHFIELD CENTER

1. Nasonville (20)
2. Mill Creek (12)
3. Richfield (13)
4. Klondike (16)
5. Milladore (25)
6. Shady Lane (20)
7. Weigelsdorf (11)
8. Village Center (10)

ARPIN CENTER

1. No. Arpin (21)
2. White Oak (16)
3. East Arpin (18)
4. Bethel (15)
5. Vesper (25)
6. Crescent (15)
7. Arpin (15)
8. Clover Nook (11)

PITTSVILLE CENTER

1. City Point (11)
2. West Veedum (13)
3. Pittsville (14)
4. Pleasant Hill (13)
5. " Valley (18)
6. So. Hansen (12)
7. Babcock (26)
8. Cranmoor (20)
9. Oak Leaf (12)

WIS. RAPIDS CENTER

1. Sunny Side (14)
2. Plover Road (25)
3. Port Edwards (36)
4. Nekoosa (20)
5. No. Kellner (28)
6. Two-Lile (21)
7. So. Rudolph (16)
8. Seneca Social (19)
9. Hillview (12)
10. Biron (13) (13)
11. Seneca Corners/
12. Lynn Creek (12)

(The number after the name of the club indicates the number of members enrolled in the club)



FOODS and NUTRITION

Foods and Nutrition was selected as the major project for the year.

The following subjects were selected to study:

1. Vegetable Cookery
2. Table Service and Hospitality
3. Meat Cookery

The project opened with a planning meeting at which plans were made for the year, and the project leaders books were presented to the leaders. Instructions on how to keep the records were given.

The leaders set up as their goals the following long-time objectives:

1. To improve and maintain the highest degree of good health for our families through proper food and nutrition.
2. To produce, store, and prepare correctly as much as possible of our food supply to enable us to live within our means.
- 3.

The goals for the year were:

1. To learn to prepare and serve vegetables so as to make them most attractive and save all possible food value.
2. To learn how to be a better hostess and guest, to serve meals correctly, and to teach children good table manners.
3. To learn how to identify the cuts of meat so as to cook each properly.

The subjects were presented at Leader Training meetings at all four centers. The Specialist assisted at the first two leader meetings and the Home Agent took charge from then on. Following these meetings, the local leaders presented the subject material to each of the local clubs. The Home Agent also visited many of the local clubs and assisted the local leaders in giving the demonstration. Each meeting was well attended and encouraging reports were received from each club.

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

	Arpin Center	Marsh- field Center	Pitts- ville Center	Wis. Rapids Center	Total
FOODS AND NUTRITION					
<u>Vegetable Cookery:</u>					
1. Am I cooking vegetables correctly?	77	94	83	128	382
2. Am I serving 2 vegetables each day to my family?	76	95	79	126	376
3. To how many persons outside the club have I given any part of this meeting?	102	138	108	209	557
<u>Table Service & Hospitality:</u>					
1. Is it easier for me to be a better hostess and guest?	74	94	90	113	371
2. Am I setting my table and serving meals as attractively as possible?	75	85	70	115	345
3. To: how many persons outside the club have I given any part of this meeting?	71	185	78	205	539
<u>Meat Cookery:</u>					
1. Can I tell the difference between different cuts of meat?	63	84	83	121	351
2. Am I cooking meat according to the cut?	66	87	81	122	356
3. To how many persons outside the club have I given any part of this meeting?	53	126	100	133	412
: Project Books returned, but no record given: Hillview, Synnyside:					
: Project Books not returned: Tow-Mile, North Arpin, Oak Leaf : :					

-Milk Survey-

The Home Agent cooperated with the County Agent in conducting a milk survey and milk drinking contest among Wood County's rural school children.

The Home Agent presented the results of the survey to all the Rural School teachers at their teachers' meeting in the spring. This information was also discussed by the Home Agent at all the Leader Training meetings for Homemakers.

In the milk drinking contest, the Home Agent assisted in checking the charts and essays and also participated in the broadcast with the outstanding contest winners and the County Agent.

The trip to Madison with the 104 boys and girls who were contest winners, was enjoyed by the Home Agent

-Station Day-

The Women's Program at the Annual Station Day held at the Marshfield Experiment Farm was in charge of the Home Agent. The theme of the Program was the Home Garden and how to take care of it. Miss Mary Brady, of the Home Economics Extension Service, discussed the use of pressure cookers in canning and how to preserve and store the home garden. She was assisted in

the latter discussion by Home Agents from Clark, Marathon, and Portage Counties.

Mr. O. B. Combs of the Agricultural Extension Service, discussed Irrigation of Gardens and caring for the garden as a part of the program.

BEHIND the plow that turns the earth that yields the food
BEHIND the machines that make the plow that turns the earth
BEHIND the train and plane and truck that bear the food
WITHIN the homes - the grand, mean, where the food is consumed

We stand - 40,000 people
We must be STRONG and WELL FED

Bodies tire too
easily when they are
under-nourished.



When they are under-nourished, bodies develop with minds that are slow to think.



CLOTHING

Two clothing meetings were selected by the Home Demonstration Council for the year. The need for attractive, comfortable clothing for themselves and children was realized. The two subjects selected were on:

- 1. The attractive housedress
- 2. Children's clothing

The long-time goal set up by the leaders was "Every group member assisting her family in maintaining suitable standards in dress in spite of low income."

The goals for this year:

- 1. To help raise the spirits and moral of a family by wearing freshly clean and attractive house dresses.
- 2. To learn how to select materials for house dresses as to quality and design.
- 3. To learn to solve some of the fitting problems.
- 4. To appreciate and understand the problems of selection and construction of children's clothes.

The attractive house dress subject matter was taught to the local leaders at Leader Training meetings in all four centers. The Specialist assisted at the first two meetings. The Home Agent had charge of the two remaining Leader Training meetings and also visited many of the local clubs. A style show of all house dresses made was planned.

Two open meetings on clothing the pre-school child were held at Richfield and Wisconsin Rapids. These were afternoon meetings. Over 150 patterns of children's garments were requested and sent to those attending as a result of these meetings.

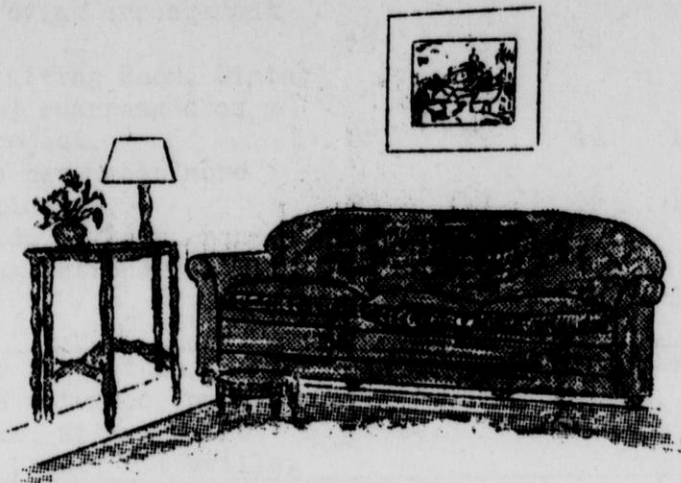
The style show of attractive house dresses was held. There were 59 dresses modeled and they showed some very creditable work.

CLOTHING

	Marsh-	Wis.	Pitts-	
	Arpin	field	Rapids	Ville
				Total

Attractive House Dress:

1. How many garments have you made for yourself using the suggestions on fitting?	73	103	162	57	395
2. How many garments have you fitted for others?	33	81	146	65	325
3. Can you recognize figure defects and correct them by using better fitting methods?	55	63	129	65	312
: Project Books returned, but no record given:			West Vedum.	:	
: Project Books not returned;			N. Arpin, Swnyside, Oak Leaf.	:	



HOME IMPROVEMENT

Only one meeting on Home Improvement was selected. This was a follow-up on the home improvement work which has been studied the past few years on walls and wall finishes, floors, and re-upholstery.

The meeting was on:

1. Arranging the Family Living Room.

The long time objective selected was "To make our homes as attractive and comfortable as possible."

The goal for the year was "To learn the fundamental problems of arranging the living room so as to make it most attractive and comfortable."

The subject was presented to the local leaders at Leader Training meetings. The Specialist assisted at the first two Leader Training meetings, and the Home Agent took charge of the other two, besides attending several local meetings. All Center meetings were held in homes as that made it possible to move furniture around to find the best arrangement. The Wisconsin Rapids Center was divided into two groups so that they might be accommodated more comfortably in an ordinary sized home.

To add interest to many of the local meetings, the movie on the Footstool Parade was shown. An introduction to the movie was made by showing how a footstool is made by the Home Agent and Office Secretary. The County Agent is to be commended on his interest and enthusiasm and on his excellent photography.

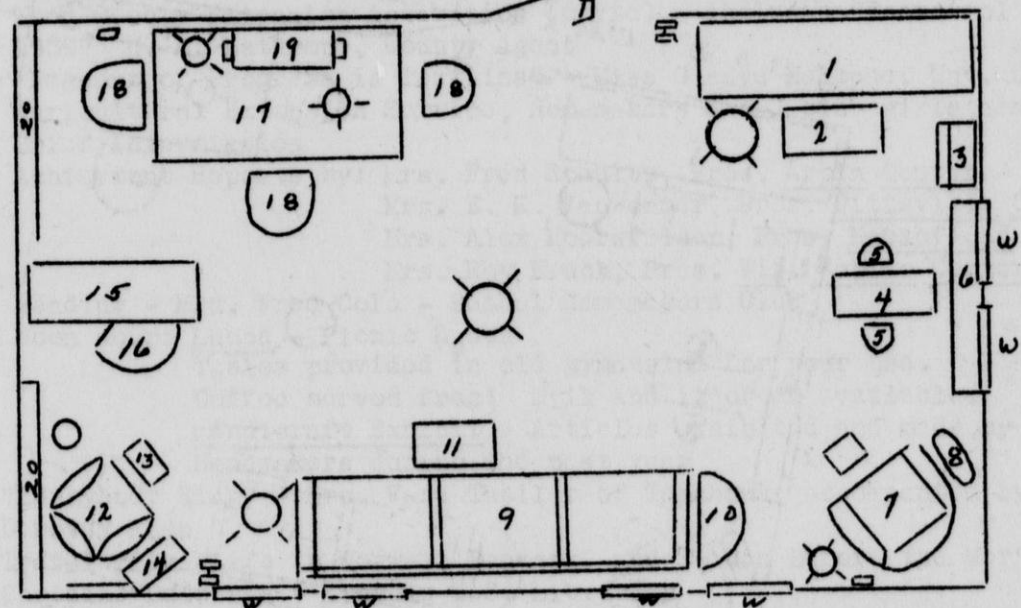
HOLE IMPROVEMENT
Family Living Room:



Arpin Marsh- Pitts- Wis. Total
field ville Rapids

1. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of living rooms.	22	48	35	80	185
2. Number of rooms (Living Room, Dining Room, or Bed Room) rearranged as a result of this project.	55	77	44	127	303
3. How many pictures have been more satisfactorily placed?	85	112	89	124	410
4. To how many outside of your group have you given suggestions from this project?	22	78	36	100	236

: Project Books not returned; North Arpin, Sunnyside, Oak Leaf. :
 : Project Books returned, but no record given: Crescent, Nason- :
 : ville, Klondike, Hillview, Port Edwards, Seneca Corners, Seneca :
 : Social, City Point, Pittsville. :

A SUGGESTIVE LIVING ROOM ARRANGEMENT FOR A FAMILY OF 6 to 10



- Circle marked  are lights. Outlets - Single = Double 
- Music center:
 1. Piano 2. Stool 3. Music cabinet below and radio above
- Children's center:
 4. Child's low table 5. Children's chairs 6. Cupboard built below double windows for children's picture and story books & toys.
- Mother's center:
 7. Comfortable chair 8. Work table
- Rest center (also for reading):
 9. Davenport 11. Footstool or table 10. End table
- Reading center:
 12. Comfortable chair 14. End table 13. Foot stool
- Writing center:
 15. Writing desk 16. Chair
- Study center:
 17. Study table for grade and high school work 18. Chairs 19. Books
20. Book case (built in)

ACHIEVEMENT DAY

The Homemakers' year's work comes to a climax each year with a County wide program called Achievement Day.

The work of the past year is summarized and presented to the club members and their friends by the Center Chairmen, who briefly tell of the achievements in their center. Each year a program is arranged by the Executive Committee so as to include something which is educational and something which is entertaining. The program for 1939-40 follows:

-PROGRAM-

Mrs. H. H. Krueger - presiding

- 9:30 Registration
- 10:00 "Everybody Sing" - Mrs. Vera Theiler of Tomahawk, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Rude.
- 10:10 "Welcome to Nekoosa" - Mayor Geo. Pomainville
- 10:15 Wood County Extension Activities (movie) - includes "Footstool Parade of 1939" H. R. Lathrope, County Agent
- 10:35 "Pageant of Progress in Textiles" - Miss Gladys Moloche, Univ. of Wisc. Agricultural Extension Service, Homemakers & 4-H club girls assisting
- 11:30 Brief Intermission
- 11:35 Achievement Reports by: Mrs. Fred Schultz, Pres. Arpin Center
Mrs. E. R. VanWormer, Pres. Pittsville Center
Mrs. Alex Moersfelder, Pres. Marshfield Center
Mrs. Roy Kruck, Pres. Wis. Rapids Center
- 11:45 Reading - Mrs. Fred Cole - Bethel Homemakers Club
- 12:00 Noon Hour: Lunch - Picnic Lunch
Tables provided in old gymnasium for your use.
Coffee served free! Milk and icecream available.
Handicraft Exhibit - Articles exhibited and made by Wood Homemakers during the past year
- 1:10 "Everybody Sing" - Mrs. Vera Theiler of Tomahawk, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Rude
- 1:30 Travel Talk "Life in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden Before the War" - Miss Christine Pedersen - Lincoln H.S. Librarian
- 2:30 Brief Intermission
- 2:35 Play - "Mother Says Her Say" - Wittenberg 4-H Club
Cast
Mother - Lois Egland
David Hendricks - Jasper Egland
Gordon Hendricks - Joe Just
Lucille Hendricks - Goldie Gilman
Barbara, Lucille's Chum - Betty Larson
Ted, Gordon's Chum - Edwin Larson
- 3:00 "Home Demonstration Program for 1940-41" - Cecelia Shestock, Home Agent

-Adjournment-

Stage Setting - Nekoosa H'mkrs. Club
Reupholstered Furniture - Mrs. Wm. Ward, Nekoosa
Handicraft Exhibit - in charge of Nekoosa & Lynn Creek H'mkrs.

SIXTH ANNUAL WOOD COUNTY RURAL DRAMATICS FESTIVAL
John Edwards High School Auditorium at Port Edwards
Saturday, January 20, 1940

-Afternoon-

2:00 p.m.

"Just Another Saturday" - Port Edwards

Director - Mrs. Irving Hofschild

Grace - Mrs. C. Draves
Ethel - Mrs. Bert Yonko
Mrs. Appleby - Mrs. H. Oleson
Jean O'Malley - Mrs. Jack Smolarek
Helen Gaillard - Mrs. Bert Parks
Mrs. Randall - Mrs. Oscar Larson
Mrs. Warren - Mrs. John Keyzer
Mrs. Neilson - Mrs. Geo. Jensen

2:30 p.m.

"Little Oscar" Maple Grove

Director - Mrs. A. E. Ward

Henry Fletcher - John Reed
Josie (his wife) - Mrs. A. E. Ward
Fred Leech - Rueben Nelson
Gussie (his wife) - Irma Hinrichsen

3:00 p.m.

"Between Trains" Port Edwards

Director - Mrs. Otto Orth

Judge Mawbrey - Mrs. A. Hamolau
Mrs. Flaherty - Mrs. Tony Seebruck
Gloria - Mrs. C. M. Millenbah
Annie - Mrs. Hugh Hamilton

3:30 p.m.

"Rooms for Rent" North Kellner

Director - Mrs. Wilbur Miller

Lotty Willowby - Mrs. Glen Moore
Mrs. Willowby - Mrs. Harold Hoffman
Mrs. Willowby - Mrs. Henry Akkerman
Jackie Holt - Mrs. Walter Schultz
Mrs. Kendall - Mrs. Herman Koch
Mrs. Holt - Mrs. Will White

4:00 p.m.

"Ead Breakfast" (Farce) Maple Grove

Scene - Boarding House

Director - John Reed

Mrs. Simpkins - Mrs. A. E. Ward
Lizzie - Harriet Lutz
Miss Brown - Irma Henricksen
Miss Smith - Lucille Reed
Miss Green - Mrs. John Reed
Mrs. Hill - Irene Meitner
Mr. Hill - George Meitner
Mr. Roberts - Rueben Nelson
Mr. Jones - John Reed
Mr. Lang - Clarence Nelson

- Evening -

8:00 p.m.

"Light" - White Oak

Director - Mike Albrecht

Willis Barker - William Robus
Judy - Irene Ball
Dr. David Brooks - LeRoy Smith
Johnson - Keith Knapton
Mrs. O'Connerv - Mrs. Mike Albrecht

8:30 p.m.

"Light From The Hill House" Port Edwards

Director - Mrs. Toby Osterkil

Mrs. Mary Harris - Mrs. Emil Arendt
Miss Marjorie Harris - Mrs. Otto Orth
Dosselia - Mrs. Freda Orth
Miss Lizzie Smith - Mrs. D. G. Whitmore
Miss Emmie Jones - Mrs. A. E. Johnson
Mrs. Theodore Hastings - Mrs. H. Fairchild
Miss Ann Roberts - Mrs. O. Currier

9:00 p.m.

"Uncle Jimmy" Vesper

Director - Mrs. Albert Behling

Grandma - Mrs. A. L. Hartsough
Calliope - Mrs. Sarah Beebe
Miss Toplady - Mrs. Edgar Rowe
Miss March - Mrs. Floyd Fox
Litty - Delores Thomas
Uncle Jimmy - Garit Tonpas
Uncle Rod - Clarence Fox
Josef - Emery Drake

9:30 p.m.

"Be Home by Midnight" White Oak

Director - William Robus

Mr. Jones - Mike Albrecht
Mrs. Jones - Mrs. Mike Albrecht
Paul - Donald Knapton
Mary - Mrs. LeRoy Smith
Junior - Gordon Mancl

Admission - Adults 25¢ - Children 10¢
Musical Selections Between Plays
Dramatics Committee in Charge
Properties - Mrs. Bert Yonko
Tickets - Mrs. Otto Dawes & Mrs. Mike Albrecht
Usher - Mrs. Edmund Bruhn

DRAMATICS

The Wood County Home Demonstration Club organization and the County Extension office offers to the rural people in the County an opportunity to produce plays for the fun of playing, to encourage an appreciation of the art of acting and to promote wise use of leisure time. A dramatics committee consisting of one person from each Center, meet and formulate the rules and regulations. The committee consisted of Mrs. Bert Yonko, Wis. Rapids Center, Mrs. Otto Bawes, Pittsville Center, Mrs. Mike Albrecht, Appin Center, and Mrs. Edmund Bruhn, Marshfield Center.

Plans were made for a Rural Dramatics School. Mr. Fred Buerki, Acting Instructor in Speech, and Assistant Theatre Director from the University of Wisconsin, assisted in conducting the school. He took each cast, had them give a part of their play, and then gave them help in stage set-up, make-up, and play acting. Each cast responded and a profitable day was reported.

Mr. Fred Buerki acted as critic judge at the Dramatics Festival held January 20. At the conclusion of each play he gave constructive criticisms to each cast. If a play is found worthy by the judge, it is selected to appear in the State Festival during Farm and Home Week at Madison. The play "Light From the Hill House" was selected the past year. It was put on by the Port Edwards Homemakers and coached by Mrs. Osterkil.

The program of the festival follows:

WOOD COUNTY HOMEMAKERS
1939-1940

ARPIN CENTER

Chairman - Schultz, Mrs. F. W.
Vice " O Teske, Mrs. Harry
Sec. & Treas - Hartsough, Mrs. A. L.
Dramatics - Albrecht, Mrs. Mike

Arpin

Falk, Mrs. A. F. - Pres.
Frederickson, Mrs. Louis, - Vice. P.
Bushlen, Mrs. F. A. - Sec. & Treas.
Broecker, Mrs. Frank A.
Bymer, Mrs. Wm.
DeBoer, Mrs. L.
Finn, Mrs. E.
Gardner, Mrs. Geo.
Gruetzmacher, Mrs. W.
Kreig, Mrs. Jake
Selinsky, Mrs. Mike
Stahl, Mrs. John
Whapples, Mrs. Carrol
Van Natta, Mrs. M.

Bethel

Ward, Mrs. Archie, Pres.
Morrison, Mrs. Theo, Sec. & Treas.
Brasier, Miss Inez

Bushlen, Mrs. E. C.
Cole, Mrs. Fred
Cutler, Mrs. Vern
Graham, Miss Mildred
Holbrook, Mrs. W.
Jensen, Mrs. W.
McChesney, Mrs. R. W.
Nelson, Mrs. Alvin
Nelson, Mrs. N. E.
Reed, Mrs. John
Ward, Mrs. Biron
Wegrin, Mrs. Jessie

Clovernook

Hause, Mrs. Ivan, Pres.
Stoflet, Mrs. Floyd, Sec. & Treas
Cepress, Mrs. Carl
Paterick, Mrs. Edw.
Schill, Mrs. N. J.
Southern, Miss Millie
Stoflet, Mrs. Albert
Stoflet, Mrs. Steve
Sutton, Mrs. C. C.
Weiler, Mrs. Albert
Welch, Mrs. Ben

Croscent

Kohls, Mrs. Helmuth, Pres.
Lubeck, Mrs. Wm. Vice Pres.
Scheunoman, Mrs. Gust, Sec. & Tr.
Anderson, Mrs. Chas.
Christenson, Mrs. Fred
Grimm, Mrs. L.
Grimm, Mrs. A.
Hansen, Mrs. Anna
Hansen, Mrs. Gordon
Hansen, Mrs. Lawrence
Kegler, Mrs. Ernest
Krause, Mrs. Joe W.
Peterick, Mrs. Kenneth
Sperbeck, Mrs. Milton H.
Theimke, Mrs. Leon

East Arpin

Schultz, Mrs. F. W., Pres.
Smith, Miss Florence, Sec. & Tr.
Billiet, Mrs. Edwin
Broy, Mrs. Chester
Collins, Mrs. Frank
Flewellyn, Miss Marvel
Hansen, Mrs. Marvin
Hause, Mrs. Gus

Honke, Mrs. L. D.
Kortkamp, Mrs. George
Joikauf, Mrs. John
Marti, Mrs. Matt
Maxam, Mrs. Morton
Peasley, Mrs. Henry
Peterson, Mrs. Martin
Rosplock, Mrs. Frank
Tomfohrde, Mrs. Clifford
Wollnitz, Mrs. Paul

North Arpin

Gardner, Mrs. A. E., Pres.
VanderPloog, Mrs. Peter, Vice Pres.
Hause, Mrs. Floyd, Sec. and Treas.
Blatt, Mrs. John
Clouse, Mrs. Louis
Hause, Mrs. Fred
Holland, Mrs. Jay T.
Joiner, Mrs. John E.
Kadler, Mrs. Frank
Knopa, Mrs. Frank
Robinson, Mrs. Harry
Sawin, Mrs. D. D.
Schroeder, Mrs. Fred
Seidleman, Mrs. Mike
Shupe, Mrs. Freeman
Unertl, Mrs. Mike
Vanden Bergan, Mrs. Peter
Vander Ploog, Mrs. Simon
Welsch, Mrs. Ben
Wernberg, Mrs. Harry
Zuehkle, Mrs. Julius

~~REPORT~~
Horn, Mrs. G. H., Pres.
Fox, Mrs. Clarence, Vice Pres.
Trickey, Mrs. Elmer, Sec.
Hartsough, Mrs. A. L., Treas.
Ashbock, Mrs. Edward
Boebe, Miss Nina Mae
Boebe, Mrs. Sarah
Dekarske, Mrs. Albert
Drake, Mrs. Frank
Fox, Mrs. Chas. A.
Fox, Mrs. Floyd
Hesselink, Mrs. C. A.
Huibregtze, Mrs. Jake
Kollogg, Mrs. J. H.
Klawitter, Mrs. Aug.
Lou, Mrs. Herbert
Miller, Mrs. R. A.
Mueller, Mrs. Loo.
Oliver, Mrs. Owen
Peterson, Mrs. Marie
Ratelle, Mrs. Donald
Rowe, Mrs. Edgar
Tonpas, Mrs. Ben
Tonpas, Mrs. John
Turner, Mrs. Lynn
Trettel, Mrs. Henry

White Oak

Albrecht, Mrs. Mike, Pres.
Smith, Mrs. LeRoy, Vice Pres.
Berdan, Mrs. Ida, Sec. & Treas.
Aldrich, Mrs. Alvin C.
Boehnlein, Mrs. John
Brusowitz, Mrs. Art
Drollinger, Mrs. Wilmer A.
Knapton, Mrs. Keith
Ledden, Mrs. Oscar
Reed, Mrs. Oscar
Reed, Mrs. Roscoe
Robus, Mrs. Wm.
Seidle, Mrs. Louis
Steiner, Mrs. Wm. H.
Tesker, Mrs. Henry
Uttermark, Mrs. Henry

MARSHFIELD CENTER:

Chairman - Hoersfleder, Mrs. Alex
Vice " - Woister, Mrs. Wm.
Sec. & Treas. - Malika Mrs. J. N.
Dramatics - Bruhn, Mrs. Edmund

Klondike

Stephens, Mrs. Chas., Pres.
 Robinson, Mrs. Geo., V. Pres.
 Wachter, Mrs. Oscar, Sec. & Treas.
 Burhopp, Mrs. Hattie
 Burhopp, Mrs. Roy
 Clark, Mrs. Walter J.
 Doine, Mrs. John
 Fredrich, Mrs. Chas.
 Fritzsche, Mrs. Fred H.
 Hartnett, Mrs. Leo
 Itzen, Mrs. Albert
 Olson, Mrs. Elmer
 Parks, Mrs. Leo
 Plank, Mrs. Francis
 Roland, Mrs. Lew.
 Wilford, Mrs. Fred

Milladore

Peterson, Mrs. Anton, Pres.
 Brey, Mrs. Edward, Vice Pres.
 Trowbridge, Mrs. Donald, Sec. & Tr.
 Brey, Mrs. Herman
 Brey, Mrs. Laurinda
 Bruenning, Mrs. Wm. F.
 Cherney, Mrs. Joe W.
 Clark, Mrs. Wm. J.
 Fait, Mrs. Frank S.
 Fait, Mrs. Stanley
 Fait, Mrs. Sylvester
 Feit, Mrs. Chas.
 Feit, Mrs. Walter
 Fidler, Mrs. Ella
 Flor, Mrs. J. H.
 Heitzinger, Mrs. Geo.
 Hughes, Mrs. Charles J.
 Hughes, Mrs. Ray, A.
 Leible, Mrs. Frank
 Malik, Mrs. Joseph
 Rogers, Mrs. L. D.
 Ruh, Mrs. Isadore
 Shimek, Mrs. Jacob
 Storch, Mrs. Maurice
 Tauschek, Mrs. Frank

Mill Creek

Hopp, Mrs. W., Pres.
 Moersfleder, Mrs. Alex, Sec. & Treas.
 Ekvall, Mrs. Willis
 Gunerson, Mrs. Gilbert
 Gunderson, Mrs. Oscar
 Hildebrand, Mrs. Hilbert
 Kolstad, Mrs. Alvin
 Kolstad, Mrs. Gilman
 Moen, Mrs. Thorval
 Moen, Mrs. Tollef, Jr.
 Moersfleder, Mrs. John
 Sullivan, Mrs. Howard

Nasonville

Wade, Mrs. Arthur, Pres.
 Cary, Mrs. Geo., Vice Pres.
 Drachley, Mrs. Richard, Sec. & Treas
 Bruhn, Mrs. Edmond
 Erwin, Mrs. Bruce
 Hanson, Mrs. Einor
 Hanson, Mrs. Harry
 Hustedt, Mrs. Wm.
 Messing, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Morrison, Mrs. Leander
 Peterson, Mrs. J. C.
 Plank, Mrs. George
 Roder, Mrs. Chester
 Roder, Mrs. George
 Sorenson, Mrs. Otto
 Sorlie, Mrs. Einor
 Wachter, Mrs. Robert
 Wade, Mrs. Dwight
 Werkit, Mrs. Olina
 Ziegahn, Mrs. Wilbert E.

Richfield Center

Christianson, Mrs. Anton, Pres.
 Ewer, Mrs. Charles, Vice Pres.
 Brody, Mrs. Marshall, Sec. & Treas.
 Brey, Mrs. Geo.
 Butler, Mrs. Chas.
 Dix, Mrs. Edw. J.
 Fjelstad, Mrs. Martin
 Gadson, Mrs. E. C.
 Knapton, Mrs. Walter
 Pember, Mrs. Ben O.
 Punke, Mrs. Rudolph
 Schuster, Mrs. John
 Yeager, Mrs. Walter

Shady Lane

Weister, Mrs. Irwin, Pres.
 Tromelling, Mrs. Lyman, Vice Pres.
 Reigel, Mrs. Robert, Sec. & Treas.
 Eckes, Mrs. Will
 Gaffney, Mrs. Minnie
 George, Mrs. Albert
 Gessert, Miss Marcella
 George, Mrs. Thos.
 Gessert, Mrs. Wm.
 Heckel, Mrs. John
 Ives, Mrs. James
 Kopf, Mrs. George
 Kopf, Mrs. Robert
 Krohn, Mrs. Bert
 Ladonot, Mrs. C. E.
 Naber, Mrs. Joe
 Reigel, Mrs. James
 Reiser, Mrs. William
 Schultz, Mrs. Otto
 Weister, Mrs. Wm.

The Village Center

Seidle, Mrs. Isadore, Pres.
Kolb, Mrs. Paul, Vice Pres.
Meyer, Mrs. Karl, Treas.
Sullivan, Mrs. Russell, Sec.
Koppy, Miss Veronica
Meidle, Mrs. George
Meredith, Mrs. Ward
Schroeder, Mrs. George
Straub, Mrs. Roman
Sullivan, Mrs. Russell
Willner, Mrs. Fred

Weigelsdorf

Pankratz, Mrs. Andrew, Pres.
Weigel, Mrs. Felix, Vice Pres.
Weigel, Mrs. Otto, Sec. & Treas.
Broy, Mrs. Frank
Brusky, Mrs. John P.
Merkel, Mrs. Max.
Nikolai, Mrs. Alois
Pankratz, Mrs. John
Pankratz, Mrs. Ted
Regner, Mrs. Capser
Schambureck, Mrs. Ben
Weigeln, Mrs. John

PITTSVILLE CENTER

Chairman - Van Wormer, Mrs. E. R.
Vice " - Yetter, Mrs. Chas.
Sec. - Krueger, Mrs. H. H.
Treas. - Sowatzke, Mrs. Adam
Dramatics, - Dawes, Mrs. Otto

Babcock

Van Wormer, Mrs. E. R., Pres.
Regalia, Mrs. John, Vice Pres.
Martinovich, Mrs. Pete, Sec.
Anderson, Mrs. Elmer, Treas.
Austin, Mrs. R.
Brovald, Mrs. C.
Cooley, Mrs. Ralph
Caylor, Mrs. Algen
Emerson, Mrs. John
Grimshaw, Mrs. Albert
Hass, Mrs. Rudolph
Heath, Mrs. Earl
Kennan, Mrs. Ed.
Knutson, Mrs. Andy
Kulka, Mrs. Otto
Moe, Mrs. Melvin
Morse, Mrs. Eva
Novak, Mrs. Stanley
Neidetcher, Mrs. .
Potts, Mrs. R.
Scott, Mrs. James
Sitenga, Mrs. Lousi
Sitenga, Mrs. Marcus
Sommerville, Mrs. Glenn
Staage, Mrs. Lester
VanKuren, Mrs. Chas.
VanKuren, Mrs. Kathryn

City Point No. 2

Bradley, Mrs. Curtis, Pres.
Reshel, Mrs. August, Vice Pres.
Reshel, Mrs. Tom, Sec. & Treas.
Anderson, Elizabeth
Martin, Mrs. Gertrude
Marks, Miss Alice
Nelson, Mrs. Bryan
Nelson, Mrs. F. N.
Nelson, Mrs. S.
Paulsen, Mrs. Claude
Paulsen, Mrs. Lynn

Cranmoor

Rozin, Mrs. L. N., Pres.
Westfall, Mrs. Henry, Vice Pres.
Kruger, Mrs. H. H., Sec. & Treas.
Allworden, Mrs. Wm. C.
Bennett, Mrs. A. E.
Bennett, Mrs. E. E.
Brockman, Mrs. Ray
Damme, Mrs. Reinhardt
Gotsinger, Mrs. Carl
Gotsinger, Mrs. L.
Larson, Mrs. C. J.
Larson, Mrs. Clarence
Merk, Mrs. Henry
Merk, Mrs. Julian
Mosher, Mrs. Delos
Peaslee, Mrs. Wm.
Smith, Miss Clara
Smith, Mrs. Milo
Ward, Mrs. P. E.
Wirtz, Mrs. T. A.

Oak Leaf

Kiesling, Mrs. Geo., Pres.
Ziegler, Mrs. Walter, Vice Pres.
Dinso, Miss Edith, Sec. & Treas.
Blanchard, Mrs. Wm.
Davis, Mrs. E. P.
Davis, Miss Josephine
Dobevoc, Mrs. John
Georhing, Miss Peral
Pinney, Mrs. Roy
Raab, Mrs. John Jr.
Schiller, Mrs. Paul C.
Truchinske, Mrs. Charles
Uel, Mrs. Frank
McChesney, Mrs. Calvin

Pittsville

Favell, Mrs. Warren, Pres.
Dawes, Mrs. Otto, Vice Pres.
Nystrom, Mrs. Walter, Sec. & Treas.
Behselich, Mrs. Tony
Demke, Mrs. Theo. B.

Fuller Mrs. Edward
 Hammel, Mrs. Frank
 Leberg, Mrs. Leonard
 Monette, Mrs. Edward
 Reick, Mrs. Walter
 Thomas, Mrs. Grace
 Walch, Mrs.
 Waldo, Mrs. Elmer H.
 Waldo, Mrs. Wilbur

Pleasant Hill

Theodens, Mrs. John, Pres.
 Horn, Mrs. Chas., Vice Pres.
 Hinrichsen, Mrs. Wm., Sec. & Treas.
 Brandt, Mrs. Ray
 Dibble, Mrs. Geo.
 Dillman, Mrs. Ernest
 Dillman, Mrs. Wm.
 Gardner, Mrs. Clifford, E.
 Hanson, Mrs. Norman
 Perkl, Mrs. Ernest
 Siebenhaar, Mrs. Herman
 Theodens, Mrs. Allic
 Vanderwalker, Mrs. Neal

Pleasant Valley

Liebenstein, Mrs. A. D., Pres.
 McConnell, Mrs. John, Vice Pres.
 Miller, Mrs. Wm. D., Sec.
 Kissner, Mrs. Otto, Treas.
 Brown, Miss Belva
 Bubolz, Mrs. Albert
 Ferk, Mrs. Wm.
 Fox, Mrs. Fred
 Johnson, Mrs. Clifford
 Hetze, Mrs. Gust
 Kragenbrink, Mrs. Henry
 Kindert, Mrs. Fred
 Ludewig, Mrs. C. A.
 McConnell, Mrs. Joe
 Schalla, Mrs. Wm.
 Tague, Mrs. D. A.
 Woodman, Mrs. Louis
 Zellmer, Mrs. Kurt

South Hansen

Schiller, Mrs. Gust, Pres.
 Schillor, Mrs. Paul, Sec.
 Schiller, Mrs. Alfred, Treas.
 Hill, Mrs. John
 Karloska, Mrs. Aug.
 Karloska, Mrs. Charles
 McNamee, Mrs. Thos.
 McNamee, Mrs. Alois
 Schalla, Mrs. Fred
 Schalla, Mrs. Wm.
 Sawatzko, Mrs. Adam
 Stringham, Mrs. Ed.

West Veedum

Johnson, Miss Josephine, Pres.
 Ribek, Mrs. Emil, Sec. & Treas.
 Anderson, Mrs. Fred
 Boldt, Mrs. John
 Brandt, Mrs. Richard
 Ewer, Mrs. Homer
 Gorst, Mrs. Claire
 Hoffman, Mrs. Anna
 Irwin, Mrs. Fred
 Pankonin, Mrs. Herman
 Smith, Mrs. Julius
 Sojka, Mrs. Frank
 Yotter, Mrs. Charles

WISCONSIN RAPIDS CENTER

Chairman, Kruck, Mrs. Roy
 Vice " - Gaetko, Mrs. Art
 Sec. & Treas. - Rochelcau, Mrs. W. B.
 Dramatics, - Yenko, Mrs. Bert

Biron

Abel, Mrs. John, Pres.
 Worden, Mrs. Leo, Vice Pres.
 Johnson, Mrs. Paul, Sec.
 Espek Mrs. Eldia, Treas.
 Atwood, Mrs. C. B.
 Barto, Mrs. John
 Grall, Mrs. John
 Haydock, Mrs. Ed.
 Haydock, Mrs. Louis
 Kempfert, Mrs. Percy
 Marvin, Mrs. Jack
 Peterson, Mrs. George
 Peterson, Mrs. Harry
 Worden, Mrs. Warren

Hillview

Flick, Mrs. Albert, Pres.
 Cramer, Mrs. Walter, Vice Pres.
 Pagels, Mrs. Wm., Sec. & Treas.
 Bell, Miss Laura
 Campbell, Mrs. Charles
 Ebascher, Mrs. Joe
 Hamm, Mrs. Charley
 Haydock, Mrs. J.
 Neiman, Mrs. Art
 Pagels, Mrs. Fred
 Ransom, Mrs. Robert
 Young, Mrs. Wm.

Lynn Creek

DeRouchey, Mrs. Geo., Pres.
 Vehrs, Mrs. Carl, Vice Pres.
 Gotz, Mrs. Joseph, Sec. & Treas.
 Blystone, Mrs. Clyde
 Carlson, Mrs. George
 Elmer, Mrs. George

(continued)

Fitz, Mrs. Richard
Fraedrick, Mrs. Arnold
McLean, Mrs. R. H.
Peckham, Mrs. Earl
Pharo, Mrs. Richard
Shaw, Mrs. Louis H.

Ne kooosa

Kruck, Mrs. Roy, Pres.
Martinson, Mrs. Geo, Vice Pres.
Esser, Mrs. Edward, Sec. & Treas.
Clark, Mrs. Clarence
Ferkey, Mrs. Ed.
Foley, Mrs. Hubert
Grover, Mrs. Lawrence
Jensen, Mrs. Clifford
Kuhn, Mrs. Harold, A.
Kwasigroch, Mrs. Joe
Long, Mrs. John H.
Manske, Mrs. Harriet
Lesna, Mrs. Ed.
Platts, Mrs. Tom
Thompson, Mrs. Raoy
Shymanski, Mrs. Melvin
Ward, Mrs. Wm. L.
Wells, Mrs. O. F.
Wentlyn, Mrs. William
Woodard, Mrs. Deyton C.
Zettler, Mrs. Arthur
Frazier, Mrs. Wm. (Dec'd)

North Kellner

Warner, Mrs. Stephen, Pres.
White, Mrs. Wm., Vice Pres.
Hansen, Mrs. Jack, Sec.
Braun, Mrs. Fred, Treas.
Akkerman, Mrs. Henry
Denniston, Mrs. A. G.
Ellis, Mrs. Ed.
Fischer, Mrs. Harvey
Garfield, Mrs. James
Hamelink, Mrs. Kryn
Hanneman, Mrs. Frank
Hoffman, Mrs. Harold
Kauth, Mrs. Alex
Koch, Mrs. Howard
Koch, Mrs. Norman
Koch, Mrs. Herman
Kortkamp, Mrs. Howard
Liebe, Mrs. Wm.
Mehlbrock, Mrs. Edwin
Miller, Mrs. Minnie
Miller, Mrs. Wilbur
Moore, Mrs. Glenn, B.
O'Day, Mrs. Dora
O'Day, Mrs. John

Saeger, Mrs. Wilbur
Schultz, Mrs. Walter
Vadnais, Mrs. Stanley
Warner, Mrs. Harold

Plover Road

Maher, Mrs. David, Pres.
Voight, Mrs. Ralph, Vice Pres.
Brown, Mrs. Ray, Sec.
Jinsky, Mrs. Mike, Treas.
Barr, Mrs.
Barto, Mrs. F. W.
Kruger, Mrs. Ernest
LaBargo, Mrs. Joe
Mashek, Mrs. Harold
Mahor, Mrs. E. H.
Mahor, Mrs. Robert
McCarthy, Mrs. M.
McWold, Mrs. Jeanette
McWold, Mrs. Roy
Moll, Mrs. Ervin
Moll, Mrs. Gilbert
Moll, Miss Lulu
Moll, Mrs. Wm.
Pickett, Mrs. Harlow
Pfieffer, Mrs. J. C.
Rude, Mrs. Julius A.
Safford, Mrs. Wm.
Walters, Mrs. John
Walters, Miss Tillie
Young, Mrs. Herman

Port Edwards

Seebruck, Mrs. Tony, Pres.
Gotz, Mrs. Avolt, Vice Pres.
Yonko, Mrs. Bert, Sec.
Arendt, Mrs. Emil, Treas.
Ashburn, Mrs. Geo.
Asburn, Mrs. Jesse
Braves, Mrs. C.
Currier, Mrs. Oscar
Engel, Mrs. F.
Fairfield, Mrs. Homer
Hamolau, Mrs. Art W.
Hamilton, Mrs. High
Hofschild, Mrs. Irving
Hinkley, Mrs. Ervin
Jensen, Mrs. G.
Johnson, Mrs. Albin R.
Joseph, Mrs. Wm. S.
Koyzer, Mrs. John
Krall, Mrs. Leonard E.
Kraske, Mrs. Charles
Larsen, Mrs. O.
Looman, Mrs. Leslie
Madden, Mrs. Hugh
Millenbah, Mrs. C. M.

(continued)

Olson, Mrs. Henry
 Orth, Mrs. Otto
 Orth, Mrs. Peter
 Osberg, Mrs. Herman
 Osterkil, Mrs. Tobie
 Parks, Mrs. B.
 Schultz, Mrs. Otto
 Smolarek, Mrs. Jack
 Stewart, Mrs. Delmo
 Weinbauer, Mrs. Frank
 Whitmore, Mrs. Dale
 Zurfluh, Mrs. Herman

Seneca Corners

Clark, Mrs. W. W., Pres.
 Brody, Mrs. Ray, Vice Pres.
 Taylor, Mrs. C. C., Sec. & Treas.
 Bartels, Mrs. Aug.
 Brody, Mrs. Ed.
 Clark, Mrs. Guy
 Clark, Mrs. Wm.
 Fletcher, Mrs. Eugene
 Goss, Mrs. Lee
 Kissinger, Mrs. Alvin
 Knuteson, Mrs. Lawrence
 Luth, Mrs. John
 Myers, Mrs. Wm.
 Preston, Mrs. Conrad
 Stransky, Mrs. James (Doc'd)

Seneca Social

Smith, Mrs. Dave, Pres.
 Peterson, Mrs. Harvey, Vice Pres.
 Jackson, Mrs. William, Sec. & Treas.
 Ashenberg, Mrs. Leonard
 Condo, Mrs. Peter
 Haferman, Mrs. Arthur
 Honke, Mrs. Arthur
 Jackson, Mrs. Henry
 Jackson, Mrs. Louise
 Knuth, Mrs. Wm.
 Mask, Mrs. Bertha
 Peterson, Mrs. Peter
 Peterson, Mrs. Harold
 Reppen, Mrs. Joseph
 Schroeder, Mrs. Albert
 Schultz, Mrs. Henry
 Oestermyer, Mrs. John
 Whitrock, Mrs. Geo.

South Rudolph

Bushmaker, Mrs. Geo. Jr, Pres.
 Bottensek, Mrs. Irving, Vice Pres.
 Baughman, Mrs. E. C., Sec. & Treas.
 Bushmaker, Mrs. George, Sr.
 Fiechter, Mrs. Robert

Flatt, Mrs. Harry
 Fritsche, Mrs. John
 Fritsche, Mrs. Wm.
 Hildebrant, Mrs. P. N.
 Kempen, Mrs. Arnold H.
 Locker, Mrs. Fred
 Loomans, Mrs. Henry
 Rocheleau, Mrs. W. B.
 Thompson, Mrs. Ira
 TerMaat, Mrs. Geo.
 Zuege, Mrs. Martin

Sunnyside

Hamm, Mrs. Albert, Pres.
 Kronholm, Mrs. Victor, Vice Pres.
 Remitz, Mrs. Joe, Sec. & Treas.
 Cullen, Mrs. Louis
 Hofschild, Mrs. Robert
 Hamm, Mrs. Milton
 Jackson, Mrs. Mike
 Kohnen, Mrs. Frank
 Kroll, Mrs. Paul H.
 Kronholm, Mrs. Ernest
 Laurie, Mrs. John
 Nelson, Mrs. Oscar
 Newman, Mrs. John
 Schmick, Mrs. Tony

Two-Mile C

Thalacker, Mrs. Paul, Pres.
 Matthews, Mrs. M., Vice, Pres.
 Gaetke, Mrs. Art, Sec.
 VanGorder, Mrs. Archie, Treas.
 Armstrong, Mrs. Paul
 Cook, Mrs. George
 Corey, Mrs. S. G.
 Eberhardt, Mrs. Chas.
 Ellis, Mrs. Fred R.
 Heiser, Mrs. Leon
 Heager, Mrs. C. E.
 Johnson, Mrs. Thor
 Ponash, Mrs. Louis
 Rabuck, Mrs. Chas.
 Radomski, Mrs. Wm.
 Ronne, Mrs. Ed. S.
 Schiller, Mrs. Francis
 Smith, Mrs. Burt
 Sullivan, Mrs. Ed.
 Webb, Mrs. James
 Witt, Mrs. Bertha
 Zach, Mrs. E.

Wood Co. Ho. Dem. Council-1939

Mrs. Fred Schultz - Arpin Center
 Mrs. Alex. Hoersfelder-Marshfield Cen.
 Mrs. E. R. VanWormer, Pittsville Cen.
 Mrs. Roy Kruck-Wis. Rapids Center
 Miss Cecelia H. Shostock-Home Agent

EXHIBITS

At the Central Wisconsin State Fair, four project meetings were used as themes for booths. Each Center Chairman drew the assignment for her Center and also the booth number. Project accomplishments were displayed in each booth. New booth space was provided by the Fair Association, which offered more possibilities for booth construction and made the job of putting up booths much easier and enjoyable. The following booths were erected:

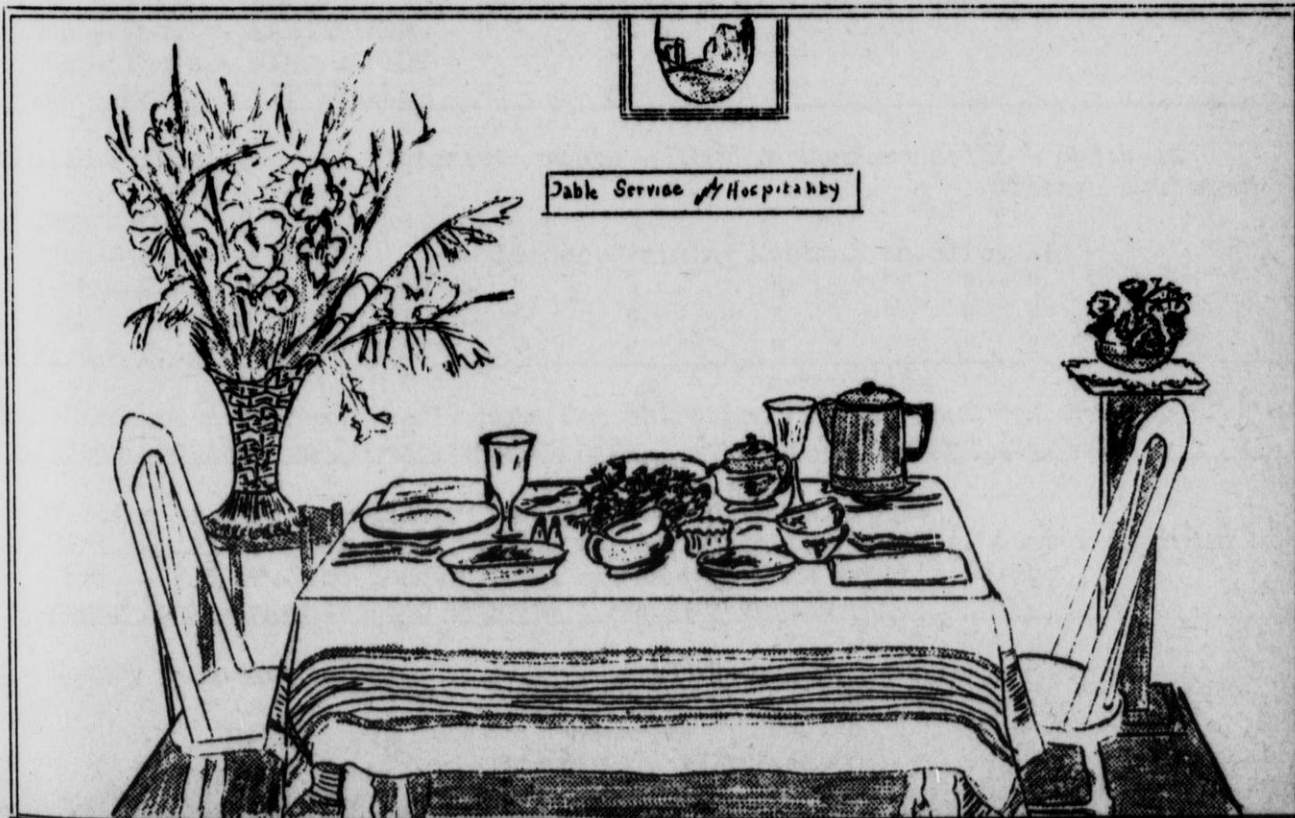
1. Arpin - Table Service and Hospitality
2. Marshfield - Vegetable Cookery
3. Pittsville - Attractive Housedress
4. Wis. Rapids - Arranging the Family Living Room

The following score card was used to judge the booths:

Caption	75 points
Exhibit a unit within itself.	100 points
Subject matter selected from subject.	75 points
Importance of subject matter selected	100 points
Effectiveness in teaching a lesson.	250 points
Quality of exhibit material used.	100 points
Attractiveness, neatness, and arrangement	200 points
Interest and attention.	100 points
	<u>1,000 points</u>

NOTE: The booths placed at the Fair in the order given above.

- Booth -



WOOD COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR 1940-41

September 25th - Wednesday - PITTSVILLE - County Home Demonstration Council Meeting

October - Start Plans for County Drama Festival

- " 15th - Tues. - ARPIN - Leader Training Meeting on Food and Health
- " 16th - Wed. - MARSHFIELD - " " " " " " "
- " 17th - Thurs. - WIS. RAPIDS - " " " " " " "
- " 18th - Fri. - PITTSVILLE - " " " " " " "

- November 12th - Tues. - ARPIN - Leader Training Meeting on "Where There's A Will"
- " 13th - Wed. - MARSHFIELD - " " " " " " "
- " 14th - Thurs. - WIS. RAPIDS - " " " " " " "
- " 15th - Fri. - PITTSVILLE - " " " " " " "

December - Christmas Meetings. Play rehearsals for County Drama Festival

- Jan. 9th - Thurs. - WIS. RAPIDS - Leader Training Meeting on Care & Repair of the Sewing Machine
- " 10th - Fri. - PITTSVILLE - " " " " " " "
- " 14th - Tues. - ARPIN - " " " " " " "
- " 15th - Wed. - MARSHFIELD - " " " " " " "

January - County Drama Festival

Feb. 3 - 7 Madison - Farm and Home Week. State Home Demonstration Council Meeting

- Feb. 11th - Tues. () Interest Groups - Kitchen Conference I - Kitchen Arrangement
- " 12th - Wed. () " " " " " "
- " 18th - Tues. - ARPIN - Leader Training Meeting on Slips I
- " 19th - Wed. - MARSHFIELD - " " " " " "
- " 20th - Thurs. - WIS. RAPIDS - " " " " " "
- " 21st - Fri. - PITTSVILLE - " " " " " "

- March 11th - Tues. () Interest groups - Kitchen Conference II - Built-in Kitchen Equipment
- " 12th - Wed. () " " " " " "
- " 18th - Tues. - ARPIN - Leader Training Meeting on Slips II
- " 19th - Wed. - MARSHFIELD - " " " " " "
- " 20th - Thurs. - WIS. RAPIDS - " " " " " "
- " 21st - Fri. - PITTSVILLE - " " " " " "

April - Discussion of next year's Home Demonstration Program in Local Groups
Open Meetings on Landscape Gardening. Tour of Rearranged Kitchens

- May - Election of officers and project leaders in local groups
- " 9th - Fri. - All Project Leader Books should be in the hands of Center Chairmen
- " 16th - Fri. - All Project Leader Books are due at Home Agent's Office
- May - County Home Demonstration Program Planning Meeting

June - County Achievement Day

STATISTICAL REPORT OF HOME AND CLUB AGENT

Days in office	83
Days in field.	167
Days in attendance at meetings outside County.	31
Miles traveled	7142
Days vacation.	24
Days sick leave.	3
Number of farms or homes visited this year	180
Number of office calls and interviews.	672
Number of telephone calls.	472
Number of individual letters written	1059
Number of bulletins distributed.	4197
Number of events at which exhibits were made	4
Clubs doing 4-H work	38
Clubs doing Home Demonstration work.	38
Project Leader Training meetings	28
Project meetings held by clubs	266
News articles.	78
Radio talks.	2
Number of circular letters	40
Method Demonstration meetings:	
Number.	45
Attendance.	1161
Training meetings:	
Adult - Number.	47
Attendance.	1161
Other meetings:	
Number.	43
Attendance.	7089
4-H - Number.	50
Attendance.	1036

SPECIALISTS AND OTHERS ASSISTING

Gladys Meloche	Mrs. W. B. King
Clara Jonas	Winifred Bagnall
W. McNeel	Merle Ramer
Blanche Lee	C. Kuehner
I F. Hall	Alice Oleson
Wealthy Hale	Mrs. T. R. Nickerson
Mary Brady	Mrs. Maragaret McCordic
Helen Pearson	J. N. Fargo
Geneva Amundson	Martin Anderson
Mrs. Vera Theiler	Margaret Warner
Mrs. W. B. King	Christine Pedersen
Edna Peterman	
Betty Birong	



4-H CLUB WORK

WOOD COUNTY 4-H boys and girls will become leaders not only in agricultural affairs but will find their way into many other social, business, and political activities, their training and understanding of the things that make for progress and protection of American liberties justifies and should encourage support of their activities on the part of all good American citizens.



4H CLUB WORK

(Combined report of Cecelia Shestock and H.R. Lathrope, Extension Workers)

The twentieth annual 4H Achievement Day was held at Marshfield October 26, 1940. More than 3000 farm boys and girls in Wood County have been enrolled in the county wide 4H program. In 1940 there were 28 local 4H clubs organized. These clubs were led by 28 general leaders, 103 project leaders and 65 junior leaders.

Extension work from the county office assisted the local leaders in organizing their local clubs. Achievement requirements are set up by local leaders at a general conference each year. The County Extension Workers attempt to carry out the 4H club program as adopted by the leaders.

Each 4H club is a separate organization in itself. Members obtain training in citizenship when they select their local, and general leaders. Members elect their own officers and make their own local club rules. Each 4H club has the loyal support and advice of three parents who act as an advisory committee for each club.

In 1940 there were 598 4H club members carrying 954 projects. 4H club members learn by doing. Members, like their fathers, learn that there are losses as well as gains in farm life. These 4H club boys and girls are not being taught to sit down and wait for somebody to bring success to them. They are not waiting for somebody to bring achievements to them. These 4H boys and girls are taking part in the contest of life under the keenest competition. The 4H club movement presents to each community the greatest youth organization in the world. The organization teaches the boys and girls that progress is made through industrious application of their minds and hands to the development of all the great things put on earth for us.

The moral, physical, industrial, and spiritual development of the boys and girls offers a theme for national defense that greatly excels the theme of youth in foreign lands, who are trained from the cradle on for destruction rather than construction.

More than 4000 exhibits of the skill and craftsmanship of 4H club boys and girls was exhibited at the Central Wisconsin State Fair in 1940. 4H members have excelled in local, district, and state fairs other than at Marshfield. 4H members have demonstrated leadership in the production of fine crops, excellent hogs, cattle, and sheep. 4H members have produced excellent food and clothing products which win the admiration of all. 4H members have planted more than 20,000 forest trees during the year. "Youth develops where youth builds."

- Contests -

Three hundred 4H members assembled at Arpin for the Junior State Fair contest. The contest was sponsored by the Wood County Junior State Fair Committee, composed of H. R. Lathrope, Chairman; Stanton Mead, Vice Chairman; Kathryn Gill, Soc'y; Cecelia Shestock; Harold Jepson; Harry M. Nelson; M. C. Kolly; Mrs. W. C. Christensen; Mrs. R. S. Baldwin; Steve McDonald. This committee certified to the membership and qualifications of all exhibitors and contestants from Wood County who exhibited or competed at the State Fair at Milwaukee.

- Dairy Queen -

Since 1937 Wood County has each year selected a dairy queen from among the 4H girls to represent Wood County and compete in the state dairy queen contest at the state fair. This publicity feature has been designed to promote the dairy industry. This year the judges of the dairy queen contest were: Miss Geneva Amundson, Miss Merle Ramer, and Mr. Dave Nusbaum. Miss Lucille Reed, Maple Grove, was selected Queen. Doreen Moresfelder, Lila Wenzel, and Phyllis Kolstad were selected attendants to the Queen. Queen Lucille was crowned on Achievement Day by John L. Stauber.

- Winners of State Fair Contests -

Health - Doreen Moresfelder - Mill Creek
 Health - Wallace Ekvall - Mill Creek. Selected state Health Champion.
 Demonstration - Lila Bean - Vesper
 Dairy Queen - Lucille Reed - Maple Grove
 Style Review - Betty George - Ebbe
 Best Groomed Girl - Florence Seefeldt - Mill Creek Busy Bees

- Judges -

Foods and Nutrition	(Elaine Wood	Marshfield Central
	(Geraldine Baiert	St. Mary's
Clothing	(Joyce Tenpas	Vesper
	(Jean Nelson	Marshfield Central
Food Preservation	(Lila Bean	Vesper
	(Marjorie Kolstad	Mill Creek
Poultry	(Norbert Koller	Auburndale
	(Earl Hamann	Saratoga Sod Busters
Crops	(Willard Ekvall	Mill Creek
	(Allan Dix	Nasonville
Dairy Cattle	(Willard Ekvall	Mill Creek
	(Earl Hamann	Saratoga Sod Busters
Livestock	(Wallace Ekvall	Mill Creek
	(Russell Rayhorn	Ebbe
Dairy Products	(Alice Flieschman	Richfield
	(Jack Sutton	Richfield
Meat	(Allen Brheim	Ebbe
	(Wilmer Pleckham	Shady Nook
Music	(Patrice Nelson	Marshfield Central
	(Jean Nelson	Marshfield Central

- Winners of Tall Hybrid Corn - August 3, 1940 - 30 Samples Exhibited-

Forest Bruhn	9 feet 10 inches	Richfield
Allen Itzen	9 feet 9 inches	Richfield
Durward Knapp	9 feet 6 inches	West Cary Homemakers
Alois Schiferel	8 feet 11 inches	Hewitt
Arthur Kautza	8 feet 9 inches	Mill Creek

- Special Honor Members -

Outstanding Meat Animal Project	Clarence Gotz	Auburndale
Outstanding Home Economics	Joyce Kiesling	Richfield
Outstanding Foods and Nutrition	Lila Bean	Vesper

- Special Honor Members - State of Wisconsin -

Highest Award in Wisconsin in Forestry and Home Beautification Project:
 Allan Moll - Pearl

- Winners of trips to International Stock Show and 4H Club Congress, 1940 -
 Allan Dix - Crops Nasonville Wilmer Pleckham - Meats Shady Nook
 Earl Hamann - Poultry Saratoga Sod Busters: Allen Brheim - Meats Ebbe
 Wallace Ekvall - Health Mill Creek (Ineligible because of previous competition.)

- Honor Members -

Boys

Jack Sutton - Richfield
 Jimmy Weiler - Auburndale
 Allen Itzen - Richfield
 Arsenius Baltus - Auburndale
 Julius Rude, Jr. - Pearl

Girls

Phyllis Kolstad - Mill Creek
 Betty George - Ebbe
 Geraldine Baierl - St. Mary's
 Romilda Marschner - East Rock
 Dorothy Smith - Pittsville Wide Awake

- Club Activities -

Twenty-eight local clubs were visited on requests from the General Leaders for the purpose of giving help and assistance. Each local club has held at least five general meetings and many more project meetings during the year. Leaders conferences are held at the beginning and end of the club year. Project leader conferences are held from time to time during the club year. 4H club members interest themselves in music and dramatics. Patricia and Jean Nelson; Marshfield Central, were selected to sing in the state chorus at the Wisconsin State Fair.

Eighteen team or individual demonstrations were developed by local clubs. Twenty-six 4H members participated in the demonstration contest at Arpin on August 3rd. In Demonstrations, members show and tell what they have learned about their project work during the year.

Six local clubs put on one act plays during the year. Richfield 4H club was selected by the judges to compete in dramatics at State Club Week.

Thirty-eight 4H members from Wood County attended the State Club week program at Madison in June. Transportation was provided members attending. Each club sent two or more delegates. Each delegate prepared a written report of his experiences and suggestions on how his local club might be improved as the result of his experience in Madison.

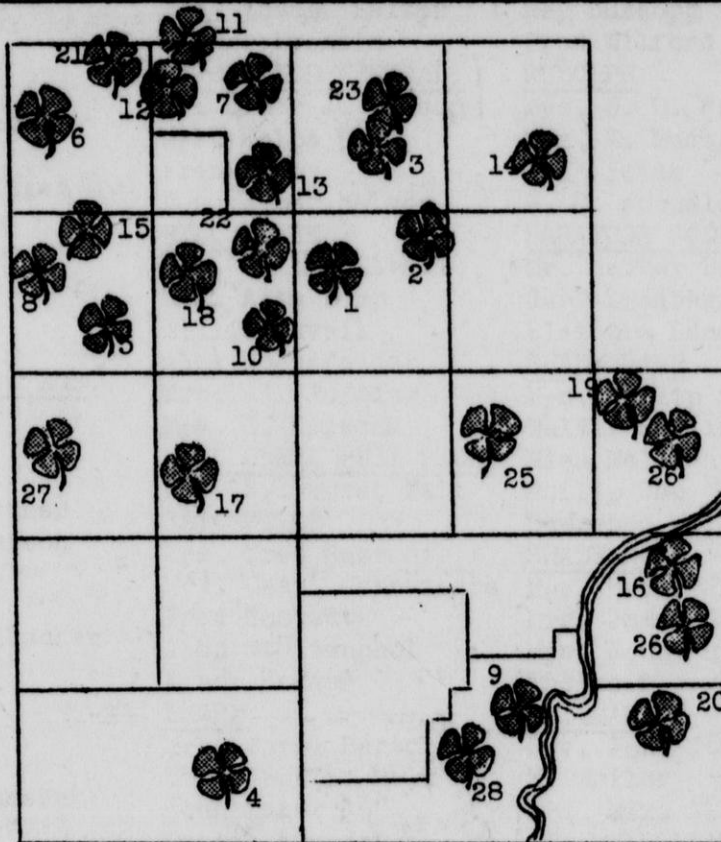
Fifty-five 4H members competed or exhibited at the Wis. State Fair. Wood County was well represented in state contest, as any county in Wisconsin. Five of the fifty Wisconsin Delegates to the International Club Congress at Chicago were eligible, will come from Wood County. Four will compete.

Ten Wood County 4H clubs came through the year with a 100% Achievement Record as follows: Wittenberg, 1 year; West Cary Homeworkers, 1 year; Lynn Creek, 1 year; Babcock Jr. Forest Rangers 1 year; Auburndale, 2 years; Ebbe, 3 years, Marshfield Central, 3 years; Nasonville, 4 years; Pearl, 8 years; and Shady Nook with 11 years.

Each year several members reached their majority and were given certificates for successful completion of their club work. In 1940 there were eight as follows: Robert McWold, Pearl 1 year; Gerald Rasmussen, Ebbe 4 years; Harvey Brody, Vesper 4 years; Clarence Hilgart, Auburndale 6 years; Dorothy Rude, Pearl 10 years; Ellen Fjelstad, Richfield 11 years, Harold Hansen, Nasonville 11 years; and Omar Hustedt, Nasonville 11 years. These 4H members who have reached their 21st birthday will assist their local club and their community in every way that they can.

The County Extension office urges 4H club members to attend high school and to enroll in agricultural and home economics courses if they are interested. Because of their advanced age and additional training, high school members are often able to excel in contests over members who have not had the opportunity of attending these courses. The County Extension office and 4H

club members and leaders appreciate the help given in training members by Smith-Hughes instructors, as well as high school instructors, the County Nurse and to the State Board of Health. Much credit goes also to the Marshfield Commercial Club for their courtesy in sponsoring the 4-H Achievement party.



4-H CLUBS IN WOOD COUNTY

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Arpin | 15. Nasonville |
| 2. Arpin Wide-Awake Chapter | 16. Pearl |
| 3. Auburndale | 17. Pittsville Wide-Awake |
| 4. Babcock Jr. Forest Rangers | 18. Richfield |
| 5. East Rock | 19. Rudolph |
| 6. Ebbe | 20. Saratoga Sodbusters |
| 7. Hewitt | 21. Shady Lane |
| 8. Lindsey | 22. Shady Nook |
| 9. Lynn Creek | 23. St. Mary's |
| 10. Maple Grove | 24. St. Phillip's |
| 11. Mara-Wood | 25. Vesper |
| 12. Marshfield Central | 26. Wazeecha |
| 13. Mill Creek | 27. West Cary Homeworkers |
| 14. Mill Creek Busy Bees | 28. Wittenberg |

4H General Leaders-1940

ARPIN

Rev. E. A. Finn
Mrs. Carrol Whaples
Mrs. Tony Hornick

ARPIN WIDE AWAKE

Mrs. Andrew Kohel
Mrs. S. Stoflet
Andrew Kohel
Miss Minnie Zitzow

AUBURNDALE

Mr. W. A. Drollinger
Robert Bergstrom
Mrs. N. C. Thorpe
Mrs. W. A. Drollinger
Roy Drollinger
George Gotz

BABCOCK JR FOREST RGS.

Mr. Edward Denk

EAST ROCK

Mr. Paul Tremmel
Mrs. Herb. Marschner
Mrs. Gordon Morrison

EBBE

Mrs. Joe Motchenbacher
Mrs. Wm. Bell
Dale Rondorf
Mrs. Alb. George
Loy Rayhorn
Mrs. Theo. Rasmussen
Mrs. Dale Rondorf

HEWITT

Mrs. Joseph Strupp
Frank J. Durst
George Eberhardy
Miss Veronica Koppy

LINDSEY

Mrs. Albert Bredemann
J. R. Hewitt
Miss Bertha Benner
Mrs. Rose Laven
Mrs. Wellner
Mrs. Andrew Oss

LYNN CREEK

Mrs. Richard McLean
Mrs. Carl Vehrs
Mrs. Richard Fitz

MAPLE GROVE

Mrs. A. E. Ward
John Reed

MAPLE GROVE (cont)

Mrs. John Reed
Mrs. Vern Cutler

MARA-WOOD

Mrs. Joseph Felten
Wilmer Draheim

MARSHFIELD CENTRAL

Mr. Elmer J. Nelson
Mrs. Ralph Wood
Frank Brey

Mrs. Elmer Nelson

MILL CREEK

Mrs. Willis Ekvall
Mrs. Alba Bump
Willis Ekvall
Alex Moersfelder

Mrs. Al. Ruffing

Mrs. G. Kolstad

MILL CREEK BUSY BEES

Mrs. Sylvester Fait

NASONVILLE

Mrs. Fred Hustedt
Mrs. Chas. Carruthers
Fred Hustedt

John Steltenphol

Einor Hansen

PEARL

Mrs. Carol Barto
Mrs. Jessine Moll
John Maher

Daniel Kruger

Harold Mashek

W. R. Moll

Mrs. E. H. Maher

Miss Lulu Moll

Mrs. Irvin Moll

PITTSVILLE WIDE-AWAKE

Mrs. A. H. Kumm

J. V. Smith

Mrs. J. V. Smith

Ed Trinko

Mrs. Ed Trinko

A. H. Kumm

RICHFIELD

Mrs. Merwin Blanchard

Mrs. Ed Bruhn

Mrs. Francis Kiesling

Mrs. George Kiesling

Mrs. Arvid Backstrom

Ed Bruhn

RICHFIELD (cont.)

Roy Pinney

Mrs. Olsen

Merwin Blanchard

Roy Burhopp

Fred Wilford

RUDOLPH

Mrs. W. B. Rocheleau

Mrs. E. Bade

Art Nieman

W. B. Rocheleau

SARATOGA SODBUSTERS

Mr. Harvey Burmeister

Carl Lundberg

Eleanore Lundberg

SHADY LANE

Mrs. Philip See

Walter Radlinger

Miss Malinda Sternweis

Philip See

Lawrence Weister

SHADY NOOK

Mrs. Harvey Pleckham

Mrs. James Curtin

Mrs. John Curtin

Thomas Pleckham

ST. MARY'S

Rev. Jos. Steinhauser

M. Weiler

Mrs. Mike Albrecht

ST. PHILLIP'S

Rev. P. J. Wagner

VESPER

Miss Nina Mae Beebe

Mrs. A. L. Hartsough

Rev. Paquette

W. Tenpas

Miss Phyllis Clark

Verlyn Brody

WAZEECHA

Mrs. W. H. Miller

Mrs. John C'Day

Art Fairbert

W. H. Miller

WEST CARY HOMEWORKERS

Mrs. Louis C. Wagner

Mrs. Leonard Knapp

Mrs. Frank Neve

E. Baltus

WITTENBERG

Mrs. Edwin E. Larson

Mr. Edwin E. Larson

Mrs. J. Eglund

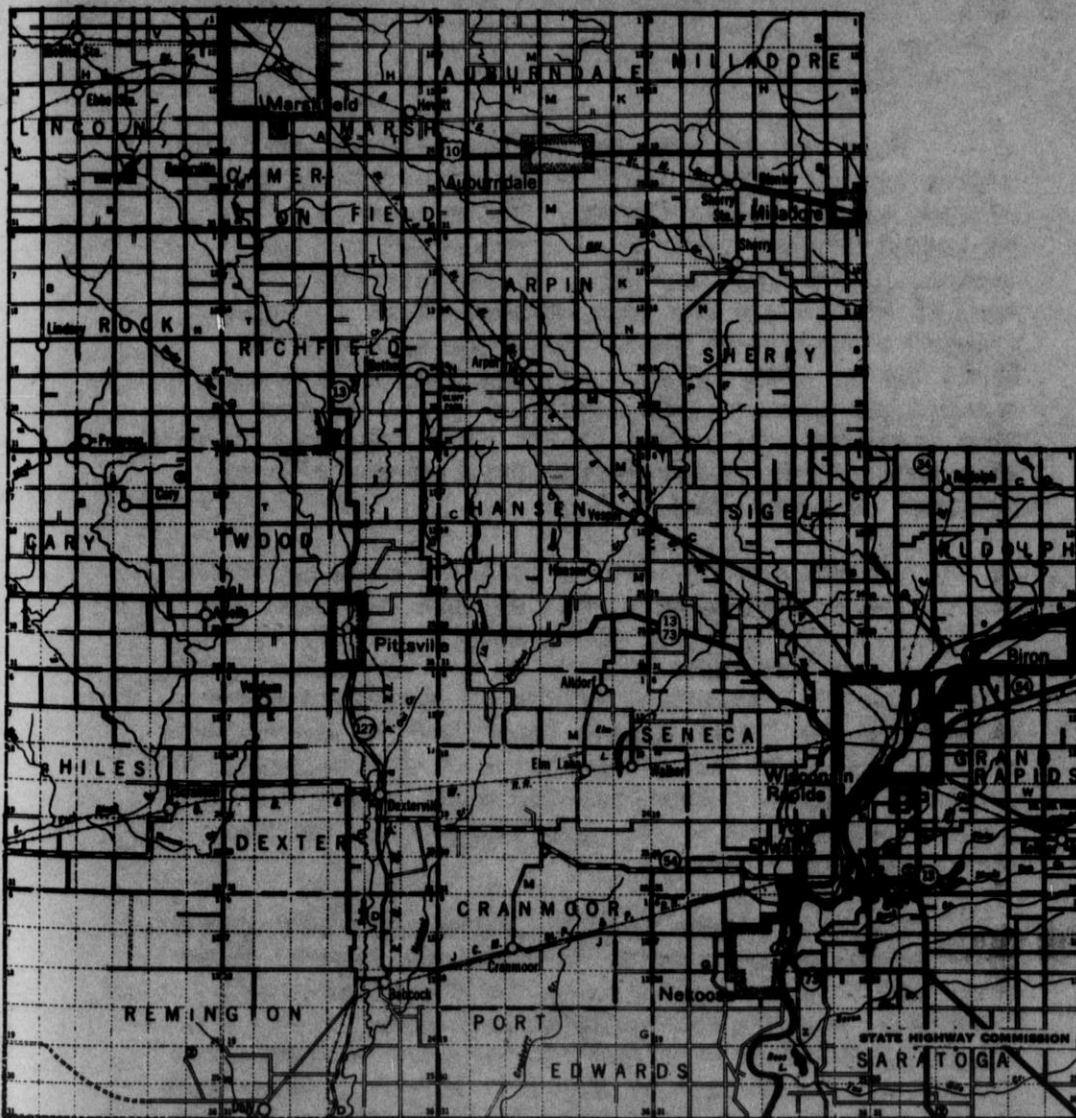
J. Eglund

Mrs. Percy Gilman

WOOD COUNTY

WISCONSIN

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS



WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

State Capitol, Madison

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Nineteen forty marks the one hundred and first anniversary of the collection of statistics of agriculture in the United States. While such data are published for the country as a whole and for the states, little has been done in the separate publication of statistics for each county. With the great change in conditions which has occurred since the World War of 1914-18, the planning and the programs of agriculture are requiring information in more detail than formerly. So urgent is the need for county data that some of the organizations have assembled such material at great cost.

To meet the increasing need for more localized statistics on agriculture, the attempt has been made in Wisconsin through the State Crop Reporting office to bring together some statistics for individual counties. The Crop Reporting office in Wisconsin represents both the United States Department of Agriculture and the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture. The cooperative plan of handling the work, which was first established in this state, has been widely adopted throughout the country.

The county data herein offered have been assembled from existing records in state and federal documents and files, largely under the supervision of Francis J. Graham, assistant statistician in the office. The preparation of maps and the descriptive manuscript was largely supervised by Emery C. Wilcox. Since much of the work was done with Work Projects Administration funds, special credit must be given to that organization. Continuous work by the staff of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service on this project has been necessary in order to complete it.

PREFACE

A growing demand for county agricultural data has taken place in recent years. While some of the figures are quite readily available, data covering an extended period of time have been very difficult for most people to obtain.

Because agricultural leaders, teachers, and other interested persons make frequent requests for agricultural data showing county trends, the Wisconsin Crop Reporting office began organizing such material about six years ago. This material was found in the census records, old publications of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and unpublished material in the office files. Assistance in the project was obtained first under the CWA program and subsequently from the Wisconsin Work Projects Administration, through Projects 465-53-3-19, 665-53-31, and 65-1-53-81 (Work Projects 6761, 8605, and 10016, respectively).

While some of the recent county data were published in Bulletins numbers 140, 150, and 188, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, there has been no opportunity up to now to publish the long-time trend material for each of the counties. The compilations, however, have been completed largely through the Works Progress Administration projects (now Work Projects Administration) under the supervision of workers of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting office, representing the State Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture. The compilations from 1915 to 1936, as well as the earlier census material, were made largely by WPA workers, and the 1937 and 1938 material was prepared in the Crop Reporting office.

In developing the material, data were drawn from Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets Bulletins 11, 14, 21, 28, 34, 48, 65, 74, 90, 120, 140, 150, 176, 188, and Supplement to Bulletin 90. Data were also taken from the work sheets of the Crop Reporting office, the assessors' crop and livestock reports, and the United States Census volumes. So far as possible, the series have been revised so that they are in agreement with the latest estimates for the various items. Subsequent data will probably become available in bulletins or in the monthly "Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter" published by the State Department of Agriculture.

Special credit must be given to Wisconsin assessors and tax officials who collect data on crops and livestock as required under the Wisconsin laws. Without these data by towns and counties, detailed agricultural statistics would be less accurate and less complete.

Walter H. Ebling, Director
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Madison, Wisconsin
October, 1940

WOOD COUNTY'S RANK
as compared with other counties in Wisconsin is

<u>First in:</u>		<u>Year</u>
Cranberries - acres	509	1929
Cranberries - barrels	20,000	1929
<u>Second in:</u> Pct. gross income from fruit	8.3	1936
<u>Third in:</u>		
Gross farm income from cattle and calves - percent	12.1	1936
<u>Fourth in:</u>		
Plum and prune trees of bearing age - number	7,004	1935
Clover and timothy hay production - tons	75,012	1937
<u>Sixth in:</u> Clover & timothy acreage - acres	53,580	1937
<u>Seventh in:</u> Beans (snap or string) - acres	171	1934
<u>Eighth in:</u> Casein (in terms of dried) - pounds	736,000	1938
<u>Eleventh in:</u> Watermelon acreage - acres	77	1934
<u>Thirteenth in:</u> American cheese production - pounds	8,496,000	1938
<u>Sixteenth in:</u>		
Wild hay acreage and production		
<u>Seventeenth in:</u>		
Pct. gross income from crops *		
<u>Eighteenth in:</u>		
Total cheese (Excl. cot., pot, and bakers') - pounds		
Population, total		
<u>Nineteenth in:</u>		
Gross farm income from milk - pct.		
<u>Twentieth in:</u> Buckwheat		
<u>Twenty-first in:</u>		
Population - number per sq. mile		
Strawberry production		
Ice cream production		
Timothy seed production		
<u>Twenty-second in:</u> Cropland		
<u>Twenty-third in:</u>		
Number of farms		
All tame hay acreage		
<u>Twenty-fourth in:</u> Silos		
<u>Twenty-fifth in:</u>		
Land in farms		
All tame hay production		
Creamery butter production		
Rye acreage		
Cows & heifers - no. per 100 acres		
<u>Twenty-seventh in:</u>		
Corn for silage acreage *		
<u>Twenty-ninth in:</u>		
Powdered whole & skim milk prod.		
Potato production		
<u>Thirty-second in:</u> Land area		
<u>Thirty-sixth in:</u> Size of farms		

* Tied with one or more counties

WOOD COUNTY

Wood County, Wisconsin, is located in the central part of the state. The northern border, formed by Marathon County, is approximately 105 miles south of the point where the Montreal River first begins to form the Wisconsin-Michigan boundary in Iron County. The eastern border, formed by Portage County, is about 100 miles west of the closest point on Lake Michigan. Juneau and Adams counties form the southern border which is about 115 airline miles north of the Wisconsin-Illinois boundary. The western border, about 75 airline miles directly east of the Mississippi River at Alma in Buffalo County, is formed by Clark and Jackson Counties.

Wisconsin Rapids, the county seat, is located in the southwestern part of the county. It is 187 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, 108 miles from Madison, 160 miles from Milwaukee, and 253 miles from Chicago, Illinois.

Area:

With an area of 516,620.63 acres or about 1.5 percent of the total area of the state of Wisconsin, Wood County ranks thirty-second among the 71 counties. Except for Juneau and Adams all the surrounding counties are smaller. Vernon County, ranking thirty-first, has 521,688.17 acres; Juneau County, ranking thirty-third, has 511,303.64 acres. About 72 percent of the total area is in farm land.

There are 22 civil towns in Wood County which vary in size from Remington which has 45,742.76 acres to Cameron which has 5,540.48 acres. Except for Cameron no town has an area of less than 10,000 acres and only 1, Marshfield has an area of less than 20,000 acres. Fifteen towns ranged between 20,000 and 25,000 acres. Besides Remington, Saratoga was the only other town with an area of over 30,000 acres.

Topography:

Wood County is usually divided into two topographic regions by an east-west line drawn parallel to, but a little north of the Green Bay and Western Railroad from Wisconsin Rapids to the Clark County line. The region north of that line, comprising about 60 percent of the area of the county, consists of gently rolling to rolling farm land. The soils are usually heavy, of good quality, and are well drained. South of the line are level, poorly-drained sand plains and large swamps broken only by drainage ditches and a few hills which seldom exceed 100 feet in height.

Crystalline rocks underlie all of the northern subdivision except in the tier of towns along the western border of the county. Therefore, the greater share of this northern section is included within the Northern Highland, one of the 5 physiographic provinces of the state. Not all of this section was glaciated. A strip slightly less than one township wide along the eastern border is part of the Driftless Area of Wisconsin,

Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. The remainder of this northern region is covered with "Old Drift" which is so called to distinguish it from the "Young Drift" of the last or Wisconsin stage of glaciation.

Because of longer exposure to erosion the topography of the "Old Drift" more nearly resembles that of the Driftless Area rather than the other glaciated sections of Wisconsin. The drainage pattern is dendritic or tree-like. Lakes are missing. There are some swamps but they are not numerous or extensive. The slopes are long and gentle, like those in the unglaciated crystalline rock section. The principal difference is in the soils. Although the soils of both sections of northern Wood County are derived from crystalline rock, the residual soil (derived from the weathering of the bedrock) of the Driftless Area contains no boulders. The glacial drift soils are somewhat thinner and contain boulders from farther north. Powers Bluff, a quartzite hill, similar in structure to Rib Hill rises about 300 feet above the general level of the surrounding country southwest of Arpin.

It seems contradictory, but the surface features of southern Wood County are the result of glaciation although it is included within the Driftless Area. During the Wisconsin stage of glaciation the ice sheet blocked the Wisconsin River at approximately Wisconsin Dells. The result was Glacial Lake Wisconsin which covered parts of Adams, Juneau, Sauk, Monroe, Jackson, and Wood Counties. It extended above Wisconsin Rapids in eastern Wood County and almost as far as Pittsville in the central part. It is probable that the East Fork of the Black River served as an outlet. White, quartz sand from the crystalline rock was deposited in the Wood County section of the lake. The Wisconsin River aided in glacial deposition by carrying sand and gravel from the melting ice sheet and depositing it as level outwash plains some of which have now been eroded into ravines along the Wisconsin River by post-glacial erosion.

As mentioned before the southern part of Wood County is very level. A few low, rounded sandstone hills break the monotony of the skyline. On the whole it consists of sandy flats which the wind has whipped into dunes in some places, and extensive marshes interspersed with sandy islands. Some of the marshes are now drained but many of the suitable and accessible marshes are devoted to cranberries.

Soils:

The Soil Survey of Wood County published in 1918 mapped 20 soil types including peat, muck, and undifferentiated sands and marsh. Under the direction of Professor A. R. Whitson these 20 types were divided into 5 classes designed to give a general picture for the county. These soils represent residual soils, derived from the underlying rock; glacial; alluvial, or stream deposits; and lacustrine, or lake deposits.

I Heavy Soils

Colby silt loam

Vesper silt loam

Marathon silt loam

II	Loams and fine sandy loams	
	Marathon fine sandy loam	Kennan silt loam
	Antigo fine sandy loam	
III	Sandy Soils	
	Plainfield sand	Plainfield fine sand
	Plainfield sandy loam	Boone fine sand
IV	Poorly drained Soils	
	Whitman silt loam	Dunning sand
	Vesper fine sandy loam	Genesee silt loam
	Genesee fine sandy loam	Dunning fine sandy loam
	Dunning fine sand	Muck
		Peat
V	Miscellaneous	Sands and marsh, undifferentiated

Heavy soils cover about 43 percent of the area of Wood County and predominate in 14 of the 22 towns. Poorly drained soils account for about 30.1 percent of the total area and are predominant in 5 towns. Sandy soils, although covering only 18 percent of the county, predominate in 3 towns. Miscellaneous soils, in this case undifferentiated sands and marsh, comprise about 5.5 percent of the county and loams and fine sandy loams account for about 3 percent.

The towns in which heavy soils predominate are either wholly or largely above the line mentioned in the section on topography. All the towns above that line have from 52 to 96 percent of their areas in this class. Hiles and Dexter, parts of which are above the line, have from 10 to 15 percent in heavy soils, but the towns below the line have from zero to 3 percent. Poorly drained soils are most extensive in the towns of Remington, Hiles, Dexter, and Cranmoor in which the percentages range between 50 and 60 percent and in Seneca where poorly drained soils cover 67 percent of the area. In Port Edwards, 49 percent of the area is sandy; in Grand Rapids, 69 percent; and in Saratoga, 91 percent. The highest percentages of miscellaneous soils are in Cranmoor, 26.3 percent, and in Port Edwards, 25.7 percent. Thirty-one percent of the town of Milladore was in loams and fine sandy loams, and in Lincoln 21 percent.

Colby silt loam is the most extensive of the individual soil types in Wood County. It occupies the major part of the northern section of the county particularly in the towns of Arpin, Auburndale, Cameron, Lincoln, Marshfield, Richfield, and Sherry, in all of which it constitutes at least two-thirds of the area of the town. This soil was developed on the "Old Drift" composed of material from the crystalline rock areas to the north, or is derived directly from the underlying crystalline bed rock. The surface varies from level to gently rolling. Although a fair to good agricultural soil it has a tendency to be rather wet. Spring planting occurs much later in the Colby than on the lighter soils in the same region.

Table 1. Soil Classification by Towns
Wood County, Wisconsin
Estimated by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service 1/

Table 2. Woodland, Swamp and Marsh
Acreage by towns 2/
Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory

Towns	I	II	III	IV	V	Woodland <u>3/</u>	Swamp and Marsh		
	Heavy Soils	Loams & Fine Sandy Loams	Sandy Soils	Poorly Drained Soils	Miscel- laneous		Open	Wooded	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Arpin	91.5			8.5		4,867	416	1,205	1,621
Auburndale	96.3			3.7		3,541	146	401	547
Cameron	92.9	2.4		4.7		298	32	30	62
Cary	57.9			42.1		9,137	4,941	59	5,000
Crammoor			14.5	59.2	26.3	14,303	6,153	1,941	8,095
Dexter	11.2		23.2	59.0	6.6	15,769	2,657	999	3,656
Grand Rapids	.1		68.9	31.0		10,408	1,075	292	1,366
Hansen	59.7		.7	39.6		7,656	1,493	587	2,080
Hiles	13.7		20.5	57.6	8.2	16,667	2,645	1,401	4,046
Lincoln	70.6	21.2		8.2		2,992	418	445	863
Marshfield	86.3	7.9		5.8		1,566	171	157	328
Milladore	52.0	30.9		17.1		4,984	1,707	115	1,822
Port Edwards	.1	1.4	49.3	23.5	25.7	14,405	3,143	853	3,995
Remington			23.9	53.9	22.2	35,617	5,355	2,269	7,624
Richfield	86.5		.2	13.3		5,847	494	152	646
Rock	65.8	7.1	.4	26.7		6,779	2,773	292	3,065
Rudolph	68.0	.4	10.3	21.3		4,207	615	147	762
Saratoga		2.6	90.6	6.8		19,333	1,192	574	1,766
Seneca	2.7		27.6	66.9	2.8	9,563	3,504	1,143	4,648
Sherry	79.4			20.6		5,894	2,220	141	2,361
Sigel	81.4		2.2	16.4		3,644	473	5	478
Wood	67.9		.2	31.9		6,389	2,644	529	3,173
County	43.4	3.1	17.9	30.1	5.5	203,866	44,267	13,737	58,004

1/ Estimated from Soil Survey of Wood County, 1918.

2/ Estimated by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service from Land Economic Inventory surveys by government townships.

3/ Includes wooded marsh.

Vesper silt loam is the second most extensive soil in Wood County, accounting for about 15 percent of the total area. It is found in an irregular belt across the center of the county particularly in the towns of Cary, Hansen, Rock, Sigel, and Wood. Almost 72 percent of the town of Sigel is in this class. The surface is usually level but about one-third is gently rolling to rolling. The level phase is rather poorly drained, but the rolling phase, particularly in the town of Sigel, is well drained and is classed as good to excellent farm land. Third most extensive soil in the county is peat which covers about 12.0 percent of the area. The most continuous areas of this poorly drained type are found in the towns of Cranmoor, Remington, Hiles and Dexter. Plainfield sand is fourth in extent, covering 11.4 percent of the area. None of the other sixteen types cover more than 7 percent of the entire county, and only 2 cover more than 5 percent.

Tests for acidity and for deficiency in available potassium and phosphorus were made of 1,068 soil samples from Wood County by the Department of Soils, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin between December 1938 and December 1939. Eighty-four percent of the samples were acid, 81 percent were deficient in available phosphorus and 72 percent were deficient in available potassium. The results of further testing will be available in the future.

Woodland, Swamp and Marsh:

Almost 40 percent of the entire area of Wood County was in some type of woodland according to the surveys of the Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory which were made in 1936-38. Aspen and white birch comprised 100,536 acres of the 203,866 acre total. Mixed upland hardwoods accounted for 32,635 acres, jack pine for 19,637 acres, oak and hickory for 14,425 acres, scrub oak for 14,420 acres, and swamp hardwoods for 10,940. White pine totalled 5,601 acres. Smaller acreages were contributed by several other types. The town of Remington had by far the largest acreage of woodland, 35,617 acres, which was almost twice the amount in Saratoga which had 19,333 acres. Cameron and Marshfield, the two smallest towns, had 298 and 1,566 acres respectively.

Forty-five percent (91,543 acres) of the timber in Wood County was of sufficient size or quality to be classed as merchantable. Almost 50,000 acres were either swamp or upland hardwoods while pine accounted for 25,303 acres of the total. Of the 100,536 acres of aspen and white birch only 14,586 acres of aspen were classed as merchantable. Tamarack, black spruce, balsam, and hemlock accounted for minor amounts.

The Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory classed 58,004 acres as swamp or marsh. Open swamp or marsh comprised 44,267 acres; wooded marsh, 13,737 acres. Tag alder and sedge marsh accounted for 13,808 and 13,775 acres of open marsh respectively. Grass marsh totalled 10,789. About 80 percent of the wooded marsh was covered with hardwoods and the remainder was divided between tamarack and black spruce. Naturally the towns in the southern part of the county had the largest acreages of swamp and

marsh. Cranmoor was first with 8,095 acres, Remington was second with 7,624 acres. Rock with a total of 3,065 acres of swamp, mostly open marsh, and Sherry with 2,361 acres, were the only towns in the northern two tiers of towns with over 2,000 acres of swamp and marsh. Cameron had only 62 acres of swampland, Marshfield had only 328, and Sigel 478 acres.

The famous cranberry marshes of Wood County occupy about 3,000 acres in the southern part of the county. Cranmoor had 1,259 acres of cranberry marsh. Remington had 861 acres, Seneca 560 acres, and Port Edwards, 254 acres. Grand Rapids and Saratoga had 31 and 21 acres respectively. About 600 acres classed as drained marsh were surveyed in the towns of Dexter, Hiles, Marshfield, Milladore and Remington.

Population:

At least two of the early French fur traders who ascended the Wisconsin River in the days when the French claimed this territory built posts of which there are records in the vicinity of the present Wood County. Amable Grignon was one. The other was Jean Baptiste Dubay who erected his post on the Wisconsin River near the mouth of Mill Creek in what is now Portage County. Daniel Whitney who cut shingles in this region in 1827 and who built the first log house in the county in 1831-32 at Whitney's Point, 10 miles below Wisconsin Rapids, is commonly credited as the first permanent white settler in the county.

Wood County was erected from Portage County in 1856 and named in honor of Joseph Wood of Grand Rapids, the former name of Wisconsin Rapids. In 1870 Wood was enlarged by territory from Jackson County, but in 1872 the boundaries were finally established as they are at present.

Table 3.-Population: Wood County, Wisconsin, 1860-1940
(U. S. Census)

Year	Total	Urban	Rural
1860	2,425		
1870	3,912		
1880	8,981		
1890	18,127		
1900	25,865	9,733	16,132
1910	30,583	12,304	18,279
1920	34,643	14,637	20,006
1930	37,865	17,504	20,361
1940	44,476		

The population of Wood County has increased steadily since the United States Census of 1860 reported 2,425 inhabitants. For the first 20 years the growth was slow--only 8,981 persons being reported in 1880. Between 1880 and 1890 there was an increase of 9,146 residents, the largest increase in any census decade. The 1940 population data for Wisconsin issued August 19 revealed that there were 44,476 persons living in the county. This was an average of 55 persons per square mile which

Table 4.- Population and farm tenure by towns: Total and farm population and distribution of tenure
Wood County, Wisconsin
(U. S. Census)

Town	Population			Distribution of Operators 4/			
	Total 1930	Farm - 1935		Full owners	Part owners	Man- agers	Ten- ants
	1/ Number	Total 2/ Number	Per Sq. Mile 3/ Number				
Arpin	1,183	821	24.2	60.8	20.1	0.5	18.6
Auburndale	1,296	866	25.2	87.5	3.4		9.1
Cameron	254	263	30.4	57.7	23.1		19.2
Cary	362	404	11.4	66.3	22.1		11.6
Cranmoor	197	190	4.5	66.6		29.2	4.2
Dexter	331	348	9.7	41.0	37.3		21.7
Grand Rapids	9,780	902	21.4	67.5	15.0		17.5
Hansen	885	716	20.5	67.6	12.1	0.7	19.6
Hiles	181	216	6.1	65.5	14.5		20.0
Lincoln	1,313	1,244	35.2	63.0	20.9	1.2	14.9
Marshfield	9,685	1,336	49.1	73.3	13.9	2.1	10.7
Milladore	1,269	1,028	29.4	72.9	18.2		8.9
Pt. Edwards	3,585	884	20.1	76.2	5.0	2.5	16.3
Remington	316	276	3.9	49.1	9.1	1.8	40.0
Richfield	1,010	914	26.0	65.0	15.7	0.5	18.8
Rock	658	733	21.2	67.0	15.3	0.6	17.1
Rudolph	1,445	943	29.7	71.4	10.4		18.2
Saratoga	607	474	9.5	72.7	7.3		20.0
Seneca	433	376	11.2	77.8	6.9	1.4	13.9
Sherry	741	736	20.8	57.0	24.2	2.0	16.8
Sigel	1,205	1,010	28.2	80.8	5.6	0.4	13.2
Wood	1,129	837	23.6	51.1	23.0		25.9
County	37,865	15,517	19.2	68.2	14.6	0.9	16.3

1/ Includes population of cities and villages located in respective town.

2/ Includes farm population of cities and villages.

3/ Farm population divided by square miles of land area, table 6.

4/ U. S. Census 1935; historic county tenancy data in table 5.

is just about the average for the state. Wood County ranked twenty-second in total population in 1920, nineteenth in 1930, and eighteenth in 1940.

The number of urban residents in Wood County has been increasing at a faster rate than the number of rural residents. In 1900 only 9,733 lived in cities with over 2,500 inhabitants while in 1930 there were 17,504 people living in Marshfield and Wisconsin Rapids. According to this classification 16,132 people were rural residents in 1900 and 20,361 in 1930. On the basis of persons living in incorporated cities and villages and in unincorporated towns and hamlets, the population of Wood County is predominantly urban. Forty-four percent of the people lived in

cities and villages in 1900; 58 percent lived in cities and villages in 1930. However, many of the village and some of the city residents are engaged in agricultural or allied occupations.

The town of Grand Rapids which includes the city of Wisconsin Rapids was first in total population in 1930 followed closely by the town of Marshfield which includes the city of the same name. Grand Rapids had 9,780 inhabitants and Marshfield had 9,685. Port Edwards was the only other town with over 1,500 persons. Hiles had the smallest total population, 181 persons. Cranmoor was second low with 197. The 1935 Census of Agriculture reported 1,336 farm persons in the town of Marshfield. Lincoln, Milladore and Sigel all had between 1,000 and 1,250 farm residents. Cranmoor had the least with Hiles next to last. Farm population per square mile ranged from 49 in the town of Marshfield to about 4 in the town of Remington. Lincoln and Cameron had 35 and 30 farm-persons respectively. Cranmoor had about 4 and Hiles 6.

Farms, Number and Size:

The United States Census of 1860 reported 10,064 acres of farm land in 57 farms--an average of 176.6 acres each. The period of greatest increase in farm numbers occurred between 1890 and 1900. The 1935 Census of Agriculture reported 3,341 farms and 372,794 acres of land in farms, the record number for the county in each respect. Wood County ranked twenty-third in farm numbers, ahead of all adjoining counties except Marathon and Clark. Portage, Jackson, Marathon, and Clark all had more farm land than Wood County which ranked twenty-fifth.

Table 5.--Farms: Number, land area, size, and tenancy
Wood County, Wisconsin, 1880-1935

Year	Farms			Tenancy Percent
	Total Number	Acreage Acres	Av. size Acres	
1880	869	107,574	123.8	4.5
1890	1,581	156,557	99.0	3.2
1900	2,359	271,537	115.1	5.7
1910	2,706	283,782	104.9	6.1
1920	3,066	321,907	105.0	7.5
1925	3,150	316,120	100.4	9.0
1930	2,819	306,188	108.6	12.2
1935	3,341	372,794	111.6	16.3
Rank 1935	23	25	36	41

Although the average size of farms in 1935 was 111.6 acres, the most popular size was the 80-acre farm. Thirty-eight percent of all the farms in the county were between 70 and 89 acres. For the state as a whole the 80-acre farm was the most popular, too, but only 25.9 percent of the farms over the entire state were between 70 and 89 acres. Farms between 30 and 49 acres constituted 13.9 percent of the total while those between 110 and 129 acres comprised 12.9 percent. Seventeen percent

Table 6.- Total land area and United States Census data on farms by towns, Wood County, Wisconsin

Town	Total land area 1/	Farms, farm land, and farm values 1935					
		Number of farms	Land in farms		Average size of farms	Average Value	
			Acres	Percent		Per farm	Per acre
	Acres	No.	Acres	Pct.	Acres	Dollars	Dollars
Arpin	21,670.45	199	20,752	95.8	104.3	6,120	59
Auburndale	22,006.19	208	20,643	93.8	99.2	7,084	71
Cameron	5,540.48	52	5,487	99.0	105.5	6,559	62
Cary	22,637.34	95	14,564	64.3	153.3	4,864	32
Cranmoor	26,968.17	24	17,708	65.7	737.8	19,232	26
Dexter	22,851.15	83	10,197	44.6	122.9	3,111	25
Grand Rapids	26,941.55	206	15,019	55.8	72.9	2,985	41
Hansen	22,390.07	148	17,597	78.6	118.9	6,661	56
Hiles	22,580.45	55	9,096	40.3	165.4	4,740	29
Lincoln	22,623.18	254	23,453	3/	92.3	5,668	61
Marshfield	17,428.21	281	17,381	99.7	61.9	5,779	93
Milladore	22,415.25	181	21,367	95.3	118.0	6,227	53
Pt. Edwards	28,133.25	202	24,575	87.4	121.7	3,984	33
Remington	45,742.76	55	10,865	23.8	197.5	3,487	18
Richfield	22,473.40	197	21,417	95.3	108.7	5,281	49
Rock	22,155.97	170	17,431	78.7	102.5	5,548	54
Rudolph	20,337.84	192	20,482	3/	106.7	5,578	52
Saratoga	31,935.05	110	15,986	50.1	145.3	3,333	23
Seneca	21,530.49	72	8,324	38.7	115.6	3,450	30
Sherry	22,639.78	149	18,664	82.4	125.3	5,712	46
Sigel	22,888.30	234	22,689	99.1	97.0	6,161	64
Wood	22,731.30	174	19,097	84.0	109.8	6,090	55
County	516,620.63	3,341	372,794	72.2	111.6	5,473	49

1/ Computed by Crop Reporting Service and published in Wis. 1935 Blue Book.

2/ Land in farms expressed as percent of total land area.

3/ Farm land includes part of adjoining towns.

of the farms were under 50 acres, 61.5 percent were under 90 acres and 82.9 percent were under 150 acres. Farms over 250 acres accounted for 2.6 percent of the total number. The average size increased from 100.4 in 1925 to 111.6 in 1935.

Six of the 22 towns in Wood County had over 200 farms each. Marshfield was first with 281, Lincoln was second with 254, and Sigel was third with 234 farms. Auburndale, Grand Rapids, and Port Edwards had 208, 206, and 202 farms respectively. Nine towns had between 100 and 200 farms each and 7 towns had less than 100 farms each. Cranmoor was last in the number of farms with 24 and Cameron, the smallest town in the county, had 52. In general the towns in the northern part of the county had the largest number of farms.

The average size of farms in Wood County ranging from 61.9 acres in the town of Marshfield to 737.8 acres in the town of Cranmoor, reflects the type of farming to some extent. In the latter case the farms are producers of cranberries and a large acreage is necessary to produce on a commercial scale. Small, subsistence farms or part time farms located on the outskirts of Marshfield are undoubtedly responsible in part for the small average in the town by that name. In the town of Remington, another cranberry producer, the farms average 198 acres while in the town of Grand Rapids the farms average 73 acres.

Farm Values:

Farm land and building valuations are much lower than in 1920. The total value in 1935 was \$18,284,933 compared with \$26,493,976 in 1920; the value per farm was \$5,473 compared with \$8,641; and the value per acre was \$49.05 compared with \$82.30. However, some other Wisconsin counties declined relatively more than did Wood. In 1920 Wood County ranked thirty-eighth in the total value of farm land and buildings but was thirty-fourth in 1935. Despite the decrease in the value per farm the county rose from forty-eighth in 1920 to forty-first in 1935 and in value per acre rose from thirty-seventh to thirty-first. Clark and Marathon were the only surrounding counties ranking higher in farm values.

Table 7.- Land and buildings: Value and rank, Wood County, Wisconsin compared with other counties in the state (U. S. Census 1910-35)

Year	Value of land excluding buildings		Value of land and buildings					
	Dollars	Rank	Total value		Value per acre		Value per farm	
	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank
1910	9,182,822	45	12,525,492	45	44.14	34	4,629	48
1920	18,910,673	38	26,493,976	38	82.30	37	8,641	48
1925	17,941,824	33	28,212,443	34	89.25	23	8,956	40
1930	12,871,632	40	23,529,097	37	76.85	25	8,347	41
1935	(Not available)		18,284,933	34	49.05	31	5,473	41

Because many of the farms in the town of Cranmoor are extremely large, farm values were far larger than in any other town in the county in 1935 although the average value per acre was slightly more than half the average for the county. The 1935 Census reported an average value per farm of \$19,232 and an average value per acre of \$26. Farms in the town of Auburndale averaged \$7,084 each, an average of \$71 per acre. Auburndale was second in both respects. The highest average per acre was reported in the town of Marshfield, \$93, but the farms averaged only 61.9 acres in size so the average farm value was only \$5,779. Values per acre in the town of Remington were only \$18 but the average of 198 acres per farm placed the value per farm at \$3,487 which was about \$500 greater than the per farm values in the town of Grand Rapids where the average value per acre was \$41 but the average size was only 72.9 acres. In 12 towns the average value per farm was between \$5,000 and \$7,000; in 5 towns the values averaged less than \$3,500 per farm.

Farm Tenancy:

About 16 percent of all the farms in the county were operated by tenants in 1935--Wood County ranking forty-first among the 71 counties of the state. Eighty-three percent of the farms were operated by owners, 68.1 percent by farmers who owned all their land and 15 percent by farmers who owned part and rented part of their land. In 1880 only 4 percent of the farms were rented and 96 percent were owned. Part owners apparently operate the larger farms since full owners control 60 percent of the farm land, tenants 15 percent and part owners 19 percent. Managers who operate .9 percent of the farms control 5 percent of the farm land. Owned farms were valued at \$5,523 in 1935 and tenant farms at \$4,490. Values per acre were: owned farms, \$51.57; tenant farms, \$42.71.

: Farm tenancy was highest in the southwestern part of Wood County in 1935. Forty percent of all the farms in the town of Remington were rented. In the town of Wood 26 percent were tenant operated, and in Dexter, 22 percent. Except for the town of Cranmoor where only 4 percent of the farms were under tenants, the towns along the northern border had the lowest percentages of tenant farmers. Full owners occupied at least 50 percent of the farms in all towns except Dexter and in that town 41 percent were operated by full owners and 37 percent by part owners. Eighty-eight percent of the farms in the town of Auburndale were owned. Managers operated about one-third of the farms in the town of Cranmoor.

Farm Income:

Wood County is divided between 2 of the 22 geographic regions of Wisconsin established by Professor Loyal Durand Jr., Geography Department, University of Wisconsin (See Bulletins 120, 140, and 150, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets). The southern part of the county consisting of all, or most of the towns of Cary, Cranmoor, Dexter, Grand Rapids, Hiles, Port Edwards, Remington, Saratoga and Seneca are part of the Central Sand Plains. The other 13 towns located in the northern part of the county are part of the Central Dairy Region. There are marked geologic, topographic and cultural differences between the two regions.

Farms with large, red barns and adjoining silos are conspicuous features in the gently rolling landscapes of the northern part of the county. Much of the land is in pasture and most of the cropland is utilized for hay. Some of the land is poorly drained, but is not swampy. The few swamps are not usually large. Black and white Holsteins graze on summer pastures. At many country crossroads are found cheese factories which produce American cheese. The southern part of the county, consisting of sandy flats and large swamps, is monotonously level. Farms are not numerous and are often far between. A large amount of the farms are in waste or idle land--chiefly marsh. Many of the native cranberry bogs have been developed into areas of commercial production. Wild hay is also an important crop. Although the milk check provides the major part of the farm revenue, dairying is not as important as in the northern section. Most of

the milk here goes to creameries rather than cheese factories. There were 2,193 silos reported in the county in 1937.

With a gross farm income estimated at \$4,626,885 in 1936, the last year for which the data are available, Wood County ranked thirty-fourth in the state. As in most other Wisconsin counties the 1936 income was slightly less than the amount in 1927 but was considerably more than the amount in 1931 and 1933. Gross income per farm dropped from \$1,758 to \$1,413 between 1927 and 1936 but the county was forty-ninth in 1927 and forty-eighth in 1936. Income per acre of land in farms dropped from \$17.52 to \$12.66 over the same period but Wood rose from forty-first to thirty-seventh in rank. The agricultural income in 1936, however, was only about an eighth as large as the value of products manufactured within the county. The Census of Manufactures placed the value of manufactured products at \$32,032,965 in 1937 and at \$20,845,384 in 1935.

Livestock and livestock products accounted for 86 percent of the gross farm income in 1931 compared with 79 percent in 1936. Crops increased from 14 to 21 percent of the total. The biggest decline occurred in the percentage of income from milk--dropping from 59 percent in 1931 to 53 percent in 1936. There was a slight decline in the percentage from cattle and calves and in the percentage from poultry and eggs. Fruits, practically all cranberries which are included in this classification, increased the most, from 5.0 to 8.3 percent. The percentages from swine, from potatoes and from hay all increased slightly.

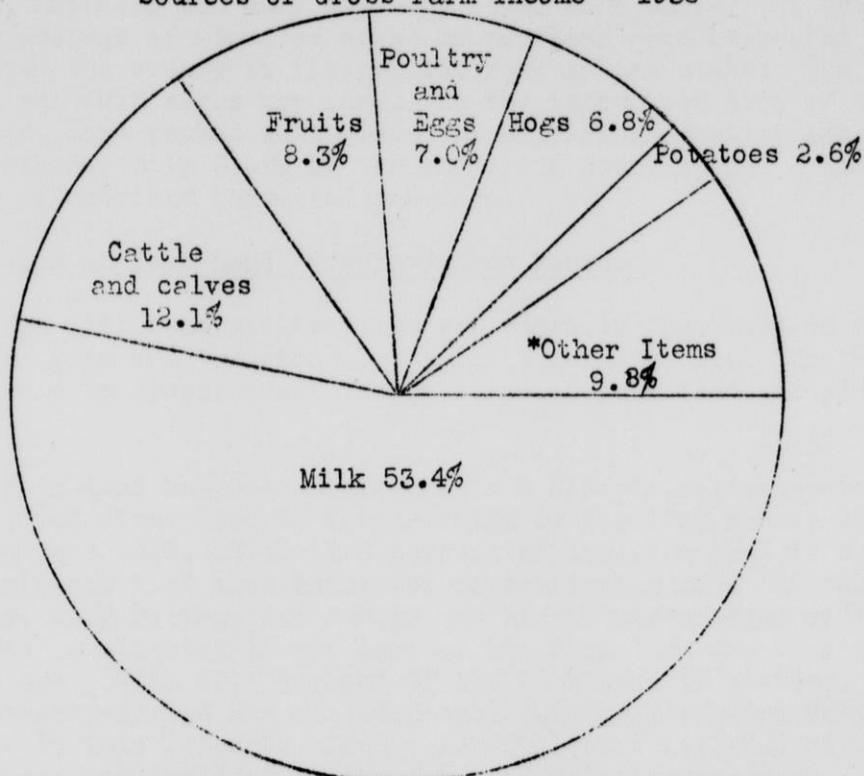
	1931	1936	
	Percent	Percent	Rank in Percent
Milk.....	58.6	53.4	19
Cattle and calves.....	13.4	12.1	3
Fruits.....	5.0	8.3	2
Poultry and eggs.....	8.7	7.0	67
Hogs.....	4.6	6.8	55*
Potatoes.....	1.4	2.6	52*
Other items.....	8.3	9.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	

* Tied with one or more counties

About half of the farms, 49.6 percent, in Wood County have Holsteins as the predominant breed. This is usually true in areas where cheese is produced since milk with a low butter fat test yields a larger amount of cheese per pound of butter fat. Guernseys are second, being reported on 25.4 percent of the farms. Jerseys, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss are found on 5 percent of the farms and all other breeds are found on about 20 percent. Cheese factories took milk from 41 percent of the farms in 1935, most of which were located in the northern part of the county. Thirty-two percent of the farms, chiefly in the central and northern part of the county, sold milk to condenseries. Farmers selling to creameries comprised 15 percent of the total while 10 percent had other uses for their milk or did not report utilization.

Wood County, Wisconsin

Sources of Gross Farm Income - 1936



*Other includes: hay, .7%; grains, .5%; sheep, wool, honey and beeswax, .3%; peas for canning, .3%; seeds, .1%; miscellaneous products, 7.9%.

Table 8.- Gross farm income: Wood County, Wisconsin estimated 1931, 1933, and 1936

Year	Total Dollars	Livestock and livestock products		Crops		Averages	
		Dollars	Per- cent	Dollars	Per- cent	Per farm Dollars	Per acre land in farms Dollars
1931	3,386,400	2,898,000	86	488,400	14	1,201	11.06
1933	2,503,589	2,019,736	81	483,853	19	888	8.18
1936	4,626,885	3,666,757	79	960,128	21	1,413	12.66

Rank of county in state

1931	36	37	28**	31	38**	47	31
1933	38	38	26**	36	41**	48	34
1936	34	36	53**	22	17**	48	37

** Tied with one or more counties.

With an average gross farm income per acre of cropland harvested of \$35.19 in 1936, Wood County ranked thirty-fifth in the state. This average, however, was only slightly lower than \$35.47 for the state. In 1934 an average of about 39 acres of cropland were harvested per farm and placed the county in fifty-first rank in the state. The state average was 49.6 acres per farm. In the income per acre of cropland harvested, Wood ranked well above the adjoining counties except Clark and Marathon. Only Clark of the adjoining counties had a smaller acreage of cropland harvested per farm.

Utilization of Farm Land, Cropland, and Pasture:

The different utilizations are shown in the table on the following page and individually by the 3 large charts. The area of each circle is proportional to the acres of farm land, cropland, or pasture.

Farm land has been divided into 3 classifications--cropland, pasture, and other land in farms--based on the 1930 census reports for the crop year 1929. With 41.6 percent of the farm land in crops in 1929, the county was tied with Adams for forty-first place. Of the adjoining counties, only Portage and Juneau had higher percentages of farm land in crops. A slightly larger part of the farm land was in pasture than in cropland. With 45.1 percent of the farm land in pasture, the county ranked twenty-second and was surpassed only by Clark and Marathon Counties in this respect. Land other than that utilized as cropland and pasture but included in the total of farm land accounted for 13.3 percent of the total. There were 34 counties in the state with a larger percentage of such land.

Assessors' acreages of 14 crops (corn, oats, barley, rye, winter wheat, spring wheat, clover and timothy hay, alfalfa hay, sweet clover, potatoes, tobacco, cabbage, dry peas, and canning peas), which were reported for the years 1929 through 1933, are included in the cropland study. These data, showing percentages in each of the major classifications, corn and small grains, hay, and cash crops, are shown in the following table and figure 2. The change in percentages between towns and counties is due in part to the varying number of crops in the total reported by assessors--some of the 14 crops were not raised in all towns.

Corn and small grains accounted for 55.3 percent of the average acreage in 14 crops in 1929-33. There were 42 counties in the state with a larger percentage of cropland in corn and small grains, although Clark, Marathon, and Portage of the adjoining counties had a slightly smaller percentage. Wood County ranked twenty-second with 41.8 percent of the average acreage in these 14 crops used for tame hay production. Clark and Marathon were the only adjoining counties with a larger percentage of cropland in tame hay. The county ranked fifty-third with 2.9 percent of the average crop acreage in cash crops.

A study of pasture land as reported by assessors in 1929 makes possible the distribution by towns as is given in table 9. Available United States Census data were also used in this study.

Table 9.- Distribution and utilization of farm land, cropland, and pasture land
Wood County, Wisconsin

Town	Farm Land U. S. Census - 1930				Cropland Assessors' 1929-33			Pasture Assessors' - 1929			Wood- land
	Crop- land	Pasture		All Other Land	Corn and small grains	Hay	Cash crops	Rota- tion	Permanent		
		Plow- able	Other						Plow- able	Unplow- able	
Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
Arpin	39.8	3.1	52.5	4.6	54.8	43.9	1.3	4.5	7.1	36.4	52.0
Auburndale	47.6	6.3	35.7	10.4	54.5	44.2	1.3	11.5	9.2	48.6	30.7
Cameron	50.3	5.9	38.5	5.3	60.9	35.5	3.6	4.3	6.8	23.8	65.1
Cary	31.1	1.7	60.1	7.1	47.3	50.4	2.3	1.0	.8	4.0	94.2
Cranmoor	4.6	0.1	4.6	90.7	27.2	55.3	17.5	2.8	5.5	28.3	63.4
Dexter	25.3	15.5	38.9	20.3	57.8	38.3	3.9	1.7	2.6	64.3	31.4
Grand Rapids	40.2	8.5	39.2	12.1	80.8	10.0	9.2	9.3	6.9	27.8	56.0
Hansen	48.6	4.3	43.0	4.1	51.8	46.3	1.9	4.0	4.0	11.1	80.9
Hiles	26.4	0.2	56.8	16.6	48.7	47.6	3.7	.8	.4	10.3	88.5
Lincoln	51.2	5.9	28.6	14.3	57.6	36.8	5.6	6.4	3.7	56.4	33.5
Marshfield	54.0	11.5	29.1	5.4	58.9	39.5	1.6	18.6	13.2	13.2	55.0
Milladore	46.3	7.2	40.9	5.6	47.7	50.9	1.4	4.0	11.5	57.4	27.1
Pt. Edwards	52.3	20.7	11.0	16.0	77.3	18.3	4.4	12.3	12.7	12.7	62.3
Remington	23.4	19.6	54.3	2.7	59.6	35.4	5.0	4.8	13.3	47.1	34.8
Richfield	36.8	0.7	57.2	5.3	54.0	44.1	1.9	4.0	4.1	10.6	81.3
Rock	45.7	6.0	43.3	5.0	53.1	40.2	6.7	6.1	3.5	55.2	35.2
Rudolph	46.7	1.1	45.0	7.2	47.7	50.6	1.7	4.7	6.4	68.3	20.6
Saratoga	38.1	3.6	44.1	14.2	83.9	7.8	8.3	4.3	6.6	3.6	85.5
Seneca	35.4	3.0	39.2	22.4	60.9	34.7	4.4	1.8	5.1	42.9	50.2
Sherry	42.3	5.0	46.2	6.5	50.0	49.2	0.8	2.9	8.6	50.3	38.2
Sigel	49.6	5.9	36.4	8.1	49.6	48.2	2.2	5.2	9.1	32.4	53.3
Wood	42.9	3.2	46.8	7.1	54.3	43.4	2.3	6.8	3.9	61.8	27.5
County	41.6	5.9	39.2	13.3	55.3	41.8	2.9	5.8	6.9	37.0	50.3

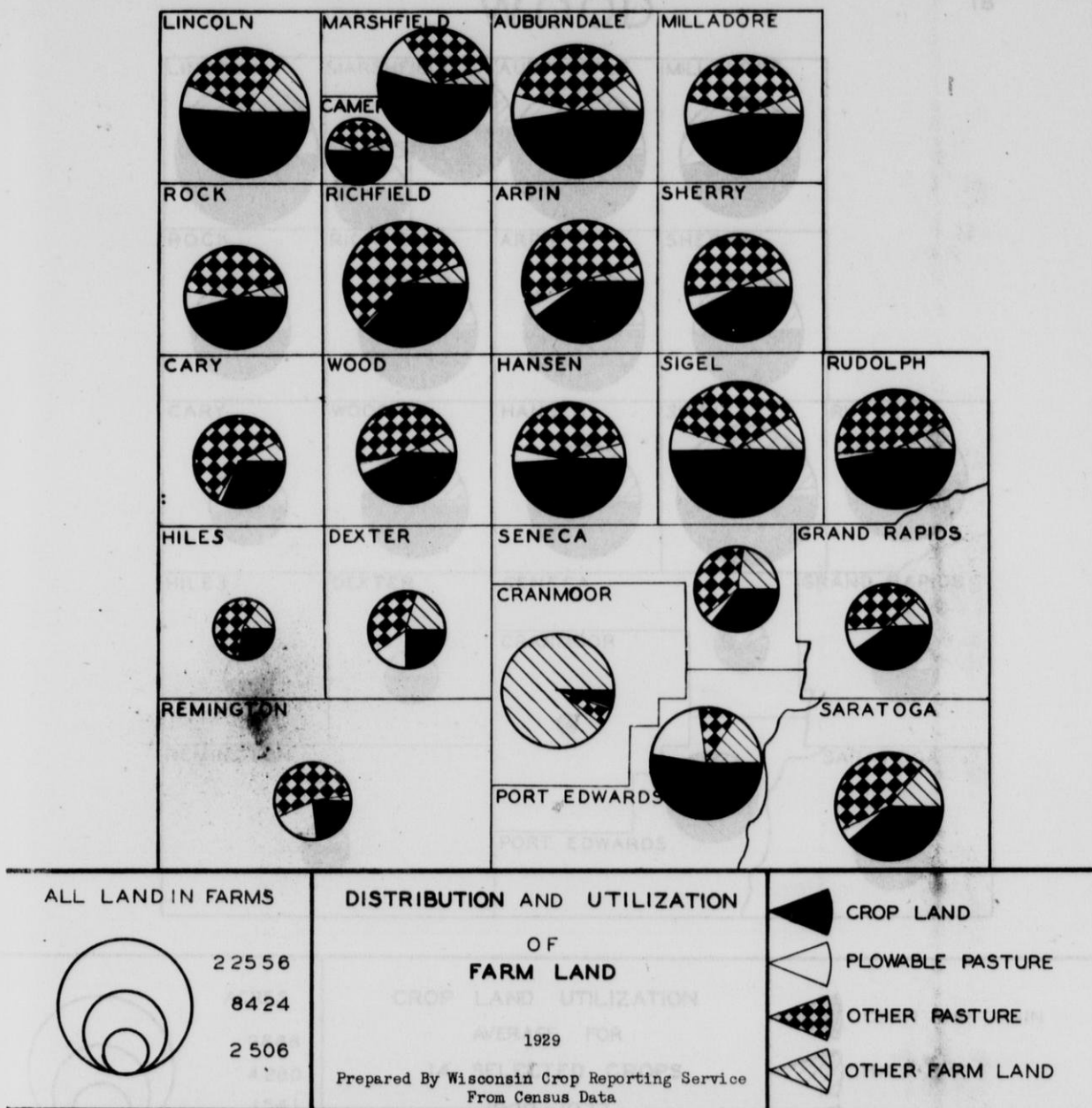


Figure 1. Nearly 42 percent of the farm land in Wood County was cropland in 1929; 45 percent was pasture; and 13 percent was classified as all other farm land, according to the United States Census of 1930. About 6 percent of the farm land or 10 percent of the pasture was reported as plowable. The county and town data are given in table 9. The area of each circle represents the total farm land in the respective town.

Four towns in the county had between 50 and 55 percent of the farm land in cropland. Of those 3 were in the northwestern corner and the other was Port Edwards on the southern border. The only town with less than 25 percent was Cranmoor in which only 4.6 percent of the farm land was in cropland.

The total pasture acreage accounted for over one-half of the farm land in 8 of the 22 towns in the county, these being located mainly in the southwestern and central sections of the county. Pasture other than plowable accounted for 39.2 percent of the farm land compared with 5.9 percent in plowable pasture. Land in farms other than that used for cropland and pasture in 1929 accounted for nearly 91 percent of the total in the town of Cranmoor which is important in cranberry production, the reason being that cranberry bogs were not included as cropland. No other town had over the 22.4 percent in this classification reported for Seneca.

WOOD

18

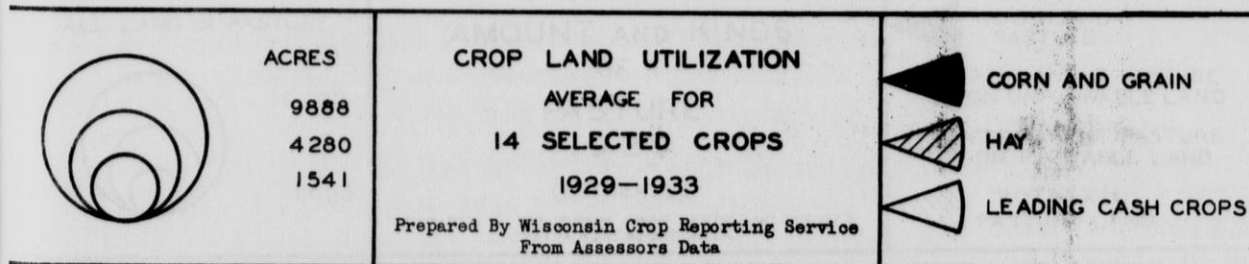
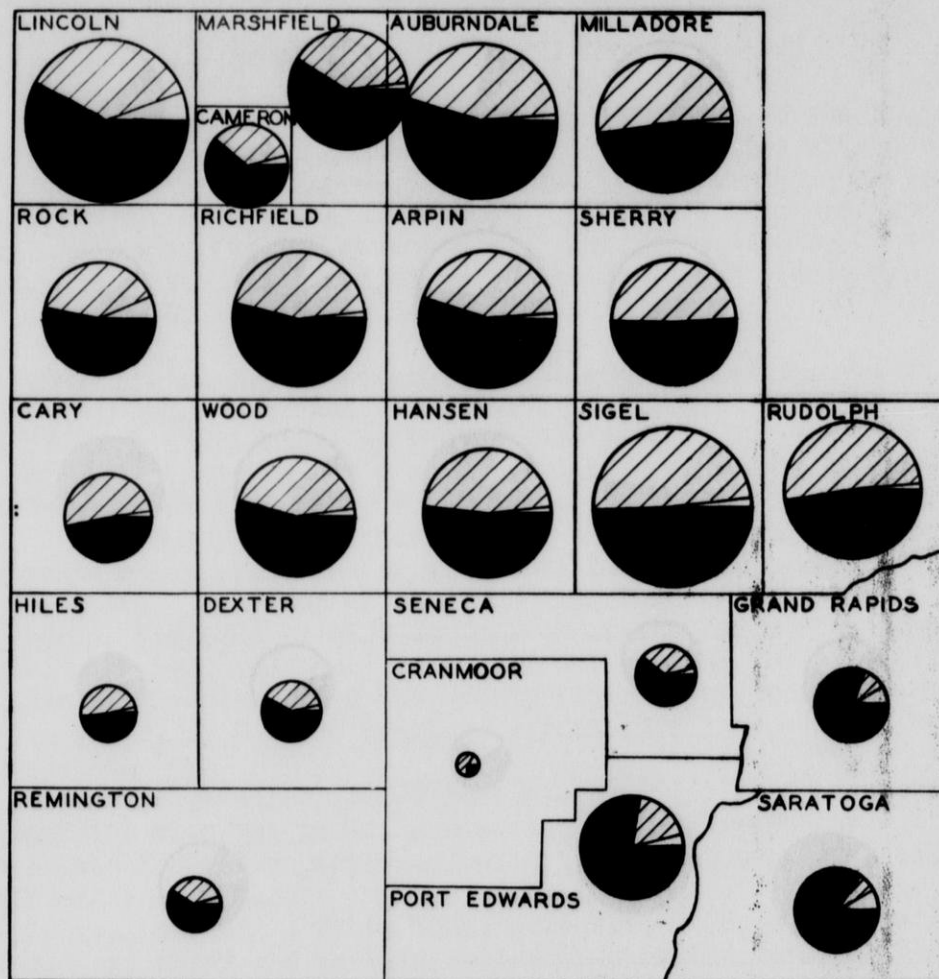


Figure 2. Over one-half of the average acreage in 14 crops was in corn and small grains; about 42 was in hay crops; and the balance, of nearly 3 percent, was in cash crops in 1929-33. These data are based on assessors' reports for 14 selected crops which are given on a preceding page. These county data and those by towns are given in table 9. The area of each circle is proportional to the average acreage of 14 crops.

Saratoga and Grand Rapids had between 80 and 84 percent of the 14 crop average acreage in corn and small grains. The other neighboring towns in the southeastern part of the county also had rather high percentages. Cranmoor had the smallest percentage, 27.2.

Hay crops accounted for at least 50 percent of the average acreage of the 14 crops in Cary, Cranmoor, Milladore, and Rudolph. There were 9 towns with between 40 and 50 percent; Saratoga with 7.8 percent was last. Cranmoor led all towns in cash crops which accounted for 17.5 percent of the average acreage in 14 crops. Five towns had between 5 and 10 percent. In general, the percentage was the highest along the southern and western borders of the county.

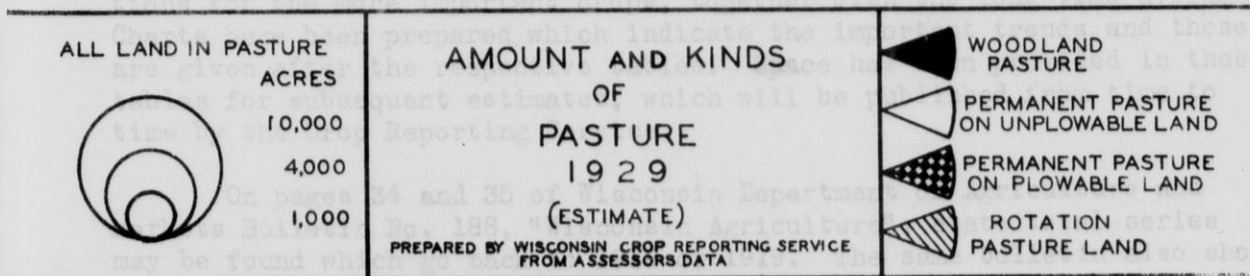
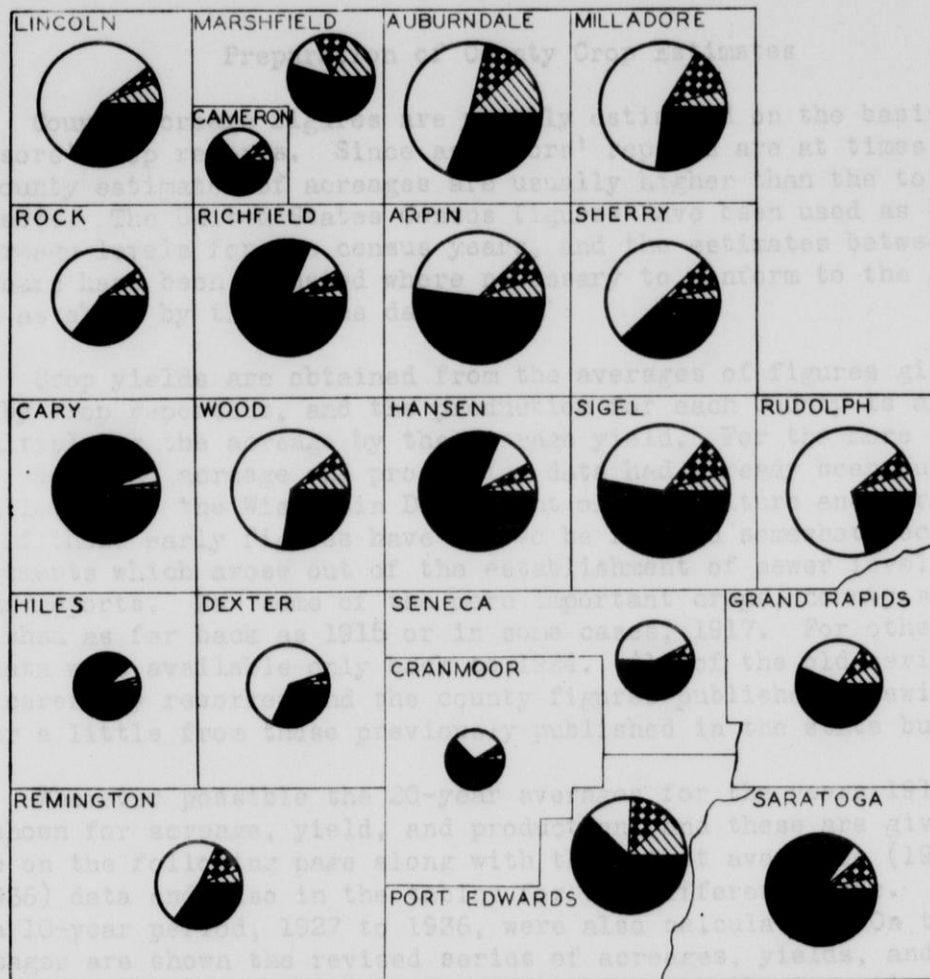


Figure 3. Of the total pasture in 1929, over one-half was estimated to be woodland, 37 percent on unplowable land; nearly 7 percent was permanent pasture on plowable land; and the remaining 6 percent was classified as pasture on rotation land. These estimates are based on assessors' and census reports for the year 1929 and are given by towns in table 9. The circles have been constructed so that the areas are proportional to the respective pasture acreage.

Cary led all other towns in the county in woodland pasture with 94.2 percent of the total. The percentages ranged from 80 to 90 in 4 towns located in the west-central section and in Saratoga in the southeastern part of the county. Permanent pasture on unplowable land accounted for over 60 percent of the total in 3 towns--Rudolph, Dexter, and Wood. There were 5 towns with between 10 and 20 percent of the pasture in this class. Cary and Saratoga had less than 5 percent.

Permanent pasture on plowable land occupied between 10 and 15 percent of the total in only 4 towns. All others had much smaller percentages. Pasture on rotation farm land accounted for over 10 percent in only 3 towns--in most towns it ranged from 1 to 5 percent.

Preparation of County Crop Estimates

County acreage figures are usually estimated on the basis of the assessors' crop reports. Since assessors' reports are at times incomplete, the county estimates of acreages are usually higher than the totals of the assessors. The United States Census figures have been used as bench-marks of acreage levels for the census years, and the estimates between the census years have been adjusted where necessary to conform to the general trend as shown by the census data.

Crop yields are obtained from the averages of figures given each year by crop reporters, and the production for each county is arrived at by multiplying the acreage by the average yield. For the more important crops, both the acreage and production data had already been published in bulletins of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets, but many of these early figures have had to be revised somewhat because of adjustments which arose out of the establishment of newer levels by the census reports. For some of the more important crops, county series were published as far back as 1915 or in some cases, 1917. For other crops, the data were available only back to 1924. All of the old series have been carefully reworked and the county figures published herewith usually differ a little from those previously published in the state bulletins.

Wherever possible the 20-year averages for the years 1917 to 1936 are shown for acreage, yield, and production, and these are given in the table on the following page along with the latest available (1938, 1937, or 1936) data and also in the tables for the different crops. Averages for a 10-year period, 1927 to 1936, were also calculated. On the following pages are shown the revised series of acreages, yields, and productions for the more important crops, together with the long-time averages. Charts have been prepared which indicate the important trends and these are given after the respective tables. Space has been provided in these tables for subsequent estimates, which will be published from time to time by the Crop Reporting Service.

On pages 34 and 35 of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets Bulletin No. 188, "Wisconsin Agriculture", state total series may be found which go back to 1918 or 1919. The same bulletin also shows the 20-year averages for the state and the important crop data by counties.

Table 10.—Crop Summary: Wood County, Wisconsin, latest available annual data and averages

Crop	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production		Unit	
	1938 Preliminary	1917-36 Average	1938 Preliminary	1917-36 Average	1938 Preliminary	1917-36 Average		
	Acres	Acres						
Cereals	Corn	24,040	21,456	31. d	26.7 ^d	745,240 ^d	573,450 ^d	Bus.
	Oats	31,270	27,392	32.	30.8	1,000,640	842,525	"
	Barley	1,580	3,717	23.	25.5	36,340	94,657	"
	Rye	4,350	5,128	13.	12.5	56,550	64,174	"
	Wheat							
	Spring	80	280	15.	15.0	1,200	4,188	"
	Winter	60	79	15.	17.7	900	1,395	"
	All	140	359	15.	15.6	2,100	5,583	"
	Buckwheat	210 ^b	762	10. b	12.1	2,100 ^b	9,250	"
	Other Grains and Grasses	Dry peas	10 ^a	22 ^f	10. a	10.0 ^f	100 ^a	217 ^f
Dry ed. beans		5 ^b	26 ^f	360. b	390.0 ^f	1,800 ^b	10,179 ^f	Lbs.
Flax		20 ^b	45 ^g	11. b	11.2 ^g	220 ^b	502 ^g	Bus.
Seeds								
Clover						130 ^b	202 ^h	"
Alfalfa						80 ^b	20 ^h	"
Timothy						220 ^b	415 ^h	"
Hay								
All tame		61,510 ^a	48,888	1.4 ^a	1.3	84,511 ^a	62,707	Tons
Alfalfa		1,250 ^a	572 ^e	1.7 ^a	1.8 ^e	2,125 ^a	1,003 ^e	"
Clover and timothy	53,580 ^a	42,060 ^e	1.4 ^a	1.2 ^e	75,012 ^a	75,012 ^e	"	
Wild	4,370 ^b	2,962	1. b	1.0	4,370 ^b	2,953	"	
Other Field Crops	Potatoes	2,260	3,294	80.	84.9	180,800	279,482	Bus.
	Sugar beets	30 ^b	40 ^j	7. b	5.4 ^j	210	217 ^j	Tons
	Canning peas	870	846 ^e	1,300.	1,365.0 ^e	1,131,000	1,154,925 ^e	Lbs.
	Cabbage	10	22 ^e	9.	7.1 ^e	90	152 ^e	Tons

a 1937 data.

b 1936 data.

c Estimated less than 10. f 9-year average, 1928-36.

d Corn--equivalent in feeding value.

e 10-year average, 1927-36.

g 8-year average, 1929-36.

h 4-year average, 1933-36.

j 3-year average, 1935-36.

Table 11.- Corn: Acreage of all corn and corn for silage:
Yield of all corn, and utilization of all corn acreage,
Wood County, Wisconsin
All corn 1917-1938 and averages, other corn data 1930-1938

Year	All Corn		Corn for silage Acreage	Utilization of Total acreage		
	Acreage	Yield		Grain	Silage	Other
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1917	16,670	14.0				
1918	16,210	33.1				
1919	17,330	32.4				
1920	18,920	26.7				
1921	20,320	28.7				
1922	21,470	44.5				
1923	21,110	32.5				
1924	21,000	13.2				
1925	20,720	31.5				
1926	19,400	27.0				
1927	19,190	26.6				
1928	19,080	33.5	10,490			
1929	18,750	23.0	14,630			
1930	19,630	31.0	14,920	16	76	8
1931	21,020	22.2	17,030	13	81	6
1932	23,220	29.0	13,930	28	60	12
1933	25,580	28.0	14,070	38	55	7
1934	35,770	25.0	18,600	32	52	16
1935	28,490	25.0	18,800	23	66	11
1936	25,240	12.0	20,190	12	80	8
1937	24,780	22.0	17,100	19	69	12
1938	24,040	31.0	17,310	20	72	8
Averages						
1917-36	21,456	26.7				
1927-36	23,597	25.2				

The 35,770 acres of corn harvested in 1934 was the largest corn acreage estimated for Wood County. Records for the previous years show that there were about 20,000 acres of corn harvested annually from 1921 through 1931, but that in the following years the acreage was considerably larger. From 1930-38 inclusive, about 52 to 81 percent of the corn acreage was used for silage production. The percentage of the total corn acreage for grain was the largest in 1933.

The yield of corn is expressed in bushels per acre equivalent in feeding value in order that comparisons may be made from year to year.

Wood County, Wisconsin

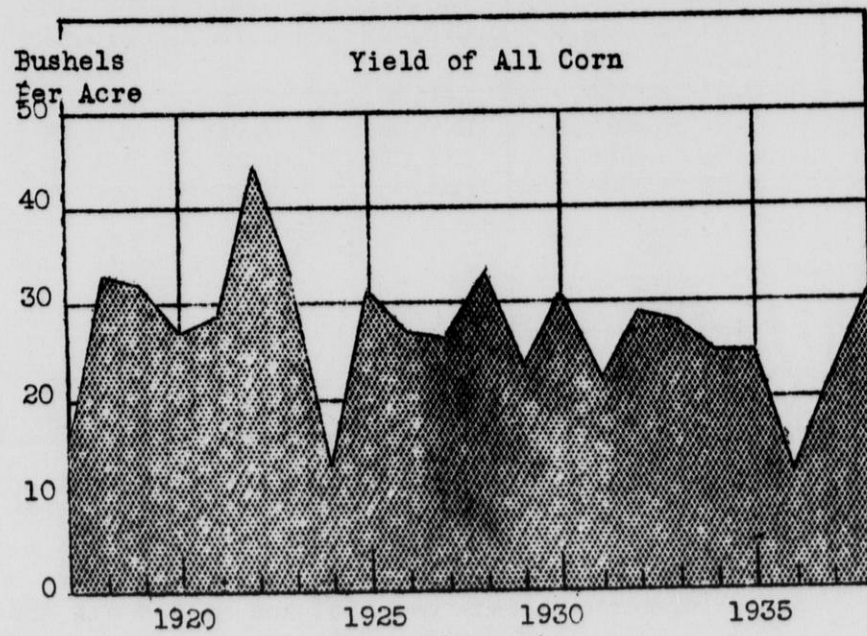
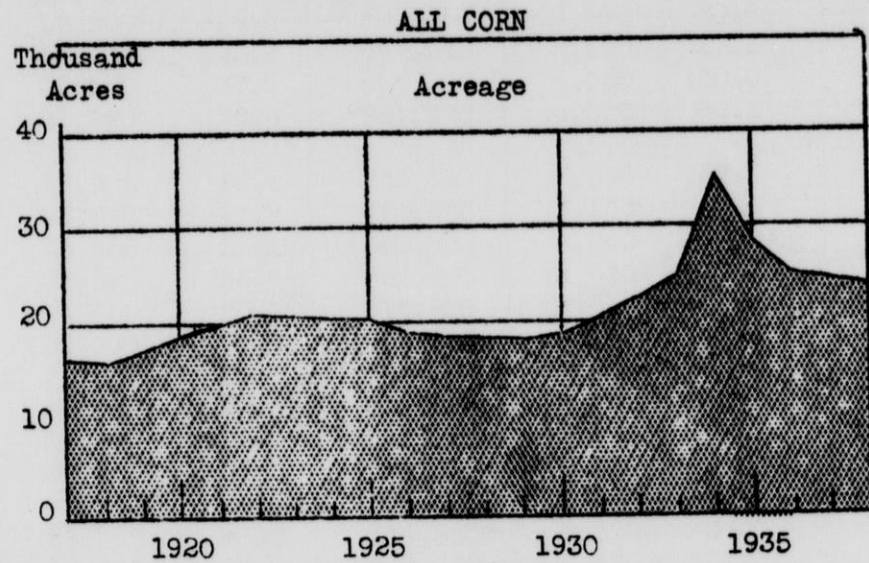


Figure 4.

Table 12.- Oats and barley: Acreage, yield, and production, Wood County, Wisconsin, 1915-1938, and averages

Year	Oats			Barley		
	Acreage Acres	Yield Bushels	Production Bushels	Acreage Acres	Yield Bushels	Production Bushels
1915	15,230	46.9	714,630	2,140	38.8	82,930
1916	17,500	28.8	503,450	2,010	30.6	61,460
1917	19,100	35.8	684,540	3,100	27.1	84,090
1918	22,360	37.8	844,200	4,650	30.0	139,640
1919	21,930	28.3	621,070	4,030	20.3	81,940
1920	22,860	33.1	755,860	3,350	27.8	93,270
1921	25,860	21.8	563,230	3,160	18.6	58,870
1922	22,600	30.1	680,890	2,940	31.9	93,700
1923	23,980	35.6	853,680	3,500	27.4	95,760
1924	23,560	30.2	710,830	2,610	27.1	70,850
1925	26,370	40.7	1,073,280	3,460	29.6	102,380
1926	25,670	29.4	755,720	3,470	27.0	93,540
1927	23,800	27.3	649,090	3,990	27.0	107,560
1928	25,270	38.4	971,300	4,870	31.1	151,610
1929	25,750	31.0	798,250	4,700	29.0	136,300
1930	27,180	41.0	1,114,380	4,570	34.0	155,380
1931	28,620	28.0	801,360	4,630	25.0	115,750
1932	32,760	32.0	1,048,320	4,190	22.0	92,180
1933	33,210	27.0	896,670	3,480	17.0	59,160
1934	35,430	34.0	1,204,620	2,600	29.0	75,400
1935	43,720	27.0	1,180,440	4,480	14.0	62,720
1936	37,810	17.0	642,770	2,560	9.0	23,040
1937	33,220	28.0	930,160	1,830	15.0	27,450
1938	31,270	32.0	1,000,640	1,580	23.0	36,340
Averages						
1917-36	27,392	30.8	842,525	3,717	25.5	94,657
1927-36	31,355	29.7	930,720	4,007	24.4	97,910

The acreage of oats increased from 15,230 acres in 1915 to the record of 43,720 acres in 1935, the year following the extreme drought conditions. Average of 31,355 acres is shown for the years 1927-36. While the yields have varied from 17 to nearly 47 bushels per acre, the general trend in oat production has followed that of acreage.

Rather abrupt year-to-year changes are shown in the barley acreage estimates for the county. The largest acreage was in 1928 when 4,870 acres were harvested. Over the 20-year period, 1917-36, the oat yields have averaged 5 bushels higher than those reported for barley.

Wood County, Wisconsin

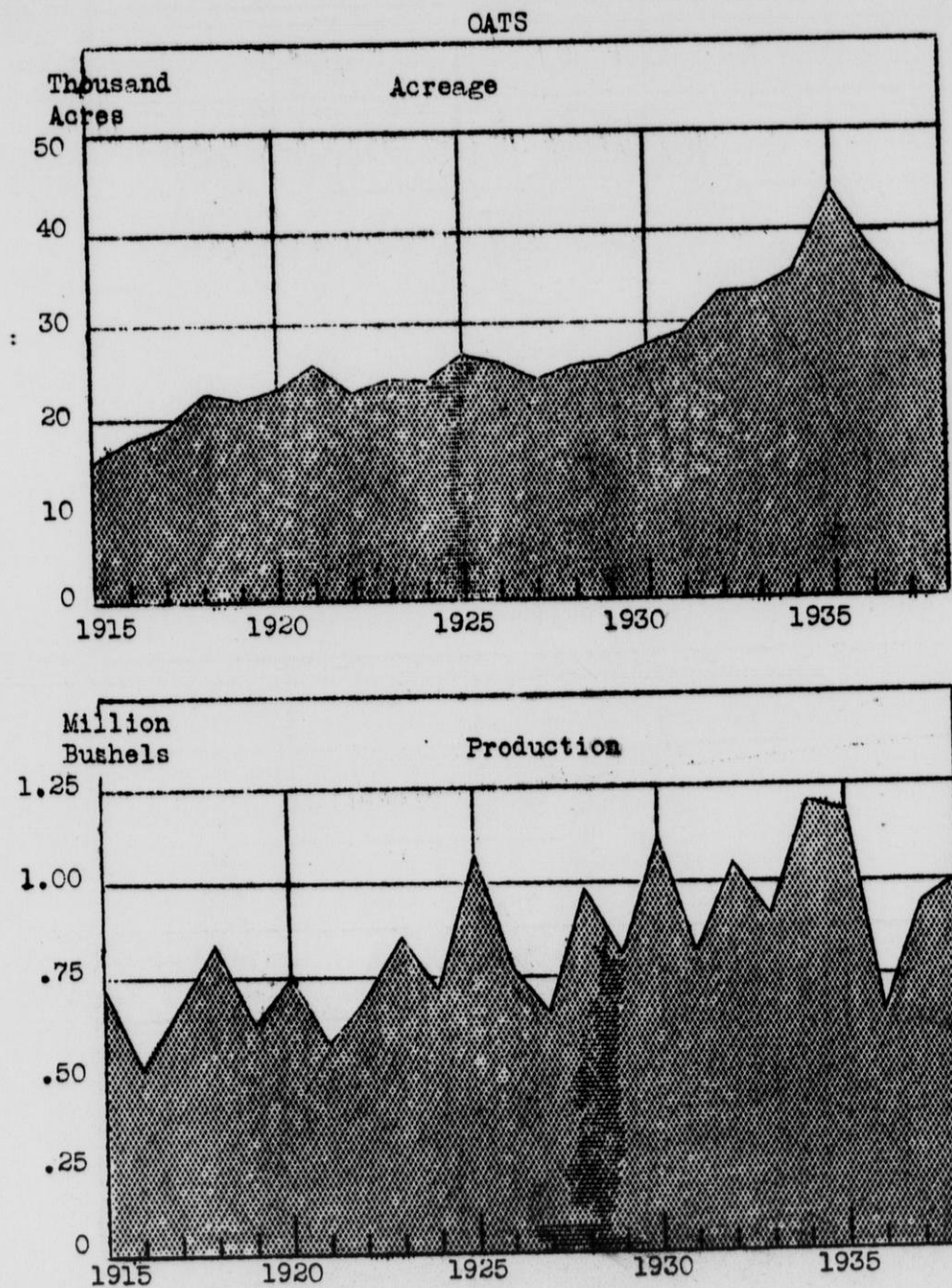


Figure 5.

Wood County, Wisconsin
BARLEY

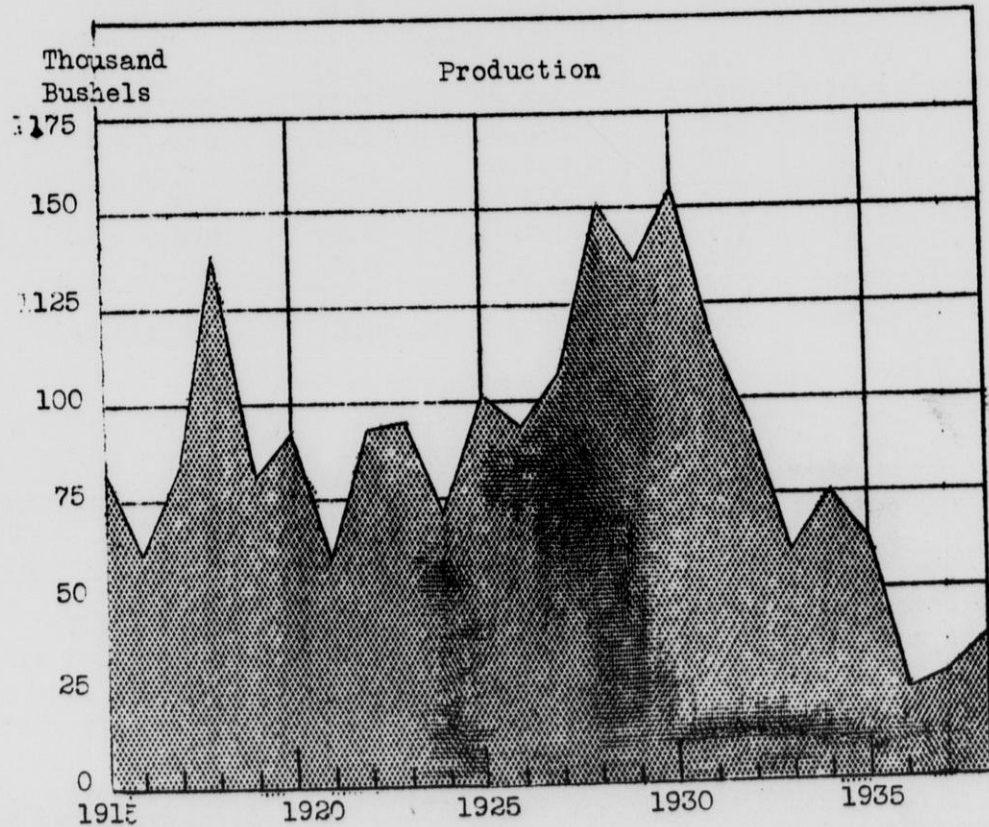
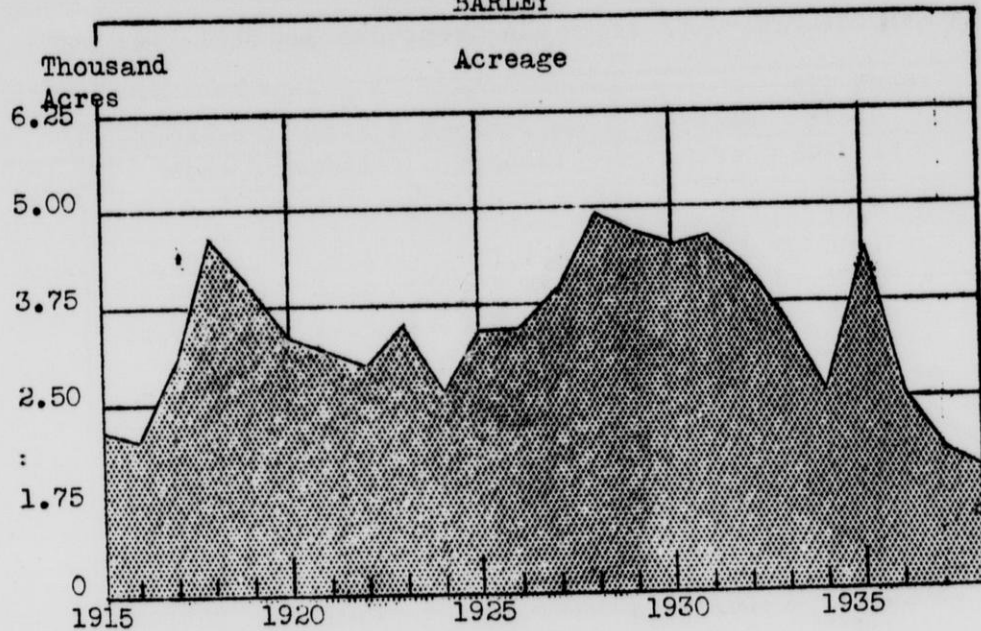


Figure 6.

Table 13.- Rye and All Wheat: Acreage, yield, and production,
Wood County, Wisconsin
Rye 1917-1938 and averages, All Wheat 1915-1938 and averages

Year	Rye			All Wheat		
	Acreage Acres	Yield Bushels	Production Bushels	Acreage Acres	Yield Bushels	Production Bushels
1915				200	19.6	3,920
1916				30	17.7	520
1917	6,100	13.4	81,440	430	18.5	7,950
1918	9,020	11.8	106,430	1,370	17.3	23,720
1919	10,600	14.8	156,620	1,475	11.5	16,990
1920	8,800	12.4	108,760	650	16.1	10,460
1921	6,800	13.8	93,820	175	15.6	2,730
1922	8,330	12.1	100,850	75	15.3	1,150
1923	5,800	13.0	75,280	120	15.3	1,840
1924	5,170	16.2	83,510	320	23.5	7,530
1925	4,710	13.2	62,210	295	19.7	5,800
1926	4,500	13.0	58,650	230	17.6	4,040
1927	3,790	15.7	59,470	120	17.0	2,040
1928	2,820	15.4	43,290	110	15.8	1,740
1929	2,910	8.5	24,880	150	17.9	2,690
1930	3,200	14.4	46,080	250	15.5	3,880
1931	3,080	14.1	43,360	190	16.4	3,120
1932	3,810	10.1	38,420	240	13.1	3,150
1933	2,980	9.0	26,820	290	13.2	3,820
1934	2,800	5.0	14,000	230	16.1	3,700
1935	4,070	9.0	36,630	280	13.5	3,780
1936	3,280	7.0	22,960	180	8.5	1,530
1937	4,820	13.0	62,660	190	10.8	2,050
1938	4,350	13.0	56,550	140	15.0	2,100
Averages						
1917-36	5,128	12.5	64,174	359	15.6	5,583
1927-36	3,274	10.9	35,591	204	14.4	2,945

The acreage of rye for grain in the county has decreased quite rapidly from the record of 10,600 acres harvested for grain in 1919. Since 1924 the county has had between 2,800 and 5,000 acres of rye. In general, yields of rye averaged higher before 1929.

The acreage of wheat also was the highest in 1919 when 1,475 acres were harvested. After 1920, the acreages have been mostly from 75 to not over 300 acres. Spring wheat was larger in acreage than winter wheat in nearly all years. Average yields of winter wheat in most years have been larger than those of spring wheat.

Wood County, Wisconsin

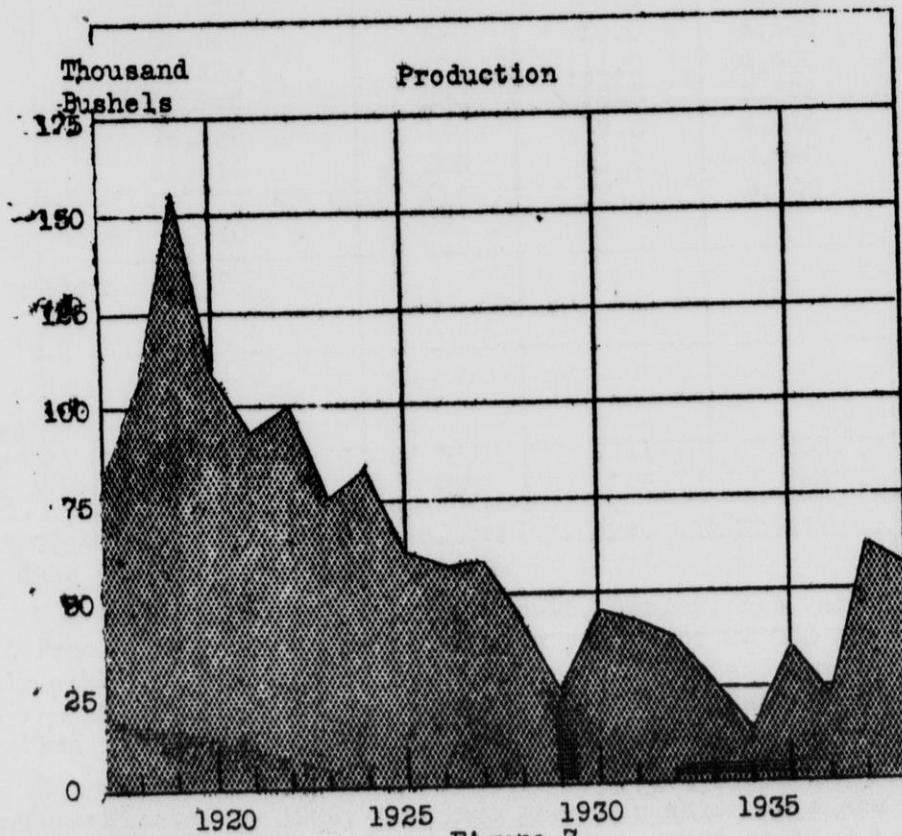
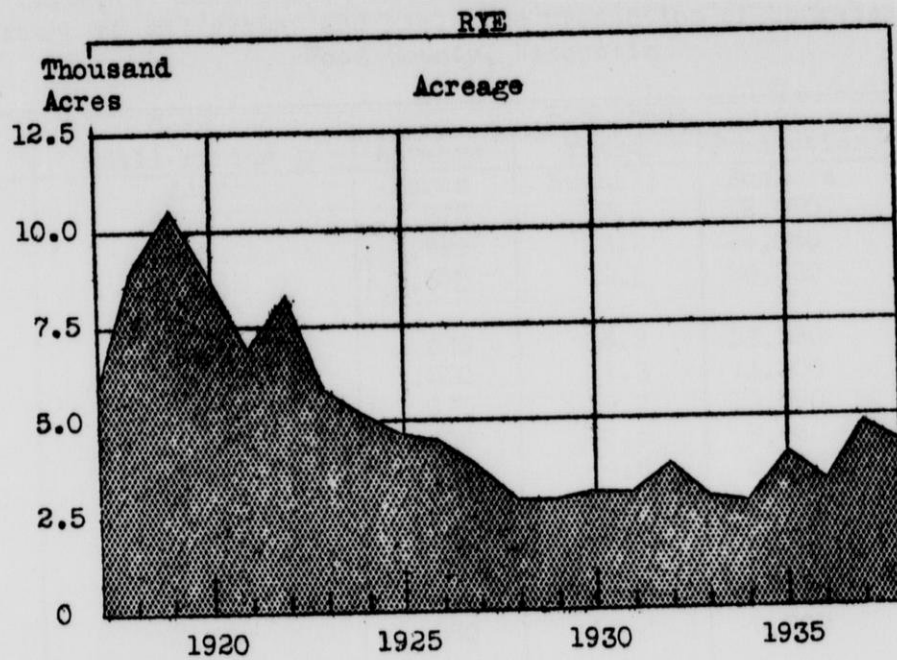


Figure 7.

Table 14- Corn and small grains, buckwheat, and flax
Acreage of all crops, and yield and production of buckwheat
Wood County, Wisconsin

Year	Corn and small grains ^{1/} Acres	Buckwheat			Flax Acreage Acres
		Acreage Acres	Yield Bushels	Production Bushels	
1917	45,400	275	9.1	2,490	
1918	53,610	1,890	13.2	24,980	20
1919	55,365	1,570	12.9	20,330	30
1920	54,580	1,520	15.2	23,120	*
1921	56,315	1,000	11.3	11,300	90
1922	55,415	970	10.9	10,590	90
1923	54,510	900	10.5	9,460	200
1924	52,660	470	4.6	2,170	190
1925	55,555	1,040	18.1	18,840	250
1926	53,270	700	12.5	8,770	120
1927	50,890	610	13.5	8,220	70
1928	52,150	860	12.5	10,720	70
1929	52,260	580	10.0	5,800	20
1930	54,830	550	9.2	5,050	*
1931	57,540	560	10.0	5,600	40
1932	64,220	400	11.0	4,400	*
1933	65,540	380	10.0	3,800	*
1934	76,830	490	9.0	4,410	20
1935	81,040	260	11.0	2,860	*
1936	69,070	210	10.0	2,100	20
1937	64,840	*			*
1938	61,380	*			*
Averages					
1917-36	58,052	762	12.1	9,250	
1927-36	62,437	490	10.8	5,296	45

^{1/} Sum of acreages of corn, oats, barley, rye, and wheat.

* No data available for these years.

The combined acreage of corn, oats, barley, rye, and wheat increased from 45,400 acres in 1917 to the record of 81,040 acres in 1935. The only other year when over 75,000 acres of corn and small grain were reported was 1934. From 1927-36 the average acreage was about 4,000 acres larger than in 1917-36.

Buckwheat acreages have varied from 1,890 acres in 1918 to only 210 acres estimated in 1936, the last year for which data are available. Yields of buckwheat ranged from 4.6 bushels in 1924 to 15.2 bushels in 1920. The available data on the flax acreage are also given in the above table.

Table 15.- Potatoes and peas for canning: Acreage, yield, and production, Wood County, Wisconsin
Potatoes, 1917-38 and averages, Peas for canning 1924-38 and averages

Year	Potatoes			Peas for canning		
	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
1917	5,800	107.4	622,740			
1918	5,980	93.1	556,860			
1919	4,530	76.5	346,540			
1920	4,340	91.8	398,560			
1921	4,130	29.8	122,950			
1922	3,830	112.3	430,040			
1923	3,070	95.0	291,760			
1924	3,070	116.2	356,710			
1925	2,320	86.7	201,220	425	1,900	807,600
1926	2,480	114.2	283,260	540	2,100	1,133,900
1927	2,760	79.0	218,040	610	1,900	1,159,000
1928	2,860	87.6	250,580	840	1,800	1,512,000
1929	2,230	67.0	149,460	990	1,770	1,752,300
1930	2,360	60.9	143,780	1,190	1,800	2,142,100
1931	2,630	77.0	202,460	750	1,075	806,250
1932	2,610	80.1	208,980	690	800	552,000
1933	2,590	54.1	140,030	820	980	803,600
1934	3,270	109.0	356,430	740	1,400	1,036,000
1935	2,710	53.0	143,630	1,010	1,200	1,212,000
1936	2,300	72.0	165,600	820	700	574,000
1937	2,490	70.0	174,300	960	1,400	1,344,000
1938	2,260	80.0	180,800	870	1,300	1,131,000
Averages						
1917-36	3,294	84.9	279,482			
1927-36	2,632	75.2	197,899	846	1,365	1,154,925

Potato production in the county has varied greatly from year to year because of the great differences in the acreages as well as the yields per acre. In 1918 about 5,980 acres of potatoes were harvested, but from 1923 through 1938 there were 2,200 to 3,300 acres harvested. While the average yield per acre for the years 1917-36 is 85 bushels, yields have ranged from the record of 116.2 bushels in 1924 to 29.8 in 1921 and 53 bushels in 1935.

Another cash crop of some importance is peas for canning. The 1930 acreage and production were the largest on record for the county with estimates showing 1,190 acres harvested and production exceeding 2 million pounds of peas. The yield per acre averaged 1,800 pounds that year. Reports for other years show that the yields have varied from 2,100 pounds per acre in 1926 to 700 pounds in 1936.

Wood County, Wisconsin

POTATOES

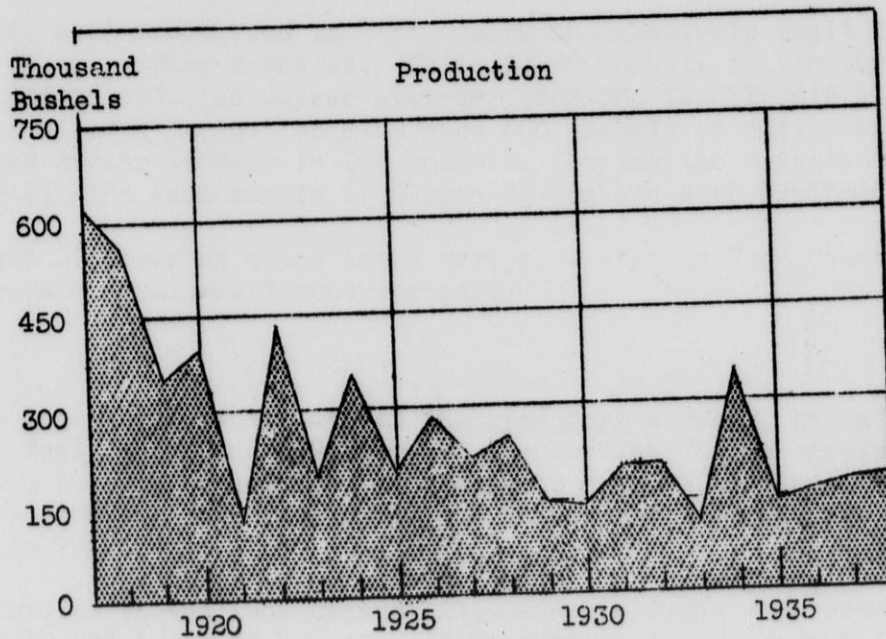
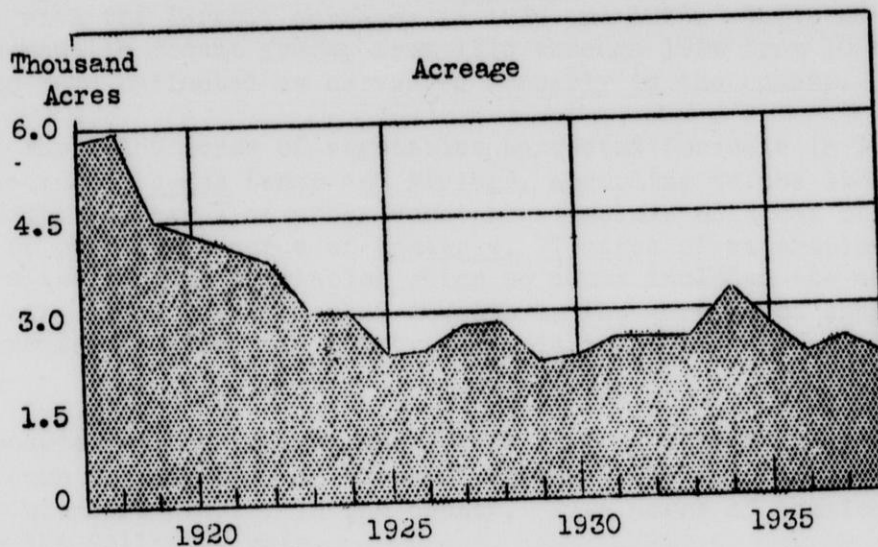


Figure 8.

Miscellaneous Crops:

Field crops and vegetables with small annual acreages and for which data are not easily available are being classed as miscellaneous crops. The acreage of dry edible beans has varied from 5 to 89 acres, according to available estimates. Yields have ranged from an average of 243 pounds to 716 pounds per acre. The acreage of dry peas has ranged from 5 to 60 acres annually, with the largest acreages in 1934 and 1935. While no estimates have been made in recent years, from 1915 through 1924 from 10 to 50 acres of tobacco were estimated as harvested annually in the county.

Of the 1,159 acres of vegetables harvested for sale in 1934, there were 171 acres of beans (snap and string), according to the 1935 Agricultural Census. Acreages of other vegetables include 62 acres of sweet corn, 36 acres of cabbage, 8 acres of tomatoes, 77 acres of watermelons, and 805 acres of miscellaneous vegetables which no doubt included the acreage of canning peas. Wood County ranked seventh in the acreage of snap and string beans harvested in 1934, and thirty-sixth in the total acreage of vegetables for sale.

Reports made by the assessors show that in 1936 there were 27 acres of sweet corn for canning, 58 acres of string beans for canning, and 38 acres of cucumbers planted in the county. Five acres of tomatoes were reported in the following year.

Grass seed production in Wood County is relatively small compared with that of many other counties. While 1,190 bushels of timothy seed were produced in 1935 the 4-year average, 1933-36, is only 415 bushels. The reports of seed production also show 550 bushels of clover seed in 1935 but the 4-year average is 202 bushels. During the 4 years the only report for alfalfa seed was in 1936 when 80 bushels were produced.

About 30 acres of sugar beets were harvested in Wood County in 1936, and the average yield was 7 tons per acre.

Fruits:

The latest available data on the cranberry acreage, given for 1929, shows that Wood County had 509 acres of cranberries and the production was about 20,000 barrels of berries, according to the 1930 Census. Reports for other years show that the county had 437 acres of cranberries in 1919 and 614 acres in 1909.

According to the 1935 Census, 21,402 apple trees were reported for 1934. The 18,874 trees of bearing age in the county produced 5,476 bushels of apples. In 1934 the county also had 7,004 plum and prune trees, 515 cherry trees, of which 381 were of bearing age, 42 pear trees, and 11 peach trees, 350 grapevines, and 24 acres of strawberries. Wood County ranked fourth in the number of plum and prune trees, was tied for twenty-third in the acreage of strawberries, ranked fifty-first in the number of pear trees, and forty-third in the total number of cherry trees.

Table 16.- Hay, tame and wild: Acreage, yield and production,
Wood County, Wisconsin
All tame hay 1917-1937 and averages, Wild hay 1917-1936 and averages

Year	All tame hay			Wild hay		
	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Acres	Tons	Tons
1917	33,700	1.3	45,020	3,380	1.0	3,230
1918	35,890	1.1	40,120	4,460	1.1	5,050
1919	41,670	1.3	55,340	3,530	1.1	3,710
1920	44,820	1.4	64,160	3,890	1.0	3,990
1921	46,510	1.1	51,350	4,740	1.1	5,210
1922	55,280	1.6	89,730	2,690	1.2	3,360
1923	54,080	1.2	67,240	2,690	1.0	2,590
1924	58,150	1.4	82,520	1,520	.9	1,330
1925	57,280	1.5	86,550	1,940	1.2	2,240
1926	53,160	1.4	76,060	1,560	.8	1,180
1927	54,340	1.6	85,980	1,430	1.1	1,520
1928	53,760	1.0	55,600	2,280	.8	1,824
1929	58,110	1.5	90,070	2,350	.9	2,115
1930	52,400	1.1	60,170	1,010	1.0	960
1931	47,790	1.0	47,430	2,830	.8	2,264
1932	48,890	1.1	54,090	3,240	.9	3,050
1933	48,100	.9	40,980	6,880	1.0	6,880
1934	35,770	.9	31,411	2,760	.9	2,484
1935	43,240	1.5	66,712	1,700	1.0	1,700
1936	54,810	1.2	63,599	4,370	1.0	4,370
1937	61,510	1.4	84,511	1/		
Averages						
1917-36	48,888	1.3	62,707	2,962	1.0	2,953
1927-36	49,721	1.2	59,604	2,885	.9	2,717

1/ Data not available at time of publication.

The tame hay acreage increased rapidly from 33,700 in 1917 to 55,280 acres in 1922. The acreage was quite uniform, with between 52,000 and 59,000 acres from 1922 through 1930. After that period there was a decline until in the drought year of 1934 when only 35,770 acres were estimated as harvested. However, in the 3 following years, there was a decided increase to the record of 61,510 acres estimated for 1937. Yields have varied from .9 to 1.6 tons per acre and have averaged about 1.3 tons.

The wild hay acreage has varied considerably from year to year. The record of 6,880 acres was estimated as harvested in 1933.

Wood County, Wisconsin

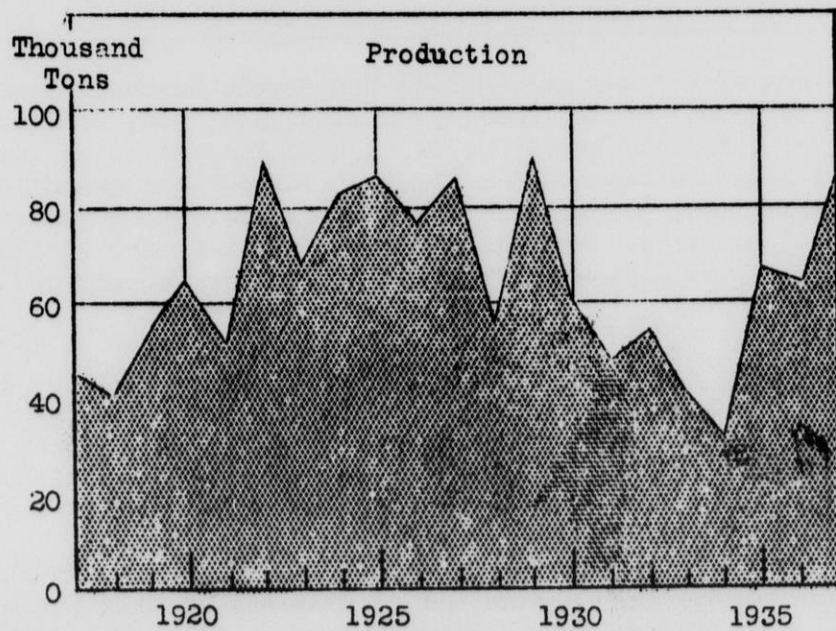
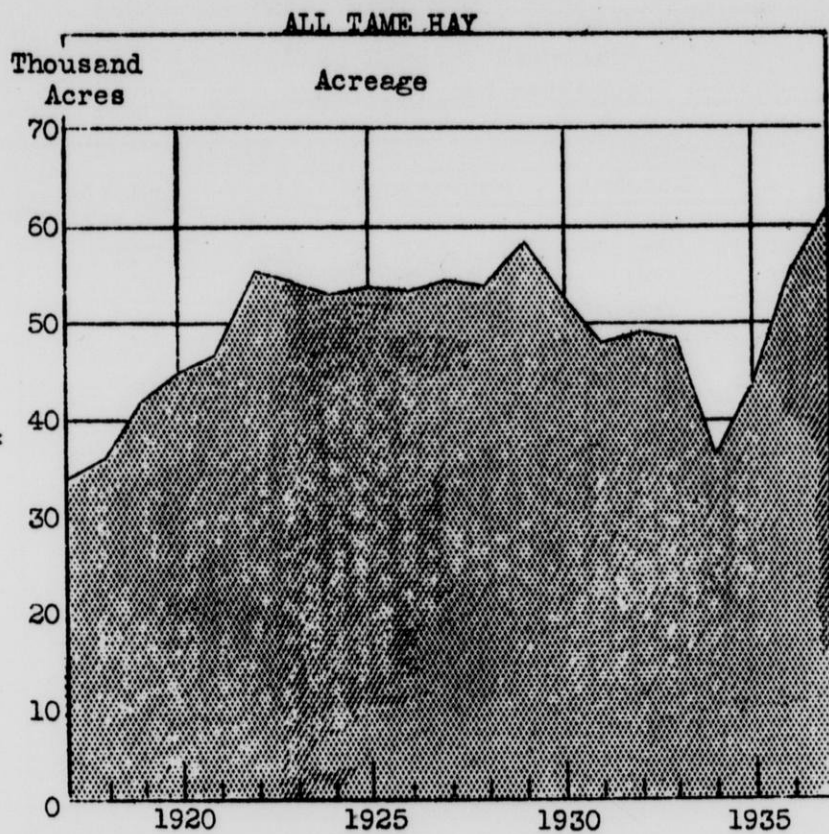


Figure 9

Table 17.- Hay, alfalfa and clover and timothy:
Acreage, yield and production
Wood County, Wisconsin
1924-1937 and averages

Year	Alfalfa Hay			Clover and Timothy Hay		
	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Acres	Tons	Tons
1924	500	3.0	1,480	52,350	1.5	77,890
1925	670	2.3	1,540	51,540	1.5	86,860
1926	540	2.1	1,160	50,600	1.4	72,280
1927	1,310	2.1	2,780	50,420	1.6	79,260
1928	390	1.5	600	49,880	1.0	51,150
1929	630	2.1	1,323	55,800	1.6	86,660
1930	500	1.5	730	50,300	1.2	58,200
1931	390	1.6	630	45,200	1.0	45,200
1932	390	1.4	540	41,690	1.1	45,860
1933	450	1.4	630	33,900	.8	27,120
1934	230	1.0	230	14,400	.6	8,640
1935	640	2.4	1,536	32,050	1.6	51,280
1936	790	1.3	1,027	46,960	1.2	56,352
1937	1,250	1.6	2,125	53,580	1.4	75,012
Averages 1927-36	572	1.8	1,003	42,060	1.2	50,972

The acreage of clover and timothy hay was the largest in 1929, when an estimated 55,800 acres were harvested. After that year there was a rapid decline in acreage to only 14,400 acres harvested in 1934. In the years following the drought, a rapid replacement occurred and in 1937 approximately 53,580 acres of clover and timothy were harvested. The alfalfa acreage has been much the smaller than clover and timothy in every year on record. No increase in alfalfa acreage occurred until 1935.

With average yields of clover and timothy hay varying from .6 to 1.6 tons per acre, the production has changed somewhat from year to year although in general it has followed the trend in acreage. A considerably smaller acreage, but a much higher average yield was estimated for alfalfa than for clover and timothy. The range for alfalfa yields has been from 1.0 to 3 tons per acre, but the average is about 1.9 tons.

The charts on the following page present these data in order to show the relative size of the alfalfa hay acreage and production compared with that for clover and timothy hay.

Wood County, Wisconsin

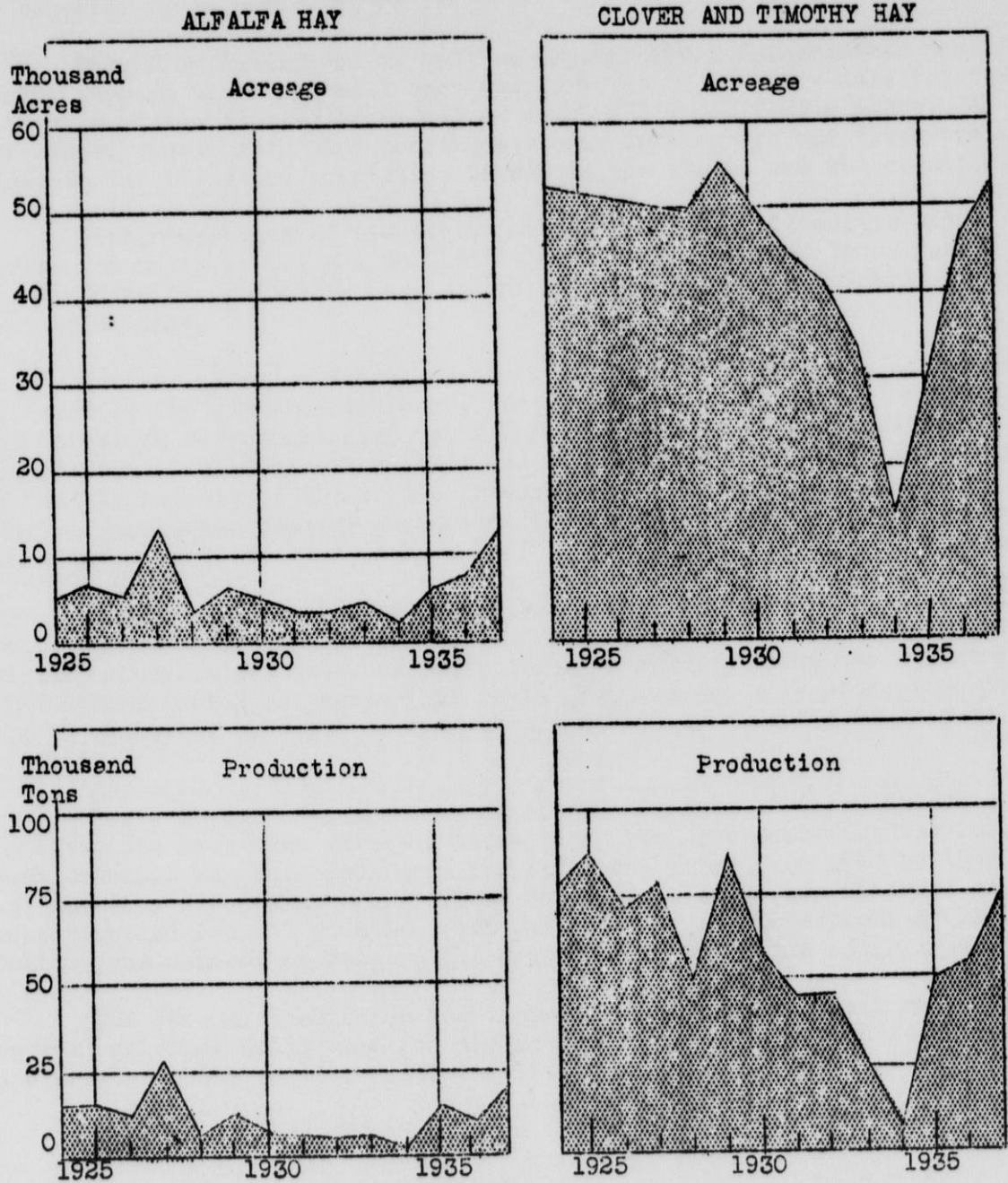


Figure 10.

Livestock and Dairy Products

Estimates of livestock numbers on farms on January 1 of each year are made regularly for all states, and in Wisconsin also have been made by counties for a number of years.

Data from assessors, as well as reports which farmers make periodically through the rural mail carriers, provide the primary data for the estimates of the changes of livestock numbers between census years. As for crops, census data also provide periodic benchmarks and therefore indicate the livestock population levels in the states and the counties.

Historic series of livestock numbers including all cattle and horses and mules annually since 1915 and other species for later years, are given on the following page and are also presented graphically on the succeeding page.

Numbers of all chickens on farms on January 1 have been estimated by counties for a number of years. Census material, assessors' reports, and livestock correspondents' reports form the basis of these estimates. Egg production also has been estimated by counties mainly upon the basis of monthly reports of the crop correspondents. January 1 estimates of the chicken population and egg production for the county are given following the other classes of livestock.

Annual county milk production estimates are based on the general trend indicated by reports of crop correspondents. Cow numbers as used in the estimates are given as producing cows and represent the number of cows milked during the respective year. The average milk production per cow is estimated by counties and the production by counties is then calculated.

For a number of years data on the manufacture of dairy products in Wisconsin have been gathered annually by the Crop Reporting Service. Such material has been published for alternate years from 1915 to 1929 and annually since that year. These data and early census material have been compiled for all counties from bulletins of the Department of Agriculture and records on file in the Crop Reporting Service office.

The data available for the important manufactured dairy products, as well as other dairy data for the years available are given in tables and charts in the section following livestock.

Table 18.- Livestock: Number on farms, January 1,
Wood County, Wisconsin
Available years and averages

Year	All Cattle	Milk Cows and Heifers	Swine	Horses and Mules	Sheep and Lambs
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1915	37,100			9,480	
1916	37,340			9,370	
1917	38,140			9,150	
1918	39,040			8,950	
1919	39,300		14,200	8,840	
1920	43,430		13,900	9,350	3,380
1921	43,610		12,700	9,070	2,690
1922	43,020		11,400	9,080	1,750
1923	44,530		12,100	8,800	2,220
1924	45,360		15,700	8,290	2,310
1925	46,800	32,100	10,000	8,400	2,100
1926	45,900	32,200	10,000	7,700	2,600
1927	45,600	32,600	10,800	7,390	3,200
1928	45,000	32,000	10,200	7,240	2,800
1929	42,800	28,900	9,200	7,060	3,200
1930	47,800	33,200	7,700	7,400	2,500
1931	49,740	34,900	8,700	7,220	2,400
1932	51,240	35,200	8,800	7,040	2,400
1933	50,360	35,200	7,400	6,760	2,000
1934	47,860	34,100	6,600	6,750	2,100
1935	48,100	35,000	7,000	6,800	2,400
1936	49,100	35,000	8,600	6,800	2,400
1937	50,100	35,300	8,500	6,900	2,300
1938	50,600	35,700	8,200	6,900	2,300
1939	51,100	36,100	9,200	6,800	2,300
Averages					
1917-36	45,336			7,904	
1927-36	47,760	33,610	8,500	7,046	2,540

The county ranked thirtieth in the number of milk cows and heifers, thirty-first in all cattle, fortieth in horses and mules, forty-ninth in sheep and lambs as well as in the total number of swine on farms, January 1, 1939. With 9.7 head of milk cows and heifers per 100 acres of farm land, Wood County was tied with 3 counties for twenty-fifth place. Cattle increased in number from 37,100 head in 1915 to 51,240 head in 1932. The increase was far from gradual, with many rather sharp changes in the numbers from year to year. Following 1935 there was a steady increase to almost the record number of cattle at the beginning of 1939.

Wood County, Wisconsin

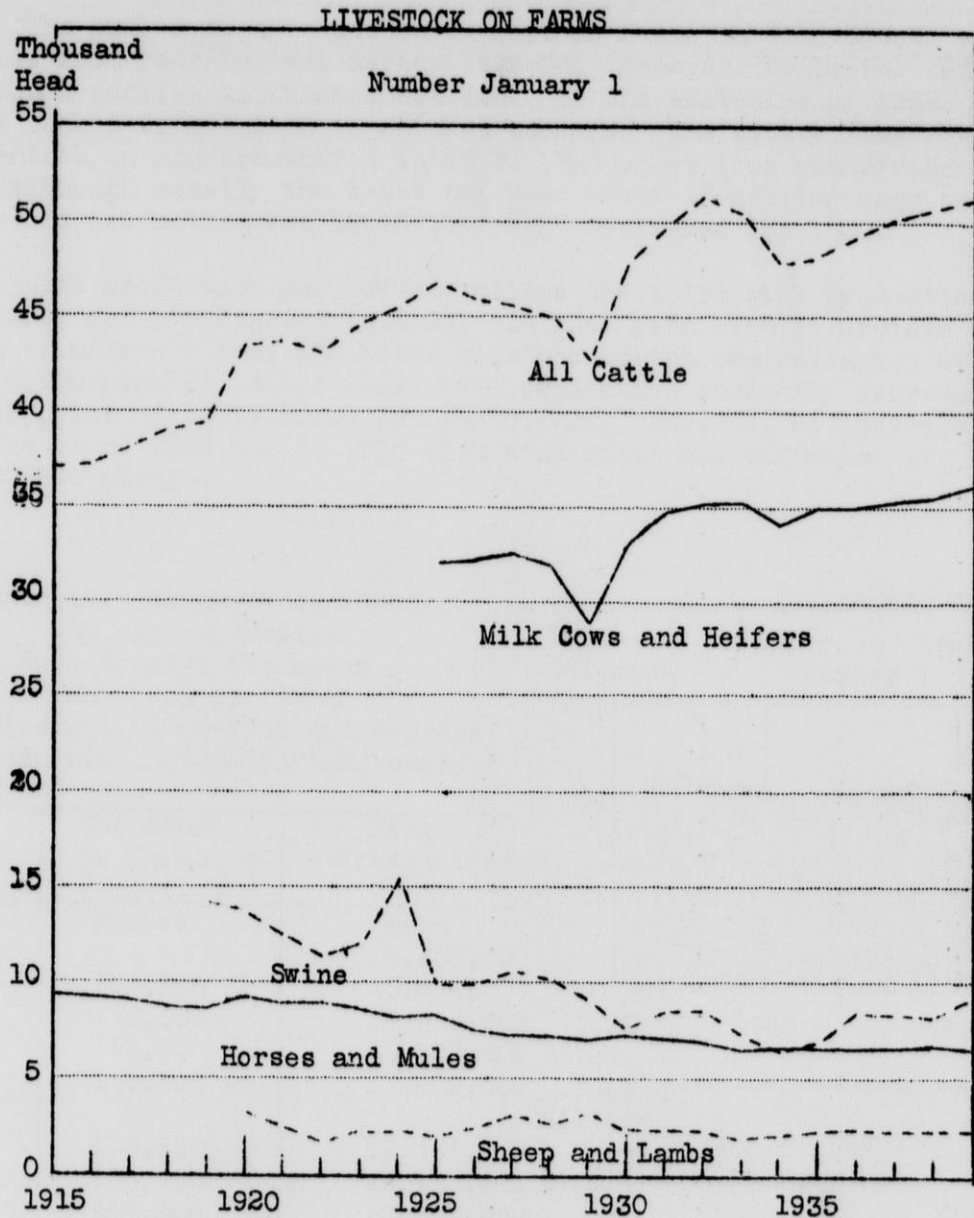


Figure 11.

The county's swine population was largest on record at the beginning of 1924 when estimates showed 15,700 head. After that year there was a sharp decrease to less than 11,000 head estimated for every year on record. The smallest number of swine was recorded at the beginning of the drought year, 1934. The number of work stock, horses and mules, declined gradually from 9,480 head estimated as on farms at the beginning of 1915 to 6,750 head in 1934. A slight increase in the horse and mule population is shown in the estimates of recent years. All classes of livestock have larger numbers than that estimated for sheep and lambs.

The largest number of sheep and lambs was 3,200 head in 1927 and 1929. Since 1929 there have been between 2,000 and 2,500 head on farms.

The number of chickens being kept on farms in Wood County varied somewhat from year to year during 1926-36. However, following 1936 there has been a decline in chicken numbers. At the beginning of 1938, Wood County ranked forty-ninth in chicken numbers. The county also ranked forty-ninth in egg production in 1937. Egg production has varied somewhat, although usually the total has been about 16 million eggs annually. The record production was 18,161,000 eggs estimated for 1930.

Milk production per cow as well as the total milk production for the county was the highest in 1929. In that year with an average of 5,900 pounds of milk per cow, the total milk production was estimated at 178,410,000 pounds. After 1929, milk production gradually decreased to the low point of 135,710,000 pounds in 1934. However, an increase has occurred since 1934 and in 1938 milk production was estimated at 172,500,000 pounds.

Table 19.- Chickens on farms and egg production, Wood County, Wisconsin
Chickens on farms January 1, 1926-1938 and average Egg production, 1925-1937 and average

Year	Chickens on farms January 1 Number	Egg Production Eggs
1925		14,258,000
1926	162,000	15,884,000
1927	179,000	16,959,000
1928	182,000	15,443,000
1929	169,400	17,902,000
1930	170,600	18,161,000
1931	158,000	16,132,000
1932	169,200	17,801,000
1933	169,200	15,362,000
1934	174,900	16,017,000
1935	157,400	15,051,000
1936	160,500	15,184,000
1937	152,500	16,139,000
1938	129,600	
Averages 1927-36	169,020	16,401,000

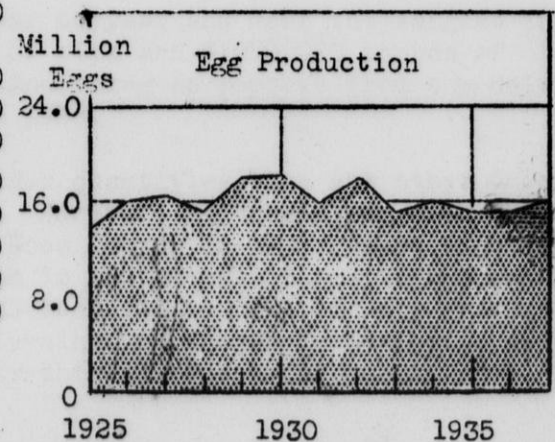
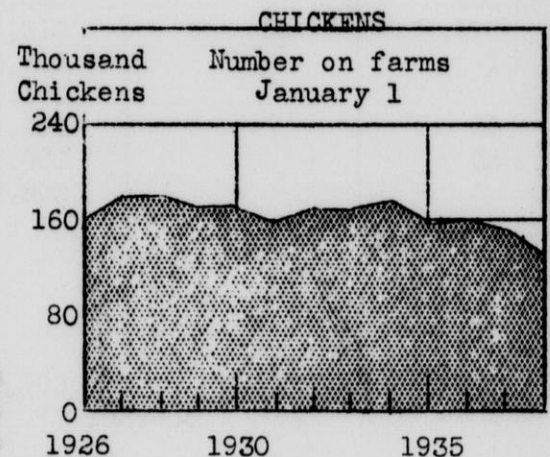


Figure 12

Table 2Q- Milk production and milk and cream shipped out of the state,
Wood County, Wisconsin
Milk production estimates 1924-1938 and average,
Milk and cream shipped out of the state, available data 1927-1938

Year	Producing cows	Milk production per cow	Total milk production	Milk shipped out of state	Cream shipped out of state
	Number	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1924	30,600	5,100	156,000		
1925	31,200	5,100	159,000		
1926	31,100	5,200	162,000		
1927	30,300	5,300	161,000		1,440
1928	28,800	5,300	153,000		
1929	30,000	5,900	178,410	16,624	4,050
1930	32,700	5,300	173,570		3,144
1931	33,900	5,100	173,330	424	1,815
1932	33,700	4,600	155,020		961
1933	33,200	4,500	149,310	58	176
1934	33,100	4,100	135,710		1
1935	33,300	4,600	153,180		
1936	33,900	5,000	169,500		56
1937	34,200	5,000	171,000		33
1938 *	34,500	5,000	172,500		
Averages					
1927-36	32,290	4,960	160,203	1,711**	1,024 **

* Preliminary

** 1929-38

Milk and cream shipped from Wood County to points outside of the state have varied considerably from year to year and were the largest in 1929. In that year 16,624,000 pounds of milk and 4,050,000 pounds of cream were shipped out of the state. According to reports from the dairy plants, no such shipments were made in 1938.

Cheese has been produced in larger quantities than any other dairy product made in the county since 1915. However, in comparison with the dairy manufactures of other counties, Wood County in 1938 ranked eighth in the production of casein, thirteenth in the output of American cheese, eighteenth in the manufacture of all cheese, twenty-first in ice cream, twenty-fifth in creamery butter, twenty-ninth in the production of powdered whole and skim milk, and forty-third in the total amount of condensery products made.

Table 21.- Dairy Manufactures: Wood County, Wisconsin

Year	Cheese				Creamery Butter
	American	Other 1/	Total 2/	Cottage, Pot, and Bakers'	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1885			1		137
1895			57		353
1905			795		1,083
1909			794		2,254
1915			4,535		1,816
1917			6,999		994
1919			9,406		1,451
1921			9,966		3,082
1923			10,511		1,528
1925			12,166		2,263
1927			8,726		2,094
1929	6,411		6,411		2,417
1930	6,619		6,619	14	2,014
1931	6,308	72	6,380	171	2,073
1932	5,874	76	5,950	105	1,659
1933	6,884		6,884	36	1,524
1934	7,592		7,592	28	1,637
1935	8,241		8,241	50	1,676
1936	7,559		7,559	48	1,987
1937	6,632	163	6,795		2,837
1938	8,496		8,496	41	2,907
Averages 1929-38	7,093	31	7,093	49	2,073

1/ The 163,000 pounds for 1937 were reported as Swiss cheese.

2/ Excludes cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese.

With only small amounts of other kinds of cheese made in 1931, 1932, and 1937, the production of American cheese has been by far the leading type of cheese made in the county, according to the annual dairy plant reports which began in 1929. From about 1,000 pounds of cheese made in 1885, the production of all cheese increased to the record of 12,166,000 pounds in 1925. With from nearly 9 million pounds of cheese made in 1927 to nearly 6 million pounds produced in 1932, cheese production has decreased considerably since 1925, averaging 7,093,000 pounds in 1929-38.

The production of creamery butter increased from 137,000 pounds in 1885 to the record of 3,082,000 pounds in 1921. In 1938, however, the production of 2,907,000 pounds was only slightly smaller than the record. Casein, generally a by-product of the production of butter, has been manufactured in amounts varying from 130,000 to 1,136,000 pounds.

TOTAL CHEESE
(Excluding Cottage, Pot, and Bakers')

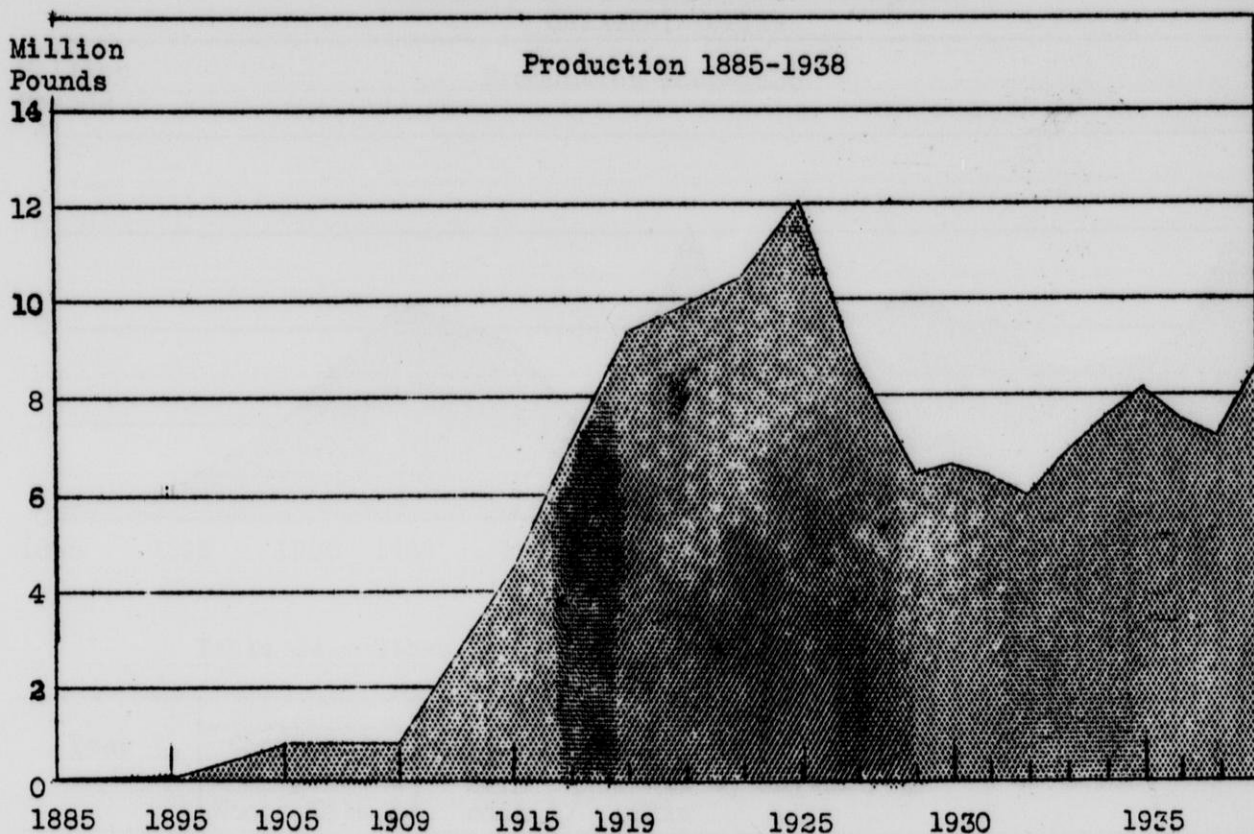


Figure 14.

Nearly 10 million pounds of condensery products were produced in the county in 1929 of which 9,317,000 pounds were condensed and evaporated whole milk. Reports show that in recent years the output of condenseries has been mainly powdered whole and skim milk, and that condensed and evaporated whole milk was manufactured in only one year since 1929. Some condensed skim milk has also been made since 1929. Other dairy products made in the county include ice cream. In 1932 the record output of 162,000 gallons of ice cream were made.

Only 11 cheese factories were operating in the county in 1895. In the following years the number increased rapidly with 17 in 1905, 32 in 1913, 50 in 1916, 63 in 1920, and the record of 64 in 1922, after which time a decrease occurred with 57 reported in 1928, 47 in 1930, 39 in 1936, and only 33 in 1938. The number of creameries have decreased considerably in recent years. From 3 plants in 1895 the number increased to 27 in 1910 and since then have gradually decreased until in 1938 only 5 creameries were reported. Reports for 1938 also show 1 condensery, 1 powdering establishment, 19 receiving stations, and 5 plants making ice cream.

Wood County, Wisconsin

CREAMERY BUTTER

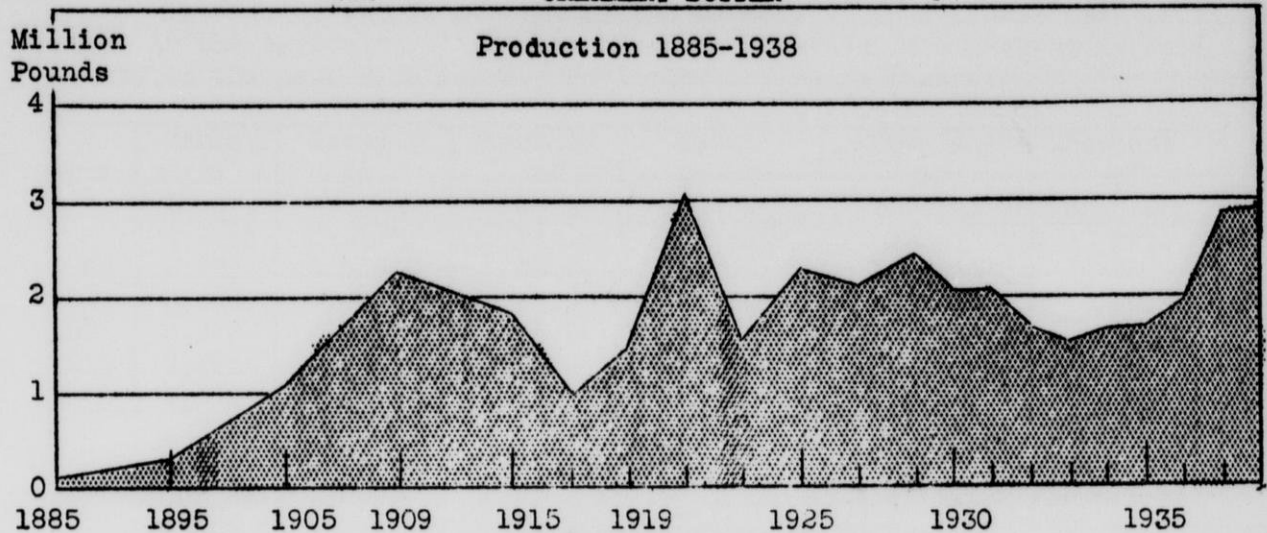


Figure 14.

Table 22.- Other Dairy Manufactures: Wood County, Wisconsin

Year	Condensery Products				Total 3/	Casein (in terms of dried)	Ice Cream
	Condensed & Evaporated Whole Milk 1/	Condensed skim milk 2/	Whole & Skim	Butter- milk			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 gallons
1929	9,317		453	199	9,969		94
1930	78	724	810	154	1,988	761	70
1931		38	345	131	521	627	56
1932		66	909	71	1,049	366	162
1933		1,189	449	46	1,684	130	31
1934				31	31	272	21
1935				19	19	406	62
1936			117		117	853	81
1937			138		319	1,136	85
1938			1,235	29	1,254	736	101
Averages 1929-38	940	202	445	68	1,695	528	76

1/ Includes condensed and evaporated whole milk, sweetened and unsweetened, case and bulk goods.

2/ Only unsweetened condensed skim milk reported in any year.

3/ Includes 222,000 pounds of milk sugar (crude) in 1930 and the following amounts of concentrated skim milk (animal food): 7,000 pounds in 1931, 3,000 pounds in 1932, and 181,000 pounds in 1937.

THE AAA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAM IN WOOD COUNTY

Between 81 and 94 percent of the farmers in Wood County have participated in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm program in Wood County in the past four years. Participation records show:

Year	Farms in County	Farms in Program	Percent of Farms	Total County Cropland Acres	Cropland in Program Acres	Percent of Cropland
	Number	Number	Pct.			Pct.
1936	2,850	2,668	93.6	159,281	144,824	90.9
1937	3,030	2,469	81.5	158,545	141,949	89.5
1938	3,313	2,814	84.9	174,815	157,803	90.3
1939	3,288	2,969	90.3	173,573	163,394	94.1
1940	3,300	2,929	88.7	171,476	158,186	92.2

Farmers participating in the program have extensively reduced their acreage of soil-depleting crops. In 1936, the participating farmers had 48.7 percent of their cropland in soil-depleting crops. In 1937, 46.5 percent of their cropland was in soil-depleting crops. In 1938, 39.6 percent was soil-depleting crops. In 1939, only 38.1 percent of their cropland was in soil-depleting crops.

The total county allotments under the AAA program for the last four years were as follows: (Both participating and non-participating farms.)

Year	Total Soil Depleting Crops Acres	Potatoes Acres	Wheat Acres
1936	91,330		
1937	89,689		
1938	77,822	295	176
1939	79,222	227	154
1940	64,419	248	115

The Wood County farmers who participated in the AAA program in general remained well within their allotments.

Performance records show the following: (Acreages listed here cover farms that are participating in the AAA program.)

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Total Soil-Depleting Allotment	87,917	80,429	73,503	76,673	78,571
Planted Soil-Depleting Acreage	70,538	66,021	62,475	62,280	64,419
Potato Allotment			254	177	248
Potato Acreage			1,357	953	1,100
Wheat Allotment			164	144	161
Wheat Acreage			137	164	114

The potato acreage in 1938 and 1939 was considerably in excess of the potato allotments because the potato allotments were established only for commercial potato growers whose individual allotments were three acres or more, whereas the potato acreage was obtained for all participating farms growing potatoes, regardless of whether or not they were commercial potato growers.

Ratios show that participation covered 96.3 percent of the total soil-depleting allotment in 1936, 89.7 percent in 1937, 94.4 percent in 1938, and 96.8 percent in 1939. Participation covered 86.1 percent of the potato allotment in 1938 and 78.0 percent in 1939. Participation covered 93.2 percent of the wheat allotment in 1938 and 93.5 percent in 1939.

Performance of four major soil-building practices in Wood County in the past four years is as follows:

Practice	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Applying phosphate (lbs.)	2,700	6,600	21,600	19,347	987,191
Applying lime (tons)	7,888	5,228	2,997	4,955	11,256
Seeding biennial legumes (acres)	28,496	23,170	20,894	27,332	28,828
Seeding timothy and redbtop (acres)	88	5,540	1,718	867	534

A decline in the liming is caused by first, an administrative ruling which changed the percentage of credit allowed for lime contributed by federal or state agencies; and second, the amount of cheap lime available through W. P. A. lime projects has declined.

AAA payments for the past four years in Wood County were as follows:

	Number of Applications	Net Payments
1936 Agricultural Conservation	2,532	\$ 136,184.80
1937 Agricultural Conservation	2,267	113,914.96
1938 Agricultural Conservation	2,661	131,580.82
1939 Agricultural Conservation	2,832	138,059.22
1939 Wheat Parity	21	69.94
1940 Agricultural Conservation as of Nov. 1st	2,235	100,014.99

Note: The Wood County Agricultural Adjustment Administration program is administered by the Wood County Agricultural Conservation Committee: Carl R. Vehrs, 1940 Chairman; Joseph A. Poeppel, 1940 Vice-Chairman; and George C. Kunderling, 1940 Member.

INDEX

AAA, Program, Payments. . . . .	.45, 46	Hogs. . . . .	.13, 14, 37, 38, 39
Acresage	1, 20, 21	Horses and mules. . . . .	.37, 38, 39
(also see various crops)		Ice cream	1, 41, 43, 44
Area. . . . .	.1, 2, 10	Income, farm.	1, 12, 13, 14
county. . . . .	.1, 2, 10	crops	1, 12, 13, 14
by towns.	2, 10, 17	livestock	1, 13, 14
Barley. . . . .	.15, 21, 24, 26, 29	milk.	1, 13, 14
Beans	1, 21, 32	per acre. . . . .	.13, 14, 15
Bees. . . . .	.14	per farm. . . . .	.13, 14
Buckwheat	1, 21, 29	Land in crops	1, 15, 16, 17
Butter.	1, 41, 42, 44	Land in farms (see farm land)	
Cabbage . . . . .	.15, 21, 32	Land values . . . . .	.10, 11
Cash crops.	1, 14, 15, 16, 18	Livestock	1, 13, 14, 37, 38
	21, 30, 32		39, 40, 41
Casein.	1, 41, 44	Managers.	8, 12
Cattle. 1, 13, 14, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41		Manufactures. . . . .	.13, 41
Cheese.	1, 13, 37, 41, 42, 43	Milk. . 1, 13, 14, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44	
American.	1, 41, 42	Milk cows . . . , 1, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41	
Other . . . . .	.42	Oats. . . . .	.15, 21, 24, 25, 29
Swiss . . . . .	.42	Operators, farm	8, 12
Chickens. . . . .	.13, 14, 37, 40	Owners.	8, 12
Condensery products . . 1, 41, 43, 44		Pasture . . . . .	.15, 16, 17, 19
Corn.	1, 15, 16, 18, 21	Peas. . . . .	.14, 15, 21, 29, 30, 32
	22, 23, 29	Population. . . . .	.1, 7, 8, 9
Cranberries	1, 12, 13, 32	Potatoes. . 1, 13, 14, 15, 21, 30, 31	
Cream . . . . .	.41	Poultry . . . . .	.13, 14, 37, 40
Crop summary. . . . .	.21	Production.	1, 20, 21
Cropland.	1, 15, 16, 17, 18	(also see various crops)	
Cucumbers . . . . .	.32	Rye	1, 15, 21, 27, 28, 29
Dairy plants. . . . .	.13, 41, 43	Seeds	1, 14, 21, 32
Dairy products. 1, 37, 41, 42, 43, 44		Sheep and lambs . .14, 37, 38, 39, 40	
Eggs. . . . .	.13, 14, 37, 40	Silage.	1, 22
Farm income	1, 12, 13, 14	Silos	1, 13
Farm land . .1, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17		Size. . . . .	.1, 2
Farm tenancy. . . . .	.8, 9, 12	Soils . . . . .	.3, 4, 5, 6
Farm values . . . . .	.10, 11	Sugar beets . . . . .	.21, 32
Farms1, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17		Swamp and marsh	5, 6, 7
land in farms . . .1, 9, 10, 11, 14		Sweet Clover. . . . .	.15
	15, 16, 17	Sweet Corn. . . . .	.32
number. . . . .	.1, 9, 10, 11	Swine . . . . .	.13, 14, 37, 38, 39
size. . . . .	.1, 9, 10, 11	Tenancy . . . . .	.8, 9, 12
Flax. . . . .	.21, 29	Tobacco . . . . .	.15, 32
Fruits.	1, 13, 14, 32	Tomatoes. . . . .	.32
Hay1, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21		Topography. . . . .	.2, 3
	33, 34, 35, 36	Values, farm. . . . .	.10, 11
alfalfa . . . . .	.15, 21, 35, 36	Wheat . . . . .	.15, 21, 27, 29
clover and timothy. 15, 21, 35, 36		Woodland.	5, 6, 7, 16, 19
tame hay.	1, 21, 33, 34	Yields. . . . .	.20, 21
wild.	1, 21, 33	(also see various crops)	

* * * * *

*
*
* HOW TO GET COPIES OF THIS BULLETIN *
*
*

* Copies of this bulletin are quite limited and distribution
* is being made from the office of H. R. Lathrope, County Agricul-
* tural Agent, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. All local demands should
* be directed to that office. Only a small library reserve is being
* retained in the office of the Crop Reporting Service at Madison
* for official use. While the bulletin was prepared by the Wisconsin
* Crop Reporting Service, the cost of printing the maps used herein
* and also the cost of many of the supplies required in the prepar-
* ation of this bulletin were paid for by the Wood County Agricul-
* tural Committee--funds for this purpose not being available from
* other sources.
*

* Since the supply of these bulletins is limited, and a
* similar publication is not likely to be presented for many years,
* the officials of Wood County and the staff of the Wisconsin Crop
* Reporting Service urge that all copies be carefully kept so that
* they will be available for future use.
*

* * * * *